THE PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL DRIVE. That we were to have a political drive from

the White House to save the bacon for the dem-DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY ocrats was just as certain as that we would have peace offensive by the Germans to save the face of the Hohenzolierns. Both were foreseen and widely advertised in advance and both have THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR now been pulled off strictly according to MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS octated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local bilished herein. All rights of publication of our special es are also reserved. schedule.

The president as commander-in-chief of the army and spokesman for the war policy of the OFFICES: Building. Omaha-The Bee Bldg. Are. South Omaha-2313 N St. Commerce. Courcil Bluffs-14 N. Main Bt Lincoln-Little Building. nation, however, is very different from the president as a partisan political strategist and leader of the democratic party. As commander-inchief he has, and has a right to have, the united Daily 67,135-Sunday 59,036 support of every patriotic citizen and to have prompt and unqualified response to all requisitions necessary for the winning of the war. As head of the democratic party organization, especially in view of the lukewarm and often obstructive record of the democratic element in congress, the president's appeal must be taken merely as his personal expression as a partisan subject to the acid test of fitness and loyalty practically applied to the respective candidates for house and senate in each electoral district. No candidate with a bad war record should be preferred over one with a better war record solely because he wears the democratic fivery and covers his shortcomings by crying, "Wilson wants me!"

> It is natural that President Wilson should be zealous to retain party majorities in house and senate for the democrats. He is looking ahead to the perpetuation of democratic control of the federal government. We frankly admit the same purpose would animate a republican president if political fortunes were reversed. But let no one, then, fail to see that the political drive from the White House has nothing to do with winning the war, but only with winhing the elections.

I. C. C. Back at the Old Stand.

Mr. McAdoo's sledgehammer and broadax methods of railroad rate-making have encountered a direct challenge from the Interstate Commerce commission. This body, whose functions have been in a state of suspension since last January, now comes forward with a. statement that rates made by the director of the railroad administration are not beyond its power to alter, and "without even an affirmative showing that they are wrong." Moreover, the commission announces that the "assumption that such rates are presumed to be right and just is incorrect."

but his place is not in the seat in Washington This step to halt the arbitrary authority of assigned to a representative of this important the railroad director brings squarely to the front whatever of merit there is in the Inter-All agree that President Wilson is a fine state Commerce law. When Mr. McAdoo was placed in charge of the railroads he assumed at letter writer-but this is a job for the sword rather than the pen-for big guns instead of a once to do things that had been expressly forbidden to the railroads as independent corporations. Business was pooled, lines were consol-It used to be the price of corn fixed the price idated, activities co-ordinated and all semblance of meat. Now the price of meat fixes the price of competition, so rigorously exacted from the of corn. At any rate, the interdependence of privately-owned roads, was wiped out. Finally, a horizontal increase in rates was ordered, affecting all_schedules on all lines. Traffic ar-Mike Clark has made good as sheriff. The rangements had been discontinued and adjustonly dissent to this comes from the crooks who ments that had been intended to equalize con-

Right in the Spotlight.

John Spargo, who has issued a call for a national conference of prowar Socialists to meet today in New York City, is a leader of the minority which formally withdrew from the Socialist party in the United States because of its attitude in regards to the war. Mr. Spargo is a native of England and received his education at Oxford and Cambridge universities. As a youth he identi fied himself with the Socialist party in his native land. In 1901, coming to the United States, he entered upon propaganda both as a speaker and as a writer, and in a short time he became one of the best known and most widely read of the party's adherents. Because he is moderate and an opportunist he has won for is books and speeches a wide hearing in non-Socialist circles.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Resignation of the Italian cab net announced.

Brazil declared the existence of a state of war with Germany. British and French made a further gain in their drive in Flanders.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today.

