THE BEE: OMAHA, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1921.

family peculiarities.

and appearance.

are

child

figures:

Age.

Age.

Years

Years

Height,

Inches

39 to 46.

weights are given as:

Height,

Inches

39 to 46..... 34 to 4

39 to 49..... 35 to 53 39 to 52..... 36 to 62

......

42 to 54

45 to 56

47 to 59.....

48 to 63

53 to 69..... 55 to 71.....

57 to 72..... 58 to 72.....

59 to 72.....

50 to 66.....

Weight

Pounds

43 to 68

49 to 76

53 to 89

56 to 109

61 to 119 70 to 129

77 to 138

86 to 145

siderable

Dr. T. Clark of the United States

public health service lays down

three rules for determination of the

state of nutrition. They are: Weight with respect to age and height, rate of growth, behavior,

The first two of these are as fol-

lows: Boys should gain 6 ounces a month when between 5 and 8

years old. Between 8 and 12 years

ing 6 ounces a month from 5 to 8 years, 8 ounces, 8 to 11; 12 ounces,

11 to 14; 8 ounces, 14 to 16, and 4

16 and 18, 8 ounces a month.



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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.

Working Out a Peace Resolution.

News from Washington that "jealousy" between the senate and the house may delay the coming of peace need not disturb anybody. It is really not so serious a situation as might appear on the surface. President Harding has been consulted, and has said that he is unwilling to make a choice between the Knox resolution, passed by the senate, and the Porter resolution, which will be reported to the house and probably passed. What the president is interested in is a declaration of peace.

The difference between the Knox and Porter resolutions is not an insurmountable one, and scarcely amounts to more than a technicality. By the former the war is declared at an end, and the resolutions which declared a state of war to exist are repealed. By the latter war is simply declared at an end. Some time may be consumed between the two branchs of congress in debating which of the two forms of resolution finally will be adopted to end the fictitious state of war that has been in existence for almost two years.

The matter will be brought forward in the house this week, and may be the subject of such debate as will develop the reasons for not taking the lead of the senate as a guide. Delay to the declaration of peace is not especially serious at the moment. Germany is moving to comply with the reparation demands, and has thus removed the greatest obstacle to the negotiations that may follow the action of congress. When the senate turned down the Walsh resolution last week, it was further notice that this country does not intend to enter the League of Nations. We will be free at least from that entanglement in making our own bargains.

Europe's problems are turning on the Korfanty revolt in Poland, and the reported collapse of the Lenine-Trotzky government in Russia. So far as our concern in these goes, we will be in as good position to deal with the issues arising from them if the passage of the peace resolution is posterned to the end of summer. Therefore,

and \$13.97 for an evening dress also bought to last two years. The cost of a coat, it will be understood, is to be amortized over three years, and the suit is to be worn for two years.

All this would be very helpful if human wants and needs could be standardized. Perhaps it may be of some account for reference in seeking out where extravagance or undue economy may be found. But no such hard and fast rules can be laid down for general application.

One thing is sure, that if this minimum of living costs were applied in all cases, a lot of stores, factories and other business houses would have to shut down for lack of business. The mysterious thing is that while a great many people have incomes larger than these prescribed amounts, a still greater number has smaller ones and yet continues to live. The conclusion that some are forced to exist beneath the minimum standard of comfort is inescapable once a budget estimate such as this is accepted as fair.

Another Lesson From the Air.

The terrible accident which befell an army ambulance plane carries a lesson not to be neglected. Whatever the technical fault may have been, and this will probably be in dispute a long time between the experts, the lay mind will turn to the fact that the flight was undertaken in face of conditions that might have justified its postponement.

Some birds breast the storm, finding delight in pitting their apparently puny strength against the majesty of the elemental wrath. Most of them, however, seek shelter when a storm blows up. These have a decided advantage over man. in that they may alight easily and find safe perch almost anywhere. The giant airships can not do this. Until better methods of control are devised, that landings may be made safter, and a plane can come to rest almost anywhere in emergency, it is foolhardy to undertake long flights under conditions that add so greatly to the ordinary risks of air passage. Men who hazard life or limb in the air service may well be excused if at such times they take precautions that are warranted.

