# THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is ex-sively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches dited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the all news published hersin. All rights of publication of our special patches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES Exchange. Ask for AT lantic 1000 For Night Calls After 10 p. m.s OFFICES OF THE BEE

Main Office: 17th and Farnam 15 Scott St. 1 South Side, 4035 South 34th St. Out-of-Town Offices:

256 Fifth Are. ( Washington 1311 G St. Steger Bidg. Paris. France. 420 Bue 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.
- . Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

#### "Cannon Rule" in Congress.

Fretting under the restraint imposed by the rules committee, which shut off debate on the anti-beer bill, Congressman Reavis calls attention to the restoration of "Cannon rule" in the house. His complaint that the house rules committee, which determines the time allowed for debate, as well as the moment for consideration of important matters, has assumed the prerogatives of a czar, will receive considerable notice.

About thirty years ago Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine achieved immortality by counting a quorum, his ruling being that the democratic minority, by the subterfuge of refraining from voting, could not constructively declare itself absent and so prevent action by the "no quorum" pretext. "Buck" Kilgore of Texas wrote his name on the scroll of fame by kicking down one of the slight doors closed against him, but the reasonable rule set up by "Czar" Reed is now the ordinary practice of the house. Under a succession of speakers, including Crisp of Georgia, Henderson of Iowa, Cannon of Illinois and Clark of Missouri, the Reed rule has been un-

During the latter days of the speakership of Cannon, a revolt was headed by Norris of Nebraska, who opposed lodging in the hands of one man the arbitrary determination of debate. As a result of the Norris "insurgency" the power was taken from the speaker and lodged in the rules committee, of which the speaker is a member. The principle is that somewhere such power must exist, or it will be impossible to transact business. Fundamentally, this power belongs to the body itself, but, following the theory of representative government, a committee is vested with the right to decide.

The protest made by Mr. Reavis exposes one of the weaknesses of popular government, which whole to a smaller group. In the end, however, the practice works for good, as it provides for the needed control of the body and permits the termination of debate that a pending measure may not indefinitely obstruct the way for others.

Congressman Jefferis will find much sympathy for his stand against the regulation of the practice of medicine by statute, as well as does Mr. Reavis for his objection to the arbitrary edict of the rules committee. Yet they will probably be compelled to "kiss the rod," just as have all who, for high moral and ethical reasons, have objected to the imposition of prohibition. When the camel comes along, dragging the water wagon, those who do not wish to be run over will better get out of the way.

# Self-Determination and the Debtor.

When Woodrow Wilson was authorizing loans to the insolvent nations of Europe, it was well understood that the purpose was to enable them to carry on war. Then it was much to our interest that they should be so encouraged. Now, that the war is over, we realize more fully the inability of our debtors to make immediate payment. Settlement of the debt is to be indefinitely postponed. Of course, it is exasperating to note that the people who owe us so much money, which we could use right now to good advantage, persist in maintaining expensive armaments. It is unfair, however, to allege that they are forced to this by the example of the United States. At the beginning of the war it was remarked that the army of the United States would just about make "one good day's killing" for a European army. Nations over there had expressed their right of self-determination by setting up huge fighting forces. Some of them are of the opinion that such a course still is prudent. Of course, we would much prefer that they should devote the cost of armament to payment of an installment on their open account with us. However, if the doctrine enunciated by the great democratic leader is to have effect, all we can do is to present a bill from time to time, and patiently abide the result. Uncle Sam is not nearly so popular abroad just now as he was sour years ago.

# The Come-Back of Alcohol.

For all that, it may have been a fortunate thing that heavy restrictions were not imposed by congress on the use of industrial alcohol, Oil will run short some day, and then, scientists say, the world will enter the Cellulose age. As decreasing oil supplies make the price of gasoline prohibitive, power alcohol is expected to come into use, first perhaps to dilute the gasoline, and

then by itself. Two problems, to manufacture this alcohol cheaply enough and to make it unsuitable for drinking are on the way to solution, according to British chemists who are at work on a plan to utilise rice straw in India for this purpose. The fuel research board of the British government also has been forehanded enough to start

an investigation of its own. Development of alcohol as a satisfactory substitute for gasoline is bound to be of high importance in America, especially in the corn producing section. More than ten years ago Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, then chief of the United States bureau of chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, declared that the waste cornstalks of this country could produce enough alcohol to furnish all the light Muel and power needed. | congress.

