OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD BOSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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OFFICES:

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

Do not be niggardly with the starving baby

Unconventional doings always interest folks

A feeble-minded "chicken" is not such a rarity, after all.

"Pitiless publicity" and "open diplomacy" appear to be relative terms.

We can't let Europe starve just because the bolsheviki have lost their mental balance.

If the Omaha women really want a public market, the question may be put down as set-

Most of the "reds" arrested at Buenos Aires are said to have been Russians. That's where they come from,

The balloon boys who are going home from Fort Omaha will always have pleasant recolections of the city. Nebraska boys now at Camp Dodge are

eager to get home, but not more eager than the folks are to have them. One vote against the dry amendment in

the Nebraska senate shows how the "Hindenburg line" has weakened. The pay for policemen has been set high

enough to attract good men, but we will have to wait to see how it works out. Anthracite coal is coming on the Omaha market again, but it is too late. The weather

man has solved the fuel question. Mr. Wilson has a tour of the United States in view on his return from Europe, Omaha makes application for one visit now.

Old John Barleycorn is getting his with much regularity from the state legislatures these days. Only ten more needed to settle the

A lot of first-page publicity was secured for the art exhibit when the president scolded the public for not attending, and that may help

some.

"Buy a bond and get a Hun helmet" will be the slogan for the fifth Liberty loan. The other loans were used in getting the Huns

The aberant hen that sticks her head between her legs and walks backwards may be crary, but she has her counterpart among tentherless bipeds.

Presbyterians propose to raise the pay of low-salaried preachers, and without resort to strike or legislation. Here is an example for the whole world.

Gus Hyers' plans for suppressing bootlegging appear amusing to the Omaha Hyphenated for some reason. Wonder if it is because of fear that he will really shut off the booze traf-

Solicitor Lamar of the Postoffice department says some telephone companies will be mined if the government does not take them over. Has the nation turned its purpose into safe haven for ailing business enterprises?

Collection of a considerable part of the money due the state for care of insane patients s vindication to that extent of The Bee's demand that such action be taken. More vigor on part of the State Board of Control may relieve the public funds still further of the charge that should rightfully be borne by private

They Called Him "Teddy"

They called him "Teddy"—everybody did. That tells the story. In the aplication of that name to the honored dead there is a revelation

of the true character of the man.

Teddy" was more than a nickname. Like the well known "Marse Henry" and "Uncle Joe," it was expressive of more than mere good will or kindly regard—it signified genuine effection. Men who do not have in them that which wins confidence and inspires affection do not create in others the habit of speaking

of them or to them in terms like these. Not since the black shadow of death fell ipon the land in 1861, and Lincoln was struck lown by the assassin, has the death of any American brought to so many hearts in all parts of the country in all the walks of life the sharp pang of grief and a sense of personal

He had his faults, of course, and those who admired and loved him most suffered most on secount of them, but, faults and all, he was

nore nearly the popular hero of the American nation than any other man of his time.

They called him "Teddy"—everybody did, breause he belonged to everybody. His whole life was given to the public service, and not less truly during the last ten years of private life than when he was filling first one place of asciulness and then another, according to where he seemed to be most needed. He moved me or down in official station, from state to no or down in official station, from state to all of duty might dictate, and was great in all.

But all the while the people called him

Teddy." And "Teddy" he will remain in the
memory of a grateful and admiring and affeconate people till the last of his generation has followed him into the country whither he has gone. And even after that generations yet come shall catch from the pages of history nd romance something of the spirit which he imparted to the time in which he lived, and continue to call him "Teddy."—Minneapolis

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

The principal feature of Governor McKelvie's constructive program is his proposed "Civil Administration Code," which is frankly adapted from the experience of the state of Illinois. If it would be a good thing for Nebraska, we ought to have it, and to decide that question testimony as to its operation elsewhere should be carefully studied.

How has such a plan as proposed by Governor McKelvie worked out. Here is the judgment of Governor Lowden as embodied in his latest message to the Illinois legislature.

