THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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You should know that

Omaha has no slums or tenement district, no lowlands, no narrow streets, and is a city of comfortable

They're off at the carnival.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee rings true to his socialistic extraction.

Chief Eberstein is learning more about the

law every day. The steel strike is almost as noisy as a steel

mill, but not nearly so useful. The street railway situation is making a

strong argument for home rule for Omaha. England has a profiteer law that is said to

be bringing down cost of living. America Again the guilt for starting the war is fast-

ened on Austria, but where does this leave the ex-kaiser? It is up to the unparalleled leader of the

Seventy-eight colors are promised for the new spring styles. And the rainbow only

administration forces in the senate to count

shows seven! Nebraska has had its first frost of the fall now, and everything else is in readiness for In-

dian summer.

during the war. If all the "thou shait nots" were eliminated from the tables of the law, we would have lots of liberty, just like Russia.

Attorney General Palmer pleads for a truce between capital and labor, but does not tell how to bring it about. A little give and take

Complaints about service on the street railway will be referred to the city attorney, as the commissioners are too busy framing up bond issues to be bothered.

Japan will not undertake to "predict events" which may follow on negotiations soon to be opened between Tokyo and Peking. In May,

1915, no such difficulty was experienced. A brewer's chemist testifies that if the "2.75" stuff is exposed to the sun it will develop a "kick" equal to T. N. T. Watch for bottles all

in a row where the light will strike them. An enormous increase in the amount of but ter, eggs and poultry held in storage indicates that we will not starve next winter if we can only get hold of money enough to tempt the

speculators to let go.

"Jimmy" Cosgrove staged quite a party for his farewell appearance, which is likely to be much delayed in consequence. Such playful young persons as he seems to be add much to the joy of urban existence, yet at times they are apt to overdo it.

Senor Francisco Villa pays his high respects to "muy estimo amigo" Venustiano Carranza, and will he please get off the earth? And just to think, if it had not been for that same Carranza and his high standing at Washington, this pestiferous Villa would long ago have been put in a place where he could trouble nobody.

The army store does not propose to be bothered with competitors, and therefore has shut off the postoffice and the city from selling the surplus stock. It may take some time for the people to fully appreciate just how this service has been bungled, but when it finally is cleared up, it will be found that no part of the war operations has been more jumbled.

Wages and Efficiency

Some Boston authority, eminent no doubt but lost to memory at the moment, issued a statement which, dealing with labor production, took the ground that efficiency, after all, was the only accurate measure and wages were negligible. If wages, for example, increased 30 per cent and efficiency increased 50 per cent, the situation was vastly improved. This is axiomatic, of course. Then the authority went on to assert, rather than to prove, that labor efficiency had enormously increased since the beginning of the war and there was nothing but optimism to be spread out for our delectation.

Unfortunately the facts are not all in corroboration of the efficiency assertion. In the steel industry, commonly said to be the barometer of all industry, the reverse has been asserted Reports by the several steel concerns. unverified as far as we are concerned, show that since the beginning of the war steel wages have advanced an average of 170 per cent and at the same time efficiency has decreased an average of 20 per cent. If this is true, the labor cost of the average ton of steel produced has increased approximately 225 per cent.

The books of the steel corporation show that in 1902 it paid an average wage of \$717 per man, or \$14.70 per ton of steel produced; while in 1918 this average wage had increased to \$1,685 and to \$32.68 per ton of steel. The figures indicate a distinct lessening of labor efficiency at a time when increased production is rledged to be the world's greatest necessity .- St. Faul Pioncer-Press.

WHY AND WHERE HE FAILED.

The president is greeted on his homeward way by a telegram from Senator Ashurst, who names seven other democrats in addition to himself who are ready to vote for the Johnson amendment to the treaty. He also has the news that Senator Thomas is opposed to the treaty in its entirety, and that Senator Hoke Smith is seeking to compose the Lodge and the McCumber reservations, that he may present an acceptable compromise.

This is the fruit of the tour on which it was sought to overawe the senate by taking the treaty to the people. The president of the United States will always be heard when he goes abroad to address the masses. He is always assured of a respectful audience, and of great popular acclaim. He makes a serious mistake, though, if he ascribes the applause to the acceptance of his views. In regard to the treaty and its covenant for a League of Nations, the longer it is considered, the less likely it is to be adopted.