He estimated that about 100 pounds of alcohol could be produced from an acre of cornstalks. The flurry over the possibilities of denatured alcohol that followed his statement has died out long since, but once a cheap chemical process can be found to produce a fuel that will work in engines, a new source of wealth will be opened up in the middle west.

Another Fourth of July "Thrill." Promise of peace by July Fourth is made by the conferees who have been struggling with the peace resolution. It is reported they have composed the differences between the Knox and Por-

ter drafts, and that at a meeting of the full committee today the mater will be prepared for presentation to the respective houses, that the decision can be reached before the glorious

This is good news. It will serve, however, to recall a "thrill" that was afforded this country four years ago when George Creel sent out his famous story of the battle between the naval transport and the German submarine. That was some yarn. Indeed, no incident of the war was so glowingly, so eloquently, so convincingly set forth. With the resounding boom of those glowing words reverberating throughout the land, every American breast expanded just a trifle, every American head was tilted just a little more proudly, and the eagle screamed on his natal day as he had not screamed since that other

memorable Fourth when Sampson pounded Cer-

vera's fleet into wreckage at Santiago. All it

lacked was the element of truth. As a matter of fact, it was a figment of the perferved imagination of the greatest writer of fiction that ever held a position under a responsible government. Josephus Daniels, as secretary of navy, authorized the attachment of his name to the wonderful fairy tale, and it was going good when it got to the other side, and was called to the attention of Admiral Sims, who happened to be the hero of the yarn. Sims, with the frankness and bluntness that has characterized him since, denounced it as a "d-d lie," and insisted on its retraction. Daniels reluctantly withdrew the story, and its author admitted its falsity, adding by way of extenuation that he sought to provide America with a thrill.

Woodrow Wilson retained Creel, who emitted many another specimen of his capacity for invention, but none that so humiliated all lovers of truth as did his tale of the naval engagement that never took place. The thrill that will come with the announcement of peace, even though it be but technical, will be sincere and deep, because it will rest on a foundation of unembellished fact. Each Fourth of July, however, will be tinctured by some regret, for it will carry a lingering taste of bitterness because of the deliberate deception once practiced in the name of the Navy department by an irresponsible fakir.

## Ice Service on Sunday.

The Bee is in full sympathy with the ice wagon drivers who want a day off on Sunday. Six days a week of such work as they are called on to perform is enough for anybody.

The Bee also is in full sympathy with the householders of Omaha who want ice delivered on Sunday, especially those who want to buy it is not easily cured, and is not lessened by the expedient of transferring the authority from the not many of them have the place to put it, even The Junior Red Cross is a part of the national from the "muny" plant. Not all of these can afif they could buy it. Yet they are entitled to have a supply of ice when they need it.

Recall, if you please, the unfortunate experience of Mayor Smith in trying to enforce such a law two years ago. He was compelled by the considerations of humanity to abandon his position. The same considerations ought to control the present city government.

No very good reason exists why the ice delivery business, municipal and private alike, can not be organized on a seven-day basis with only a six-day schedule for the men employed, just the same as other great industries are organized. Many continuously operating concerns have adjusted their working schedules, and it is possible that the ice companies can do the same without any great inconvenience or expense.

To deprive babies of the ice that is needed to keep their milk cool and sweet on Sunday is inhumane. Equally is it unnecessary. Let the city council take a common sense view of this question. The men are entitled to consideration, so also is the public entitled to service. The question is one to be adjusted on the basis of what is fair for both, and the answer is not difficult if the ice companies seek it fairly.

# Vice on the Ebb.

This wicked world is growing steadily better, that's flat. No less authority on vice than Dr. Wilbur Crafts, chief of the International Reform bureau, sponsors this statement. Back in Washington after a trip through twenty-five states he announces that there are "most encouraging signs that the vice wave is about to recede.' Among the symptoms of recovery of moral health he lists agreements among moving picture producers for higher standards, protests of dancing teachers against certain steps, and a movement toward more simplicity and less reckless pursuit of pleasure in high schools.

