THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Associated Press, of which The Ree is a mamber, is ex-oralized to the use for publication of all news dispatched to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the ms published herein. All rights of publication of our appeta-ics are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES Private Branch Eachange Ask for AT lantic 1000 the Department or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 p. m.: - - - AT lantic 1031 OFFICES OF THE BEE

Main Office: 17th and Farnam 18 Scott St. 1 South Side, 4955 South 14th St. Out-of-Town Offices: Steger Bldg. | Paris. France, 420 Rue St. Honore

The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

For the Good of Nebraska.

With the passage of the agricultural tariff will by the senate the republican party enters on its pledged course of protecting the farmers. The act is an emergency one, and includes also some amendments affecting dyestuffs and other industrial products which perhaps were tacked on in order to assure the support of congressmen from the factory districts for a bill which primarily benefits the agricultural regions.

Those members of both houses who have always been known as friends of the farmers voted in favor of this measure. The reasons for this were well set forth in a speech by Senator Capper of Kansas, who said:

"While Italy sells her lemon crop here, our lemons rot because they do not bring enough to pay freight rates. We are getting wheat from Canada and Argentina, butter from Denmark, eggs and poultry from starving China, potatoes from New Zealand, corn and beef from South America and wool from everywhere."

It is to protect American farmers from the competition of foreigners on cheaper lands and enjoying a lower freight cost to American ports by water than must be paid for rail transportation that this temporary measure has been passed. President Wilson' put his veto on a similar bill' through the natural democratic repugnance to a tariff for protection, but there is not the slightest question but that President Harding will sign it. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska has been consistent in his opposition to it, through a surprising inability to recognize the vital need of the one big farm which constitutes the state of

It sometimes is claimed that no tariff can benefit the wheat farmers, part of whose crop must be sold in competition abroad, on a world market. This might be credited if in the same effect of the high duty of 35 cents a bushel on second, and from January 1 to April 20, the eximported wheat will force higher prices for grain | cess of gold imports over exports was \$244,000,on American consumers. Both of these cannot be true, but if the purpose of the tariff is acif agriculture is to be restored to a sound basis.

The farm marketing corporation known as the United States Grain Growers anticipates benefit for the producers from a tariff. Its plan , contemplates a pool for export grain which will actually be sold at less than the price for demestic consumption. The theory is that the world price is set by the surplus and that it is not just that American farmers should be penalized because somewhere on another continent more grain has been raised than can be used at a fair price.

It is not surprising that one republican senator, Moses of the farmerless state of New Hampshire, should be out of sympathy with a plan designed to assure the farmers of the Middle West a living wage, but Senator Hitchcock is flying in the face of his constituents when he joins in this opposition.

Discovering Omaha.

Those pictures of the young women who are to appear in the May fete of Omaha university provoke the thought that Omaha, on account of its size, does not realize to the full the importance of the educational institutions centered here. In a smaller city, such as most college towns are, an event of this sort would be the talk of the entire population. Everybody, men, women and children, would be on hand on the gala day, and enjoy it to the full.

Back of the fact of this holiday affair is the bigger one that these young people who play for one afternoon are studying here the rest of the time. Omaha has two universities and a theological seminary, with an attendance of about 2,500 students. It has 4,117 pupils in the high schools and almost 36,000 in the grades. Education is one of the great industries of the city, employing more people than any other.

A spectacle such as that to be put on by the Omaha university girls in their May pole celebration and fairy dances in Kountze park next Friday afternoon is a splendid thing for which fair weather and success may be devoutly

Confidence in Public Officers.

There is much in the selection of men who are known to the public for high positions in a democracy. Appointments such as that of Gen. John J. Pershing as chief of staff of the army are well made. It is not only that in this instance a soldier of known ability has been installed in an office for which he is fitted, but that his presence there gives a feeling of confidence to the people.