The Civil Administration Code went into effect on July 1, 1917. It amounted to a revlution in government. Under it a reorganiza-tion of more than 125 boards, commissions and independent agencies was effected. departments, with extensive and real power vested in each head have taken the place of those bodies, which were abolished, and discharged, under the general supervision of the governor, the details of government for which the governor is responsible. At the time the bill was up for consideration it was claimed that it would result in both efficiency

and economy. It has more than justified all the expectations that were formed concerning it, functions of the government are discharged at the capitol. The governor is in daily con-tact with his administration in all its activi-Unity and harmony of administration have been attained, and vigor and energy of

administration enhanced. It seems to me almost providential that it should have been enacted into law before war actually came. A large number of the state's most expert officials and employes were drawn upon by the government at Washing-ton because of the exigencies of the war The same difficulties arose in the conduct of public business which vexed private business so much. There was necessarily much confusion. The cost of all supplies rose rapidly. Unless the more than hundred scattered agencies, which had existed theretofore, had been welded by the Civil Administrative Code into a compact and co-ordinate gover ment, anything like efficient state govern-ment, during these difficult times, would have been impossible. Illinois, through the greater elasticity and efficiency of her new form of government, was able to meet every emergency of the war without an extraordinary session of her legislature.

The appropriations made by the last general assembly were based upon pre-war prices and conditions. And yet, we will have completed the biennium without a ficiency in any department under the Code, with the exception of the item of supplies for the Charitable and Penal Institutions in the Department of Public Welfare.

Of course, it is not to be expected that any complete reorganization and reassignment of state administrative functions that would almost revolutionize all previous practice can be brought about without opposition and serious discussion pro and con. This is one of the biggest subjects before our legislature and deserves its most serious consideration.

"A Dam of Dollars."

Appropriation of \$100,000,000 as an emergency fund to provide food for starving Europeans will meet popular approval because Americans are generously and sympathetically inclined towards the suffering at any time. When we think of thousands of millions of money so lavishly expended in pursuit of the enterprise of war, out of which the famine has grown, the present sum looks small enough for the work of rescue. But is it not a mistake to view it from the angle that has been thrust forward, that of relieving the world from the threat of bolshe-

Mr. Wilson says the social malady can not be remedied by force; it must be treated by other means. In this he is much nearer the mark than many may realize, yet it is a serious mistake to conclude that the upheaval is due to hunger alone. Bolshevism broke out in Russia when plenty to eat was on hand. It has spread in lands where no famine is felt. Argentina, for example, where food is more plentiful than anywhere on earth for the moment, is undergoing a social disturbance almost equal to that of any of the anarchy-infested countries where the disorder is complicated by starvation. This ought to indicate that the cause is deeper than mere hunger.

It is the rooted antipathy of the proletariat for the old order of society, a revolt against things as they have existed and which will only be stilled by the establishment of reason where it now seems to be overthrown. To feed these hungry rebels is an imperative duty, but their mania requires treatment through another channel than their stomachs. That course may be taken when the danger of starvation has been averted, but only when a better way of living has been set up will order be secure.

"Art for Art's Sake" in Omaha.

The president of the local fine arts society berates his fellow citizens because of manifest indifference to the attractions of an exhibit now being made at a hotel. He expresses despair for the future of art in Omaha, but this may be merely his chagrin over apparent lack of appreciation in the immediate instance. We feel sure that down in his heart of hearts the gentleman cherishes the hope that his long and impeccable devotion to the cause of art for art's sake will not come to nothing in the end. His example, and that of the others who are associated with him in promoting the cause of culture and refinement, can not be wholly lost. In defense of the masses who have shown so little sign of response to the present call, it might be cited that they are not as yet entirely recovered from the preoccupation of war. The ordinary mind does not turn with such facility from contemplating the stark drams of bloody battle, so stupendously staged, to the chaste esthetic joy of a modern painting, even though it be a masterpiece. Wait until "grim-visaged war" has entirely "smoothed his wrinkled front," and then, while we may not all "caper lightly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasings of a lute," we can give more respectful heed to the call of art for art's sake. Give us time, oh devotees of the Muses; wait until the harsh, stern notes of Mars have ceased reverberating, and see if we can not find something of the pure delight and joy of living in the clean atmosphere of painting, music, poetry and other things that elevate while they instruct and purify.