There may be some questioning whether these things are fundamental or superficial. Certain it is that they do not touch personally many outside the growing generation. They are matters, however, having much to do with the bending of the twig that inclines the tree of the future. Can it be that Dr. Crafts has given up hope for the older generation and is devoting his whole thought to snatching only green brands from the

"It would be heaven to kiss a man with a clean smelling mouth once," a Des Moines woman has written to a congressman who wants to prohibit women from smoking cigarets, urging that reformers start with the men folks and trust to the force of example on the women.

If there is a coal famine this year, the people who have failed to do their furnace shopping early may be to blame, but the coal operators will never succeed in dodging their indignation, be it righteous or unrighteous.

The widow whose income of \$30,000,000 a year is derived from a string of big hotels might help to solve her problem by reducing rates to

Dinner music in hotels and restaurants is to be taxed by the composers hereafter. One place where a prohibitory tax would excite little op-

Talk may be cheap some places, but not in

### Salvaging Civilization Through the Children

Two Short Feature Articles By Lyman Bryson.

#### FIRST ARTICLE.

American Red Cross Headquarters, Paris .- In the old town of Pilsen, in Czecho-Slovakia, where the chimneys of gun works and breweries have for years drenched with smoke the streets, the gables and towers of deserted monasteries, and the airy spire of the superb cathedral, there is a little park. It is outside of the smoke clouds, bounded by two tiny rivers, and if a visitor turns his back upon the town, he can see toward the east the round, smooth, green, Bohemian hills with their patches of dark pines and their rows of white stones along the roadsides. That park has long been an escape from the town and because there were many to seek escape there, it has been a populous littered place-until a few months ago. It is not less populous now, but it is much cleaner, for on regular days there descends upon it a small army of small people, boys and girls from the Pilsen schools, with a rake and basket and wheelbarrow and huge wicker broom. The leaves are gathered, the papers picked up, the paths carefully swept. The municipal brewery which owns the park pays for the work, and the small army which has accepted a public responsibility is discharging it with dignity and success.

In a Saskatchewan prairie town, a club of Canadian boys is gatherig every scrap of news-paper or rag that can be baled and sold to the refuse merchants. In New South Wales, Australian boys and girls have established and maintain a tea room for blinded service men. A huge shipment of garments, saved and mended by Chinese children was sent some time ago to poor children in Siberia. In Poland, school children have cultivated gardens, in California they have made toys for children's hospitals, in Hungary they are knitting for themselves and for their poorer neighbors.

All these children are a part of the same great enterprise. They are expressing, each group in the way that its ingenuity suggests, the idea of service to the common good. Some of them are giving money from their spending allowance, some are earning with their own hands and giving to the funds that go to helpful work, some are giving service direct that helps to increase the well being of their neighbors, just around the corner, or half-way around the world.

They are all part of the Junior Red Cross and they are all proving one very important fact about that organization. They are showing their elders that under all circumstances, in all sorts of places and conditions they are capable of grasping the ideal of service and can immediately, and successfully, find a way to express it. The Junior Red Cross is a movement much discussed at the present time and its practical possibility is often in question. That Red Cross societies have become a world-wide agency for sustained humanitarian effort is understood. That the next generation may be expected to carry a still greater burden of humanitarian effort is not often disputed. That the world would be bettered if the ideal of the Red Cross, the ideal of service. could be introduced universally into education is a living faith that is growing among people everywhere. But the children themselves have had to prove to some of their elders that they could learn practical benevolence by the practice

society in those nine countries, which are: Australia, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. They work under the solemn sanction of their elders and under the central organization of the

League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva. The children have had to demonstrate their practical capacity, because although the theory of learning service by the practice of it is readily grasped by adults, there is, when the idea comes freshly to the mind of a group of parents or teachers, very often a skeptical question: "What will the children really do? We can see how splendid it would be for them to learn kindness, practical kindness, service to other children or to the whole community, but what are they going