The unfortunate accident at Milwaukee is what might be expected at an exhibition of stunt flying. Terrible risks are assumed, just to afford a thrill for the multitude. Nothing can support the unnecessary jeopardy into which both the performers and the spectators thrust themselves at such times. It is deplorable, but it is only another of many proofs of the unnatural craving for sensation that marks the time.

Best Wishes for India.

time.

Drouth, extravagance and speculation are among the factors that have induced a trade slump in India similar to that which exists in almost every corner of the world. This seems very far away, although many Americans are kept in close sentimental touch with the condition in India through church missionary enterprises.

No one wants to see the people of Asia starve, but the increased poverty which has marked many districts there has more than its humanitarian aspects. Commercial experts assert that a recovery in the Orient would be a most favorable factor in improving the business situation in America.

It is as the largest producer of raw cotton that the United States has a commercial interest over there. India is the largest importer of cotton piece goods in the world. Its 350,000,000 inhabitants use it almost entirely for their dress. But India does not buy this goods from American factories. No, but the British mills buy about one-fourth of America's cotton crop in normal times, and 30 per cent of the output of those extile factories was sold to India, before the war. The disturbances in Russia and the depression in China and Japan have likewise affected this demand. It may seem romantic that hard times away off in Asia could exert a bad influence over the. whole southern part of the United States, but it is true nevertheless. No nation today is independent of any other part of the world. Influenza, some medical men claim, spread from Western Europe over the whole world, and until this plague spot is cleaned up danger will not be past. In much the same way do bad economic conditions make their way around the globe, and instead of one nation being better off when others are in distress, the burden falls on all.

Government As Mediator What Secretary Davis Has Tried To Do In Settling Labor Disputes

(From the Washington Post.)

The complaint comes with poor grace from the American Steamship Owners' association that "the encouragement that the leaders of the unions feel they are receiving from the secretary of labor tends to prolong a controversy which shows every promise of being quickly and completely ended." It displays a spirit that is not conducive to industrial peace and mutual con-

fidence. Secretary Davis' efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of the marine strike have been in the public interest and with a view to securing a square deal for both employers and employes. His attempts at conciliation have been hedged with great difficulties, because the workers have positively refused to accept a moderate reduction in wages, on the one hand, and the shipowners have declared their intention of declining to sign another wage scale, on the other hand. Between these two unyielding positions the role of peacemaker has been difficult. But Secretary Davis has been persistent and patient. In his youth he worked in the iron mills and was a member of the labor union, so that he is now able to appreciate the viewpoint of the worker who is asked to forego a portion of his earnings. In later years he rose to a position of large affairs, which enables him to understand the feelings of the employer who sees his business threatened by excessive labor costs. Also, his experience in philanthropic works and his close touch with humanity through a long period have given him a true perspective from the standpoint of the public interest. Possessing these qualities, Mr. Davis has clung tenaciously to the hope of bringing the contending factions to a common ground where an agreement is possible, and in so doing he is serving the nation

The lofty attitude of criticism assumed by the shipowners indicates that these gentlemen are disposed to regard this strike as a private quarrel, in which force alone is to decide the issue. This is a decidedly faulty understanding of the facts. From the viewpoint of Secretary Davis and of the American public which he represents, there is much more involved in this dispute than the purely selfish demands of the shipowners and the marine workers. There are questions of justice to be considered, touching both parties; there is the national interest involved in the maintenance and extension of which the above scale of rate of America's foreign trade, and there are other factors which apparently are lost to sight of both employers and strikers.

In one of his speeches in New York President Harding announced as the outstanding aspiration of his administration to "inaugurate the era of understanding." He said: "I want understanding, between the captains of industry and those who make up the toiling forces." No higher goal of service could be set by the chief executive, and his secretary of labor, in his persistent endeavors to settle the marine workers' strike, is but translating into action the great principle enunciated by his chief.