Americans are interested in, and proud of General Pershing. There may be several others of high military rank who could perform the duties of chief of staff, but if their names were not widely known, their usefulness would be so much the less. One of the bad features of the Wilson administration was that the men chosen for the cabinet were, with few exceptions, unknown to fame before their appointment. Now that they are out, most of them have returned into obscurity. They were men of little weight so far as public influence was concerned, and though some of them were quite efficient, may be said to have been handicapped by lack of the noodles just because they never use them.

co-operation of public sentiment which backs up men who are better known,

With Pershing in full direction of the training of the regular army and reserves, and also heading the war staff which has charge of drafting plans for use in case of war, the country is. bound to feel more secure than if some one of less fame were in this place.

In Wildest America.

Not much can be made of the bare news of guerilla conflicts in the West Virginia coal country. The struggle between the miners and the operators has dragged through many years, now, The fact that it continues and that armed bands fire on each other along a 15-mile sector bears out the contention which has been so often made, that the civil government of the state has failed to fulfill its duties.

In spite of the wonderful scenery, the crystal clear mountain torrents, the green clad mountains and its great natural wealth, the coal district is a most sordid, unhappy one. The little towns set in the narrow valleys, some of them not 200 feet wide, are owned by the corporations which control the mines about which the houses cluster. Deputy sheriffs and other political figures are on the payroll of the companies, thus being responsible, not to the whole people, but to a few, and those often absentce owners living in

These facts are admitted by all concerned. This is what is the matter with West Virginia. Popular government has broken down there, a situation that is complicated by the fact that the miners come from the oldest American stock, with a tradition of freedom that does not exist among immigrants. When the power of civil law and the guarantee of constitutional rights are missing, violence is a natural outcome. Something ought to be done to restore peace to West Virginia, even if it takes a congressional investigation.

Remove the Scars.

In this spring season of cleaning a number of business houses are painting and polishing their quarters, househoulders are brightening up their premises with fresh colors and within the homes the good wives are in the midst of a siege against the winter's accumulation of dust and rubbish.

It is to be hoped that it is in the minds of the authorities to do something of this sort for the Douglas county court house. The exterior has now been restored, but the contrast between the new white blocks of stone and the dingy old ones is too glaring to be pleasing. . If Omaha is to preserve the memory of its riot, it might better be in some other way than by displaying these scars on its finest public building. It would not be a tremendous task to use a sandblast and clean the whole wall. Not only would this remove the scars, but it would also give Omaha a fresh, glittering court house, much more attractive than it is in its present discolored state.

Gold Imports and Credit.

Gold has been pouring into the United States from abroad at an astonishing rate, until this country now holds 39 per cent of the world's total gold stocks, or \$3,000,000,000. During breath the objection were not also made that the March this stream of bullion averaged \$40 a

Opinion concerning the result of this accumucomplished, prices of some farm products will | lation varies. Some monetary experts anticipate indeed be higher in America. This is necessary | a brief period of inflation and temporarily higher prices, to be followed by further depression. Others declare this not possible under the present circumstances, and it is pointed out that as long as the increased gold stocks are used to build up depleted bank reserves they will stimulate prices no more than if the metal were still under ground. However, when this gold is made the basis for an extension of credits, it might then be expected to affect the price level.

Liquidation is no doubt necessary, but a moderate expansion of credit such as is evidenced by the reduction of rediscount rates in all the federal reserve districts except Dallas and that of Omaha and Kansas City can not be criticised as too liberal. The Minneapolis district is the latest to announce a cut from 7 per cent to 61/2 per cent on commercial and agricultural paper. The claim is made that the Omaha reserve discount rate is lower than this, since it is based on 6 per cent, although it rises progressively with the amount of credit each member bank uses, and the district as a whole is overloaned.

Members of congress from the agricultural states have been prompt to claim that increases in gold reserves have made available new credit facilities amounting to \$2,000,000,000 and their request for more liberal credit and lower discount rates in the farming districts ought eventually to affect the Omaha territory, although it may be that some of the old debts must first be cleared up.

