HE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

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NEBRASKA AND GENERAL PERSHING.

If asked what state he hails from, Our sole reply shall be: "He comes from old Nebraska And the Allied Victory!"

New York is a proud and powerful state. Pennsylvania is a stronghold of loyal republicanism. Massachusetts, "there she stands," is the head and front of New England influence. Ohio is the original and splendid cornerstone of the Northwest Territory. Illinois is the undisputed commercial center of the middle west.

These five great states, unrivalled in their services to the Union in war and in peace, have long been foremost in agricultural, industrial and business development, as well as in political sagacity.

What would be the attitude at this time of the republicans in any one of these commonwealths if it were the home state of General Pershing? Is it conceivable that a single one of them would hesitate for one moment to rally to his support for the presidency-gladly and enthusiastically? Is there one of them that would be blind to the value of such a political asset for state, party and nation?

Republican Nebraska is now stirring to the fact, and preparing to take advantage of it, that with General Pershing she has such a clear track straight to eminence in national politics, straight to the active approval of her sister states, as comes rarely to any state, and never to many. Illinois seized such an opportunity in 1868 with General Grant. New York did the same thing with Colonel Roosevelt in 1904. Now in 1920, comes Nebraska's chance to lead the nation in political advocacy of the greatest American figure in the greatest of wars, General Pershing, whose genius for organization and co-ordination, whose management as director-in-chief of the vast business machine behind our forces in France, whose unselfish leadership in the decisive policy of putting the Allied forces under one supreme command, shortened the struggle many months, saved the lives of many thousands of our gallant soldiers, and won the war.

Can any one who believes the rank and file of the republican party in Nebraska has common sense, patriotism and a spirit of loyalty to the honor and glory of their state, doubt their hearty support of their distinguished fellowcitizen and neighbor at the primaries on the 20th of April?

Make no mistake. Every republican state in the Union is looking at Nebraska-and wondering! More than that, their leaders see the trend of events the country over pointing to the selection of General Pershing at Chicagoif Nebraska goes to the convention united for him, as she will,

Free from the animosities engendered by the conflicts of rival candidates in a score of states, with a spotless record of devoted service and high achievement for his country, with undying fame already his, the friends of candidates beaten in the turmoil of the convention by conflicting interests will turn to him as naturally and as certainly as the hearts of the mothers of the land turned to him when their boys went overseas to the war.

And then-Nebraska will at last have a presidential candidate who will be elected!

Occupation of Constantinople.

For the first time in almost 600 years, soldiers of Christian powers stand in Constantinople other than guests of the Turkish government. The importance of this fact scarcely can be exaggerated; it leads to the hope that Turkish misrule over non-Turkish peoples is at an end; it ought to mean that Turkey's power in Europe is forever broken, and that what John Fiske called the "greatest crime against humanity ever committed" is now to be atoned for.

Lloyd George and his ministers must have felt the effect of the wave of indignation that went up not only in England, but all over the world, when it was announced that the Turk would not be expelled from Europe. He may now redeem his prophecy, made early in the war, when he said the hour of destiny had struck for the Turk, "the miserable, wretched, contemptible empire on the Bosporus." His denunciation of this race as "a human cancer, a creeping agony in the flesh of the lands they misgovern," was well applied, and deeply endorsed by thinking, earnest people. His ultimate decision to leave the Turk undisturbed astounded the world, and must be reversed.

It is not on religious grounds that the expulsion of the Turk from Europe and the restriction of the Ottoman rule is demanded, for there are far more potent reasons for the action. But even the difference in religion is a warrant. Last week Mr. Lloyd George remarked that St. Sophia would not again become a cathedral, for it had been a mosque too long. Six centuries of Mohammedan worship has given it peculiar sanctity, he holds. One might ask what of the effect of the nearly ten centuries of Christian worship that preceded? Do not the followers of the Galilean enshrine that first great temple of their faith with love as ardent as that of the Camel Driver's flock? ' St. Sophia might well be restored to its first religion as a symbol of one of the tremendous imports of the war.

The power of the Turk is broken; to restore it would be to confirm him in his long record of infamy.

The Service Man Knows.

Through all our national history we have had pacifists who have dodged their duty to the country in time of war, and opposed the selection of soldiers for office after war. They are still with us, and using the factics of the past to influence public opinion. We went into the war with a pacifist president, a pacifist secretary of war, and a pacifist secretary of the navy.