During his brief tenure of the portfolio of Labor, Mr. Davis has one great accomplishment to his credit in the settlement of the wage dispute between the packers and their employes. This controversy, also, involved to a large extent the public interest, and it was realized that a strike in the meat industry would prove a great hardship to the American people, as well as a further detriment to an already stagnated business condition. Secretary Davis intervened, and as a result an agreement was reached and the strike averted.

Are government agencies to be condemned as meddlers for using their good offices to preserve industrial peace? Are peaceful arbitra-ments to be discarded in favor of settlements by 14 force? If so, the doctrine of understanding so impressively urged by the president has scant hope of development into fruition. Secretary Davis is proceeding in the interests of the American nation as a whole, and he is warranted in going ahead so long as there remains a bare possibility of success.

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

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of discase, 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 disgnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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MALNUTRITION IN the breath of the person taking it. CHILDREN. All authorities are argeed that which develop after one stops using

malnutrition in children is responsi-ble for bad health and bad scholarship. Futhermore, they are agreed that many children are poorly nour-Futhermore, they are agreed Not Much Danger. J. R. B. writes: "Is there much ished. Whether this is due to bad economic conditions, poor food supply, poor home discipline, errors in

instinctive appetites, or to bad teeth good health." there is not the same agreement. The man who has done more No than any one else to call attention

to mainutrition in children is Dr. Emerson of Boston. He contends H. L. G. writes: "For more than 50 years I was bothered with perthat every child more than 7 per cent below the weight proper for spiring feet like L. R.'s. I always his height is poorly nourished to a sufficient degree to feel the effects. had washed my feet in hot or warm water. For some years now I wash them only in cold water (every Here again we have some disagree-ment. Others say Dr. Emerson night) and am absolutely free from should take into consideration the age of the child and its racial and such trouble. I can wear a pair of socks a whole week without detect-

ing the slightest oder. My feet never blister or get itchy as they formerother readers of the Record-great numbers. There is no publication ly did ' comparable with it for information

Little Can Be Done. about governmental matters; about what is going on in congress, and B. C. writes: "Please tell me if what the people at home are thinkyou know of anything that will reing. The bills and resolutions introlieve one who suffers from head noises or roaring ears, caused by deafness. The person is a woman over 70 years of age." REPLY.

8 ounces a month; between 12 and 16, 16 ounces a month, and between Local treatment of the throat, nose, and ears may be of service. Frobably not, however. With girls, the rate of increase in weight are somewhat different, be-

Skin Tuberculosis. J. C. writes: "Is it possible to have

Not All Gloom. tuberculosis of the skin? If so, how ounces, 16 to 18. To form any opinion from the gain in weight the weighing must be carefully done on accurate scales and the weight of the cloth-ing and the weight of the cloth-So long as the yeast and raisin crops do not fail, not even Volstead can keep the United States entirely unhappy .- San Francisco Chronicle America Stands With Allies

ing and the weighing time must be Yes. Skin tuberculosis usually appears as ulcerating nodules. These The president has convinced the allies that we'll stand by them insame in relation to meal time and the time for the toilet. If these ulcerated patches have a tendency taken into consideration constend to extend. It is a chronic ulceration. light on nutrition is It is treated by exposure to sunlight, by x-rays, and local applications. Tu-Post. thrown by the rate of growth. According to the table of the berculin is frequently given hypoder-

health organization, from mically. growth was also taken, the height and weight of boys of different ages Need Skillful Care.

H. E. W. writes: "Can yu pre-scribe a diet suitable for one who normally range within the following has excess sugar in his system? I Weight. cannot afford thorough examination

Pounds just now, but want a diet until I 35 to 48 Can. 39 to 49...... 36 to 39 to 52..... 37 to REPLY. 62

You should not eat any food that is made from flour or even partly 39 to 53..... 42 to 54..... 44 to so or in which there is any other form of starch; nor any food into 45 to 56..... 49 to 47 to 60..... 54 to which sugar enters. The details for carrying this policy out require too 48 to 63..... 57 to 105 50 to 64..... 62 to 11 53 to 69..... 71 to 138 55 to 74..... 78 to 162 much space to be set down here. There are several small books deal-For girls the measurements and mize in some other direction to pay

A Useful Publication (From the Washington Star.)

election

ment

ought to carry pictures.