The reason for this is not far to seek. Senator Hiram Johnson fairly epitomized the president's record when he said at Minneapolis:

Wilson, for three years before we got into the war, was unable to tell for what the nations of the earth were fighting and told us each side was battling for the same hidden causes. For two years and a half he neither saw nor understood the underlying forces in civilization's titanic struggle.

Unmoved and untouched, he witnessed the crime against Belgium and the assault upon humanity. He now speaks learnedly of the initial phases of the conflict, the actuating reasons, the roots of the cataclysm. Until the beginning of 1917 he told a different tale and spoke another story. It is only now, when the exigencies of his league demand another presentation, with a wholly different background, that he reverses his utterances from 1914 to 1917 and assumes now to tell us the causes of the war, the underlying forces of the ruthless militarism which pounced upon an unsuspecting world, and paints a picture utterly the reverse of that which he painted to the American people for nearly three years.

And during all this time Roosevelt clearly saw, and he sounded his trumpet call to the American people of preparation for the in-evitable, while Mr. Wilson, in utter indifference or with unseeing eyes, again and again publicly stated that both sides were fighting for the same unknown reasons and that justice substantially rested with neither.

Examination of his messages and addresses shows that the president has changed his mind or reversed himself thirty-one times between 1914 and 1919 in regard to the war and its causes, its purpose and its settlement. He must not be surprised if people decline to try to follow him through all the mazes into which his own uncertainty or instability of mind have

Seth Bullock, Pioneer.

Seth Bullock is dead. The announcement will not cause much of a ripple on the surface of a world turbulent because of tremendous things that agitate it, but it will bring a mes-Bond issues are coming from the city hall | sage of sorrow to those who are familiar with almost as fast as they did from the belligerents | the real west. The first sheriff of Silver Bow county, Montana; the first sheriff of Lawrence county, Dakota; captain of a company of rough riders in the war against Spain, a fearless man, a staunch friend, he was peculiarly a representative of law and order. No man in himself represented the majesty of the law in more dignity than did Seth Bullock, when he served around Butte and Deadwood in their formative days. His six-foot-three was all man, and no one who ever looked into his eye saw there anything but the clear light that shone from a fearless soul. No more gentle or modest man did deeds whose sheer courage justifies their remembrance, or had less to say about them after it was over. Nor did a more courtly or polished gentleman ever greet a friend or welcome a guest. His years were such as gave him chance to see the wild region into which he rode as a young man brought to the state of peace and quiet usefulness. A leader among the pioneers, friend and companion of Roosevelt, known from coast to coast, Seth Bullock enjoyed the deep regard of all who knew him well because he was a man.

Applause from the Senate Gallery.

Decorum that has marked the existence of the United States senate from its commencement has vanished under the rising wave of popular control. No longer does hoi polloi, sans culotte or proletarian approach with bated breath the sacrosanct presence of the greatest deliberative body in the world. Shattered is the sublimated dignity that hedged the "reverend, grave and potent seignors," gone is the reverence once theirs, vanished the gravity, and only some vestige of former potency remains. Where once the welfare and the future of the nation, tremendous problems of state and international relations were discussed with ponderous and learned phrase, where oratory flowed in language lofty and limpid, and rapiers of reason flashed and rang, while spectators and junior senators sat in awe and spoke in whispers before the giants of intellect and experience, the people now gather, and regardless of traditions or rules, express approval or disapproval of what is being said. Whether this be a triumph for democracy or a loosening of bonds, it is proof of the passing of the old forms and the coming of a new day. The gap between the people and the senate has been bridged.

"Compromise" on Fiume.

It now appears that the adjustment of the Fiume incident rests in President Wilson's hands once more. England and France have agreed, so it is reported from Paris, to permit the occupancy of the city by Italy, with the internationalization of the harbor and the railroads leading to the interior. This appears to be an easy way out of the tangle. The affair would be of no especial moment, were it not for the importance it draws from the peace conference itself. When the adjustment of the Adriatic was before the "big five," our president felt that Jugoslavia ought to have the "window" it sought, and so decided to turn the city in dispute over to the new state. A government was overturned in Italy because of this, and now revolt among the soldiers is compelling a revision of the president's inept diplomacy. That great moment in Woodrow Wilson's life, when he was the whole thing at Paris, is imitated if not equalled by the spectacle of Poet d'Annunzio at Fiume.