Or if the listeners are teachers, they some times shake a sad head over the difficulties of teaching so many different old ideas and the impossibility of bringing in this new service and they say: "Ah, yes, that might be done with the children of some countries but not with ours. Our children could be told of the principles, but

In spite of this skepticism, the children are going ahead to demonstrate the flexibility, the fecundity and the power of their imagination. Wherever they are, whatever they have been through in life or education, they have in common this capacity to make superbly real the sympathetic suggestions of their elders. Their minds are not content with abstractions; ideas that remain abstract quickly lost interest for them, but they can turn almost any abstract idea into concrete use by their own invention. The Junior Red Cross is entering the school system of nine countries and preparing to go much further, because it is founded upon the fundamental nature children, their ingenious imaginations and icir innate goodness of heart.

Neither the ideas nor the institution have anything of novelty about them and many countries have done the same under other names for many years. But never before has there existed a world league of such workers, an organization by which children everywhere, under many flags but one symbol, could feel a solidarity in this impulse toward kindness. There never has been a time before when a humanitarian organization thirty-eight countries has asked the children in all these countries to help in its work and learn its work, so that they may help also when they are men and women. The varied, ingenious practical response of the children has proved that at last has been found a motive and a means so close to the natural instincts of children, so simple and so powerful as to take a place in the educational practice of many different teachers under the name of the same secular organization and with a chance of giving the children the feeling that they are all, regardless of race and color, creed or boundary, working together to help the

Between these groups are passing letters and post cards, samples of school work and handcraft. One junior activity in which nearly all, particularly the older children, want to participate is this interschool correspondence. By this nterchange they may all be made conscious of their common purpose. There are those looking hopefully on the future of this work who believe that national and racial hates are as much the result of teaching as are language and manners, that they are passed on from generation to generation as needlessly and as criminally as some sorts of disease. There are those who lodge a great hope in this junior work, because they think that through it the children of the world may discover their common humanity.

Low Temperature of Salt Water. Concerning the cold water that borders the peaches along the New England coast, I am told that the low temperature of the salt waves is due to icebergs floating down from the northand in the spring and summer. Great floes have come down for the past few seasons, making bathing an uncomfortable sport for everyone but the L street "brownies," Boston Post

Garland writes in today's Bee that though Sims may drink the hemlock, the United States will continue. Un-wittingly he spoke one truth to which all can subscribe. Should Sims die from this figurative hendlock, this republic will go on with about the same amount of grief as is experienced by the strong man who casts off parasites that have been sucking his life blood. One calls that a feeling of redemption rather than of sorrow. Mr. Garland might just as well have said that the majestic ship will falter in its course because a rotten barnacle falls off.

But there is a further reason, and the chief one, that we shall do business at the same stand, and that is the indisputable fact that the Sims tribe contributed nothing to the creation of this republic and, despite varied efforts, never shall be able to reduce it to the status of colony and The loyalists' contribution to our independence is not recorded, neither the hand nor spirit of today or syco-Their history sets forth their deeds

and from these we deduce their valor and patriotism. During the revolution, E. Ryerson tells us that pward of 30,000 loyalists fled to Canada ("Loyalists and Their moral prophylaxis were fostered. Times." Volume 1, page 184). Fish-ter tells us that "all through the and moving picture demonstrations, revolution they were leaving the suppression of red light districts, recountry by thousands and it has been estimated that up to 10,000 loyalists left the country with Carle-ton when he evacuated New York," (History of the Revolution, Page 234). Wharton tells us that loyalists in his majesty's army exceeded in number those enlisted to oppose them, exclusive of more than 7,000 loyalists who served in English privateers during the revolution. Loyalists composed the Essex Junta, convened the Hartford convention, they attempted to disrupt the union during the war of 1812 and joyously announced British victories by ring-ing their church bells. In the civil war they set snares for our feet. The loyalist became the federal pro-scriptionist, the father and sponsor of the alien and sedition laws, he never died but decayed into what antiquaries call know-nothings, as il-lustrated in Sims and his kin. Well may Sims visit the grave of Benedict Arnold, saying, "Benedict, we are here, we hope, desipte the jackasses, to complete the glorious work you nobly failed in."