Now that the grind on Capitol Hill is in progress again, jokes at the expense of the Congressional Record—some of them hoary with age—are reappearing. Why is the publication? Who reads it? Has Has t a single interested reader but the proofreader?

the breath of the person a consider-As a rule it is given for a consider-able time. There are no bad effects the man who helps make it. The which develop after one stops using senator or representative who likes senator or representative who likes clobe, in The Bee, in which Will Irwin states that the next war will the Record with care and especially be a destruction of civilian populawhen he appears in it. When he has spoken he wants to see if his remarks are correctly recorded. When If another war comes such a thing he has voted he wants to see if his may result. But if the next war is name is in the right column. He is to be fought by such processes, isn't

thinking of the campaign for re- it due time to disarm? A war involving such tactics The other man is at home figuring would destroy civilization. We on succeeding that senator or rep-resentative; searching the Record velopment when men grant a prepfor a possible slip of the tongue or aration for such a thing. Do we nistaken vote on the part of the legislator. Let a slip or mistaken legic of war, and wipe out the pre-vote appear, and the aspiring man eminence of the white race? Isn' behind the firing line, but anxious it time to put on the brakes and for a place there, pounces on it, and stop the wheels of progress from parades it in his speeches for all it slipping into the abyss of destruc-

may be worth as a campaign docu- tion? Why doesn't some insane scientist invent a bomb that would blow up But, of course, there are many the whole earth at once and be done with it?

Some people laugh and tell us that there will be wars unto the end of time. But time won't last long for us if we keep inventing poison gases to wipe out populations with. duced; the petitions presented; the Isn't there some way to stop insanity? What indexe of public sentiment in the ruin and death? insanity? What can come of it but

raw-sometimes very raw-as well "The next war!" We might as as of sentiment which shows thought well close our eyes and stop our in its formation. As the Star has said before, the destined to come. Senator Capper writes that the next war will prob-Record is so good and useful a publication it ought to be illustrated- ably come suddenly, and it will destroy suddenly and civilization may C. SJOBLOM. go with it.

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"Such a Headache."

of The Bee: "The next war!"

tions by gases dropped from the air.

Omaha, May 28 .--- To the Editor

There are already rumors that there

danger for a woman to have the first child at the age of 33? She has small bones, but otherwise is in REPLY.

For Sweating Feet.

the negotiations between house and senate over the lan mage to be employed in the declaration is not of especial moment just now. Mr. Harding has left it to congress, and congress will decide one way or the other.

Latest Little Indian War.

The "uprising" of the Utes in Utah doesn't amount to much, when measured by the standards of modern warfare, and even is negligible as compared with the outbreaks of earlier days. Alongside the Meeker Massacre, in which the same tribe, under Colorow, performed some deeds of rapine and cruelty that will always live in western annals, this demonstration is insignificant. What may be gained from it is attention to the genuine progress the red man has made in the last quarter of a century. Only those who are familiar, through personal contact with the Indian, with the advance made in white man's ways can appreciate the change. Not only Indians of Oklahoma, where many have become millionaires through oil, are affected, but the sturdier tribes have gained in knowledge and wealth because they have been induced to accept something of civilization. The blanket Indian has all but disappeared; industrious endeavor at self-support has taken place of the indolent, shiftless life so long characteristic of the tribes under the mistaken policy of an earlier day. The white man sought to deal justly with the red, and by that effort perpetuated most of his ancestral habits. Only when this policy was reversed, and the Indian was required to assume some genuine responsibility for his own affairs, to provide for his wants through the arts of peace, rather than those of the chase, did his progress begin. Outbreaks, such as that reported from Utah, are not a sign that the experiment has failed. They merely serve to prove that the Indian is, after all, a human being; that his young men can be and frequently are unruly, and that the passion for adventure has not yet died out in their breasts. That is all.