The grading of Farnum street from Thirty-seventh street west to the city limits has finally been completed after nearly a year's work. Billy McCune, who has been one of Buffalo Bill's right hand men



inception of the Wild rom the West and the camp superintendent of the show, returned after an absence of two years with the show. T. K. Elliott and Miss Lillian Ralston were married by Rev. John Williams.

The newly organized Lutheran church society has commenced the erection of a temporary frame building on Twenty-sixth street between Poppleton and Woolworth avenue. The Bar committee at its meeting recommended the following individuals for admission as members

of the bar: John I. Burger, Wil-liam J. Clair, C. J. Greene, W. A. Corson and G. H. Place.

The Day We Celebrate.

Rear Admiral Charles Fremont Pond, U. S. N., born in Windham county, Connecticut, 62 years ago. Henry B. Warner, who has attained fame on the speaking stage and in the pictures, born in London, 42 years ago. Benjamin L. Jefferson, United

States minister to Nicaragua, born at Columbus, Ga., 47 years ago. Sydney Rosenfeld, American draborn at Richmond, Va., 63

Unity on Peace Terms

William Howard Taft in Philadelphia Ledger,

As we approach the settlement of the terms pens to want just what Senator upon which this world-war is to be ended, it is useful to discuss the exact function which the time. president has in that settlement. ber of congress. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy,

he may make an armistice and arrange the details of the suspension of hostilities or a military capitulation. He has full power and responsibility in this. In respect to the terms of peace, teers in the army. Four democrats however, his power is much more limited. What resigned to accept more lucrative the limitations are, ought to be emphasized in view of the resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Lewis of Illinois.

Senator Lewis proposes that the senate shall by the president in war." just quote now approve whatever course may be taken by these figures to him. the president in the matter of his replies and Scottsbluff Republican: One thing in his dealings with the German and Austrian Senator Hitchcock settled when he governments in response to the demand for voted against the president on the suffrage bill is that the democratic either peace or armistice. He further would war cry of "stand by the president" have that body resolve that it indorses and apis only for political purposes. Senproves whatever methods the president may em- ator Hitchcock is not with the presiploy to achieve the result of victorious peace | dent nor has he been, only when he and the establishment of the principles for which we wage war. He would bind the senate to two years ago. The senator's vote has completely killed the slogan, "a indorse any determination the president may republican congress will bring joy to reach as to the manner best calculated to pre-Berlin." Norris voted with the serve the dignity of the nation and its complete president on the suffrage bill, while vindication in war. Hitchcock is recorded against it, and

this in the face of the president's It is within the bounds of moderation to say appeal that equal suffrage was necessary to the winning of the war. that this resolution, if adopted, would be a complete abdication of the senate's functions in the Friend Telegraph: Before America matter of peace. The president is not the treaty-making power of this government all by tions of war shipped to the belligerhimself. The constitution fixes exactly who ents of Europe. Denving belligerconstitute the treaty-making power. The presients the right to purchase from neudent initiates treaties, but they do not become tral nations that with which to deeffective and binding until after a two-thirds fend their homes. A few days ago vote of the senate. The senate has sometimes te opposed extending the right of suffrage to the women of the United approved of a definite proposal of a treaty in States, even after the president had advance of its making, but it has never before appealed in its behalf as a war measattempted to bind itself to approve something ire. So splendid had been the work which is left to the discretion of the president

of the women in this war that the thereafter to formulate. president deemed this movement on The president has made addresses and sent our part not only a political necessity, but also a military measure. several messages to congress in which he dis-This measure Mr. Hitchcock aided cussed what the terms of the peace should be:

in defeating. His opposition to the but it must be distinctly understood that those president and to the general measexpressions of the chief executive were only an ares that go to make a solid phalanx announcement of what at the time he would be n support of all war measures, have willing to incorporate in a treaty, which could not become effective until two-thirds of the senthis and other states that we desire

ate had concurred with him. The people of the United States have a right States senate. to the independent opinion of the senate on such

a momentous question. Its members would violate their constitutional duty if, by the Lewis resolution, they were to surrender to the president their power to pass on what the president dog once gets a grip on a subject he can hold his own."-Baltimore American. thereafter may do as a part of the treaty-making power.

