THE OMAHA BEE

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nobraska Highways, including the pavement 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.

Square Deal Harding's Policy.

President Harding is introducing a new practice to world diplomats. He proposes to when the conference he has set under way convenes at Washington, everybody will start flatfooted on scratch. There will be no preliminary conferences, no agreements or conventions, at least so far as the United States is concerned. By deckining to take part in any "conversations" anticipatory of the assembling of the delegates, the president almost totally disarms the diplomats who are expected. It is possible, of course, that they may exchange views privately, but such a course would be highly impolitic, especially were developments such as might disclose the secret compacts, as happened at Paris.

Disraeli laid down the maxim that "no man can be diplomatic on an empty stomach." He also made it a practice to sit with his back to the window, that he might study his opponent's face. In other words, if any advantage were to be had in the little game, he wanted it. Such has been the course of European diplomacy throughout its history. All the records of all the dynasties that have controlled that unhappy continent reck with deception and duplicity of diplomatic intrigue, politely played by experts, each seeking advantage and none expecting to be bound by any compact or agreement longer than was necessary to initiate a more profitable bargain with some other rival. Out of this game grew the "balance of power," this in turn leading to the great war.

America's shirt-sleeve diplomacy has been a disturbing factor in Europe from the time our representatives first went abroad. It was disconcerting to the chancelleries, accustomed to deceit and double-dealing, to listen to downright proposals and to be required to stand by bargains. Wilson failed at Paris because he thimble-riggers he encountered there. Harding has before him the example of his predecessor, and hopes to profit by his experience. What the outcome of the Washington conference may be is not so important as that it will be open and above board on part of the United States. Plenty of reason exists for thinking that Great Britain will also "come clean," and this justifies the hope that out of it is to be born a new world diplomacy, in which self-interest will be made secondary to the good of all.

When nations can realize that development of all is essential to the growth of any, and that none can permanently prosper at the expense of all the rest, the great ideal may be attained. Peace for all and security for all are possible, but the square deal for all must come

China and World Peace.

China has as much at stake in the disarmament conference as any other nation, but there must be some doubt as to which one of its two presidents will be represented in the Washington meetings. Just now Sun Yat Sen, a leader of socialistic tendencies, who was provisional president of all China after the revolution, is head of the southern government at Canton and is menacing the military chiefs who rule from Peking. This movement is no new thing, but has been powerful for months. John Dewey, who is now in the Orient, declares that the Canton government is the most promising, being less corrupt and not under the domination of foreign influences.

In the event of war with the United States, Japan's first act would be to seize control of northern China in order to be sure of food and other supplies. In the event of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Chinese are said to believe, Japan would take the north and England the south. There is no question but that a great game of international politics is being played in China. In linking up the prob-Iems of the Pacific with the discussion of disarmament President Harding may not only save China and maintain the open door, which gives all nations equal opportunities there, but eliminate a great menace to world peace.

Less Cotton, More Corn, in Dixie.

The Department of Agriculture announces an "unprecedented change" in the use of acreage in the south. Land heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco is now given over to the production of wheat and corn, and on this is predicated the astonishment of the experts at the capital. The change has been coming on gradually for a number of years. Long ago southern planters learned the economic folly of not raising enough food to live on, and before the war had listened to the preaching of those who advocated a variety of crops. Demand for cotton and tobacco during the war swung the planters back to the old program, but the lesson was not forgotten, and, with the disastrous experience of 1920 to spur them on, they have turned this year to the production of food. Cotton and tobacco will remain the staple or leading yields there, but wheat, corn and hogs are coming in for special attention. Nebraska and Iowa will lose an easily accessible market because of this change, but a demand for the surplus of the northern fields will exist, while the the government they will simply vote themselves economic position of the south will be greatly into office and take it.

strengthened by the new departure, and some change may follow in its political practices. A land that can feed itself has little to worry about.

Tinkle, Tinkle, Little 'Phone.