How to Spend \$100 a Month.

So far as is known, no estimate of how a man enjoying an income of \$100,000 a year should apportion his expenditures has ever been made. He is left to spend or save as he sees fit, and the public seldom noses into his affairs unless he quarrels with his wife. However, the wage earner is showered with advice as to what to do with his pay check. The bureau of municipal research in New York City is the latest to figure out how the income of this class should be apportioned. All the items of legitimate expense have been tabulated and the amount that may properly be used for each is carefully estimated.

For an unmarried woman office worker the minimum annual outlay is set at \$1,118.08. That eight cents indicates that some close figuring and nickel splitting has been going on. A single man, we are assured, can maintain the American standard of living on \$1.093.68 a year, and a family of five must spend \$2,263.55. According to this budget, each man is given an allowance of \$3 for collars and \$2.94 for ties (probably he is exnected to get the rest from Santa Claus.)

The unmarried woman is expected to spend \$5 a week for rent and 95 cents a day for food. Clothing costs are set at \$184.30 a year, with \$21.50 as one-half the cost of a suit, \$14.21 for one-third of a coat, \$11.70 for shirtwaists, \$13.72 for one year's proportional ost of a serge dress

A Mockery of Justice.

Nineteen men, found guilty of price fixing after the investigation of the building material combine in New York City, have been released upon payment of \$500 fines. Samuel Untermyer, who served as prosecutor and special investigator in these cases, has sent in his resignation, announcing that he does not intend to seek any more indictments until legislation can be secured which will insure imprisonment for these offenders.

"The belief that these malefactors can secure immunity by surrendering a pittauce of their illgotten gains if they happen to be trapped will serve only to stimulate them to further violations," he wrote to the attorney general of the state, and continued: "I did not volunteer, and I am not willing to act as a collecting agency for the state in gathering in shekels for permission to persist in flagrant violations of law that are far more perilous to the public welfare and safety than are the aggregate offenses of all the unfortunate inmates of the penitentiary, many of whom yielded under great temptation while these men had no provocation save greed."

The mass of the people will agree with his point that the manner of enforcement of state and national anti-trust laws in the past few years is such as "to breed contempt for the law and support a powerful argument in the hands of demagogues and enemies of organized society that our criminal laws are not enforced against the rich and powerful in the same spirit as against the poor and lowly." Combines to fix prices and control production are a menace to the American people as consumers. Imposition of a small fine on men who are found guilty of this practice is nothing more than a mockery of jus-

Before making a further move in the Debs case, Attorney General Daugherty intends to make a thorough study of the socialistic movement, but it is not to be feared that he will be induced thereby to abandon the republican party.

tice.

A bill in the Florida legislature would limit the income of all lawyers to \$3,000 a year. This might be all right if it did not go so far as to guarantee every barrister that as a minimum.

Summer, at least, has reached normalcy.

New Rumbling in Mexico

Whether it be regarded as a threat or a warning, the memorial drafted by the liberal-constitutionalist deputies presents grave political condi-tions to the consideration of the president of Mexico. For the government of the United States also it is fraught with serious possibili-President Obregon presumably knows how ties. to deal with enemies of his administration. It is to be hoped that he will unhesitatingly act with whatever degree of severity the situation calls do they usually inject it and what, if for. Doing so may not, however, contribute to any, bad results after one quits usfor. Doing so may not, however, contribute to maintenance of that state of peace which it was thought had been ushered in by his election and installation as president of Mexico.