Moreover, there are other limitations not contained in the constitution of the United States, which the president in his conduct of our foreign relations in this great crisis must in honor observe. We have been fighting this war with our allies, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. It does not make any difference whether we call ourselves belligerents associated together in this war or allies. Certain honorable obligations growing out of the fact of the association are the same.

Great Britain and France and Italy and Belgium had been fighting our battle for three full years before we came into it. They had made enormous sacrifices of life and treasure, not only in behalf of themselves, but in behalf of us and in behalf of the world. Our coming into the war has made possible the victory now imminent. This is true in the same sense in which the reserves of an army win a victory after those who have borne the heat and burden of the day on the battlefield have-held the foe for this final stroke.

But the fact that we came in late and turned the fortunes of the war does not in the slightest degree minimize the credit of our allies, who fought so long without us in our behalf, nor our gratitude to them, nor the obligations of honor that should weigh upon us in the considerate treatment of them in settling the terms of peace. The president, as our commander-in-chief and as the initiator of inchoate treaties, should take no step and make no communication with our enemy until after consulting those who represent our brave, self-sacrificing partners and comrades. If it be true that the note of the three inquiries directed to the German government was sent without consultation with them this would seem to have been a slip that ought not to be repeated. It would have been wiser if the president had replied that he could only act in these matters after consultation with his allies Neither the United States nor the chief magistrate is the arbiter in the settlement of this peace. The nations united in carrying on the war against Germany are equally interested in the outcome, and by every rule, being engaged in a common cause, one of the parties should take no independent action that may affect the present or future interest of the others in respect to the war or the peace. Of course, the obligation is not absolute so as to prevent one nation from withdrawing from the war or insisting on different terms from those which the other nations may seek. But the obligation of honor reaches certainly to the point that all must be consulted and heard before any one of them takes action which may prejudice the interest of all or any of the others. Not only does honor require this course, but the satisfactory winning of the war requires it. The war is not won until the form of its settlement is assured. Separate action by one of the powers engaged against Germany without consulting the others plays into Germany's hands. It is the best means of introducing a cleavage between the nations allied against it. Such a cleavage would enable it to escape the just punishment which should be meted out to it. The allied nations, including our own, should present a united diplomatic front against their enemy for the same reasons that led to the glorious union of the armies under Foch.

The Boe's Min State Political Comment Beatrice Express: In other words, Senator Hitchcock and his type of "patriotic democrats," will back the president whenever Mr. Wilson hap-

the present congress have resigned-

Hitchcock desires, and at no other Democratic War Record. That's the senator's record Gienwood, Ia., Oct. 23 .- To the both in and out of the upper cham Editor of The Bee: The democratic

Fairbury News: Ten members of press and campaign orators are developing an epidemic of hysteria. It five republicans and five democrats. is growing out of the fact that some The five republicans are all volunrepublican may be elected to congress; that if such an event should official positions and one to better take place that congress will be polhis financial condition in private life. luted with the leprosy of disloyalty. The next time anyone tells you to This, too, in face of the fact that vote the democratic ticket and stand the history of the war shows that the worst foes to the administration have been and are yet found among democratic statesmen. Where the democratic party stand in 1864? This nation was struggling then to plat remain a government. The form of the democratic party adopted in Chicago on the 29th day of August, 1864, reads: "That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of military necessity or war power higher than the constitution the constitution has been disregard ed in every part and public liberty and private right alike trodden down

and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; was drawn into the war Senator tice, humanity, liberty and the public Hitchcock opposed allowing muni- weifare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities.