However, the hundred correspondents at Paris will not be prevented from dilating on any "camp gossip" they may hear, always taking chances on getting it past Creel on the

Mayor Smith finds the gas company guiltless in the matter of overcharging, but will that content the victims of the high-speed meters?

War's Havoc On Life

New York Times.

The latest available table of casualities in the great war is necessarily incomplete, and it be doubted whether the whole truth will the act draws commendation from ever he known about the sacrifice of life, the the Beatrice Express. maiming of men doomed to be remnants of humanity, and the many lost to view and never to be accounted for. The casualties of the Russians can only be conjectured; records were loosely kept during the imperial regime now without fear of being thrown into gone, and such records as a systed have been gone, and such regords as existed have been engulfed in chaos. It is estimated—perhaps guessed would be the fitter word—that 1,700,000 Russians were killed in the war, 3,500,000 wounded.

Without fear of being thrown into jail on a charge of violating the board of health's orders relative to engaging in nonessential pleasures."

Obedient to the doctor's hundred. and the sum of the "missing or prisoners" was 2,500,000, the grand total being 7,700,000. If these figures were approximately correct and those given for the German forces are trust-worthy, Russia's losses would be the greater by nearly 1,700,000

It is to be supposed that the French casualties have been registered with some care, but during the war not a figure was published, and scribe. now that the war is over, admitted losses are now that the war is over, admitted losses are limited to the dead, of which the number is disagree who will decide? The frozen it, until it was covered with a hard crust strong enough to bear limited to the dead, of which the number is 1,071,300. How many French soldiers and sailors were wounded, and how many were captured or "missing," has not been divulged, leaving gaps in any table that can be constructed. The Austrian casualty list also leaves a good
The Austrian casualty list also leaves a good
The dead are given as 800.—
Is practitioner. Hub's prescription

In make dandy coasting. We will go a mile a minute,"
should be like a regular practitioner. Hub's prescription
and kausas City." Just like a regular practitioner. Hub's prescription
and looked down. The mountain
steeps sure did form a wonderful
allong place—almost too wonderful 000: nothing is said about the wounded and "missing or prisoners." Can anything be defiin the war, even in Austria, where the military system broke down long before the armistice was granted? The Italian figures have the color of truth—460,000 dead, 947,000 wounded, and 500,000 "missing or prisoners," most of whom the disaster following Caporetto accounts for.

Shrewd discretion chased away the tempter and life is serene in the St. Paul Republican sanctum. During the absence of the boss the tempter whispered to the sub, and 500,000 "missing or prisoners," most of "Rip em up. Cut loose and see the fur fly. Start something and listen for the might go so fast they would be dashed to pieces.

The Rabbits, which had been going along at a merry pace, fingling the absence of the boss the tempter whispered to the sub, and 500,000 "missing or prisoners," most of "Rip em up. Cut loose and see the fur fly. Start something and listen for they might go so fast they would be dashed to pieces.

It is when we come to the casualties of the British empire, Germany, and the United States that the ground to stand on has stability, but this should be qualified by saying that vanquished Germany is not interested at pres-ent in revising her records, if they have been brought down to date. The German dead are given at 1,600,000, wounded as 3,683,143, and 'missing or prisoners" as 772,512; total. 6.055,655. Records have probably been well kept, but there is danger of impairment in the onfusion now widespread in Germany, Great Britain has published her losses by the month ahead. regularly, and the work seems to have been well done. Her dead are given as 706,726, wounded as 2.032,142, and "missing or prisoners" as 359,145; total, 3,098,013. It has been flatly decides, and against its deintimated that the "dead" do not include a considerable number of losses by accidents, from disease, and from unexplained causes. American totals are comprehensive in the sense that all deaths overseas from whatever cause are counted. The list of January 1, given out by the War department, makes the army casualties (the naval have not been num-59,111 dead, 126.435 wounded, and "missing" 19,399, exclusive of the marines, which body has had 2,042 deaths, 3,014 wounded, 423 "missing," and 54 taken prisoners.

that will extend through months, until the last allens who proved themselves un-word is said, gives a total of 6.396,504 dead, destrable during the war. A segrebut that total does not include the Serbians, gated red flag district on some Greeks, Montenegrins, Roumanians, Bulgar-island away from the ocean trunk ians and Turks. When all the returns that can be gathered are in, it will be found, doubtless, that 10,000,000 men laid down their lives in the

Fifty Treaties to End War Edgar Mels in Leslie's.