"Beware the fate of Francisco Madero," are the alarming words employed to emphasize the demand for a change of executive policy. Charges are made that tertain members of the Obregon cabinet are disloyal and conspiring against the administration. The memorialists hint broadly that Obregon is in the same danger that surrounded Madero before that president was imprisoned and then slain in 1913. But their warning may have a double meaning. If they are not given their way do they intend themselves to overturn the government? Whichever horn of the dilemma Obregon may elect to seize, it is apparent that all his force and sagacity will have to be brought to bear to uphold his authority .- Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Baby Pilgrims

A touch of nature that makes the world kin has assured a fervent welcome in America for the babies of indeterminate paternity that have been brought here from Great Britain for adop-The thirteen that arrived on the Aquitania found clamorous, heart-starved applicants waiting for them. But the little ones are not to have foster parents impersonally inflicted on is heavily laden with debt, its curthem: they are to do their own choosing. A rency is all but worthless, and it peculiar embarrassment arises in the case of the stands in almost total lack of the twins who cannot unite in a choice of parentstwins who cannot unite in a choice of parents-The pictures show children that, with the

people dwell under the shadow of careful nurture they are likely to receive, should starvation, and in Vienna, their prove a credit to any family. It is one of the pitiful ironies of fate that such bright and at-tractive youngsters should be denied homes of of human life. The return of a fair measure of their own, not meredy because of parental need

prosperity to Germany, therefore, should exert a beneficial effect upon but in some cases because of callous parental indifference. Those into whose hitherto child-Austria, But help of another kind, less homes they come will lavish upon them a we are given to understand from devotion that is real and abiding. They may be European dispatches, will soon be trusted in the majority of instances to reward given to the Vienna government. that devotion with a real affection and to acquit The league of nations has drawn up plans whereby it proposes to put themselves with cerdit to themselves and to Austria into a temporary receiver those who received them into their homes. ship: and under such a receiverwere abandoned is not their fault. Their ship, the league hopes, through an new fathers and mothers will do the best they international loan, to restore Auscan to atome to them for the cheerless prospect life offered them at the beginning.—Philadelphia An international committee of ex-Ledger. perts has already made a study of the problem, and this committee will present its recommendations,

Both Have an Eye on the Spigot.

they

Australia is watching prohibition in America. Incidentally, a great many Americans are doing likewise.-Birmingham Age-Herald.

Every Tax is a Nuisance.

It is hardly less essential for the If Secretary Mellon plans to get rid of the stability of Europe that Austria be placed again on a productive basis than it is that Germany begin to 'nuisance" taxes there will be no money at all to run the government.-Indianapolis News. take its proper share in would pro-

He's Too Good to Lose.

duction. A bankrupt and broken Austria will necessarily remain a European liability, and the sooner Assurances are at least given that fears of Uncle Sam's becoming isolated are entirely unput on its feet again. the founded .- Washington Star; better.

ship

While there are broad ranges in and height for age the weight weight for a given height does not vary much from the figures given Dr. Emerson. The measuring must be done under uniform conditions as to shoe heels. It must be regular and systematic. Other signs of malnutrition are pallor, duliness, Other signs of listlessness, easily produced fatigue, dark rings under eyes, no pep, poo

scholarship, nervousness, fretful-ness, irritability, hard to please, hard to manage, cat and sleep poorly. An Arsenic Preparation.

REPLY.

It is givn by stomach and by hypo-

dermic. It is a tonic and alterative. Among other conditions for which

it is used are neuralglas, certain in

fections, anemias, rundown condi-

tions and certain skin diseases. One

great drawback to its use is the garlic-like odor which it imparts to

Brighter Days for

Austria

(From the Boston Transcript.)

With a settlement of the problem

of German reparations finally reached, prospects for an early re-habilitation of Austria have become much brighter. Once the "brilliant second" to the luster of the Hohen-

zollerns, Austria is still largely de-

pendent for her prosperity upon the

German republic. Few countries in

Europe have emerged from the war

in a more pitiable condition. Austria

a population no greater than that of the average third-rate power; it

motion again the long-arrested wheels of industry. The Austrian

on May 20, to the financial commit-

tee of the league of nations, sched-

uled to meet together on that day in

London. If the recommendations

are approved, the next step will be

to put into operation the receiver-

boasting

of today is small in area,

C. L. B. writes: "Will you please write something about caccodylate? What is it used for and how long ing same? Is it good for a run down condition?" The caccodvlates are arseni preparations. Caccoldyic acid contains as much as 70 per cent arsenic

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