Senator Johnson, who is blocking the appointment of a man who violated the instructions of a primary to vote for him at the republican convention, is displaying a memory that promises considerable political excitement.

A Kansas paper reports a farmer paying a -cent income tax, but it is understood that his neighbors believe he made a mistake and had the idea it was necessary to turn his whole profits over to the government.

The Chicago woman who explained in court how her dress shrank until it was clear up to her knees and stated that she could not wear it on that account, must have been terribly oldfashioned.

Lloyd George has once more conjured up the dragon of revolution, and like St. George of old, will proceed to slay it, to the applause of the-

former president, has been dropped off the railroad maps, and now Wilson is less ill than well. France may be able to handle Germany, but

Wilson, Ill., a town named in honor of the

French Syria evidently are not impressed. If the cost of government in the Philippines has doubled in the last eight years, this may be

offered as proof of Americanization

the Arabs who have destroyed seven towns in

Edison isn't in politics, so he can tell the world exactly what he thinks about its lack of intelligence-many heads, no brains.

It's like Shaw to call the British people

Ben Franklin's Boston Home

House Where He Was Born Not Known to Sage Himself

("Nomad" in Boston Transcript.)

Ben Franklin is the great man of Boston this week. The public is likely to be found to be rather more prompt and enthusiastic in honoring him, on the occasion of the visit of the Bartlett statue next Saturday, than it has been in paying the tribute of spontaneous homage even to the Pilgrim Fathers. It is rather an unusual thing, ndeed, for a statue to travel about and have public receptions, like a live man. But there is something quite imperishable about the personal qualities of B. Franklin, and inasmuch as Benamin himself could not remain with us indefinitely, it is no doubt quite natural to hobnob with his effigy in bronze. Franklin is the most perpetual character in American history. With his almanac under his arm, and his kite at his side, he sits in a sort of perennial reception before his loving countrymen, who seem never to be disposed to let him rest. When, at the age of 74, gouty and rheumatic, and craving scholarly retirement, Franklin returned to his native land from his labors in Europe, and found that his services were immediately to be commandeered in the work of putting the young republic on its feet, he said, in bantering fashion, "These people have eaten my flesh, and now they are going to pick my bones." But he stood the process pretty well, for it was not until 1790, at the age of 84, that he finally found that genteel retirement in an honored grave for which he had vainly yearned in life.

One thing that the parade next Saturday may taken as settling definitely, is the question-or whatever still remained of the question-of the spot of Franklin's birth. It is an odd circumstance that he himself apparently did not know where he was born. He is said to have told Mrs. Hannah Crocker that he first saw the light at the Sign of the Blue Ball, at the corner of Hanover and Union streets. But the city records show conclusively that Josiah Franklin, Benjamin's father, occupied a little wooden house on Milk street, nearly opposite the Old South Meeting House, until the year 1712, when he really did remove to Hanover street, where he signified his occupation as a dyer by putting up a large blue ball over his door. Most of Benjamin's childhood recollections were associated with the Hanover street place, and either in his old age he forgot that he was not born there, or else Mrs. Hannah Crocker got things mixed, and took Franklin's statement that he spent most of his childhood there for the statement that he was born there. At all events, it was altogether unlikely that the Franklins would have gone to a house on Hanover street, which they did not own or regularly occupy, merely for the day Benjamin's birth, and then returned to Milk street to live another six years. Benjamin's birth and baptism are plainly recorded, and so is the fact of Josiah Franklin's residence up to 1712 the Milk street house. This house stood until December, 1810, when it was destroyed by fire. Its site is now occupied by the Franklin building, which is owned and in considerable part occupied by the Transcript. Every day the news of Boston, and many articles of interest from all over the world, are written or prepared in rooms directly over the simple chamber in which Franklin first saw the light. The suggestion of Franklin's plain, graphic, snappy English style may, of course, be distinctly recognized in the articles written and prepared in this inspiring location.