Atmosphere of strikes and disturbances of many kinds is turning a handsome penny for the anti-riot insurance companies. A better form of insurance might be to insist on each property-owner carrying his own risk, and thus enlisting his influence against disorder

The I.W.W. Cases In Kansas

From the Kansas City Times. The trial of the members of the I, W. W. arrested in Kansas during the war on the charge of conspiracy against the government, will be called for trial in the United States district court at Wichita next week. The case has attained nation-wide discussion and is of

peculiar interest To begin with, the men were arrested two years ago in the oil fields of the state on the suspicion that they were gathering there for purpose of destroying oil properties and hindering the government in its war with Ger-The government's case against the men will be that the I. W. W. sought by the use of the strike and by sabotage to completely tie up the lumber, copper and oil industries in order to cripple the government in war. They succeded in their efforts to greatly hinder the timber and copper industries. Then they moved

upon the oil fields. Notwithstanding the fact that the men were arrested two years ago, they have not yet had a The majority of them have been kept n the jails of Kansas, which fact has brought down upon the heads of the government officials, and especially upon the head of Fred Robertson, United States district attorney, the condemnation of the uplifters throughout the country who count it as a fundamental principle of the great reform to sympathize with all revolutionists against law and order. They have written volumes in the publications of "reds" and in the soulful magazines about Mr. Robertson's "vindictiveness" in keeping the I.

W. W.'s in jail so long a time without a trial. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Robertson and the government officials in charge of the case have made every effort to bring the men to trial at every term of court since their arrest. The crime of conspiracy is a rare one in

ciminal court records. It is well known among lawyers that it is the most difficult crime to prove. In order to convict it is necessary not only to prove the act of the conspiracy, but the time and place of the actual conspiracy to commit the act. In order to draw an indictment in conspiracy it requires that every hairsplitting technicality of law be observed. For n the drawing of such an indictment, always the man charged with the offense is given every benefit of doubt, as he is in the trial of the case.

Three times the I. W. W. attorneys have appealed to the technicalities of the law against the indictments, and three times the court-the United States court, too, which usually is pictured as being a holy terror to revolutionists— has given the benefit of the doubt to the prisoners and quashed the indictment.

Now, the failure of the indictment to comply with the dotting of every legal "i" and the crossing of every legal "t" of the lettering of the document, has nothing whatever to do with the crime charged against the offender, so far as his guilt or innocence is concerned. The quashing of an indictment because it fails to spell a name correctly, or fixes a date on the 17th of a given month when it should have fixed the date on the 18th of the same month, does not mean that the court has ruled that a crime was no tcommitted by the man whose name was mis-spelled, at some date in the month named.

The United States attorney, having in his possession, what he regards as sufficient proof that a grave crime was committed, and believing that he has the men under arrest who committed the crime, is left to the choice of turning the men loose, after each indictment is set aside, or drawing a new indictment. The United States attorney believes, of course, that his indictments are legal in every way. does not agree with the views of the court as to the weakness of the indictment. But the court is the law in such cases, and the district attorney must submit to the ruling. He must either let his prisoners go free, or, he must hold them upon a new indictment. Mr. Robertson simply decided to hold the men. He has attempted each time to cover up the technical the processes of the court in the lawless regions provisions of the law. He has had his witnesses present at each term of court. He has been ready for trial on every date set aside for the hearin He has not asked for a continuance. There has been nothing vindictive in his conduct toward the prisoners.

The uplifters whose sympathy for the revolutionists prompts them to set Mr. Robertson apart as a "demon," would, of course, have turned the prisoners loose. Even more, they would not have arrested them in the first place for such a trifling matter as a charge of conspiracy against the government. The uplifters of this school regard conspiracy against the government as an essential plant in the plat-form of the brotherhood of man. But Mr. Robertson is of the old-fashioned sort who believes that the punishment of conspiracy against tthe government is the best way to promote the brotherhood of man.

Profiteering in France

Profiteers are having troubles of their own in France and vice versa. A governmental de-cree shows that what is true of human nature on one side of the Atlantic has little falsity on the other. It finds: That dealers have been "carried away" in

their efforts to obtain "excessive profits."
That under all sorts of "cover" the middle-

man has followed suit, and That the consumer, being unfamiliar with the exact elements of the situation, finds himself disarmed.

