HE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that

yet to come.

Omaha has one of the finest free dentist clinics in connection with the city schools.

The \$14-hog is coming back from the war. St. Louis draws an 8-cent car fare.

Going up! Austria has signed up, but settling up is

The Visiting Nurses are always welcome to a tag day in Omaha.

Marshal Foch should be induced to come and taste Omaha's hospitality also.

"Rejection or ratification" is winning votes for rejection. The president should modify his

Sugar is coming, but the canning season is waning, and the housewife is correspondingly

Another dollar off on hogs, but bacon sticks at the high notch. There should be better team work here.

Veterans of four wars were in the Grand Army parade at Columbus, and still we are a peaceful nation.

Whoever told the "morals" squad it can invade private homes without warrants ought to look up the law.

Warren Pershing says Europe is all right, but he wants to get back to that dear old Lincoln. "Attaboy!"

An extension of the "muny" ice service is promised for next summer. This ought to be placed where all can benefit through it.

Reeckless driving is entirely too prevalent on Omaha's streets. A remedy for this conbe discovered somew

The senate committee on foreign relations treaty. Now, let us see what the body will do.

Speaking about sergeants and heroes, how many of you recollect Corporal Whatshisname, who told the captain that the Maine had been blown up?

Whenever a congressman is willing to go along and assent to whatever the White House suggests, he is a patriot; if he does not, he is a partisan.

One consolation yet remains to the followers of Omaha's base ball team. It can't lose many more games this season, and it positively can not go any lower in the standing

General Wood disagrees with Secretary Baker on the point of the size of the standing army, saying there is no justification for an organization 500,000 strong. The public will very likely agree with the general.

On one point the president is entirely correct. There are too many hyphens left in this country. What is wanted is a pure and unmixed Americanism, without taint of other allegiance. Until this can be had, our work is at home, rather than abroad. This, however, may be "provincial," but it was insularity and a thousand years of hammering that welded the contents of England's melting pot into an homogeneous whole.

Giving and Keeping Pledges

Abhorrent as this conclusion is to those who would not make a promise without full intention of keeping it, it has the merit of frankness. Neither Mr. Wilson nor anybody else can tell what the congress in session in 1925 or 1930, or in any other year in the future, will do, and no treaty, even though it be negotiated by a precedent-smashing president acting as his own plenipotentiary, can over-ride the constitution of the United States. Yet the acquiescence of Mr. Wilson's supporters in this dge and their simultaneous declaration that it needn't be kept is no more than a typical example of the curious doctrine of the violability of pledges of which Mr. Wilson has just given the county so conspicuous an example.

We refer, of course, to President Wilson's pledge to the senate on July 9 to put at its tisposal or at the disposal of the committee on roreign relations all the information he had concerning the proposed treaty of peace with Germany, and his subsequent refusal to fulfill that pledge. We have no means of knowing whether Mr. Wilson's determination not to fulfill the pledge of July 9 was formed before it was uttered or was formed subsequent to its utterance; the conspicuous and important fact is that when he was called on for the information he of his own free will and on his own initiative had promised the senate he refused to

comply wih its terms.

With so conspicuous an idealistic exemplar of the quality of concrete promises to guide them it is not surprising that Mr. Wilson's supporters should regard entrance into a solemn engagement with no purpose of fulfillng its terms as a light and happy expedient. But that is not the notion the American peoble have of such a transaction, and in treating the covenant of the league of nations the American people and not Mr. Wilson's band of internationalists are going to prevail .- New York

PAN-AMERICANISM.

In Omaha and elsewhere along his route the president has alluded to the springing up of a pernicious pan-Americanism," suggesting that it is as abhorrent as pan-Germanism. This, of course, is a corrollary of his charge of "provincialism" against those statesmen who do not agree with him. It deserves brief examination.

Pan-Germanism as we understand it is better expressed in the slogan, "Deutschland ueber Alles." If it means anything pan-Germanism means German domination of the world, not merely a coalition of Teutonic races, but the subjugation of all other nations under the sinister rule of the superman.

Pan-Americanism on the contrary has been fostered by the United States for many years as a desirable and salutary program. As far back as President Benjamin Harrison's time, a Pan-American congress assembled in the United States. Since then sessions have been held at different American capitals, and a great headquarters organization is maintained in Washington. This movement is fostered not to give one or another of the members any advantage over the others, but to conserve and forward mutual interests through intelligent cooperative effort. It finds its inspiration in the Monroe doctrine, which recognizes the common life and interests of all the American republics. Until the present time it has not been considered "sinister" or "pernicious" in any of its aspects, unless by those European governments whose commerce and political aims are adversely affected by a common understanding between American governments.