Among the casualties of civilization is distance. The obstacle of space and isolation has been obliterated by modern science. A party of explorers is climbing Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, yet from the heart of this Asiatic wilderness electricity enables them to inform the world of their progress. A ship at sea has an accident in which a sailor is killed and no one aboard knows the burial service; it is secured by wireless from a liner far away. Not long ago the remarkable story was told of a ship's doctor who was guided in performing a delicate operation which saved a man's life by instructions sent by wireless telephone by a great surgeon on land. Army aviators, equipped with wireless telephone sets, now carry on conversations from their planes with a radio station 50 miles away. By this means and by radio telegraphy they are able to steer a straight course among the clouds and through the night.

News also comes that the police automobiles in a California city have been equipped with wireless telephones, and that through these instruments the officers send reports as easily as if they were ringing up from a call box on the street corner. There is also a plan on which the government is working to adapt the radiophone to communicating market reports instantaneously to farmers. It is evident that the invention is catching hold and will be found widely useful. As far as public knowledge goes, however, this system will be worse in one way than a party line. Anyone with a receiving set may listen in on every conversation-and what would happen if all should want to talk at once? No doubt some variation of tuning the instruments so that everyone's telephone will not ring every time a personal call goes out will be devised, but it does seem that even with this system privacy could not be assured.

Fixing the Surgeon's Fees.

Johns Hopkins has led off in a movement that has had much preliminary discussion, but to which the vitality of action has not yet been given. One thousand dollars is fixed as a maximum fee to be charged by a surgeon for any operation, no matter how wealthy the patient may be, while \$35 per week is suggested as a reasonable charge for attention after the operation. This is striking at a custom that is at once an evil and a necessary element in the practice of the healing art.

A practitioner is entitled to reward for his skill and knowledge. He spends years in patient study, research and training to fit himself to do the things that will lessen human suffering and prolong human life. He has at all times given freely of his knowledge to the world; whatever of discovery he has made is immediately made available to all. Keenest of all critics of the profession are among those who follow it. These men and women surely deserve well of the world, and none who give thought to the matter begrudge them the prosperity that attends their efforts.

The value of human life is not gauged by dollars and cents when the operating table is prepared. A real surgeon works as skillfully could not compete with the practiced political over a pauper as he does over a plutocrat. Yet, proper that his fee should also contain something of compensation for the attention given the indigent? It may be that Johns Hopkins authorities have gone a little beyond the scope of their reasonable control in fixing a maximum for what is customarily a point to be settled between the parties most immediately concerned. When other great hospitals fall into line, the issue may be considered as fairly

Watching the Trackless Trolley.

Trackless trolley cars are now being tried out in Richmond, Va., and if the experiment results successfully the present style of street railway transportation may within a few years be discarded. Officials of the Baltimore street car system recently inspected the new system in the Virginia capital, with an eye to adopting it as a solution of the traffic problem in the territory where bus lines have been springing up. Detroit, also, which has a municipal system, is interestedly watching developments.

The trackless trolley cars resemble light street cars of the present sort except that they have rubber tired wheels and easy springs. A trolley wire is strung above a street much as now, but there are no rails, greatly to the reduction of expenses for roadbed. It now costs about \$60,000 a mile to lay tracks. The cost of operation for a trackless trolley is said to be about 17 cents a mile, as compared to 27 to 30 cents a mile for a motor bus.

In Minneapolis the street cars carry a sign warning the public that "street cars can't dodge," but no such restriction applies to the trackless trolley, which can drive anywhere in the street and can not be blocked by a stalled truck or dead engine on the track. To load or unload passengers the car swings in to the curb, thus lessening street perils. The innovation seems to have many advantages, and if this impression is borne out by examination, cheaper car fares ought to result. Only such a possibility would warrant its adoption.

Jeanette Rankin, formerly a member of congress, is advocating the maternity benefit bill, but Congresswoman Alice Robertson has spoken against it before the committee of the house. "Dangerous class legislation, separating women from men," she calls it. "Daddies ought to take care of their babies and wives," she opined, "and if they did not, they are brutes of men and it would take more than the children's bureau to handle them." What these sentiments have to do with the assurance of proper medical attention for women who do not now receive it is not apparent. A debate between Jeanette and Alicewould be interesting.