That is the way the democratic party as a party upheld the hands of Lincoln and the nation. If the declaration of that platform had been carried out Woodrow Wilson might be president of the Southern Confederacy, if not of the United

States. When the democratic party me in convention in Kansas City in 1900 this country was at war the same as it was when it met in Chicago in 1864. Our boys were fighting about 6,000 miles from home when this convention sent to them these words of encouragement: "We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy than convinced the people of of the present administration (the boys were fighting on the firing line) to more Hitchcocks in the United it has embroiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known throughout the world as the "Do you believe that animals can rea champion of freedom, in a false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our "Well, I've noticed that if my bull

former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. If there are any two state papers extant that will show the utter disregard for this nation in time of war that is shown in these excerpts from democratic platforms I would like to

F. L. PUTNEY.

Quaint Bits of Life Birds can fly for 14 hours without

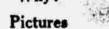
topping to rest. The king of Spain possesses an old collection of relics connected with attempts on his life. A reminder of the very first attempt on his life is the teat of a feeding bottle, with which an attempt was made to poison him when he was only eight

months old.



Hospe says:

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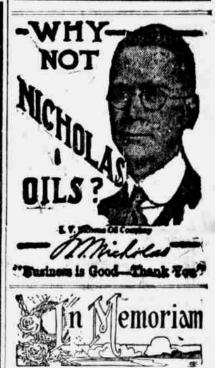
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afraid that after they get the vote a whole lot of women won't care any more about voting than a whole lot of the men to,"-Washington Star. read them.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS

"You seem doubtful about woman suf

"I think it's a great thing. Only I'm

rage :

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have felt the hand of the law and the democratic politicians who want control of the patronage.

THE OMAHA BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manages.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG

To the kaiser: Consider the way of Bul-

But, as we are not at war with Turkey, how

The solicitude of the Hun for French works

A vote for Shotwell for county attorney will

With all that confiscated booze distributed

Potato price-fixers ought to get together and

Another magnificent rotogravure section

with tomorrow's Sunday Bee. The number is

limited-subscribe to make sure of getting it

A "messenger boy" is all right in his place,

adopt a uniform schedule. Figures now quoted

vary so as to bewilder the householder.

to the hospitals "for medicinal uses," the terrors

he a vote to put some much-needed pep in the

of art is proven by the treatment accorded the

can we offer the unspeakable anything in the

Turkey is shy, but the end is certain.

garia; she needed peace and got it.

way of peace?

regularly.

congressional district. '

typewriter battery.

the two is established.

cathedral at Rheims.

office of county prosecutor.

of the "flu" should quickly abate.

ago--People's Gas Building. York-286 Fifth Ave. Louis-New B'k of Commerce. ington-1311 G St.

Br'er Fleharty groans at the prospect of unhorsing the southern oligarchy that controls congress. But the country is weary of sectional government, even if it be carried on under the sacred name of democracy.

"Nebraska's war governor" hastens to the relief of the Omaha city firemen and policemen, telling them that if they will be patient until next January he will help them out. But how can he guarantee the boys that he will be there in January?

The governor's sudden solicitude for the corn raisers is wonderful, but as more than three-fourths of Nebraska's corn crop is consumed in the counties where it is raised, the loss incident to an embargo is not going to be overwhelmingly ruinous. However, it is a nice play for a man who needs votes.

The fight going on in the Verdun sector ought to be an answer to any assertion that the German army has collapsed. The greatest battle of the present offensive has been in progress there for days, with the Americans slowly forcing their way through the desperate resistance - the Hun.

Mr. Wilson is a trifle inaccurate in saying the republicans sought to take the management of the war out of his hands entirely. The measure looking to that end was sponsored in the senate by the committee on military affairs, of which Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is chairman and Hitchcock of Nebraska is the ranking member, both democrats. What the republicans asked, and all they asked, was that they be given a share in the conduct of the affairs of the nation through a place in the cabinet.



In the operations of the last few weeks, in the magnificent victories won by the allied armies and by American soldiers, we can find every ground for hope. The offensive has passed to us, above all things let us not be de-luded by an optimism so natural at this moment.