More than 50 treaties of peace will be signed by the conference being held at Versailles-for more than 50 declarations of war were made during the course of human events since that memorable day in 1914, when hostilities were declared. The exact number of treaties to be promulgated is hard to estimate, for the crumbling of Austria-Hungary and of the German empire into segments and fragments may necessitate the drafting of extra treaties, unthought of when President Wilson stated his 14
points in his address before congress.

points in his address before congress. As the matter stood then, Austria-Hungary had declared war five times; Brazil once; Bulgaria once; China twice; Cuba once; France four times; Germany five times; Great Britain four times; Greece four times; Italy four times; Japan once; Liberia once; Montenegro twice; Panama twice; Portugal twice; Roumania once; Russia twice; San Marino once; Serbia thrice; Siam twice; Turkey twice and the

United States twice. But since these declarations were made, the But since these declarations were made, the whirligig of time and the pranks of fate have changed the aspect of things materially. Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hungary— and perchance, a dozen other entities may demand and receive separate treaties. The Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, Armenia, Palestine and the disintegrated parts of Russia from Esthonia to the Ukraine, may obtain separate treaties. So that when the giornatia labora of treaties. So that when the gigantic labors of the Versailles conference are done, more than

result.

When all the treaties are completed, they will be submitted to the treaty-making powers of the respective governments. In the United States the president is empowered to make a treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds. treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the senate.

In Great Britain, the peace-making power is a crown prerogative, subject to the assent of the prime minister acting on the collective advice of

In France, the president may negotiate and ratify treaties, according to article 8 of the constitutional law of 1875, subject to the sanction of the chamber of deputies.

In Italy, act 5 of the fundamental statutes

of 1848 empowers the king to make peace, com-municating this fact to the chamber, but not

requiring its sanction. In Belgium, under article 68 of the consti-tution of 1838, the king makes peace treaties. Who will accept the peace terms for Ger-many and for Austria-Hungary it is difficult to

say. In Germany in worser days, now happily relegated into history, the kaiser had boundless powers, under article II of the constitution of 1871. But the bundersrath was required to give assent and the reichstag had to validate treaties.

In Austria, under act 6 under the constitution of 1872, the assent and the reichstag had to validate treaties. of 1867, the emperor was the sole treaty-making

The Day We Celebrate.

Henry Monsky, attorney, born 1890.
Lt. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, one of the chief commanders of the American forces in France, born in Alabama 58 years ago.
Crown princess of Sweden, formerly Princess Margaret of Connaught, born 37 years ago.
Elmore Y. Sarles, former governor of North Dakota, born in Juneau county, Wis., 60 years

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

Senator Manderson was re-elected by the legislature on roll call in which the democrats gave their votes to John A. McShane.

The Creighton Guards held a reception in

their new club room in the Ware block, with the address of welcome by Captain C. J. Smith. Misses Hayes, Ebert, O'Rourke and Munchhoff

sang a quartet.

The Y. M. C. A. entestainment program consisted of recitations by Miss Vena Wells, W. D. Jackson and W. S. Heller; a piano solo by Mrs. L. L. Rex, a solo by B. J. Spoeri and a duet by Misses Grace and Olivia Pratt.

Dr. Duryca is organizing a literary society.

A Walnut Hill Dramatic club of ten members under management of Days Doty is rehearsing

under management of Dave Doty is rehearsing "Apple Blossoms."

Harry Counsman was elevated to the position of deputy city clerk to succeed Harry Man-ville while Ed Cone is moved up to Counsman's

Around the State

Nearly 500 people of Hamilton county petitioned the county commissioners to abolish the office of county agent and save the money. At the same time Gage county appropriated \$2,500 to keep the

of this city can worship tomorrow without fear of being thrown into jail on a charge of violating the board of health's orders relative to

Obedient to the doctor's hunch "Old Man" Meekes of the Norfolk If Press quit the shop and started in and search of rest and recreation. Guess ust- where he headed in? The state house at Lincoln, where he viewed the democrats going out and the republicans taking possession of everything. Some "rest and rethat for a democratic

The wise guy recalled that the boss is some kicker. Besides, winter is not a friendly season for job chas-

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Washington Post: Money talks. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: England will never give up her fleet and the United States will never give up her Monroe doctrine; other-wise the league of nations can go

cision the heathen may rage and the people imagine a vain thing, but the question is settled forever.