The house of Josiah Franklin has long been epresented in an authentic picture shown in the store on the ground floor of the Franklin building. Its appearance, before it was destroyed by fire, and doubtless good for the time when Josiah Franklin lived in it, has been thus authentically set forth in Shurtleff's "Description of Boston:"
"Its front upon the street was rudely clap-boarded, and the sides and rear were protected from the inclemencies of a New England winter by large rough shingles. In height the house was about three stories; in front the second story and attic projected somewhat over the principal story on the ground floor. On the lower floor of the main house there was one room only. This, which probably served the Franklins as a parlor and sitting room, and also for the family eating room, was about twenty feet square, and had two windows on the street; and it had also one on the passageway, so as to give the inmates a good view of Washington street. [Which, however, was not Washington street in the Franklins' day.] In the center of the southerly side of the room was one of those noted large fireplaces, situated in a most conspicuous chimey. On the left of this was a spacious closet. On the ground floor, connected with the sitting room through the entry, was the kitchen. The second floor originally contained but one chamber, and in this the windows, door, fireplace and closet were similar in number and position to those in the parlor beneath it. The attic was also, originally, one unplastered room, and had a window in front on the street, and two common attic windows, one on each side of the roof, near the back part of it." The Franklin children all slept in the attic. So precocious a child as Benjamin Franklin must well have remembered this attic, though he never slept in it after the

It is rather an odd thing that most people think of Benjamm Franklin as a little man. Just why, nobody truly knows. The Nomad himself has great trouble in visualizing him as he wasa man five feet and eleven inches tall, of good figure and altogether personable appearance When we read of his homespun clothes at Paris, and see his quaint double chin in the numerous portraits that were made of him, we are apt to rob him of some of his personal dignity that he really possessed, and make a small and stoop-ing man of him. The portrait of him at the age of 20, which was painted in London, and after several ownerships was given to Harvard by Dr. John C. Warren, shows a very elegant youth, richly attired, shoulders thrown back, face complacent, wig quite accurate, right hand open, with fingers gracefully extended, as if in a confident gesture. This portrait contains no suggestion whatever of the Poor Richard and homespun business of after years. There is a good deal of reason to suppose that the simple rusticity of Franklin's appearance at the French court had in it a good deal of the element of pose. The brown homespun, in the midst of so much eighteenth-century lace and feathers and fuss, was a positive asset for the agent of the American colonies. It thoroughly differentiated the wearer from the rest, and made him an agreeable object to the eyes of monarchs and statesmen who were tired of glitter and pretense. In spite of the primitive advertising methods displayed in Franklin's various papers, he may be set down as having thoroughly understood the art of the

Failures Laid to Cigarets.

A correspondent ascribes the unusually large number of failures in scholarship at Ohio State university to the growing prevalence, as he assumes, of the cigaret habit among young people of both sexes. Now the use of tobacco by the young is to be deplored and discountenanced, but our correspondent's conclusion, it seems to us, is superficial and mistaken .- Ohio State Journal.

Silver Lining to Cyclone Cloud. A Joplin woman writes us to ask us not to

print any more news about tornadoes. She says the way it is, her husband looks out at the clouds once or twice every evening and beats it for the cellar, and she has been trying her best to save some, as nothing else will do his bad colds a bit of good.—Joplin (Mo.) Globe.

Take the Circus to the Children.

The old-fashioned legislator, when he wanted to do something for the children, would take them to the circus. Now the style seems to be to buy them a million shares of Elevated.—New Bedford Standard.