Marconi has now invented a method of wireless by which atmospheric disturbances are rendered powerless to interfere with transmission. The breakdown of radio service through such causes has been its greatest handicap. If it is now overcome, telegraph and cable companies may wish they had sold out to the governments while their wires still were necessary.

A Canadian farmer has been made prime minister of Alberta, another instance of the fact that if the farmers don't get what they want from

Lake-to-Ocean Waterway

Means and Methods for Getting Great Project Under Headway.

This is the eighth and concluding article of the series published by The Bee relative to the Lakes-to-Ocean waterway project.

By VICTOR B. SMITH. If one is convinced of the practicability and desirability of developing the St. Lawrence river as a shipping highway from the Great Lakes to the ocean and as a source of hydroelectric power, the question of interest is: What steps must be taken to accomplish such a result?

As the situation stands today the ground has been plowed, but the seed has not yet been sown; preliminary surveys have been made and public interest has been attracted to a considerable degree, but the order to go ahead has not

The St. Lawrence river, for some distance below Lake Ontario, is the boundary line be-tween the United States and Canada. For a longer distance it lies entirely in Canada. The rapids which furnish an obstacle to navigation, and at the same time afford the opportunity for power development, lie partly in the interna-tional section and partly in the Canadian sec-tion. By treaty signed in 1909, the whole channel is under the control of the International Joint commission, composed of representatives of the United States and Canada in equal num-

First official action on the St. Lawrence project was taken in March, 1919, when the river and harbor act passed by congress contained an item requesting the International Joint commission to investigate the matter and report to the two governments. That investigation has been made. The engineering survey was directed by Col. W. P. Wooten of the United States army engineers and W. A. Bowden of the engineering staff of the Dominion of Canada. Roy S. MacElwee and Alfred H. Ritter reported on the economic problems in-

The International Joint commission now is reviewing these reports and is expected to make its recommendation to the respective governments within three months. Assuming that this is favorable-and no doubt is expressed but that it will be-the next step is winning the assent of the two governments and mapping out a

method of procedure. Two courses are open. The American secretary of state and the British foreign office may negotiate a treaty which, when approved by the American senate, will set up the machinery for carrying out the project. Or the American congress may pass legislation outlining the program, to be effective only in case Canada enacts identical legislation.

Whichever plan is to be followed, the settlement will rest undoubtedly with public sentiment. Will the people tell their congressmen

that they want this done? Fifteen western states have organized voluntarily to support the project-Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Idaho. Of these, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have commissions created by act of legislature to offer effective support. The last Nebraska legislature passed a resolution urging congres-

From away down in Louisiana there comes support. Louisiana has no direct interest, but that state remembers still the aid given by middle western states when it was endeavoring to open the Mississippi as an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean. In return Louisiana, as represented by its United States senators and governor and its principal chambers of commerce, is supporting the St. Lawrence project.

There will be opposition. New England manufacturers are swinging into line for the development; they have been attracted by the omise of electric power. But New England ports are opposed because of the prospective loss of commerce. Important interests in New York City likewise have indicated their opposition, for that city, already grown so great as a transportation center that its congestion burdens the entire nation, dislikes to have its monopolistic grip broken even a little bit. In Canada, Montreal occupies somewhat the same

Some of the opposition may disappear. A number of very able men in the east have been converted to the movement. President Todd of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, solely a New England institution, voiced their sentiment when he said: "What is good for the country is good for New England and what is good for New England is good for the railroads of New England. We can not afford to be too selfish in this matter; we must look a bit beyond the end of our nose.

In this connection a certain railroad president told a story of his own activity. He feared that his directors, who represented New York banks, would not approve of his lending his name to the movement. He asked them. The answer came back: "We understand that New York is opposed. But we are national bankers. Our interests are not limited to New York. The national interest is bigger than that of New York. Go ahead."

The opposition, however, will not lie down. It will be active, well financed and well directed. The thing which will squelch it effectively and quickly is evidence of an overwhelming sentiment on the other side. It will take from six to eight years to build the dams, the canals, the electric power stations and the distribution lines. The quicker it is started, the sooner it will be done. The greater the support given now, the quicker

In the opinion of those who have studied the situation, the Lakes-to-Ocean waterway means a tremendous saving of transportation costs to farmers and other producers of the middle west. Based on a cut of from 8 to 10 cents a bushel in the cost of shipping grain to Liverpool-which would "come back" to the farmer in a higher price at the farm-the saving amounts to over \$400,000,000 a year, as estimated by Julius Barnes. If only half of that were actually achieved, the saving still is over \$200,000,000. The whole cost of the project, at present prices of material and labor, is only \$250,000,000. The development also means the eventual generation of 4,000,000-horsepower of hydro-electric energy, available to eastern manufacturing centers at less than half a cent per kilowatt-hour. That is the stake. It is a big stake, It is

worth fighting for. Those who favor it should make their attitude known to their congressmen. Those who do not favor it should investigate it. It will bear investigation. The number of those who have been doubting Thomasas and who have been convinced is large, and growing every day.

As the Pulpit Cools Down.

A St. Louis pastor will preach next Sunday evening on "A Cool Breeze," with a bouquet frozen in ice on a pedestal at his side. How far we have departed from the "hell-fire and brimstone" sermons of the past .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Carries His Meals.

Prices in dining cars are decreased on a number of railroads. This is a valuable reform, but it does not go far enough to satisfy the commuter, who does not remain on the train for luncheon.—Washington Star.

Did They Overreach?

Woman complains that since women were enfranchised, men have begun to show lack of sympathy and consideration. Looks as though they are beginning to think that when they go equal rights they got left.-Philadelphia In-

Who's Your Angel?

Any nation that thinks it can afford to take part in another war will arouse inquisitiveness as to how it suddenly became so indpendently wealthy .- Washington Star.

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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ANOTHER DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Rarely is my mail bag so light that it does not contain at least one letter on bed wetting. This is a model for the lot:

"I am desperate. My child, 7 years curve? old, wets the bed every night. I have had him to seven doctors and he is just as bad off as he was in the beginning. What can I do?" Change the age of the child and

you have a letter that comes to me by the thousands. I am afraid when they get through with me they have merely added another to their list of useless ap-As in the case of nail biting, I

the number of physicians seen and

have been surprised at the number of appeals which come from adults who suffer from the affliction In early infancy the bladder is emptied when asleep or awake just on impulse. The process is psychological. As children get older they

gradually acquire the ability to reand later subconsciously when Thus we see that bed wetting is instinctive and natural. The reverse -freedom from the habit-is artificial and unnatural, a power acquired by an intellectual mastery

Some are unable to make the The reasons are many. It is the multiplicity of the reasons, the scores of things, many of them triffing, which make it difficult to

which, in turn, is social in its origin.

cure cases of bed wetting. That cause may be one of 20, most of which are removable, and there is no way to tell which it is in a given case, except to try out each of

In Clark's method of character training normal babies learn to get along without diapers by the they are three months old. Bables trained by the Clark method are not apt to develop into bed wetting Kan., says if a child still is a persistent bed wetter at the end of the third year, treatment should be

If the child is an idiot or an imbecile, not much can be done. If he has epilepsy, chorea, habit spasm or night terrors, the case will prove It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the bed wetters are neurotics. In fact, all adults, adolescents and children in the puberty period who bed wet are either mentally incompetent, badly neurotic or have some organic bladder weakness.

But most neurotics are far from being untrainable. Among local conditions responsible for bed wetting puce, inflammation of the outer urinary organs, poorly developed bladder wall, stone in the bladder, intestinal parasites. Among other causes are faulty diet, especially one too rich in sugar; diabetes, Bright's disease and enlarged tonsils. Prendagast cured 75 cases out of

80 in a boys' orphanage by douching the spine with cold water and then giving a vigorous rubdown. The boys emptied their bladders and went to bed at once.

Pisck employs a kind of bladder training.
Several times a day the subjects are made to pass the urine on command. At the word "stop" they desist. This is done two or three times at each urination, or about 10 times a day in all. The subject keeps a monthly record of bed wetting and nonbed wetting nights and mails it

to the doctor at the end of the Another method is to give no fluids after 4 p. m. The child passes his urine at 8 p. m. and goes to bed. At 10:30 p. m. the parents awakens the child "wide awake" and has him empty the bladder completely and then go back to Nervous children are not allowed to romp or play after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Some children lack thyroid and are cured by taking that substance.

How Family Tree Looks.

T. T. T. writes: "1. Will you please tell me the difference between first and second cousins? "2. What relation would my cousin's baby be to me? Our mothers are sisters. Fathers not related

except by marriage.
"3. Would there be any danger in marrying a man who had malaria?
"4. Would it affect offspring?" REPLY

1. The children of first cousins are second cousins. 2. First cousins once removed. The baby's mother is your first 3 and 4. No.

To Keep Down Fat.

Margaret B. writes: "1. Are gra-ham crackers fattening? "2. Kindly name some foods that are not fattening, as I am overweight and would like to keep down my weight.

 Yes.
 Meat, eggs, watery vegetables and fruits, fats of all kinds, soups. It is assumed that you eat in mod-eration. Foods low in starch and sugar but rich in fats and protein can fatten if taken in excess.

About Uremic Poisoning. Subscriber writes: "Please tell and cure, if any, for uremic poison-

REPLY. Among the outstanding symptoms are coma and convulsions. Uremia develops because the kidneys stop The most frequent cause is acute Bright's disease. A patient with uremia should have prompt, active medical treatment.

Russian Soviets Banish Circus. The circus is to be banished by the Russian government. The deepest thinkers in Russia, it would seem, are to be found in the clowns in the circus.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ADVENTURE.

If the luck change tomorrow,
Our sun may be seen
Purple, fantastic,
In a wide sky of green;
Or waves, flowing outward
Away from the shore,
May bring us no music
To fear and adore.

Our bedies may be broken
As stones are in quarries,
Our thoughts ground fine
As grain in the mills
By the passing of hours,
Since fate never tarries
For the heat of the heart
Or the flint of the will.

The day may be filled
With impossible things—
Sainta without haloes.
Angels without wings—
O my spirit, be ready
For the hazard, the mirth—
Who can tell the path
Of the turning earth?

-Marguerite Wilkinson in the Forum

How to Keep Well The Bee's Letter Box

women was killed when the car turned over at "Dead Man's" curve ally his ignorance of the turned over at "Dead Man's" curve.

Are the young people of today

H. A. going entirely to the devil and can't they find enough amusement before

What kind of tommyrot was going

to be equally censured for extend-

Something has got to be done about this man and a young girl in an auto on a country-road-after midnight business or else we might as well cut virtue and chastity out of our language, because there won't be any such thing. There should could well be, be an iron-clad law passed with Admiral Sin plenty of teeth in it to keep young automobiles and in bed after mid-

The girl who turns up her nose at P. L. HARPER.

Pleads for Trees.

Omaha, July 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I am writing to protrees on South Forty-second street during the grading of the street. These treees are a landmark,

much loved by the people living southwest of Hanscom park. They are a great addition to the beauty of the city and it seems inconsistent to teach the children to plant trees on Arbor day and then to destroy ruthlessly, this beautiful "Griffen's Grove.

I trust the city officials will see their way clear not to cut these trees for the sake of a foot or two of added width to the street. This. aside from the personal side of it My grandfather planted those trees many years ago. He was one of this city's first pioneers, coming here in 1856, and was honored and loved by all, and this memorial of his useful life should be left alone.

Trusting that this protest will be heeded and these beautiful trees or git caught at it."—O. E. R. Bulletin. not cut down.

L. E. GRIFFEN. 3401 South Forty-second Street.

German-Lutheran Schools

Omaha, July 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Kindly grant me a few lines in your valuable columns to correct the erroneous impression no doubt left with many of your Meshoppen Enterprise.

P. C. Comstock, tonsorial artist and base ball magnate, has been washing the ceiling in his shop and finds the original color was white. The color will be recalled by many of our older residents.—Meshoppen Enterprise. readers concerning the German-Lutheran schools, as the result of having read the statement of your correspondent, A. C. Rankin.

say he would rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord?"

"Because," answered a boy. "he could

The writer is a staunch supporter of the American public school system and hasn't been a member of any church for many years, but I am a graduate of a German-Lutheran parochial school and can—and sells it for \$2.50 per bushel, what will be get?

Little Roy—An automobile—Western do-emphatically deny the infer- Christian Advocate. ence that these institutions are conducted to promote German propaganda. In my school days fully half of our studies were executed in the English language and I have it on the best of authority that the dominate by far at the present time. Your correspondent evidently "jumped at conclusions," and many pression, simply from the fact that the schools are conducted by German-Lutheran congregations. Their physically, mentally and morally and really spend much more time at strenuous preparatory work than Graduates of German schools. parochial schools and colleges are to be found all over this broad land, many in highly responsible positions and in practically every sphere of endeavor. served in the war of the rebellion,

Omaha, July 25.—To the Editor many thousands more were repre-

The Bee: Last Saturday night at sented among officers and enlisted 11:30 three young girls of our city ka, the home of only a small fragwere walking home.

As many young men asked them to go joy-riding and it seems they went to Elkhorn. Think of it and it element of citizens as any state can element of citizens as any state can was midnight then. On the return beast of. Your oprrespondent be-trin at about 2:30 one of the young trayed his intolerance and incidentelement of citizens as any state can ally his ignorance of the German-

H. A. RAVENS.

Ireland Again Disposed Of. on in that car when the driver did not slow down for this dangerous curve? The girls were to blame for consenting to go on such a trip at that hour of the night and the men are secede from the United States, De Valera and his fellow fanatics have been offered an independent government, and have refused. Their pose laid bare, and it leaves them foundering. The whole deal is about as raw and awkward as anything

Admiral Sims stated the case ex actly. He deserves the thanks o girls off country roads and out of have had the commendation of his government instead of the censure of felly-fish politicians.

An Irishman who becomes a this is courting dishonor and ruin heart a real American makes and perhaps death. But any emigrant does not at heart sever his foreign of our institutions, and only use pocket-book and radiate his foreign propaganda, is a danger and menace and should be summarily

dealt with. S. J. WOODRUFF, 3846 Hamilton Street.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Teacher-And what was Nelson's farewell address?
Bright Boy-Heaven, ma'am.-London
Mail.

Johnny-The camel can go eight days So could I if ma would let me. Freddy-So could -Harper's Bazar.

"What would you suggest for our literary club to read?" asked Mrs. Flubdub.
"A good cook book," responded her brutal husband.—Kansas City Journal.

A Manchester grocer is advertising for a man to look after customers, partly outdoors and partly indoors. We dread to think what will happen to him when the door siams.—Punch.

then walk outside while the sermon being preached."-Boston Transcript. School Teacher (to Littl Boy)-If a

Little Boy-An automobile.-Western

The teacher had asked, Why did David



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Hot Weather Prices on

Emerson, Mahogany\$275 Hallet & Davis, Rosewood. . 115 Kohler & Chase, Mahogany 140 Hobart & Cable, Mahogany 225 Cable & Sons, Walnut.... 195 Marshall, Oak 215 Hale & Co., Rosewood Steger, Walnut 235 Smith & Barnes, Mahogany 275 Netzow, Walnut 215 Harvard, Ebony 160 Karlbach, Mahogany, 175 Segerstrom, Walnut 225 Kranich & Bach, Walnut. . 225

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One Dollar Fifty Cents Per Week Buys One.

Johnson, Mahogany415 Segerstrom, Walnut 385 Karn, Mahogany 420 Schmoller & Mueller, Mahogany 325 Burton, Oak 437.50 Three Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Week Buys One.

The price and terms will hurry these off. Can you afford to miss this opportunity? A. Hospe Co.

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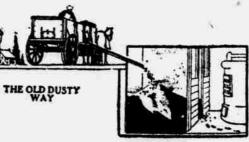
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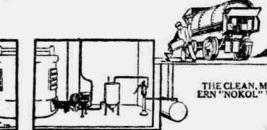


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