New York World: The statement that the Russian bolshevist leaders have sent a propaganda fund of \$500,000 to this country lacks only one detail of entire credibility-namely, their willingness to let that amount of money escape from their immediate control.

hich body has had 2,042 deaths, 3,014 wound-it 423 "missing," and 54 taken prisoners.

The latest available table, one of a series Dakota demands deportation of all

lanes would be about right.

Brooklyn Eagle: Uncle Sam is respectfully asked by the president unroll \$100,000,000 from his wad and pass it to the suffering in Europe. Roll, ocean roll. The muddy Tiber also rolls. Vienna rolls. But

Belle—What is the best way, do you know, of preserving a good complexion?
Nell—I don't know a better way than reeping the jars airlight.—Baltimore

THE JESTER.

Come back, you old court jester,
With cap and bells of yore.
Those rabid kings were sorry things
For which to go to war.
But since we have uncrowned them
And sent them on their way,
Spring from the gloom that shrouds your
tomb. And teach us how to play!

Set free your visis of laughter Have done with sobs and sighs; he melancholy days have passed— The sun is in the skies. ake you the crown the king dropped

down,
And fit it to your brow—
reign of mirth will suit the earth
Right merrily just now!

Come back, you old court jester,
With all your merry mien.
Revive Pierrot, and gally show
Fair Folly for your queen.
Come, trip the light fantastic
As blithely as of yore,
The king is dead! So reign instead,
And flout the gods of war!
—MABEL H. COLLYER, in Life,

Daily Cartoonette. I'LL WEAR MY NEW PUMPS TO THE MANCE TONIGHT!





Little Folks' Corner 2

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE By DADDY.

"THE SLEEPY GNOMES." (Peggy and Billy Helgium going coast-g on Billy's new bols, invite, a raggedy ad to join them. He proves to be Prince Bonnie Blue Bell, of the Wild Flower Elves, and he summons a troop of Rabbits to take them on a marvelous ride up a

CHAPTER III. On the Mountain Top.

Snow, snow everywhere. It cov-ered the mountain top, hiding rocks and vegetation. Over its glistening surface, the Rabbits drew the bobs as easily as though it were solid ice.

And indeed the snow was almost ice, for the sun of the day had melt-

sliding place—almost too wonderful for they might go so fast they would



that made Peggy think of Christ-mas and Santa Claus, now began to

Just below the topmost peak they came to a panting halt. They had gone as far as they could. The last stretch to the very tip of the moun-

tain, was as steep as a wall. No Rabbit could climb it. Peggy cried out in wonder at the view. The moon, shining on the glistening snow, made the scene as bright as day, and they could look far, far down upon the valleys be-low. The world beneath seemed like

a fairy kingdom—all misty, shadowy, beautiful.

"I'm going up to the top," shouted Billy Belgium.
"So am I." laughed Prince Bonadventure with all the keepness of

"And I am, too," chimed in Peggy, following them as they dragged themselves up the face of the rocks. It was a slow and diffi-cult scra'able, but presently they found themselves at the tip of the world—with only the stars above them. Peggy shivered with delight -then she gave another shriek of nervousness as she thought of what would happen if they should lose their footing—and finally she shiv-ered with cold, for the wind was icy sharp and seemed to go right through her warm clothes.

As they looked down, a light sud-denly flared up in the pine woods

"What's that?" cried Billy.
"The Sleep Gnomes," whispered
Prince Bonnie Blue Bell. "We must
beware lest they catch us." "Who are the Sleep Gnomes?" asked Peggy, creeping close to the

other two.

"They are the ones who put the flowers, the trees, the grass, the Frogs, the Butterflies, the Bears and other of the forest folks to sleep in the winter. I escaped them this fall and that's how I'm here having such a jolly time. If they catch us—goodby fun and frolic."

"Will they harm humans," questioned Peggy.