How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiens, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bec. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

CONTROL OF DIPHTHERIA. 15 years of age. As is the case with every children's home, they are trou-

are interested in any suggestions as

reding tracheotomy or inhibition. The T-A was given at first without in half the inmates were vaccinated, though not all of them properly, When in July of that year diphtheria was brought to the institution there were three cases. Everything seemed be set for an epidemic. thanks to the start in control that had been made, the disease did not

one-fourth years ago, diphtheria studied bacilli have been found in throat cultures from persons with sore throat. Of these eight developed before being given any T-A, eight at the time of taking it or shortly thereafter, and four were found infected than five months after being nated. One was a child who vaccinated. was found to be negative to a Schick test on several occasions and who case of constipation and autointoxiwas thought, therefore, to be in- cation, which I am told come from Only four of these 21 were in any

With Our Unknown Soldier

(From the New York Times.) Little attention has as yet been iven to the announcement that Marshal Foch is intending to come to the United States with the body of our unknown soldier, but the occa-sion is likely to prove the most movpreme command was the soldier which the bread is made, who must stand in history with the bran cereal can be used also greatest of all captains, and he is

coming too. In the mission of Marshal Foch there is no compulsion of official routine; there is not even a precedent for it. When the unknown British soldier was buried in Westminster Abbey his pallbearers were Fritish commanders only-among them Beatty, French, Haig. In that there was a certain fitness which no one can deny, and which few Britons would alter; yet in this new thought press not merely the spirit of France,

of the civilization of the world. marshal's intimates that he was contemplating a visit to us. The difficulty lay in finding some means to avoid the excesses of publicity, of nonular curiosity and exploitation, to which such an occasion is liable. The traveler in France, General Pershing is to be in Paris at the celebration of Eastile day, July 14. Would it not be appropriate if Marshal Foch were to return with him for an occasion equally commemorative and of greater solemnity? In all likelihood, and appropriately, the official suggestion of the mission will proceed from the

French government. All the world has felt a peculiar propriety in this new custom of honoring the citizen soldier. In war today it is the whole nation that fights, the whole nation that suffers and triumphs. No burial in Westminster Abbey of philosopher or statesman or king was ever more majestic, more moving to mankind, than that tumn. On the 11th of next November in the Arlington cemetery a new feature will be added. At the grave of an unknown soldier will be added the grave of an unknown soldier will be added the grave of an unknown soldier will be grave from the grave of grave of an unknown soldier will stand the great French commander, doing reverence to the memory of a man in the ranks, symbol of the prowess of a people, as the nations once did reverence only to conjust the reason they close down on

St. Mary's Training school at Des completely. So far as this experience with more than 1,100 children shows has a steady population of more than —an experience now well into the 1,100 boys and girls between 4 and fourth year—children in homes and As is the case with asylums can be made safe against every children's home, they are trou-bled a good deal by diphtheria. The heads of all such institutions

diphtheria by the use of the Schick test and T-A vaccination of those found to be subject to diphtheria.

This is the opinion of Dr. C. A. to methods of diphtheria control. Earle, whose report on the diphtheria About 10 years ago St. Mary's had history of St. Mary's furnishes the quite an extensive epidemic of diph-theria. It was not stopped until they gave antitoxin to every pupil. In 1917 they had 89 cases of diphtheria with seven deaths. In January, 1918, they began vaccinating the children toward effects in any case. In this experience he found that 35 per tent of 1,164 people were susceptible T-A or diphtheria vaccine. Since to diphtheria. In other words about time they have not had a death two-thirds of the general run of chil-In other words about that time they have not had a death two-thirds of the general run of chil-from diphtheria or a case of croup dren are naturally immune to diph-

of 274 children proved to be sus a preliminary Schick test. Some of the cases were given T-A once, some twice, and some three times. More three doses of T-A, 97 per cent after three doses of T-A, 97 per cent after six doses, and 99 per cent after nine doses. In this study 50 per cent of children 4 to 5 years of age were found susceptible to diphtheria. The proportions for older ages were: 8 to 7, 38 per cent; 8 to 9, 34 per cent; 10 to 11, 28 per cent. It was found that one brother was susceptible, but oread.
Since January, 1918, three and were immune in several families

Need Proteins to Live.

G. E. C. writes: "Will you pleas publish a list of protein foods as meat, beans, etc., those that have an excess of protein, as I wish to go on a protein-free diet for a couple o months in an effort to relive a bad an excess of proteins. REPLY.