We cannot get the peace we must have if we stop half-way. We can never get it if we stop at the Rhine. We must beat Germany to her knees. In the simple phrase of our soldiers and of the average American, which covers everything, we must go to Berlin and make peace

there. The road is long and hard, but we must march over it in triumph, unless we are willing to hang our heads in shame and admit that our best-beloved have died in vain. We must beat Germany on her own soil if we are to impose upon her peace conditions which will alone secure our future peace and do some measure of ustice to the nations and the people whom she has wronged. This is no easy task. There is much sacrifice to be made, much hard fighting to be done, and for that we must prepare. If we do not, if we fail to carry it through to the point where Germany is rendered incapable of point where Germany is rendered incapable of again entering upon a war of conquest, our sac-rifice of the lives of our chosen youth will re-main wholly unjustified. We must see to it that the world shall again be a fit place for decent, law-abiding free people to live in and we can only make it fit to five in by rendering it im-massible for Germany to interfere with it. In ble for Germany to interfere with it. In the words of the great American commander, we must have an "unconditional surrender." Nothing else will give us the great objects for which we fight. Nothing else will protect the world and save humanity and civilization.—Sen-ator Henry Cabot Lodge, in Scribner's Monthly.

ditions between competitive shippers disappeared. In fine, the carefully reared structure on which the Interstate Commerce commission had spent so many years was demolished com-

pletely. Now the commission proposes to save something from the wreck. Mr. McAdoo will have to show cause for setting up his ipse dixit as the last word in rate adjustments. It is well that this should be so, for, unless the transportation industry is to remain permanently under the control of the government the course of the director is fraught with danger for the future; while, even if we do continue federal management of the railroads, freight and passenger tariffs must rest on a more equitable basis than

Modern Surgery and the War.

Just as the progress of the war upset many of the carefully laid plans for carrying on destruction, introducing new agencies and machinery for the whole demolition of defensive works and the men connected therewith, so it also wrought revolutionary changes in methods for salvaging the human wreckage of war. Antiseptic surgery had given way to aseptic before the war commenced, but the meticulous care of approved hospital practice scarcely was available for battlefield conditions. The problem was up to the doctor, and he met it. In all the history of the curative art nothing stands out grander than the Carel system, developed under war conditions. Its boldness was terrifying at the start, and some of the conservative surgeons are yet unwilling to accept it, but results are the best proof of its efficacy. Cures little short of miraculous are of ordinary occurrence in military hospitals, and wounds once looked on as necessarily fatal are now healed with such skill that only slight inconvenience follows. Ninetyfive per cent of cases that survive being transferred from the front line to the evacuation hospitals are cured; 80 per cent of these are returned to the firing line within two months and 40 per cent within four weeks. These figures sound incredible, but are given on highest med-ical authority, and eloquently testify to the fact that surgical science has robbed war of much of its worst terror.

German View of American Trade.

Germans are nursing no delusions as to economic conditions after the war. The Cologne Gazette, noting that the balance of trade between the empire and the United States was at a billion of marks in favor of this country before the war, says this condition must not again be established. Analyzing the commercial relations between the two countries, the Gazette says plainly that German industry cannot stand the strain, and therefore must look elsewhere for the raw material hitherto secured in America. It also points out that Germans must produce machinery formerly bought in America, and also should strive to capture markets now held by American manufacturers. The "war after the war" will not be hushed by soft words, at least insofar as the industries of Germany are concerned.