The service men need no guide post to direct them into the party which, through all bump.

its history, has stood for national honor and independence. It is the party which Claude Kitchin, democratic leader in congress, said would be made to pay for the war. Nor do the service men need any instruction as to the party which fought preparation for war, which sought first to avoid participation in the war when it was forced upon us by the aggressions of Germany, and later delayed to the very brink of repudiation, to go to the assistance of civilization in Europe. The record is plain. The service man knows.

Bolsheviki Come Bearing Gifts.

One of the outstanding features of the bol sheviki proffer of peace to the civilized nations of the world is freedom of traffic in Russian products. Gold and platinum, iron, coal and oil, hides and leather, wheat and flax, and a considerable additional list of raw materials is included in the proposal that relations be set up by which commerce may be freely carried on. In passing, it may be well to note that American knowledge of the contents of the proposal come from abroad, publication here having been withheld by the government, because the document was considered "propaganda."

For France a particularly alluring provision is contained, the willingness of the soviet government to assume 60 per cent of the repudiated external debt of Russia. This means 60 per cent of 14,000,000,000 francs to the French. England is expected to find in the food and textile materials something attractive, while to Americans the prospect of a wide market in which ability to pay is represented by a considerable store of precious metals has an appeal that can not be denied. Whether for propaganda or not, Lenine's proposal is securing considerable attention.

Admitting that Lenine is a condition and not a theory, and that his presence is a fact, however repugnant that fact may be to our sense of liberty and justice, and we therefore must deal through him if at all with Russia. some other factors of the problem are thrusting themselves forward. One of these has to do with the gold stolen from Roumania. That government will very certainly undertake to intercept any shipment of gold from the soviet region, and the American government has declined to interfere with this course. Therefore, Americans are warned in advance that trading with Russia will very likely land them in courts, with a more than fair prospect of seeing the purchase price seized by Roumania. Caveat vendor applies here.

What most outsiders would like to know, is how Russia proposes to get the surplus the soviet government boasts of down to tidewater. Food is said to be plenty in Russia, and yet famine prevails in large regions because transportation is lacking. Until the means for internal communication are restored, Russia can not carry on any extensive commerce. Trading will be revived, both external and internal, but only after the Leninists or whatever cult succeeds them has again set up highways for commerce. For the present, Russia serves only as a splendid illustration of the impotency and futility of possession of the means of wealth without intelligent and competent direction to turn the raw materials into wealth.

Mr. Bryan Talking Out.

A press telegram from Palm Beach has announced Mr. Bryan's departure on a speaking tour which is to cover Washington, New York, Boston, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Los Angeles. With it goes his statement of intention to talk politics, as follows:

I am going to discuss national issues. When a man's candidacy for the presidency has been filed his candidacy becomes a proper matter for public discussion, and I am going to discuss the candidacy of any such man.

I am interested in the peace treaty. I expect to see it ratified in a very few days.

What candidate for the presidency Mr. Bryan will discuss in Nebraska may safely be left for consideration by those who know him best; but his errand, in this state, is hardly likely that of a barmonizer or compromiser. Mr. Bryan's acquaintances will doubt his capacity for such amiable forgetfulness as characterized Mrs. Elizabeth Bass's recent visit to Omaha, for instance, to participate in the promotion of the candidacy of a gentleman who opposed woman suffrage, of which Mrs. Bass is an ardent champion.

Already in Washington, Mr. Bryan has said enough in his statement below to convince the democrats of the country that Mr. Wilson is faithless to the principles of his party, to Jefferson's teachings, and to popular government:

The majority must decide conditions and the minority acquiesce unless we are prepared to repudiate the fundamental principles of popular government and the founda-tion principles of the democratic party.

It is unthinkable that democrats who for

six months have been working for ratification will henceforth join with the irreconcilable enemies of the treaty to prevent ratification. Jefferson declares that acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first principle of republics and that applies to representative bodies as well as to peoples as a whole.

Between the lines of the foregoing may be read an indictment of Mr. Wilson's disloyalty to his party and utter disregard for the will of the majority.

The Black Heart of the Covenant. The Kansas City Times covers in a paragraph a fact that acres of printed pages in democratic papers have sought to hide and smother. It says:

If the president's position is correctly stated in the latest White House report—that the compromise reservation on Article X of the league covenant is nullifying in its effect -then the danger of that article in its original form has not been overestimated. If it nullifies its effect to declare that congress shall have the final and deciding word as to the purposes for which the military and naval forces of the United States shall be employed the need of the reservation is made very apparent. The president could not have made it clearer that Article X is a denial of American sovereignty.

Fifty counties in Minnesota are reported as failing to instruct on the presidential preference. This may cast a shadow on the announced result.

Admiral Sims makes thirteen charges against Josephus Daniels. That is an unlucky number for someone.

The katzenjammer still prevails in Gernany. That is one place where prohibition is not to blame.

"Hi" Johnson had a lone hand in North Dakota, but that will not get him the nomination.

The bank guaranty fund is due for another

Gold Exports and Inflation From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The story that London and Paris are pre-paring to ship to the United States some \$250,000,000 gold to meet payment on the haifbillion dollar Anglo-French loan due October 15 was preceded and has been followed by several interesting developments which point to the operation of some new force in inter-national finance—developments which blend so well with the reports of large gold imports that it is already partly credited in quarters which would ordinarily suspend judgment pending the receipt of some official announcement. First

saw the Anglo-French notes advance from 93 1-2 to 98, then the recovery in sterling ex-change from \$3.18 to \$3.68 and, concurrently with the latter, a reduction in the price of gold n London from 129 shillings to 114 shillings,

Over all was the knowledge that England and France were confronted with the unprecedented task of meeting the maturity of 500,000,000 of notes in a foreign center, and doing it with due regard for the existing state of the money market and for the necessity of having the redemption offer conform to the psychology of the American investor. The painfully slow response of the chief American banking cities to the United Kingdom loan a few months ago and more recently the failure of a strong syndicate to float a \$45,000,000 loan to three French cities had reflected the real condition of the investment market and had emphasized the need for a shining example of the stability of foreign credit seekers. Here is the main reason why England and France should bend every effort to prove their ability and willingness to refund the loan in cash. Hence the huge figures in the gold import

The harm that might be done to the finances of England and France, especially the latter, by a too heavy drain on their gold supplies is a subject of interest to the United States in view of its great interests in those countries. Still the phase of the situation which comes home to all classes in this country most directly is the probable effect a great increment in our gold supply might have on domestic credit, and therefore on business, wages and high prices.

The banking authorities have been engaged deflation to conform to shrinkage in reserves due to the loss of gold to Argentina and to other creditor countries, a program which was serving the purpose also of bringing hoarded goods into the open and was calculated in time to break at least the advance in prices. The question arises, Would a great influx of gold undo all this by furnishing the basis for greater credit? Would it be instrumental in causing a resumption of price inflation and another mad race between wages and the cost of living? On the other hand, would it not be an effective offset against a steady loss in gold to South America which, if continued unabated for any long period, would surely endanger the banking situation or reduce credit to a level where essential industries would be compelled to curtail operations?

These are questions which need not be answered until some official statement on the rumored gold imports is made. So long as the United States remains a free gold country it must bow, in a sense, to the will not only of those countries that stand as our creditors, but to the debtors as well. We cannot prevent gold from coming into the country any more than we can stop its outflow.

Pine Tree Halves

The Massachusetts pine tree shilling was the first, or almost the first, American coin. A coin of Bermuda, ornamented with the likeness of a hog, is sometimes rated as American and given preference. Numismatists and writers of school histories almost unanimously give the honor to the pine tree coin, and its likeness is a familiar illustration in books of learning.

Now the state of Maine, which was until March 15, 1820, a part of Massachusetts, wants another pine tree coin. A Maine congressman has introduced a bill to authorize the coinage 100,000 50-cent pieces in commemoration the centenary of Maine's admission to the Union. The bill does not specify the design of these proposed half dollars, but inasmuch as Maine is the pine tree state, it may be assumed that the stately conifer will be honorably represented on either obverse or reverse.

Hitherto it has been difficult to induce congress to strike special coins in honor of special years and celebrations. Columbian half-dollars and Isabella quarters were struck for the Chicago fair of 1893, while the St. Louis celebration of 1904 had a gold dollar for the collectors. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Che VELVET TO By Arthur Brooks Baker

NORRIS BROWN.

To rap the politician is a stale and vogueless game. We have no inclination to experiment with same. The worthy common people need a leader who can lead, to furnish them with counsel which is suitable to heed, to tell them what should be the goal and aim of their desire, to give them weighty judgments which their interests require.

This occupation neatly fits the gifts of Norris Brown. He followed it, with large results in glory and renown. He, fought the needy grain trust which was hungry to acquire the wealth for which Nebraska farmers labor and perspire. The thankful common people saw in him a heavyweight and helped to make him senator to grace a grateful state.

For though they say that gratitude is no familiar word and is not keenly understood among the mob and herd, it is a sentiment, my friend, which one may irrigate and bring to a vigorous and profitable state. Some say ap-preciation does not prosper in the mass, while others nurse that sentiment to quantity and

But if the commoners perchance forget what Brown can do, the corporation presidents are keeping it in view. They recognize his weight as an opponent in a scrap, and many of them guard against a possible mishap by thoughtfully retaining him in contracts neat and wise where he cannot consistently oppose their en terprise.

Next subject: J. Laurie Wallace.

The Day We Celebrate. James G. Martin, live stock commissioner,

William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state and three times a candidate for president, born at Salem, Ill., 60 years ago.

Sir Lomer Gouin, for fifteen years prime minister of Quebec, born at Grondines, Que., 59 years ago. Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, German

71 years ago. Alice French (Octave Thanet), well-known author, born at Andover, Mass., 70 years ago. Moorfield Storey, eminent Boston jurist and former president of the American Bar association, born at Roxbury, Mass., 75 years ago. William Wambsganss, infielder of the Cleveland American league base ball team, born at

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Hon. M. V. Gannon returned from a business

Cleveland, 26 years ago today.

trip to Davenport, Ia.

The Board of Trade committee, consisting of Euclid Martin, J. S. Brady, and W. S. Nason left for Chicago to confer with President Hughitt regarding the extension of the Northwestern from Verdigris.

J. Jobst was appointed by the mayor as superintedent of construction of the new Mrs. John P. Newman, wife of Bishop Newman of this city, was in Washington, D. C.

How to Keep Well By Dr. W. A. EVANS

Dr. Evans will answer personal inquiries from readers of The Bee, provided a stamped envelope is enclosed with the question. He will not diagnose individual ailments or prescribe for them, but will give careful attention to all inquiries, subject to these limitations. Address Dr. W. A. Evans, The Bee, Omaha, Neb.

(Copyright, 1920, by Dr. W. A. Evans.) THE "CON" UNIVERSITY. "If that guy had stayed in school, that wouldn't have happened to him." The school was the vocational school of the Chicago Municipal l'uberculosis sanitarium. That "guy" was a lunger who had been a student in the school of pharmacy. Having received a legacy, he decided to stop Progressing favorably at chool, he relapsed, and after he had been on a policy of idleness for a while he commenced having hemorrhages.

The speaker was one of his class fellows. The policy of having consumptives do light work is more than 50 years old, but only a few institutions practice it to any considerable extent. A few books have been written about, but not many.

There is nothing in this plan of reatment which is contrary to the eaching that overwork, including anxiety and worry, brings on con-sumption, and that rest in the open air is the keystone of treatment. These cardinal opinions stand just where they stood before. But after consumptive has rested in the pen air until his temperature has become normal, his disease has quistored, and his anxieties have been allayed, from that time on the patient's chance for cure is increased if he will work lightly under the close direction of a physician.

The advantages are several. Light

work stimulates the repairing powers of the body just as overwork ampers them. that he will go back to life from the sanitarium with a trade or training at which he can sustain himself is buoyed up. The man goes through his period of muscle and nerve training for work under the close supervision of the physicians and fre a worry about money affairs.

Like other universities, the Chieago "Con" university has its coleges or departments. In the department of laboratory convalescents fitted for it are given lectures and practical laboratory work three un four hours a day. In the pharmacy raining school qualified students get some work in preparation for parment of X-ray and photography students do three hours' work a week. In the patient's undergraduate nurses' training school a six nonths' course of light work, study and lectures is given. There is a in dietetics and cooking

In the department of English there are three courses. A course given by the board of education for children in the sanitarium covers thuch of the work ordinarily given in the The children go to school four and a half hours a day in open air rooms. There also are courses for adult English training, principally for the foreign born, and there also is high school preparatory work. In the commercial department they teach shorthand, typewriting, and commercial training. Among other departments are elegraphy, electricity, agriculture,

horticulture, woodworking, sewing, embroidery, knitting, crocheting, tailoring, hairdressing, manicuring, barbering, and shoe repairing. One graduate of the barbers' school, cured of the disease, earns \$15 a week by working one day and two evenings. The balance of his time he

The university is ahead of some state colleges in that it has a fine auditorium it calls the Hall for Health Education.

Vaccination for Smallpox. E. O. E. write: "1. Will you please tell us something about vari-When is it best to be vac-

"3. How often is vaccination nec-"4. Is the diet given in smallpox the same as in typhoid? "5. Do all the cities have the

same laws about vaccination? I not, what is the difference?" REPLY 1. Variola is smallpox. The disease is highly contagious. Its incubation period is 12 to 14 days. There is a period of fever lasting three to

four days, followed by the period or eruption. The eruption is at first shotlike, then is blisterlike, and finally becomes an umbilicated pus-tule. It is striking in appearance on the face, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. 2. In childhood and once every six years thereafter.

With most people vaccination at six-year intervals is often enough. Vaccination protects for a lifetime with some people. There is no special diet that is

to be given in smallpox. 5. No. Some require vaccination before entering school and, in addition, at any time upon exposure. Some have no law, leaving the mat-ter to the health officer to work out as well as he can.

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The Bee's Letter Box

To the Editor of The Bee; In answer to Mr. H. M.'s letter in The Bee, I am sure from the letter he wrote that he is not a farmer, and furthermore, does not understand what principles the farmers' organizations stand for. We are not fighting your for our produce, so that we can pay the price for our labor and make an honest living besides. As far as hoarding our produce and demanding a big price is concerned, he is badly mistaken. Who ever shipped a car of hogs to market and forced packer to pay a big premium for Who ever shipped a car of corn or wheat or oats or anything else and set his own price? Even for our butter and eggs we take what we want is prices so that we can pay this high rent and hired help and make a living besides. In fact, we are asking for the same thing you railroad men'are, and as for kicking because we can't hire a man for \$1.50 per day, go out and talk to the farmers and they will soon tell you where the trouble is. In my opinion there are too many people in this country that try to live without working, live too high for their pocketbooks and then blame the high cost of living. We farmers are not making any more now than we did before the war; we handle a little more money, but we merely keep it in circulation, because we have to pay about twice as much for farming tools as we used to.

Reasons for the Bonus. Genoa, Neb., March 15.-To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to express my views relative to the bonus for ex-soldiers. This is no pro or con proposition. The argument is, we or will we not get our bonns?" have been reading several articles of criticism on this bonus question and as yet I have failed to find any foundation of reasonableness in said articles. Reading between the lines, you could detect selfish or mercenary motives by the writers. One "bird" says: "We fared as well overseas as the civilians did here in the United States." The absurdity of this state-ment is good for digestion for all A. E. F. boys, for it makes you laugh. The soldier who says we had abundance of sugar or any other commodity over in France must have been a "dog robber" for a "mahogany" colonel down in Washing-ton, D. C., for he does not know what he is talking about. Our outfit was fed pretty good compared with the



Pacific Junction, Ia., March 12 .- in a beating rain. I have seen the hardships of our late war in France and have endured will say that 1 am a member of a some myself during my overseas farmers' organization in this state.

March, 1919. It makes me peeved to hear these "bomb-proofers" tell-ing the general public through the press that our A. E. F. soldiers were on a vacation "over there," and deserve no extra compensation for our service. I want to say that our only ambition was to get over the Rhine and we did. We were not thinking of bonuses during those black hours in Septem-ber and October, 1918. We were too busy then to think of money, but we

find on our return home there were pay-triotic "one dollar" year boys whose sole ambition was the dollar the rear. I don't begrudge one cent anyone made in war contracts, but I do protest against the opposition being displayed against giving the exsoldiers bonuses by men who made millions from and behind the lines of red-blooded American soldiers who were facing all the suffering against the boches. The bonus asked for by the American Legion is just, ried since being discharged and tho bonus given would be in most cases applied to purchasing homes or diverted into other commercial channels. , My plan is \$50 per service month, with \$100 additional for A. E. F. men, with a maximum of 18 months' service to any one ex-sol-V. A. BRADSHAW. Ex-tanker.



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