About the only protein-free foods are sugar and pure fats such as lard, milk, free butter, cod liver oil and olive oil. Bacon and fat middling contain very little protein. All other foods have a fair proportion of it. Among the high protein foods are all forms of lean meat, including fish, fowl, and eggs, cheese, dry milk, and concentrated milk preparations, dried peas and beans, including soy beans. You could not live two months on a protein-free diet. sion is likely to prove the most moving and dramatic of this period following the war. General Pershing will be on the ship; as commander of will be on the ship; as commander of a mount of bread and milk, preferably sour milk. If you wish to overably sour milk. If you wish to overable constination combine a good guardian of this symbol of the na-tion's dead. But above him in su-deal of bran with the cereal from which the bread is made. A part

Mrs. L. W. writes: "Will you please send me the book for the

laity on heart troubles of leakage of the heart, as I would like to follow directions?"

You have the right idea. Heart disease is a chronic trouble. A person who knows how can live with it would alter, yet in this new thought for many years. To live with any also there is fitness—an implication disease for a long term of years rethat comes very near to us in the quires modification of habits. A present hour. Marshal Foch will exphysician should see, advise, and direct such persons periodically, but in but of all the peoples that stood to-gether in defense of national honor, to live with heart disease, or Bright's the civilization of the world.

As yet there has been no official of a manual. I have no such manual. announcement. For some time, how-ever, it has been known to the supply you. If not, try a medical

Augina Pectoris Explained. M. C. A. writes: "1. Just what angina pectoris? 2. What are the symptoms? 3. Is it curable if taken final decision is said to have resulted in time or is it always fatal? 4. Does from the suggestion of an American it always end in sudden death? 5. In there much suffering connected with

REPLY.

1. Angina pectoris is a neuralgic 2. The most prominent symptoms are pain and uneasiness-fear. As a rule the pulse is fast.

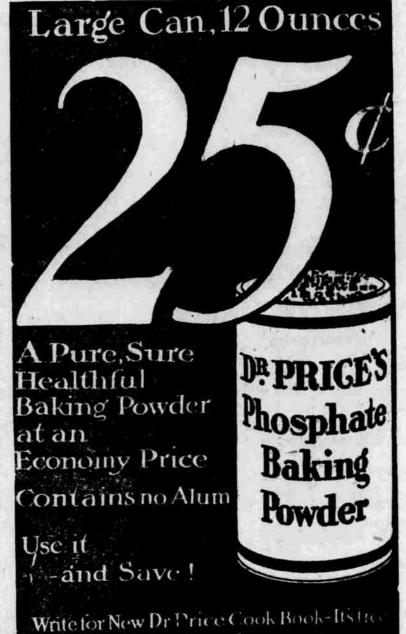
8. Treatment of angina, except that given to relieve, is not very satisfactory.

It's Hard to Describe.

5. Yes.

Miss M. C. writes: "What is Rey naud's disease? My finger ends be come white and numb in cold, damp and raw weather and I noticed from your articles that you say this is mild form of Reynaud's disease. REPLY.

the blood stream is greatly in doubt.



Price Baking Powder Factory

1003 Independence Blvd. Chicago, III

The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha, May 13.—To the Editor quite, four feet in diameter which of The Bee: Rumors of an Irish stood on top of a steep slope and when I asked John Elliott, then susettlement are again to the fore. Fervently as we hope for an end to perintendent of the park, why he had it cut down, he said, "Because it might fall on somebody." That tree the terrible condition over there, and as impatient as we are apt to be with had probably stood for more than 200 years and had never fallen on the parties involved, we should keep some elemental facts in mind, viz.: anybody and as it stood where few people climbed up the steep place, it probably would have stood for an 1 Ireland is a separate nation, distinct geographically as well as ethnologically. The British have no more right in Ireland than the Germans have in Belgium. Four-fifths of the other 200 years and no one would have been killed by it. Now there are some who want the west side of Spring Lake park furth-er marred and destroyed by cutting people of Ireland favor a republican form of government. They have formed such a government under a down a beautiful slope where there

o minorities. 2. Only four of Ireland's 32 counties are opposed to the republic. These four counties were colonized from England and Scotland (the lister plantation), and the opposi-Ulster plantation), and the opposi-tion of the majority of their inhabi-tants to the republic is inspired and encouraged by Britain. If Britain would get out, these Ulsterites would soon be 100 per cent Irish.