Reality of the threatened strike by Omaha firemen might be educational in more ways than one. It might teach the city how to get along, for example, with far fewer members of its fire department than at present on the payrolla.

years ago. This Day in History. 1800-The royal palace and many other buildings in Constantinople

matist.

destroyed by earthquake. Liberty, Va., Dec. 28, 1789. 1891-Lieut.-Col. William Hewett, said to be the last surviving officer who fought at Waterloo, died in England. 1915-British Admiralty announc-ed sinking of transport Marquette

by submarine in the Aegean Sea, with loss of 100 lives. 1916-Austro-Germans under General von Falkenhayn recaptured Vulcan Pass.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

One thousand five hundred and forty-eighth day of the great war. Centennial anniversary of the

birth of Elizabeth Payson Prentiss, noted writer of juvenile stories. Under a proclamation of President Wilson, all 1".le citizens of Porto Rico between the ages of 18 and 45 must register today for military service. What is expected to be the great-

est aviation carnival ever seen in America is to be staged today at Belmont Park, N. Y., for the benefit of the athletic fund of the United States Military Aviation service.

Storyette of the Day. "The profiteers," said Represen-tative Mudd of Maryland, "are catching it on all sides. When a

profiteer attempts to chide some attacking congressman or senator he catches it as badly as Mrs. Merryweather.

"'John,' said Mrs. Merryweather indignantly, 'why did you tell Harriet Witherspoon that you married me because I was such a good cook?

'Well,' said Merryweather, 'I had to have some good excuse, didn't

EDITORIAL SHRAPNEL.

Minneapolis Tribune: If the weather man is right, we will "keep the home fires burning" for a while Baltimore American: Look where he will, the kaiser can't find a single friend among nations. Even his allies and his own people will presently come to hate him for the trouble he has brought upon them. Kansas City Star: A German street crowd has sung the Marseillaise in

Unter den Linden and now it only remains for the Berlin populace to learn "Over There" to be prepared to join in the chorus. Washington Post: A resolution indorsing the president in whatever

he may do has been introduced in the senate. Now, if the president will indorse the senate in advance, we shall be a happy family again. Brocklyn Eagle: The submarines that sank the "unsinkable" American steamer only demonstrated what we have known all the timethat the submarine will be beaten

by courage and vigilance instead of by mechanical ingenuity. Philadelphia Ledger: Bismarck was a patriotic German, but his shade must derive a certain degree of cynical amusement in reflecting upon all that has happened since a youthful and headstrong kaiser dropped the pilot. New York Herald: When some-

one expressed/the opinion that mercy should be shown to criminals a distinguished Frenchman asked the pertinent question, "Why don't the assassins begin?" At the present moment the query would be slightly different, or something like this, "Why didn't the Germans realize that they might have to pay for their fun?"

Why Fool Ourselves We are a long way from winning the eco-nomic independence of Germany that we have

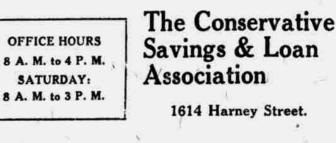
set ourselves as en end to be obtained at all costs, if we are in the mood to accept the nonsense that is being written about the dye situation. It is important that we should get our minds straight on this subject, because the dye industry is one of the big factors in the German commercial effort as it affects the rest of the world, and it is a good starting point for any attempt to shake ourselves free of the restrictions that a dependence upon enemy factories connotes.

We have made long strides in the dye in dustry. The best feature of the whole matter is that the circumstances have induced capital in a generous measure to undertake the difficult business of production. This timidity of capital was the main obstacle in England, where the dye industries that ultimately grew to such proportions in Germany were started and lost because of lack of encouragement. The British government found it necessary to supply a considerable part of the capital invested in the industry since the beginning of the war and to give certain broad guarantees of protection from German competition after its close.

What is the truth of the matter as it now stands? In England, as in this country, considerable, even remarkable progress, has been made. But that in either country the manufacturers are able to stand on their own feet in the face of resumed German competition there is no reason for supposing. It would be a miracle were it so. The enemy took genera-tions to perfect his chemical industries, expended millions of dollars on the process and turned scores of thousands of trained minds loose on the difficult business of research. It is not to be expected that we can match his results within the span of a few years, much as believing otherwise would feed our national vanity .- Detroit Free Press.

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