Hence an effort to devise immediate palliatives. But a distinction with a difference calls for comment. The decree issued has only for its aim the exercise of a "moral restraint."

The difference is significant. It is eluci-dated or emphasized or both by the explanation on the part of the government that it does not mean to interfere with freedom of trade. This freedom is referred to as being dictated by the constituent assembly and as being or-dained by the fundamental law of the land. It is "sacred."

Further, the government is convinced moral restraint will really palliate and that it will suffice until the return of the play of normal economic forces.

The confidence of the French government moral restraint badly needs vindication. Moral restraint has never operated here to curb profiteering.-Brooklyn Eagle.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles Leslie, district judge, born 1867. Edgar M. Morsman, jr., attorney-at-law. Dr. James M. Patton, oculist and aurist,

Charles Piez, who served as director general the Emergency Fleet corporation, born in

Germany (of American parentage), 53 years Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, U. S. A., who commanded the 35th division in France, born in New Jersey 56 years ago.

Maj. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. A. former superintendent of the United States Military academy, born at De Kalb, N. Y., 64 . Horace McFarland, for many years presi-

dent of the American Civic Federation, born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, 70 years ago. Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Landlord Balch of the Barker hotel gave a

coaching party Bishop J. H. Vincent of the First Methodist Episcopal conference addressed a large assembly at the Methodist church.

James Lawrence have incorporated the Na-tional Bank Building company, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The Young Men's Republican club met at Potter & Cobb's office and elected D. J. Donahoe president for the ensuing year, John C.

Thompson vice president, George A. secretary and James Merkle treasurer.

John L. McCague, William E. McCague and

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your

name will not be printed. Let The Bee Advise You.

She May Sue for Divorce. F. D. B.—A woman was married at 17 and had two children. Hus-band was killed. Later, entered band was killed. Later, entered into what she thought was a common law marriage to a man who "could not marry on account of a wife hopelessly insane." Two children were born. They had lived together four years when she learned they were "not even married by common law marriage because he had a wife." She does not wish to give up the children. Is not strong enough to support all the family without the man's help. They are not happy together. Is there any way by which the woman may be "rid" of the man and yet have his help in the support of their children? She does not wish the chil-dren or others to learn the circumstances. The man won't leave of his own accord:

Answer—The woman can bring an action for divorce and ask for custody of the children and alimony provided that the common law mar riage was contracted in good faith

Set Aside the Will. F. B.—Please give me an answer through your free legal columns. Father died and his estate was divided between mother and children. Mother received one-third and the balance divided between the chil-dren. Mother later married a man that did not have a dime, and with use of mother's money took up a farm which proved a success, also mother after being married inher ited some money at the death of her mother. There is one halfbrother in the family now. Recent-ly mother died, and the understanding is that mother left a will that our step-father was to get every-thing that was left in case of death. This will, however, being framed up by the step-father before mother's death, according to his wishes. The question is: Are the children by the first husband entitled to any of the estate at mother's death?

Answer-If the children can have mother's will set aside they will he entitled under the laws of descent share in her estate.

C. M. S.—First. One-third part to the wife, if the wife is the mother of all the children of the december of t and there are two or more children or one child and the issue of one or more deceased children surviving. Second. It makes no difference which survives, the property is di-vided the same. Third. If the wife did not leave a will the husband receives one-half if there be no children, nor the issue of any deceased child or children surviving; one-third provided there is more than one child or the issue of a deceased

Replevin in Washington. C. L.—I want to know about the law in the state of Washington. How many years or inside how many years can one replevin goods taken from one unlawfully

Answer-An action for taking de taining or injuring personal prop-erty, included an action for specific the person or rights of another not specifically enumerated, must be brought within three years under the laws of Washington, according to the published laws for the year 1917 in my possession

Referred to Commissioner. C. C. O.—See Mr. Kennedy, labor commissioner, at court house, who will give you full instructions and information requested.

M. P. C.—If your agreement for the crops was made before your contract was signed you are bound by your agreement and unless you can show that by reason of your husband's age and his impaired physical condition that he did not un-derstand the nature of the contract, n other words, that he was mentalincompetent at the time to make the contract, if you can prove that you need not perform the contract, but must tender back the amount

A Wise Man. Wicks—How did you manage to get your wife to give up her vacation?
Wiseman—I gave her a potted

fern for a birthday present, and she won't go away and trust it in the care of anyone else. — Edinburgh

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lasting satisfaction. Sold everywhere. For free sampl write to Emergency Laboratories. 243 West 47th St., New York City.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

By DADDY.

