FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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BEE TELEPHONES: Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Tyler 1000

OFFICES OF THE BEE: 4110 North 24th Park
6114 Military Ave. South Side
14 N. Main Vinton
2515 North 24th Walnut
Out-of-Town Offices:

JUNE CIRCULATION: Daily 64,611—Sunday 61,762

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

You should know that

Omaha is a city of churches, colleges, culture, healthful climate. delightful parks, opportunity and prosperity.

Have a heart, Mr. Weatherman!

Clear the track for the 7-cent car fare!

Four for a quarter will set us all to buying

Pennies are about to take on an added significance in Omaha town.

One thing you have missed, and that is the old-fashioned summertime warning against overeating.

You may recall that the senate has not finished the discussion of the peace treaty. That will come in time.

"Uncle Mose" Kinkaid is again accused of having a wife in Washington, but out in the Big Sixth they know better.

How will brotherhood ownership of the railroads help the high cost of living, unless the men vote to lower their own wages?

With all the hunters out looking for the cause of the trouble, some one ought to bring home the bacon, and at a lower price.

Bre'r Stone says the brotherhoods are about ready to order out the firing squads to shoot down the profiteers. Why wait any longer?

Let us hope that the president's "deep and serious consideration" goes to the bottom of the trouble, and finds a way to break the "vicious circle."

Events in various parts of the country almost make a soberminded man wish that Grover Cleveland were president, if we must have a

What is more disappointing on a hot morning than to hear the thunder roll, and then have no rain? These weather freaks are certainly exasperating.

Mr. Burleson may want the army trucks, so the states can not have them, even though it would be to carry out the good roads work. Oh, very well.

What has psychology to do with it? People always were fussy when uncomfortable, and it is pretty hard to keep cool during the first few days of August.

Burglars, footpads and the like work with impunity, but just let an amateur bootlegger try to get by with an unauthorized pint of whisky and see what happens.

One of the first fruits of Mr. Barnes' decision to maintain the price of wheat is a resumption of the speculative activity in corn. So the square deal supports the food gambler.

The untamed taxicab and the equally unrestrained delivery wagon continue to add life to Omaha's street traffic. A way should be found to curb the exuberance of the pilots of these juggernauts.

The trade commission distributes the blame for the high price of shoes among the packers, the tanners, the manufacturers and the retailers, all of whom have taken unjustifiably high profits, and with this explanation, we will continue to submit to the imposition.

Just why the government should assist in keeping up the cost of living by maintaining the price of wheat is not clear. The last congress appropriated money to make up the difference to the farmer, but Dictator Barnes insists on those who eat bread paying the wartime prices for it. Is he afraid that other foods will come down, too?

Aerial Police Next

The day when the skies will be filled with airplanes, driven for business and pleasure, is not far distant. Henry Woodhouse, vice president of the Aerial League of America, says more than 500 persons bought or ordered airplanes in the United States during the last three months. He estimates that 500 more are eager to place their orders, but cannot do so because manufacturers are unable to promise an early delivery. One company alone "has orders for over 300 airplanes and is so rushed with prospective orders that it has found it

necessary to put on two shifts in its factories Even at present prices, planes are easily within the reach of persons who buy the more expensive makes of motor cars. There are sands of expert aviators who were trained during the war and probably would not object to serving as "air chauffeurs" at wages comparable to their altitude records. Furthermore those who wish to drive their own planes and get the fullest amount of enjoyment out of the

sport can easily learn. One flight in a plane, as a rule, is sufficient to make an enthusiastic convert of a person who has never been any higher above the earth's surface than the top of an office buildng. A few spiral glides, tail spins and severe' loops, thousands of feet in the air and motorng ever after seems the harmless diversion of mollycoddles.-Birmingham Age-Herald.

GIVE THE PUBLIC A CHANCE.

A strike of the street railway men at this time to enforce wage demands would be most unfortunate. Its force would fall on the patient public, which is just asked to pay an increase of 40 per cent in fares to the company, in order that the latter may in turn increase the wage

The only point in dispute is between the company and the men, and concerns how much of the revenue derived from the extra fare shall be given to the employes. In this division the patrons of the line are but indifferently concerned. The people want the men to have good wages; it is essential that they should be well paid so they may properly provide for themselves and their families. It is also necessary so the company may be able to pay the higher wage rate.

But it is unfair for either the company or the men to decline to give any attention whatever to the interest of the citizens, who pay the bills in the end. Continuous and uninterrupted service is required for the prosperity of the city. Both of the contestants should recognize this.

We know this plea may sound old to both sides, for they have heard it before and have ignored it, but if ever a little forbearance were needed, and consideration shown for those who can not help themselves it is now. The public is at the mercy of these discordant forces, but it has rights neither can afford deliberately to ignore. Many ways of settlement short of a strike are open, and they should be employed.

Are We Ready for the Step?

Without considering the fundamental weaknesses of the railroad brotherhoods' plan for nationalizing the transportation industry, some attention may be paid to its general aspects. The railroads are an integral part of our national life. In an elementary sense, they are public institutions, performing a public function. On this basis they have been clothed with extraordinary powers, and have also been subjected to regulation and control that could not be supported by a private enterprise.

Should the public take over the entire ownership and management of the railroads, what will be the effect on other basic industries? We have reached a point where "private ownership" means less than it ever did, perhaps. The relation of any business undertaking to the public is now a subject for closer inspection than ever. For the moment coal mining is put forward as an illustration, but the logic that involves the fuel industry in the fate of transportation must also include agriculture in all its branches, and with equal directness proceed up and down the line, omitting nothing.

Mr. Bryan already has proposed the government-controlled press, a medium which will supplant the free press of the land, and through which only such information as pleases the powers in control would find its way to the

Are the American people ready to participate in the sweeping and obliterating changes so proposed in their government? Will they surrender the liberty of individual action in order to assume an existence ordered for them by a bureaucracy? With the probability of that bureaucracy itself being dominated by an oligarchy?

Establishing social justice and giving labor partnership in the industrial enterpr the nation are not the only features of the program proposed by the railroad brotherhoods. The path they point out leads directly to so-

Their Idol on a Vacation.

Even as the priests of Baal vainly besought their god to bestir himself into action, while the stern old prophet of Jehovah mocked them, so the worshippers of "Make-a-New-Law" find themselves confused and helpless because their idol is powerless. They have journeyed to the city hall, to the court house, the state capital and to the national capitol; they have implored the mayor, the governor and the president, and have poured out their lamentations to the city council, the legislature and congress, and without avail. The fetich of "Be It Enacted" has lost its power, if it ever had any, and its deluded devotees are moiling in dismay because of the failure of their medicine to work.

The demon "H. C. of L." is too potent to be exercised by a resolution or a statute. Some operations of natural law are inexorable, and interference with them brings disaster. This truth is being forced home to unwilling minds just now, but it is wholesome regardless of whether it is palatable.

If, instead of rushing in terrified haste to the lawmakers and to the officers of the government, imploring aid that can not be given, each individual would contribute his share to the solution of the problem, more might be accomplished. The thrift that was preached and largely practiced while we were at war enabled us then to pull through a more ticklish situation. Something of the same sort of restraint will be serviceable now.

Wages are pursuing prices, but not overtaking them. Extravagance is wiping out the accumulation of the war days, and the only thing at all certain is that there must be an end, to which the thoughtful look with some apprehension. If the process can be slowed down without smashing things, it will be well. But the great god of regulation by law, so long adored by thoughtless Americans, is on a vacation now, and we hope he never returns. Responsibility is squarely on the citizen, and as he accepts it so will the republic prosper.

Seven-Cent Street Car Fare for Omaha.

The State Railway commission has ordained temporarily a 7-cent car fare for Omaha, with variations of four-for-a-quarter, half-fare for children under 12, and 5 cents for school children. This increase, which has been acquiesced in by the city council, takes effect on Sunday. It was the inevitable course. Operating costs have increased, particularly the item of wages, and the employes are demanding a further increase in pay. To meet these urgent demands the company must have more money, and it has but one place to get it. The imposition means an increase in expense to the average patron of the street cars of about 4 cents a day, for which provision must be made in the family budget. If the men can only come to an understanding with the company, however, and regular service be kept up, the public will try to bear with the added cost of riding until the commission is able to determine on full information what the right fare should be.

"Food Facts First"

From the New York Times. It is encouraging to learn that the president will find the facts about food prices before recommending action. That reverses the way of some who demand that prices shall be made to conform to facts decided by their inner consciousness. Representative Fitzgerald, disclosing no knowledge of world prices, is moving to take charge of the price of wheat, although already it is in government hands. Accordingly, Mr. Fitzgerald has introduced a resolution directing that this year's wheat crop shall be sold at the world's price, and that any deficiency below the price guaranteed to the farmers shall be made good from government funds. The president may be presumed to know that there is no normal world price for wheat, as several nations are cheapening bread by subsidies to a total of hundreds of millions yearly. Also perhaps the president already knows that the public press has reported sales of wheat above our guarantee price, and that thee farmers are under no obligation to sell their wheat to the government. So far as the farmers prefer the world market price the government would have to buy to sell, and would be a speculator against its will. Is not wheat already high enough? And is it to be doubted that those in charge of the government's wheat market know army; both these at Washington. more about it than those who are rushing in where the president prefers to tread with cau-

There are no profiteers so objectionable as food profiteers. Send the rascals to jail when found with the goods. Let no guilty man escape. But do not lynch any man, big or small, before finding him guilty. There were similar demands for peremptory action in Canada, but the president's way of finding facts first was taken. The official report to the Dominion Parliament was that

no material reduction in the cost of commodities in regard to which inquiry was made can be expected except by increasing the volume at a lower cost of production, or by lowering the cost of distribution. Any effort on the part of the government or Parliament attempting reductions in the sale prices which the farmers are receiving would intensify the present difficult situation.

Speaking of wheat in particular the committee reported that there were cases of isolated undue profits, and others of bad business methods, but, on the whole, the business had been carried on on a margin of profit reasonably close to actual cost.

The Times Washington correspondence the other day contained the suggestion that prices were high because people were willing to pay them for the goods. Are not those who buy and complain rather betraying their accomplices, the sellers? If people reduced their buying so far as possible there might be a marvelous reversal of the proportions now apparent between supply and demand, and prices might fall in a way which would be so welcome and appropriate. The Interstate Commerce commission has convicted the railways of raising prices by raising rates, although we have no coin small enough to express the division of the cost of freight due to rate increases. The Federal Trade commission has convicted the wholesalers, although their unit of profit resembles that of the railway freight charges. The commission's remedy would be to allow them to license wholesale trade. Presumably those already indicted before the public by the commission would reduce their activities, and the complaint then would be more of the lack of the food than of its dearness.

It will seem to many that freedom of trade from arbitrary restriction would be a better remedy. On the whole, political or legal remedies are not suited to economic troubles. The medicine to be "exhibited" must depend on the facts and the diagnosis of them by doctors with information and without ulterior motive. The president's way is the best way. The Grain corporation can give him information forthwith and it is said that it is prepared to give him some which he can communicate to the country.

Recent Immigration Statistic

The United States Immigration Service Bulletin for July contains some interesting figures on the flow of immigration and emigration. The inward and outward passenger movements for May were about equal, although more American citizens went abroad than returned. Slightly fewer nonemigrants left than nonimmigrants arrived, but the outflow of emigrant aliens reached 17,800, which was more than 2,700 in excess of immigrant aliens admitted. More nonimmigrant aliens arrived than American citizens. The total immigrants arriving for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, fell to 110,618, as against 295,403 for the previous year and 298,826 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. But the number of immigrants entering between July 1, 1918, and May 31, 1919, was 123,145. The greatest number for this period came from Mexico, 25,536, or more than onethe total. There were 23,007 English. 11,001 French, 6,883 Irish, 8,880 Japanese, 5,183 Africans, 8,788 Scotch, 7,427 Scandinavian, 2,719 Hebrews and 3.743 Spanish. Southern European immigration was at a low ebb. The Mexicans led in May, with 3,276, the English being next with 2,927. The French were third with 1,440, the Scotch fourth with 1,176 and the Japanese fifth with 1,138. The rest were scattering.

The Mexican influx seems to have struck Texas, which shows an immigration of 19.184 from July 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919, while New York received only 24,873. In May Texas received 2,627, while New York received only 2,801. Emigrant aliens departed from New York to the number of 5,535 in May, while Texas lost only 463. Pennsylvania was second in number of emigrant aliens departed in May, The grocer swears he gets the same with 2,881, while Massachusetts came next with 1,390. Missouri's net loss of emigrant aliens was about 500 in 23 months.

The great tide of depositing emigrant aliens.

The great tide of depositing emigrant aliens.

The great tide of departing emigrant aliens, The great tide of departing emigrant alters, which has been so greatly emphasized for months, apparently had not begun by the end of May. In normal times the totals would be entirely disregarded, and, aside from the Meximirely disregarded, and passes on to it the buck. can influx, it is difficult to trace a "tendency."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Day We Celebrate.

Harry A. Tukey of A. P. Tukey & Son, rea

estate, born 1877. Alfred D. Touzalin, Bankers Savings and Loan association, born 1862.

Dwight H. Beck, merchant tailor, born 1877. Maj.-Gen. Evander McIver Law, one of the last surviving general officers of the confederate states army, born at Darlington, S. C., 83

years ago. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., recently assigned to command Division No. 1 of the Pacific fleet, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 58 Charles R. Crane, American member of the

interallied commission to investigate conditions in Syria, born in Chicago 61 years ago. Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president Wellesley college, born at Westerly, R. I., 55 vears ago.

Billie Burke, popular actress of the American stage, born in Washington, D. C., 34 years

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The republican state central committee met at the Millard hotel and chose Hastings as the place for holding the fall convention. One hundred couples attended a dance

iven by Alpha lodge, No. 44, Daughters of Rebekah, in A. O. H. hall.

The original first mortgage of the Omaha Motor Railway company to the Mercantile Trust company of New York to secure a loan of \$800,000 was recorded. The money is payable on the first day of July, 1909, in gold. C. E. Yost has returned from the east.

Friend of the Soldier

Replies will be given in this column to questions relating to the soldier and his problems, in and out of the army. Names will not be printed. Ask The Bee to Answer.

Some Russian Information. An Anxious Mother-The last in-rmation we have of the 168th transportation company, it still was in Russia, mail being sent by way of A. P. O. 702, which is at Paris The Russian situation is so muddled that nobody seems to have any definite information as to what is to be done. Murmansk is south of Archangel on the Dvina river. It is pronounced "moormawnsk." Medvyezhi Gora is a small town in the neighborhood of Murmansk. It is rather difficult for a tongue accustomed only to English pronunchbut "met-fy-ee-zhee gooraw will fairly approximate it, if you accent the "ee" syllable. If your change of postoffice address has to

do with allotment, notify the bureau

of war risks, allotment division; if

it is only for the service of the army.

notify the adjutant general of the

Many Questions Answered. Sister-The Sixth cavairy is stationed at Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga. It is not at present attached to a division, if that is what you mean by

asking if it is a "detached regiment. A Mother-The Fourth division already has left Germany, and the Third was ordered to entrain for Brest this week, so that it, too, will soon be out. Can not tell you just when these units will reach Amer-ica, although it will not be long. The Fourth was scheduled to follow the Second, which is now arriving at

New York. Mrs. E. K .- A. P. O. 927 is at the headquarters of the First replace-ment division, at Troyer; bakery company No. 11 was part of the Third army, which has been broken up and all ordered home save the First division. Cannot tell you when this bakery company will be returned, but it will probably be on its way

Interested-We have no information as to the whereabouts of the Thirteenth regiment of Marines. Would advise you to write to Washington to the officers commanding the United States Marine corps.

A Soldier's Mother-The postal express service was taken over by the army when the army postoffice was established late in 1918 to reduce the delay in handling soldier's mail. This service will be discontinued when the army is entirely withdrawn from France. It must be maintained until then. Men engaged in this work are not sent nome along with the combat troops.
F. E.S.—The Fifth division is in the service of supply, and no date has been fixed for its sailing. Present plans are to have all the army out of France by September 1, however, which means this organization will not be long delayed.

have an export license to send a parcels post package to a civilian in Germany. Take the package to the postoffice and mail it.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

More than 145 words a minute nave been transmitted in high-speed wireless telegraphy

The judges at a baby show at Cedar Falls, Ia., did their best to please everybody by awarding every The Cape-to-Cairo railway, when completed will be 7.074 miles in length, the longest line of railway in the world

ented a secret process for producing 98 per cent nutric acid from the 30 per cent acid they have been making from atmospheric nitrogen. For work above stepladder range a portable telescopic tower has been invented, composed of extension lad-

Norwegian scientists have pat-

ders that can be raised 40 feet, carrying a platform with them. Gasoline locomotives that are safe vented in England, their ignition taking place inside of tight boxes and their exhaust through water. "

Jason Austin of Emporia Kan has grown 1,200 pounds of cabbage on a patch of ground containing ss than 2,000 square feet. cabbages average three pounds each and are free from insects.

Belfast, the largest industrial center in Ireland, is situated on both banks of the River Lagan and is 101 miles northeast of Dublin. It has an estimated population of 393,000. It is the chief center of Irish linen manufacture.

PASSING THE BUCK.

The packer says it is not be Who raised the price of "eats," And offers figures with his plea-

The farmer holds, though costs are His land is higher still,
And ev'rything he has to buy,
Including sait and swill.
He thinks the grocer is the duck,
And pases on to him the buck.

The public probes into the case,
To find the guilty crafts;
It looks itself square in the face,
And sees so many grafts
It doesn't seem to have the pluck
To pass on to itself the buck.
—WILLIS HUDSPETH.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

JOHN, IIEAR, YOU LOOK 50 TIRED! WHY DONT YOU STAY HOME AND REST, INSTEAD OF GOING TO THE OFFICE TODAY



Little Folks' Corner 3

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

By DADDY.

"THE CIRCUS BIRD." (Judge Owl grows in a hothouse until he is the biggest bird in the world. Peggy and Billy set him up in a show next to a real circus. Judge Owl takes the meat of the circus animais, and when the tiger comes after it, Judge Owl picks him up and carries him away!)

The Tiger is Tamed. 6677 OW-OW!" screamed the tiger. squirming and twisting as Judge Owl carried him above the tree tops.

and carries him away.)

"Fresh tiger meat for supper Hoo! Hoo!" screeched Judge Owl. "Ah! Ah! That tiger cost me \$2.000!" howled the circus manager, climbing out of the coal shed, and running up and down the yard in his excitement. He shook his fist at Judge Owl, and shook it at "You'll have to pay for this," "That tiger is a Royal Bengal."

Billy and Peggy looked at each other in dismay. Two thousand dollars-that was an awful price to pay for one meal! They would have to stop Judge Owl. Peggy sent her voice flying up-

"Don't eat the tiger," she scream-. "He cost \$2,000."
"Hoo Hoo! He ought to taste od if he cost that much," Judge Owl screeched back at her.

"Bring him here this instant," or-

dered Peggy. 'All right, if you say so, Princess Peggy!" answered Judge Owl obedi-Swooping downward he acted as if he were going to drop the tiger into the yard. The people gathered there shricked and scattered 'No, no, don't drop him.

might eat up some of these chilscreamed Peggy. "Then he ought to be eaten himretorted Judge Owl, and away he flew with the Royal Ben-



'Yow-ow!" Screamed the Tiger, Squirming and Twisting.



Red Oak, Ia., Aug. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: President Wilson has recently said, "We owe France a debt that can never be paid." Supposable for assistance in our revolutionary war. It is diffigult to believe him sincere. To do so would reflect seriously on his intelligence. A debt of such monu-mental proportions has never been suspected to exist by any French-man or American from revolutionary days to this time, nor did our president discover it until pressed for a reason for negotiating an objectionable treaty with France. In

fact, we owe France nothing. If there is an unpaid balance between the two countries it is France owes the United States. France has our sympathies; it had them in 1815 when it fell before allied Europe; in 1870, when the Germans conquored it; later when the munist horror struck Paris; it had them from 1914 onward continually; has them now. But we owe France no debt. We saved it in 1918. The present generation of Americans is not sorry for what it has done for France. If in danger (as it is not) it would no doubt repeat. But to make a treaty binding future America to defend France violates common sense and true democracy alike. Future America will decide for itself what it will do in its day. It can be trusted. It cannot be dictated to by the present chief magis-trate, United States senate or the whole people even. To tie it down by a treaty, or to try to do so, is fantastic politics or diplomacy. It's a clown's trick or a sorely pressed

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

demagogue's last grandstand play. It is unworthy of a moment's seri-

ous consideration. A debt we owe France! Bosh. J. S.

"She has such an interesting face. She oks like a woman who has lived and "I fancy she has. For years she has

Cigars Give Aπ



Distributors, Omaha

gal, quickly vanishing over a hill not far from the show grounds. The crowd, which a moment before had been anxious to get far

away from the tiger, now was curious to see what Judge Owl was going to do with him. Up the hill they went pell mell, Pergy, Billy, the circus folks and the audience. They got to the top in time to see Judge Owl swooping down toward a little

lake that lay in a city park.

The tiger squirmed and twisted violently as he saw the pond beneath him. Tigers, like their cousins, the cats, don't like water except to drink, and the sight of so much of it made the Royal Bengal "Hoo! Hoo! What a fine place for

a swim," screeched Judge Owl, and with that he dropped the tiger. Splash! The tiger went in over his head. Up he came in an instant, furiously angry and swimming for dear life. "Hoo! Hoo! What a fine diver," screeched Judge Owl. darted, grabbing the tiger out of the

water. Again he flew into the air

and again he dropped the Royal Bengal. Splash! the tiger went under a second time. Once more the tiger came up, bu now he wasn't angry. He was just plainly scared. Again Judge Owl grabbed him, and again he was dropped in the lake, and again and until the tiger was as limp as a half-drowned kitten, and weak he couldn't swim another stroke. Then Judge Owl picked him up and soared back to the show

grounds. "Here's your cat back-all nicely tamed." he screeched. "Where shall

Peggy told the circus men what judge Owl had said, and they quicky brought out the tiger's cage. idge Owl dropped the great beast beside the open door, and the tiger. only too glad to get out of the clutches of this dreadful bird, quicky crawled inside. The head trainer

slammed the door shut, and there was the tiger safe and sound.
"We must have that bird for our circus!" exclaimed the head trainer, looking admiringly at Judge Owl.

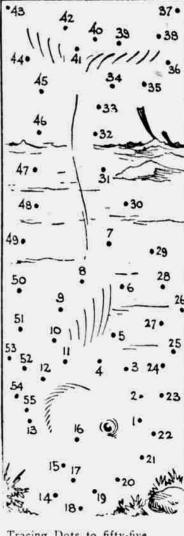
"That's what I say," exclaimed the manager, rejoicing loudly because his \$2,000 tiger was safe. "The way he tamed the Royal Bengal was wonderful. I'll have him as a freak and as a policeman to keep order in the menagerie. How much will his salary be? Peggy and Billy looked at Judge

"I don't care as long as I have joins the circus.) enough to eat," hooted Judge Owl. "And I'd like all the children in town to come and see me." "That's what his salary shall be," said Peggy. "All Judge Owl can eat and free tickets for all the children

in town. "It's a bargain," declared the circus manager. "And we will start the show right now." The circus men opened a great

managed to squeeze a number four foot "The authorities must have found out by telepathy the opinion of the public about the government ownership of tele-phones and telegraphs."
"Yes; by return wire."—Minneapolis Tribune.

DAILY DOT PUZZLE



Tracing Dots to fifty-five Shows a splendid - alive.

Draw from one to two and so on to the

hole in the canvas wall of the tent, the band began to play, and Judge Owl, with Peggy, Billy and Freckled Pete behind him, marched in to take his new job as circus freak and policeman of the menagerie.

(In the next installment will be taid the odd things that happen when Judge Owl

"BUSINESS IS GOOD. THANK YOU" 1. Micholas L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

The Home Builders Moved to New Offices, 18th and Dodge Sts.



Home Builders New Offices, Northwest Corner 18th and Dodge Sts., Omaha.

Our new office is one of the most modern in the city of Omaha and it is the last word from the standpoint of architecture and convenience, and we are confident that in our new home we will be able to render to our customers and the public generally, even better service than was heretofore possible.

In consideration of a long time lease on the ground floor, the east one of the twin buildings, northwest corner of 18th and Dodge streets, has been named for Home Builders, Inc.

Jome Builder

C. C. SHIMER, President. G. A. ROHRBOUGH, Secretary.

W E are delivering NOW the finest quality Pennsylvania Authracite—Hard Coal— All sizes-This coal has to come a long ways from the mines. Fall delivery depends on Probable Labor Trouble, Eastern Demand and Transportation difficulties. Price depends on

cost. Phone Tyler 3424. PEOPLES COAL CO.