3. It is not our American business to tell the English to depose the laiser's course. No more is

constitution giving ample protection

kaiser's cousin, George. No more is it our business to urge the Irish to accept dominion home rule, it it should ever be offered to them. Lord Plunkett is respected by every one, but he should convert his neighbors in Ireland as well as the British govhow expert he may claim to be as an engineer or landscape artist, can ernment to his scheme. This admits he has been unable to do. 4. Plainly America should recog-nize the king in England and the

president in Ireland without regard to our own ideas of what would be best for each country. This is self-determination as understood by all. THOMAS LYNCH.

Park Vandals.

Omaha, May 12.—To the Editor The Bee: When my wife and I of The Bee: moved to our place across the street from Spring Lake park on the South Side, 17 years ago this spring, the park was one mass of bloom in near-ly every quarter, as there were thous-ands of all kinds of wild flowers with their beauty and perfume, including sweet williams, violets, daisies, blue bells, and the pretty ferns, besides noved to our place across the street many kinds that I do not just now remember the names of.

But vandal hands got busy and they have stripped the park of flowers so thoroughly that scarcely a bloom be seen in any part of the park. saw a boy tearing limbs from a small red haw tree a short time ago to get at the few blossoms that had escaped the frosts of April I told him he ought not to spoil the little tree in that way. He said he would do as he pleased and a woman near yelled at him and told him to get all the flowers he wanted to get as it was a public park and he could do as he pleased. Such people have no more idea of natural beauties than a cow.
I met a man in Spring Lake park

some time ago, one Sunday morning, and he said he had not been there for 20 years and asked me what had be-come of the big trees in the park. I told him that different park super-intendents thought they were improving the park by cutting down all the big trees. There was one great

Woodwards

CHOCOLATES

INNER-CIRCLE



are scores of fine trees to suit the

whim of some one who wants to see what he calls "public improvements." I never could figure out how cut

ting down a lot of pretty trees was an improvement to a park. If there is any attempt to further spoil Spring

Lake park by cutting down the pret-ty slope and in that way destroying

a lot more pretty trees, I, for one will do all that I can to stop such

ruthless destruction of what few nat-ural beauties are left in that park.

will not allow any more trees to be

cut down while he is park commis-sioner, and I hope he will stay by

his promise for there are other ways

to beautify parks without cutting down trees. No man, I do not care

improve on nature. FRANK A. AGNEW.

I see that Joseph Hummel says he

Other high-grade instruments-Kranich & Bach, Sohmer, Vose & Sons, Brambach Baby Grand, Kimball and Hospe.

A. Hospe Co.

1513 Douglas Street

New Tel. No. Doug. 5588



COMMERCIAL PRINTERS-LITHOGRAPHERS - STEEL DIE EMBOSSERS LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

Quality and Service

The two combined have made possible the great growth of the L. V. Nicholas Oil Company.

Quality is in each Nicholas product, in all Nicholas service, in all Nicholas methods of doing business.

Many of our good friends say that public spirit and integrity of purpose are added points in favor of the Company. Combined, they make for quality as a whole.

Maintaining and living up to a quality of this kind means that the Nicholas Company gives a big and exceptional value for each dollar received.

The profits on our products are smaller than are usual because of this quality of product and service-but that it is a paying proposition, is amply proved in the volume of our

Quality pays big returns in gross business and greater net profits and it builds up that splendid good will of which we are so proud.



L. V. NICHOLAS OIL CO.

"Business Is Good, Thank You"