THE MERMAID IS KIDNAPED.

when the mermad asy she cannot marry the Prince of Dollars because he is rich and because she is plighted to Blacksmith Joe, the animals attack her, and Balky Sam carries her away. The prince fights to save her from the animals.)

CHAPTER IV. The Wedding Moon's Spell. EE-HAW, the mermaid says she cannot marry the Prince

of Dollars. I'll kidnap her again and carry her to where the Wedding Moon shines on Lovers' Knoll! Hee-haw! Hee-haw!"

the way he fought the animals to he dashed away for Lovers' Knoll, we her from them.

From the woods came the chatter and tail. save her from them.

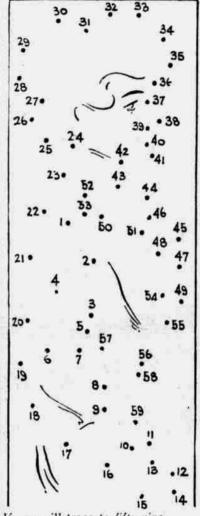
of the birds.

"Cree! Chee! Flee to Lovers' woods, Johnny Bull set up on his haunches and howled with laughthe Wedding Moon works its spell!" they cried. They flocked after Balthey cried. They flocked after Balky Sam in the silvery moonlight which was now making the open places as light as day. The prince turned to follow the mermaid, but Lonesome Bear stood in his path.

"Waa-ugh! Waa-ugh! You hurt my nose!" howled Lonesome Bear, should be be be bear of thrown up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," howled Johnson up that tree, "howled Johnson up that tree," h rubbing his snout, which the prince

had so soundly punched.
"Gr-r-ow-ugh! Get me down out
of this and I'll chew you up."
growled Johnny Bull, sliding from the top of the fir tree, where the prince had thrown him by the tail. "Baa-aa! Baa-aa! Kicking isn't fair," bleated Billy Goat, wading from the mud pond into which the prince had booted him when he tried to butt the prince in the back. The three animals rushed for-ward all together and the prince seemeed in for a hard battle "We will help you," shouted Billy

DOT PUZZLE



If you will trace to fifty-nine, You'll see my ---

Draw from one to two and so on to the



He Dashed Away for Lovers' Knoll.

his side the animals played a sharp Johnny Bull made a quick grab at the prince's leg and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome Bear rushed forward, Billy Goat Braying this message, Balky Sam raced along the top of the hill with Anita, the mermaid, digging her heels into his sides to make him go faster. For some strange reason she wanted to get away from the prince even though she confessed to loving him more than ever for the way he fought the arrivale to the prince for the way he fought the arrivale to the prince with the arrivale to the prince for the way he fought the arrivale to the prince for the way he fought the arrivale to the prince size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince from behind, and the brave youth went flying right over Lonesome Bear's head, land-the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear rushed forward, Billy Goat butted the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at him. Lonesome bear size and the prince kicked at hi

> ter. Billy Goat did the same, only of howling he bleated: Instead

Established

ny Buil. "It was all part of our plot to get them on Lovers' Knoll together while the Wedding Moon was working its spell."
"What's the Wedding Moon's spell?" asked Billy.

"Come and see; we are missing the fun," bleated Billy Goat. They raced away until they came to an opening at the edge of a high bluff. Here was a grassy knoll, from which one could look through the shadowy trees far out on the country all round about. And just now the moonlight changed the now the moonlight changed the whole land into a shimmering, silvery land of enchantment. It was a beautiful spot, and made for lovers, and here were the Prince of Dollars her clasped protectingly in his arms. every time she tried to draw away, him at former times. Lonesome Beat would growl from the underbrush or Balky Sam would bray, and the mermaid would cling to him tighter

than ever. ty little love songs, and the prince began to whisper to the mermaid, and she listened happily, forgetting

to try to get away.
"Hoo! Hoo! All is well! For when the Wedding Moon shines on young folks in Lovers' Knoll they are sure to wed." hooted Judge Owl.
"Hey there, I'm here, too," roared

a hoarse voice from up a pine tree, and there looking down through the branches was Blacksmith Jee. You're plighted to me. Miss Anita, and me you'll wed," he added as the

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