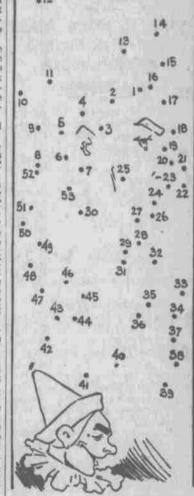
"Will they narm numans, questioned Peggy.
"More than they do the forest folks," replied Prince Bonnie Blue Bell. "They put us to sleep only until spring awakens us, but humans they put to sleep for 20 years."
"Oh," gasped Peggy. "If they got us we'd never wake up until we

us we'd never wake up until we were grown-ups."

"And you'd miss all the joys of childhood." added the prince.

"Twenty years! That's just like Rip Van Winkle in Washington Irving's story," cried Billy Belgium. "He was put to sleep when he drank schnapps with Hendrik Hudson's crew who were playing tenpins in

Daily Dot Puzzle



Trace the dots to fifty-three. See what's in this space with me. Draw from one to two and so en to the end.

forms," warned Prince Bonnie Blue Bell. "If you drink with them, good-night for 20 years."

"Some one is coming! Look! Look!" Billy Belgium pointed excitedly down the mountain to where black specks were creeping upward over the snow.

"The Sleep Gnomes," cried Prince schnapps with Hendrik Hudson's Bonnie Blue Bell. "We must get out crew who were playing tenpins in of here in a hurry." the Catskill mountains."

(Tomorrow will be described a wild coast "The Sleep Gnomes take many down the mountain side,"

Oakland, Neb., Jan. 13.—To the ly on Catholics. It is plain to see Editor of The Omaha Bee: I read in that he knows nothing at all on the The Sunday Bee that Judge Sla- subject of Catholics, and it is quite tinction of being the champion dairy and pass it to the suffering in Europe. Roll, ocean roll. The muddy Tiber also rolls. Vienna rolls But take notice that it is your Uncle Samuel who is supposed to belong always to the holy unrollers. Of course he'll do it.

CHEERY CHAFF.

The muddy feeper of Omaha, having a record of events for the past 30 years. I am thinking perhaps I might be the champion keeper of events for the champion keeper of events for the state, as I wrote my first page Sunday, January 1, 1882. I have never missed a day during this 36 years and am now writing in my 37th hook. I have never caried my books away from home, and as a consequence in appearance they are as new as the day they were bought. I can tell you the prevailing price of "So your wife has stopped bothering ou for an automobile?"
"Yes; I tipped off a seer she patro"Yes; I tipped off a seer she patrores to warn her gainst ever riding in the seer she patrosee to warn her gainst ever riding in the seer she patrolarge stopped bothering any one of these 36 years, also where I was, how much i received, also where it was, how much is received, and how much is received, and how much is received.

comical to see some of these ig-norant Protestants telling us about on what they "think" is our "re-ligion," it surely is quite comical. Almost as much fun as reading a Almost as much fun as reading a funny paper. I agree with "A Reader" that you Protestants are only jealous, as it is very plain to be seen.

AN EDUCATED CATHOLIC.

Factory Fodder. Council Bluffs, Jan. 12 .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In an article, "Workmen Ars Not Factory Fodder," published in the News of the 10th, Henry Ford takes to task

Joseph Land State of the state

on an average of about three or four days a week. Their investigator calls at your home to see the conditions under which you live, how many you owe and whether your wife loves you or some other. All this foolishness for \$6 a day or "\$12 a week." "We thought society suffering need and the other part The working man must unite to

Pay for a Big Job.
New York World: A salary of \$40,000 is suggested for the man who will be selected to run the country's railroads for the govern-ment. The salary contrasts with those paid to the cabinet officers and other high government officials. But the services of men of the dollar-a-year type have considerably appre-ciated in value since the conclusion of the war.

If it's Eczema, you need Poslam. Pealam is right at home in driving away this stuhborn trouble. First stopping the itahing, soothing, cooling. Then going right shead with the work of healing. It you suffer, remember that Poslam's benefits are yours easily, that it was made effective for the very purpose of siding YOU to have a better, healthier and more sightly skin. And all with no risk, for Poslam will not, can not, harm.

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24th and H, South Side



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