Citizens of Irish descent seek no credit for duty well done. In Washington's day they composed 40 per cent of his army and vied with other patriots in driving British tyranny from our land and the race has never produced an Arnold. In every call to duty, even in the recent conflict, he contributed the largest percent-age of unnaturalized voluntary enlistments of any racial element in the country. The words of Washington are still ringing in his ears:
"Patriots of Ireland, be strong in pe; your cause is identical with

Wherever the Irishman may be he will give his best efforts to prevent a British supergovernment to exploit the world. He will not stand alone and Sims has done much to strengthen his arm and naturally he prides in his fidelity to citizenship which is anathema to the anglo-

public service corporations who are supposed to serve the people should at least show decent courtesy to the patrons of the various corporations, even if they practically have us all at their tender mercy. or more than 25 years and was not behind at all except for a part of the current month. He was notified that if he did not pay his bill in three That notice was sent out about tribute.

15, more than two weeks beMy wishes are that our worthy fore the end of the month.

If that is not showing discourtesy to the patron in the extreme, I do not know what you would call it. There should be a law of some kind by any corporation. more than the current month.

pick up money every minute of the people. people connected with the telephone company who draw a stated salary every month, while a vast majority of their patrons have to work for the money they pay the telephone company. It is the general talk of the whole city that the telephone company is the most discourteous of all the public service corporations towards their patrons, and they are the ones that have the most to do with their patrons every day of the

Because some one who has been s patron of the telephone company almost since the day it was put in happens to run behind a few days of he current month on some arbitrary late fixed by the company, his telephone should not be taken out in an

arbitrary manner. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Trackless Trolleys?
Omaha, June 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Yes, people have to ride. That editorial in The Evening Bee concerning the 8-cent fare that R. A. Leussler, general manager of street railway of Omaha, would like to impose upon the people of our city, is a fair warning that it cannot patrons to pay 1 cent more tribute for the privilege of a ride on its cars. Mr. Leussler claims they are losing money on the investments, and that stockholders are not receiving fair street railway is working into a scheme to unload its deteriorating roadbed system upon the public. Have we not had well-earned experience when we bought the water and gas plants? But we must be thankful to have an engineering mind at the head of these two pub-lic utilities. And this man is no less after our next municipal election municipal government and that Mr Howell will be chosen manager of the same.

tration demands it. We are travel-ing fast towards industrial democracy, where politics will only act as

a step.

The 8-cent fare advocated by Mr. Leussler, so the stockholders may reap certain dividends, is not in harmony with the wishes of the people of Omaha. There is no doubt that Mr. Leussler and other prominent stockholders have had a vision in their dreams, and that vision was the trackless trolley car. This is the trackless trolley car. This is lemonstrated in Schenectady by the General Electric company. Richmond. Va.; Greenville, Tex., and Norfolk, Va., are all considering the installation of the trackless trolleys and many other railway companies are interested in the proposition.

No doubt Mr. Leussler sees the doom of the present street railway system within the next five years, so an increase of 1 cent to the 7-cent carfare will no doubt go in the pockets of the stockholders.

Let us not forget there are from

How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene, 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 Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

### HERITAGE OF WAR.

Commander R. A. Bachmann the United States navy comes out a recent number of the Journal of the American Medical Association in favor of the Pennsylvania plan for controlling venereal disease. Every great war for the last 400 years has been followed by a great spread of venereal disease. It will be recalled that following the wars of Charles, syphilis became a Europe-wide epidemic. The great nations engaged in the world war decided that the soldiers should not be endangered in this way to the degree that soldiers had suffered in prior

When the war had come to an end it was decided that an effort would be made to prevent the diffusion of venereal disease in the civilian population which had characterized all previous post war periods. There was a general agreement that the military program for the control of venereal diseases would be carried

In consequence measures for pression of prostitution and every-thing else helpful along those lines that could be done. Measures of educational prophylaxis were like-wise employed. Education went hand in hand with religious and moral

Hospitals were built for women whose source of livelihood was sell-ing their bodies and who were infected with venereal disease and in infective stages. Dispensaries were established where venereal disease could be treated free or for fees within their means. Drugs used for treatment were furnished free or at cost. Drugs to prevent blindness were furnished free. Social service workers were put at work. Venereal diseases were made reportable. Something akin to quarantine was adopted, the private practitioners of medicine redoubled their efforts to find cures, made discoveries, give better treatment and to completely

cure those under their care.