Such pan-Americanism is not a menace to peace of the world, the president to the contrary notwithstanding. It is to preserve the basic condition of this co-operation that the senate insists on a specific recognition of the Monroe doctrine, should it be threatened by the League of Nations. A settled and accepted policy of so many years is not to be lightly abandoned for any vague and uncertain ex-

Ratification or Rejection.

If Mr. Wilson's recent remarks about ratification or rejection of the treaty are to be accepted literally, the real issue in the case is practically joined. The senate committee on foreign relations has reported out the treaty with forty-five amendments and four reservations. Some, if not all, of these are likely to be assented to by the senate. The question then comes. Will the president accept the verdict and ratify the senate's work?

At the White House conference the president was discreetly noncommittal as to whether he would ratify an amended treaty. On his present tour he has frankly demanded ratification or rejection. His course on this point has had the effect of bringing out against him certain senators who had not accepted the extreme possibility of rejection. These for the most part cling to the belief that moderate reservations and reasonable amendments are not insuperable objections to the success of the treaty. Taking the president at his word, though, they will prefer rejection to the acceptance of terms that are incompatible with

the welfare and best interests of the land. Reservations reported to the senate have already been discussed, as have the issues contained in the Shantung amendment and that looking to establishment of a voting parity between the United States and the British empire. These are not captiously conceived. They involve questions of principle of deep concern has notified the world of its views on the to the whole country, and as they are adjusted will affect the future of the United States.

A question of judgment has arisen between the president, whose vision is international and embraces the world, and the senate, whose outlook rests on a foreground of American interests, the care for home institutions, and the preservation of our liberties first. A choice between the two must be made.

John Mitchell, Labor Leader.

A mighty man has fallen in the ranks of organized labor, and a worthy and patriotic citizen has finished his work. John Mitchell is dead. Only those who have been closely associated with the industrial and sociological movements, which run parallel, for the last fifteen years, understand or appreciate the great influence, the sterling qualities and loveable characteristics of this man.

Son of a soldier who fought in the union army, he was an intense American; the child of penury, he tasted all the bitterness of poverty, his father having died and left a widow with small children to provide for by her own efforts. The darkness of the coal mine surrounded his boyhood years, but his mind broadened and he came to manhood with vision strong and clear. In 1902 he came into national prominence as head of the United Mine Workers of America during the great anthracite coal miners' strike. It was then his remarkable ability and capacity for leadership was proved. He was also found to be incorruptible, a fact admitted by foe as well as asserted by friend.

In the more or less celebrated "contempt case," set in motion by Judge Wright of the District of Columbia, Mitchell came in for general publicity along with Gompers and Morrison. His public career was then well launched, and as a member of the National Civic Federation, a chairman of one of its departments, and as commissioner or chairman of many of New York's state social activities, he has been a busy man for the last ten years. How much of good he accomplished none can tell, but those who came into contact know how completely he was devoted to high ideals. "Johnnada-Mitch" will be sorely missed and sincerely mourned by those who knew him well.

Cardinal Mercier's Mission.

Cardinal Mercier says he has come to thank Americans for their help and loving sympathy extended to Belgium while the war was on, He need give himself no concern on that point; a special visit was not called for. Americans have had their reward in the knowledge that they were able to feed and clothe the needy of his land and to relieve as far as possible the distress wrought upon it by a merciless foe. We are interested in the cardinal himself, though. The primate of a great church who had the courage to defy the men of violence, who lifted his voice not as a cardinal but as a citizen of an unjustly invaded and cruelly ravaged country, rousing the fire of patriotic devotion, urging his people to resist the wrong even to death, is welcome amongst us because of his courage, his sincerity and his unselfishness. Among all the figures of the war none stands in better light than Cardinal Mercier, and he may be assured of a warm welcome in America.

A Warning to British Labor

From the New York Times.

More than fifty years ago Frederick Harrison, a firm and wise friend of trade unions, was a member of the Royal Trades Union commission. He has seen them grow and expand until they have not only obtained for themselves advantages then undreamed of, but, under selfish and radical leadership, they have become in some respects a parasite upon and a danger to the British community. At 88 this old and steady friend of the just demands of labor, this clear, impartial thinker in so many fields, calls upon the labor leaders to make their "fellowworkers understand how close to ruin and starvation our people stand." Trade unionism, which for two generations, intelligently conducted, won incalculable advantages for itself and the whole British people, is now threatened with a revolution in its own ranks. It is infested with the exotic madness for sovietism, revolution, anarchism. Unless its leaders can make the hotheads obey, unless its members can be united in a policy of common sense, it "is lost, and in the breakdown of it ruin and starvation await millions of our people at

Great Britain has a debt of \$40,000,000,000. It is getting deeper into debt every day. It importing annually \$4,000,000,000 more than it exports; and for most of its imports it is paying merely paper promises. "The wages paid enormously exceed the real value of the work done. Bread, coal, houses, sea and land transport are all subsidized, as very soon meat and milk will be subsidized." That is, the producers of these are getting far more than the goods are worth.

Great Britain has been paying millions to keep the price of bread fixed. It is paying millions for higher wages. It is giving doles to the employed and doles to the unemployed, whom prefer not to work. When the price of coal was raised six shillings a ton, Mr. Smillie, head of the Federation of Miners, denounced the decision of the cabinet as "an election dodge." As a matter of fact, it brought vividly and clearly before the British public exactly what the policy means of granting subderived from taxation of the public to satisfy the insatiable demands of the trade Obviously, subsidies must stop some time. There will be no money left from which they can be borrowed.

When the British consumer saw that he had to pay a bigger price for coal in order that the miners might get threefold wages, while their output was steadily diminishing, the fatal results of trade unionism unlimited were impressed upon the taxpavers. Mr. Harrison seeks to impress them upon the trade unions. He tells them that a large portion of the wages paid to workmen is simply a gift. They are paid more than their work is worth out of the taxes of their fellow-citizens. Labor keeps getting gifts of money "which its labor does not earn; it is sucking down the savings of thrift and piling up debts to lie heavy on our children." This cannot last long. If much of the wages of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 men or women is to be paid by the taxpayers, "this monstrous form of charity will soon end." There will be no fund left for the gift to come from. "Great Britain," Mr. Harrison says, "is paying its workmen and workwomen " a bonus of \$1,000,000,000 more than they really earn." Besides, the transaction is really one of "paper If the practice is continued, the state will be bankrupt, the workmen will starve.

The coal export has been failing. The Brit ish foreign investments have been transferred to save exchanges. High wages, the high price of coal and raw materials make the price of British manufacture so high that foreigners will not purchase. Great Britain has got to buy food abroad or starve. What is it going to buy it with, provided it has ships enough to bring it? And now ships cost so much that they can't be built. The miners have given a dangerous and are seeking to give a fatal blow to the cardinal British industry on which all others depend. Competitor nations are driving out of its home markets. "We cannot go on working "five days for six hours if foreigners "work six days for eight hours."

It is a dark and a true picture by the hand of a friend who has no motive except the good of the trade unions and his country. Unless British trade unions are blind to facts, to their own interest as well as the general interest. they will go no further on the road to ruin.

Some Unusual Arithmetic

Before Christmas days arrive the people of the United States will receive in interest on liberty bonds \$458,000,000. They bought the bonds in a spirit of patriotism and now find it an investment, as well as a debt which they must eventually discharge. No usurer receives the interest or had any part in fixing it. Our own citizens own the bonds, and now, with an agreeable feeling, cut the coupons. Many citizens bought bonds "until it hurt," often making sacrifices and exercising unwonted economy. But how well it pays! If those who receive interest in the months remaining of this year so elect they will be paid in war savings stamps instead of cash, an operation by which they obtain compound interest. Now here is a pleasing and interesting problem in mathematics. The debtors are also creditors. The debts are also investments. Much of the money saved would not have been saved but for the admirable responses to the liberty bond calls. In dealing with this problem, what is the complete answer? The complexity of it is evident. but all is commendable.

More remains to be said. The money was spent in an unavoidable war. We won the war. The country was called upon to prove the inflexible courage of its manhood-and woman-The result was in keeping with hood. best traditions of the greatest republic. Militarism went down. Frightfulness was indomiably faced and smashed. A terrible world menace was ended. On the whole, future peace among the nations will be strengthened. The United States is no longer unprepared for coming emergencies, whatever they may be.

How stands the balance sheet, the showing of profit and loss? It is a wise scholar who can do the sum.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Day We Celebrate.

Arthur Metz, born 1869. C. J. Ernst, assistant treasurer Burlington railroad, born 1864. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who commanded the Canadian overseas forces in the early period of

the war, born 57 years ago. Lord Inchcape, president of the British Imperial Association of Commerce, born in Scotland, 67 years ago. Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the

Catholic university of America, born at Manchester, N. H., 62 years ago. Benton McMillan, former governor of Ten-

nessee, now United Staes minister to Guatemala, born in Monroe county, Kentucky, 74 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Douglas county has "done herself proud" in he exhibit at the state fair, which is in charge of Elijah Allen, Allen Root and C. S. Avery Brownell Hall reopens with about 100 students. A new studio has been added to the hall during vacation. Miss M. A. Young of England has been engaged as instructress in Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hamilton gave a

tea at Hamilton Place in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, who are visiting Mrs. S. S. The Omaha musical, literary and social club

gave a concert and supper at Washington hall for the benefit of Zion Baptist church on Grant street near Twenty-second.

President Mike Lee of the city council, escorted a number of councilmen and city officials on a trip to the state fair at Lincoln.

Demand Never So Great; Surplus Never So Short.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: There never was a time in the history of the world when merchandise was so short or the demand so great, or when the balance of trade was so enormously in favor of the United States. It would be surprising if, following the greatest war in history, some things were not out of tune, but there is nothing that cannot be remedied or that will not be remedied. Of course, the calamity howlers, professional pessimists, the I. W. W.'s, anarchists, and bolshein a teapot and make mountains out

Naturally, there has to be a re adjustment and it will be made. Some people may get hurt, but the United States as a whole has gone ahead and will go ahead. If the United States authorities want to inquire into things, let them do it from the standpoint of economics rather than political expediency. The world will gradually get back to a point where it will begin to think straight once more. There are many years of prosperity for us if we don't go to extremes. However, the political agitator can do a vast amount of harm if taken

We want constructive suggestion from the federal trade commission rather than destructive criticism. We want an appeal to reason rather than to the sensational scandal-monger. Back of all the fluff in this country there is considerable common sense, which usually comes to the surface when the necessity arises and I have no fear of the future and the present is taking care of itself.

J. K. ARMSBY,
President California Packing
Corp., San Francisco, Cal.

Jerry Asks for Borah.

Omaha, Sept. 8 .- To the Editor There are two sides to every question. President Wilson's interpretation of the league of nations, to the contrary notwith-standing. I believe every sane thinking citizen should study all the questions that confront the nation and not to allow themselves to be camouflaged by any of these skillfully woven phrases, no matter who utters them.

William A. Borah of Idaho, whose patriotism cannot be questioned, besides being one of the brainiest men in the United States will be at the Auditorium next Friday evening at 8 p. m. to give a different translation of this proposed league of nations. I am submitting these few remarks for the deliberation of the patriotic wise men and women in all stations of life in Omaha and elsewhere, hoping that they will lend the dignity of their presence at Senator Boreh's meeting.

"The mill! See, it st mill!" screamed Peggy, put where a tiny burst of fileaping up from the roof.

"Those girls! My merr They must be saved!" sh prince. "Get out, Peggy Senator Borah's meeting.

I have no desire to counsel with the "Omadhauns" because there is no use in trying to reason with no use in that class. JERRY HOWARD.

Just Poppycock.

A lot of poppycock comes over the cables. The other day there was announcement from Berlin that 5,000,-000 Germans had filed applications for permission to leave the country, and the majority of them proposed to settle in South America. Immediately there was discussion of the new German menace.

The absurdity of a German invasion of such proportions may be appreciated when it is said that the total immigration into the United States from Germany in years amounts only to 5,494,487, and those 160 years include three periods—that after the revolution of 1848, that after our civil war and that from 1880 to 1892, inclusive-when there was emigration from Germany limited in volume only to the capacity of vessels to carry the people the present condition of world shipping it would take Germany more than 10 years to transport 3,000,000 of her people to the United States and, as for getting them to South America, it would

There is not likely to be any large emigration from Germany. The government will not permit it. Those who emigrate escape taxation and their share of the war debt, shifting that much more on those who re-That sort of thing will not be Phidadelphia Ledger.

Apparently He Does. Does the president think he can make his arguments appear less thin by spreading them all over he country?-Boston Transcript.

PEACE.

The wan, exhausted world lifts up her head.
From brooding on her dead.
To catch the message clamoring down the

sky heralds what is finished at Versailles.

Into her faded eyes creeps heaven now;
Porgotten joy grows fair upon her brow;
Her hands, unclenched, fall open and out-

Her hands, uncleneded, is no permanent reach
To touch that future she so yearns to teach
The errors of the past—the woe, the wrong.
That comes from being strong
If justice and if love are laid aside.

Peace! The awaited word rings wide. Fraught with the beauty of the summer's That broke from storm to greet it, as a Breaks on a darkened house in sudden light When the first curtain's rising gives to

sight. Some scene where we, expectant, lean to A dream take flower—or fall us utterly. So waits the universe before this Word That sounds upon her heart! Have we then heard

As surely as an actor hears his cue? Or shall we fall in things that we must do To make the dream come true? -Edna Mead in New York Times.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

NOW, HAROLTI, YOU'VE SAIT YOU WISHED YOU HAD SOME PIE LIKE YOUR MOTHER USE ITO MAKE-50 I'VE MAILE YOU ONE AND I HOPE YOU'LL EAT IT-ANII STOP TALKING!



Little Folks' Corner

ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(The Prince of Dollars seeks his lost nermald and Peggy, Billy and Judge Owi to with him. They follow a voice singing he mermaid's song, and find it is that of bird who has heard the mermaid singing a a building to which the bird guides hem.)

CHAPTER V.

DEGGY and Billy were filled with wonder when they looked across the river to the great buildwas toiling. How had she come to be shut up there-she who had seemed so free as she sang on the rocky isle and raced along the

"Prison!" he exclaimed, making queer sound in his throat. that is a prison, then I am her jailer." Peggy and Billy looked at him in surprise. "That is one of my mills," he went on. "It is grinding out dollars for me. But no more girls feeding the machinery. no more shall it grind as a prison, but as a pleasant, happy working place for contented, cheerful work-Come, we will give them a holiday to celebrate the better days

As they looked in dismay at the angry waters there came a particu-larly angry flash of lightning, fol-gine gave a splutter and seemed larly angry flash of lightning, followed sharply by a terrific crash of about to stop, only to pick up again thunder. The jar shook the auto. at full strength. So swish, swash "That struck near here!" shouted swish, they plunged through the

Billy.
"The mill! See, it struck the Peggy, pointing to mill!" screamed Peggy, pointing to where a tiny burst of flame was "Those girls! My mermaid love! They must be saved!" shouted the "Get out, Peggy and Billy!

"And we're going with you. Go! Go!" screamed Peggy. Not waiting a second the Prince of Dollars sent his auto leaping for-

'm going to cross that bridge.



Mill! See, It Struck the Mill!" Screamed Peggy

For some weeks past the New York Sun has been freely and gayattributing all-or most-of resent high costs of foodstuffs to the government's policy of fixing the price of wheat. But during his time attacks have been made on the government's policy by people interested in establishing a higher price for wheat. Just how the cost of living would be reduced if wheat should jump to \$3.50 a bushel may be left to the Sun's economists to figure out.—Springfield Republican.

The two Paris bellboys who stole a \$1,000 necklace from a Red Cross cream vender for ice cream cones should be severely punished for their crime. The price of ice cream low that figure. - Kansas City

"THE PRINCE OF DOLLARS."

Through the River.

"Teacher! Teacher!! Teacher!!! Teacher!!!!" sang Ovenbird War-bler Nightingale, but the charming mermaid sang no answering song out into the night. She waved her hand sadly and turned her back to where hundreds of other girls were busily working.

"Why, do you suppose, she is in prison?" whispered Peggy to the Prince of Dollars.

The Prince of Dollars steered the Till you come to fifty-three." auto toward a bridge which led across the river to the mill. But when they reached the siver they found that the storm had turned the stream into a raging torrent and and right into the angry waters water was sweeping over the floor which swept the roadway.
of the bridge. They could not pass. Swish! Swish! Swish! The current Lightning was still flashing and the thunder rolled and banged. It smashed at the fenders, but the car was the wildest night Peggy and went on, on, driven by its Billy had ever seen, and the raging engine. Again and again the rushriver before them made it seem all



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DAILY DOT PUZZLE

.89

Noodle says, "Just trace with me,

ing stream threatened to sweep the auto away, but each time the Prince

of Dollars held the swaying car to

river and up on the bank beyond.
"Hoo! Hoo! I told you true. You

To Those Who

Would Be

(Tomorrow will be teld how the Prince of Dollars finds the mermaid in grave his piano or that may win admiration for excellence in some one or another of the features that distinquish fine piano making

burning mill.

Dut the matchless Mason & Hamlin

drove through a river; you must fight fire, too!" screamed Judge Owl, as the Prince of Dollars stopped the automobile and dashed into the

excels in all. In every register its tone is incomparably beautiful, it resonance superb. and soul-stirring. And its transcendent musical qualities will outlive those of any other piano in the world -without exception.

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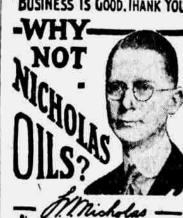
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