But though the military program was adopted everywhere there was one part of it that no country was courageous enough to adopt. That

was medical prophylaxis.

The army and navy used it and the reports are in general agreement that it was effective. Some said medical prophylaxis would not work in civilian life. Others said it should not be employed because it would incite to immorality. The state health department of Pennsylvania adopted it more than a year ago. Commander Bachmann says it is working out all right.
What they do is to examine all

the prophylaxic packets on the mar-ket to suppress those which are ineffective and to lend their indorse-ment to those which meet the requirements. The standards are rig-id. The product must meet these peated examinations are made to hold it up to the standard with which it started out. A strong group in Great Britain advocates the Objects to Collection Methods.

Omaha, June 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: It seems to me that the public service corrections.

Bad Practice. A. A. C. writes: "Will you kindly let me know whether taking ether

n fact by the nape of the neck. I do not receive any dividends. I sands in Omaha who cannot pay the present fare. No, Mr. Leussler, the that kind of game. Many cities are reducing fares. The people have been gouged to the limit for the last three years and they are not in the humor to be made to pay any more

newspapers will take a stand against the 8-cent fare. No doubt The Bee will see to it that the rights of the people shall not be undermined providing that the telephone com- missioners will no doubt refuse the any cannot take out the telephone arrogant demand of the street railof any patron who is not behind way company. The day has come The common run of people do not trespass upon the rights of the

REPLY. Such persons are in more than average danger from pneumonia and

eneralized acute bronchitis. "Change my baby Mrs. F. writes: from the breast to the bottle at the end of three weeks and am now giv ing him malted milk. I always give him the right quantity, but he only drinks a little, then stops. His bowels are very irregular. Can you please tell me what the cause can be? He is now 5 weeks old."

> He is suffering from indigestion It is too bad you stopped breast feeding. Babies should always be

REPLY.

# Gulbransen Player-Piano



Instruction rolls in cluded!

Learn how to play in 10 minutes!

Without musical knowledge you can learn how to

# Gulbransen Player-Piano

Made in three models. White House model County Seat model, \$600. Suburban model, \$495.

nut or oak. Terms if Desired

Either in mahogany, wal-

# .Hospe Co

1513 Douglas Street The Art and Music Store

or gas will have any bad effects on kept on the breast until they are one who is troubled with bron- four months old anyhow. To wean four months old anyhow. To wean them earlier means a lot of trouble for the mother and a lot of risk for the baby. Try a weaker mixture. If it agrees, slowly work back to the strength proper for the age in the average case. You may have to get a wet nurse for a while.



or of instrumental music often find their favorite piano losing its original tone and resonance,

Unlike any other piano, bar none, the supreme

Mason & Hamlin does not have to be exchanged for a

new instrument every few years. With proper care, its matchless tone and resonance improve with age. Ask us to show you why

A. Hospe Co

1513 Douglas Street

The Art and Music Store

Bee Want Ads-Small but mighty.



<u>Polarine</u>

MOTOR

# One method of cutting motoring costs

Low grade oil, or oil of unsuitable body, is the direct cause of fully ninety per cent of all overhauling, repair and replacement costs. It is also frequently responsible for the low mileage many an automobilist complains of and blames on his gasoline.

Finding just the correct lubricating oil for your engine will save you a lot of expense and bother.

Polarine is the highest quality motor oil you can buy. Its stability under high engine heat provides a fuel-tight and gas-tight seal in the cylinders which insures maximum power and mileage from gasoline. Its smooth, continuous film protects bearings and engaging parts against wear, vibration and breakage.

Polarine is made in four grades-light, medium heavy, heavy and extra heavy-but only one quality. Get the proper grade for your car next time you buy clean-burning Red Crown Gasoline-and you will start cutting down motoring costs.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA