# THE MORNING

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher. B. BREWER, Gen. Manager

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Net average circulation of The Omaha Bee, June, 1922 Daily.....71,731 Sunday....77,034 B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1922. (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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The average paid daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 71,731, a gain of 12,397 over June of 1921. The average paid Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 77,024, a gain of 20,120 over June of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Sunday paper.

#### CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

Until the official count of the vote cast at the primary has been made and totals announced, it will be safe to assume that Charles H. Randall of Randolph has been nominated for governor. His closest opponent, Adam McMullen of Beatrice, is but 526 votes behind, and therefore it is unsafe to go on record 100 per cent on the outcome, for this margin is too precarious to build on until its consolidation has been made secure by the final canvass.

What is plain is that either Randall or McMullen will appeal to the voters as a proper candidate for governor. Their qualifications are well known, and they are esteemed so nearly alike by the voters that the race between them was the most interesting ever recorded in the state's political history. It may be accepted as a favorable omen for the course of the campaign, which will take shape after the meeting of the convention at Lincoln, called for August 15 by Chairman McCloud of the state committee.

The personnel of the ticket, and the spirit of the people as shown by the primary vote warrants the conclusion that the convention will continue the forward looking policy of the party. Republicans in this state are committed to good government, safely administered, and at the lowest possible cost. A party of the people, its dogma is government by the people. Its candidates are chosen by the voters, and not by a coterie of interested politicians, meeting to consummate "neutrality" compacts and fusion deals, whereby the hopes of sincere men and women are disappointed, because their chosen leaders are switched off to some other position in interest of candidates selected by selfish party bosses.

Without anticipating the work of the platform convention, it is safe to say that the republicans of Nebraska will aggressively champion what is good for all the people, rather than rest the campaign on the destruction of what already has been accomplished. They have no reactionary purpose, but will not hesitate to remedy any part of the governmental machinery or system of administration that may be bettered by

undo, to smash, to break up, to return to discarded methods, and, above all, to win support if possible by vindictive criticism and adroit misrepresentation. However, it is not improbable that when the opposition gets through explaining the inwardness of the attempt to tie the dry Bryanites to the wet Hitchcockites, little time will be left for anything else. The coming campaign in Nebraska will not be devoid

## TRAGEDY OF THE FOREST FIRE.

The great fires that have been blazing for weeks in the timber of the northwest are becoming even more menacing. Here is a genuine calamity, for, with the shortening supply of lumber, more trees are being destroyed by the flames than would have been cut in many years by the lumbermen. No matter how the fires started, the deplorable fact is that the utmost effort of fire fighters have so far been unavailing, and daily the damage is spread.

Of course, it is easy to point the moral, to reiterate warnings to all who go into the timber to be careful about fire. That will help a little, but very little: what is needed is of far greater moment. The timber that has been and is being destroyed must be replaced. It is a problem for the present generation to face, because people now in the United States can not afford to hand on to their successors a timberless country.

Just now the most intensive efforts at conservation and reforestation are being practiced in the timber lands of the south. Limits have been placed on the cutting, new planting is gaining on the logged-off areas, and generally a forward-looking policy is noted. Not all of it is on an ideal basis, but it is all in the right direction. Through the north a fight is being carried on against the white pine scale, this necessitating the destruction of gooseberry and current bushes, as they are hosts to the white pine scale, even as the barberry bush harbored the wheat rust.

Before these fires broke out the Puget Sound lumbermen were taking steps to reforest their stumpage, and the great losses now endured may encourage the work. If this be true, some good will come out of the tragedy. The whole world is waking up to the need of more comprehensive and effective forestry work, and Nebraska should not lag behind in this.

# THE AMERICAN TOURIST REAPPEARS.

Tourist travel to Europe promises to be heavier this year than ever before. An immense amount of good American money will be spent abroad before the season is over. France, England and Italy will gather in the bulk of it, a nest egg for the payment of their national indebtedness to the United States. If some of the newer states could attract this stream of visitors, their financing would be easier.

How to stimulate the tourist traffic was considered a matter of vital importance in France a year ago. If report be true, a high commission was sent by France to America with the sole design of attracting overseas guests. Upon its return to Paris stories began to flood the cables concerning the gay life of the boulevards and the shocking performances in the theaters, with some reference to the low cost of wine. A tale that is told is that an American publicity man was hired to carry on a campaign to lure sightseers to Paris. It is even said that he induced the French officials to issue a statement condemning the high

jinks of the stage. Thus at least curiosity was appealed to. Perhaps some will think that this explains why the transatlantic steamships are loaded with passengers. But it does not. There are many more excellent reasons

BEE than this. During the war the grand tour of the art galleries and places of beauty and culture had to be abandoned. Those who could not go then are going now-and few indeed would go if risque spectacles were all that the trip had to offer.

#### EXPENSE OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

The budget and proposed tax levy for the city of Omaha, which includes taxes laid for the city, school board and municipal utilities, is evidence of the growing cost of running the city. Naturally, a considerable part of the increase is chargeable to the expanding needs of the city. For example, the item for running the schools shows \$100,000 above the figure for last year, which is less than the estimated cost of taking care of the natural increase in demand on school facilities.

Increases in bond redemption and interest levies erve to warn us that provision must be made to take care of outstanding indebtedness if Omaha's credit is to be maintained.

The increases in the funds for fire and police protection, which includes street lighting, and for street maintenance are also incidental to community growth. These items, with that of the funds for the parks, contain the larger part of the additional sums proposed to be expended by the commissioners. Altogether the city budget calls for \$547,639 more than was apportioned for 1922.

This news will be disappointing to every taxpayer in the city, as people generally were looking for a reduction rather than an increase in taxation. The total increase, just under one-half of 1 mill, is not so formidable in itself, but the increases in the budget certainly look big. A great many people will wonder if it would not be wise to take the city through another year on the basis of the present, and save a little money for the taxpayers.

Here is another strong argument for the city manager plan. One man will be better able to prepare a balanced budget, in which he will consider the proportionate needs of each department, and thus will be a decided improvement over seven men preparing a budget in which each has given especial attention to his own department, regardless of the others or of the public situation.

#### RECLAMATION MEASURE REVIVED.

The announced intention of Senator McNary of Oregon to offer his reclamation measure as an amendment to the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill renews interest in the project. Along with the announcement came the information that Senator McNary and Representative Mondell of Wyoming had buried the hatchet, which may assure the reclamation measure its chance for passage.

Two things deserve consideration in connection with this. The work of reclamation has been a popular one since it first was seriously taken up by the federal government. The Omaha Bee was a pioneer in support of this work. In the twenty years that have passed, marking the record of the government's activity in reclamation, twenty-eight projects have been constructed in fifteen states; 223 towns have been set up, and more than 25,000 homes. More than 450,000 people are comfortably situated where without irrigation only a few hundred might exist. Since the inception of the work crops valued at more than \$400,000,000 have been produced from what had been waste land. These are but the high spots of the record. The government has \$130,000,000 invested, all of which will eventually be returned to the treasury.

The other point is that the McNary bill carries with it provisions for a project in the Columbia river Against this constructive policy may be contrasted | region in Washington the wisdom of which is open the already avowed intention of the opposition to to question. There it is proposed to reclaim land at an estimated cost of \$145 per acre. Many regard this as excessive, and it was this objection that lost

the bill its chance of passage on its merits. If the legislative legerdemain proposed can be successful, the outcome will be welcomed in the west, although it may still be well to eliminate the expensive undertaking proposed in the far northwest. The reclamation work should not at this period of its helpfulness be weighted down by any such topheavy undertakings.

## RENTING FARMS.

The problem of tenancy has many angles, but the one of most immediate importance is drawing up the sort of lease that gives the fairest opportunity to the tenant without injuring the rights of the land-A good lease is one that will encourage the tenant to maintain the fertility of the soil and to enter the life of the rural community on a basis as near permanence as possible.

The news that the State Agricultural college at Lincoln has prepared two forms of farm leases with these ideas in mind is good news. Both land owners and renters would do well to send for these circulars. one of which gives the form of a "stock-share lease," and the other that of the "share-cash lease."

Except for speculators who wish to sell off their land at the earliest opportunity, all landlords have a real interest in the permanent upkeep and improvement of their fields. Sometimes the very nature of the contract under which places are rented defeats this end. The soil from which the people's food is obtained is a public trust. Were the general conditions of tenancy to be found such as exhaust the fertility and destroy the social and economic welfare of the countryside, far-reaching changes would be in-

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the famous electrical scientist of Schenectady, will be the candidate of the farmer-labor party in New York for state engineer. While it would be a splendid thing to enlist the services of a man of this caliber, still the question remains why such an office should be filled by election rather than by appointment. As well might the people vote on their admirals and generals-or superintendents of public instruction.

Kansas has three women candidates to each county. If all the offices were filled with ladies, it might at least improve the manner in which people customarily speak of their public servants.

Rationing coal and controlling prices will get Uncle Sam pretty deep into the fuel business. Matters may yet reach a place where he will go all the

Maybray makes a plea for clemency from the "underworld," but it occurs to an outsider he owes more to the men he victimized.

A local radio station promises to broadcast the weather four times a day. At that rate it may keep up with the climate.

Nebraska hears the notes of the meadow lark and the mourning dove, but the calamity howler is si-

## On Second Thought

By H. M. STANSIFER. Laughing men are the ones who stir the with new desires and make life worth living. ----OPINION----

# What Editors Elsewhere Are Saying

country than arrived.

From the Cleveland News.

challenges the best thought of the

industrial leaders of the country.

Slaves to Conts.

garments also, for all we know.

ears or showing her knees.

With Nature.

Dull and prosaic seems the farm

er's life to those of the city who know nothing of it save what they

have seen in motor trips through the

picture are none too accurate. Yet

it requires no great gift for imagin-ing to see the farmers of northern

New Jersey trying to harvest their July wheat in the face of ever-re-

newed onslaughts of rain, as an army

thing relentless, something menac-

may alike carry the defenses

ever armored against

conception of fashion, the female of the human species affords many

Some women wear fur things

Merits of the Small College.

President Harding's praise of the maller colleges as developing character through more intimate contact is uttered at an opportune time. Speaking at Muskingum college and recalling his own student days at Ohio Centre college, now merged with Muskingum, where "every stu-dent knew every other student and every member of the faculty," the president said:

I like your institution because it is very close to my ideal of the American educational institu-tion. I have full pride, I have every reverence for the great universities of our country. But if I were to choose I would rather have an America made up of those who are educated at our less conspicuous universities. Personality is the greatest quality in life, and in the institutions where the student bodies num ber from 7.000 or 8.000 to 10,000 there is little opportunity to be impressed by the personality of those responsible for their train-

Mr. Harding's estimate small college agrees with Webster's celebrated eulogy. It has a special pertinence because it is voiced at a time when the whole trend of stuient aspiration is toward the "more conspicuous" universities, with the result of a congestion which emparrasses them. If the advice could be taken to heart, if from the hrongs besieging Harvard and Dartmouth and Princeton a sufficient proportion were drawn to Amherst and Williams and Brown, the change would not alone be beneficial to the students electing a smaller college but it would also help to solve one of the most pressing problems of university administration. Fame ounts for much in the choice of a ollege. But character, after all, is he best asset of education, and that the small college can instil as well as the large.

#### African Musical Comedy. rom the Cincinnati Times-Star.

African musical comedy is coming into its own in New York. "Shuffle Along" is in its second year, and next to "The Bat." has had a longer run to establish a new style. than anything now on the metropoll-tan stage. "Strut Miss Lizzie" began prosperously a few weeks ago. "This is colored year upon Broadway," one of the characters declares. and so it may prove to be, for a third adopt it for life, once they reach colored show called the "Plantation man's estate. Some men, rather than opened there this week. Cincinnati saw the start of the African parade, but did not take notice. "Shuffle Along., played here in the Lyceum theater on Central avenue in the winter of 1921. was a frost, the least successful cinnati never even heard of it. With | card the same principals and much the pencil, pen and other equipment is same thread of plot, but with better songs and a chorus larger, more leather portfolios are carried so agile and more comely, "Shuffle commonly that any man can use a Along" made conquest of New York. handbag without attracting more attention than his sensitive nature can as highly as the sensational "Chauve | brook. Souris," A dramatic critic from
Berlin attended no less than five
exhibitions of the African melange
and it seemed to him that nothing

From the Newark News Farmer's Courage Tried in Battle

else was quite in its class.
"Strut Miss Lizzie" is a smarter show. It avowedly "glorifies Creole beauty," as the Ziegfeld Follies "glorifies the American girl." The negro colony in Harlem and the vaudeville stage have been combed for talented colored performers, and white New York has turned out to see them.

It was to be expected. This is th jazz age and negro rhythms prevail with banners, fighting against some in music and dancing. Why have them with the true African ing, that threatens to snatch from accent? Those two title words, them a very real possession almost "strut" and "shuffle" tell the whole within their grasp. The Afro-American can do both better than any other man that ever breathed, while his sisters the soil must make in this instance of the chorus have a nimbleness and in many, many others. Not alone

ndescribable.

In these two shows the American In these two shows the American negro lightly dramatizes his own conception of himself. His is no longer a black race, his is a brown race. Only the comedians are black, race. Only the comedians are black, and much of the humor relates to and much of the humor relates to their color. The chorus girls are quadroons and octoroons with an exotic charm that suggests Morocco rather than the Congo. One of the songs declares, "If you haven't been vamped by a brown skin you haven't been vamped at all." As a marginal nete on race history, African musical comedy rewards attention.

#### Not a Legal Question. From the New York Sun

The more or less vital questions of women's right to smoke and to wear knickers in public have at last come up for judicial review. Judge Mc-Laughlin of the county court in Brooklyn has ruled that neither type of conduct constitutes "vagrancy." He has, incidentally, expressed the pinion that neither can be classed as improper or even unconventional. The court has in this case conformed with what the majority of the present-day public accepts as usual feminine conduct. There eems to be neither statute nor legal precedent to keep the courts and common usage apart in this matter. Judge McLaughlin's recognition of he customs of the day will strike most people as common sense. Our public officials have too many really serious duties to perform to spend their time trying to make some law or other regulate the fashions in

# Immigration, a Live Problem.

lress or the purely private conduct

om the Iron Trade Review. American industry is confronted with one of the most serious prob-lems of the reconstruction period in the growing shortages of labor, re-ports of which are multiplying. As mines, factories and steel works attain a higher degree of operations, the lack of man power promises to loom up as a restrictive influence upon production. What is the solution? In former

What is the solution? In former years the answer would have been supplied by a great influx of immigration from abroad. Before the world war years of depression in this country caused immigration to decline, but consequent revivals always stimulated the movement afresh. No such relief is possible now. It is prohibited by the Johnson act, which limits the quota of immigration from limits the quota of immigration from any country in a single year to 3 per cent of the population of that na-tionality in the United States, according to the 1910 census. Women are included. Last year the total quota was 355,000 and this year it has been

fixed at 357,000.

The present monthly rate of gain in the population from alien migration is about 7,000. Before the war the average monthly net excess of immigration over emigration ranged from 25,000 to 70,000. Between 1905

and 1914 immigration exceeded 1,000,000 in six years. The normal increase in American population is inadequate to make up the loss from immigration. Neithe is the new generation of Americans willing to perform the manual tasks so essential to basic industries. Moreover, the majority of aliens now arriving is unfitted by training or temperament for common labor. Not only are fewer common laborers ar-

Fix the Danger Spot. Omaha, July 21.-To the Editor

of the Omaha Bee: Your editorial, "Look After This Danger Spot," is riving, but more are leaving. Last a timely one. Living in that vicini-year 2,000 more Italians left this ty and often driving past this intersection. I realize the dager which The problem can only be par-threater tally solved by the development of drivers. threatens even the mose careful

in the government's immigration policy, if industry is not to be hobbled and production restrained. It northwest of the challenges the best in the soul of the speedways in Omaha, both soul of Debs' anywhere.

J. H. Allison would better borrow some school boy's history and read challenges the best in the some school boy's history and read the soul of the some school boy's history and read the soul of the some school boy's history and read the soul of the some school boy's history and read the soul of the some school boy's history and read the soul of the soul of the some school boy's history and read the soul of the soul

around their necks on summer's hot-test days, no matter how idiotic the practice looks to persons and the intersection, and if any the situation arises where four cars an American write such a let practice looks to persons not ad-least degree, a smashup and injury dicted to it. Some girls wear the to passengers is the usual result. The Metropolitan Utilities District

coats of their suits from morning to night, though free to take them off. Hundreds of sweet young things the southwest corner of this most off. Hundreds of sweet young things the southwest corner of this ground for wear woolen sweeters through the section, and if it would give up a wear woolen sweeters through the section, and if it would give up a wear woolen sweeters that the corner was a section of this ground for the section of this ground for the section. to night, though free to take them owns a large amount of ground on dies of various ages start wearing street purposes so that the corner winter hats in July-other winter could be rounded off, the dangerous character of this corner would be In her slavish devotion to her greatly eliminated. Let our Utilities District board get busy at once with its engineers and a sarcastic snort to members of the remedy the situation. Yours very H. FISCHER.

other sex, even to members of her truly, own sex not given to the particular foible in question. Young or old, woman gets herself laughed at for Lincoln, but Not Debs.

North Platte, Neb., July 22 .- To wearing her skirts short or long, cutting her hair or curling it, piling the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The Bee this morning prints a letter, signed J. H. Allison, which refers to on the face powder or avoiding it altogether, tightening her stays or Debs as the "Abe Lincoln of the 20th discarding them, taking advantage of the knickerbocker vogue or disdaining to do so, baring her chest great statesman, and their souls or binding her neck, concealing her may march together," etc.

Nothing done by the ladies in obedience to style's dictates is one whit more abject, foolish, ridiculous whit more abject, foolish, ridiculous or exasperating than the habit of men wearing coats all summer. They do it out of pure cowardice, fear to violate fixed custom—as proved by the haste in which they peel off their coats the moment they are safe from public view. They had a chance, years ago, to throw of the coats the moment they are safe from public view. They had a chance, years ago, to throw of the coats the moment in prosecution of the war of the rebellion. A democratic committee asked Mr. Lincoln to let Valandigham's speeches will cause the soldier boys to think the war is wrong and the coats. years ago, to throw off the coat thralldom, but they had not the may desert. If they desert, they will be court-martialed and shot. Must courage. They preferred to go blanketed through every summer's I allow Valandigham to make speeches that cause the soldier heat rather than subject themselves to desert, then shoot the soldier boys thoughtless ridicule long enough

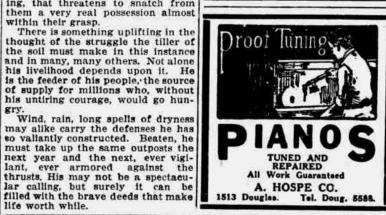
for deserting?"

Debs made speeches against the prosecution of the world war, and the Wilson administration arrested o wear peltries in July, but virtually all men are crazy enough to wear coats against their will. Boys who him, following the same course exactly that Lincoln had followed in dealing with Valandigham. Debs' would not be guilty of such a folly adopt it for life, once they reach speeches hindered getting recruits to reinforce our army that wear winter coats the year around, use clothing of thin or light-colored France, and failure to reinforce our material for summer wear, but still wear coats in public—thus confesand thereby increase the number of lives lost. If speeches of that charsing their distress under a style they acter were permitted, they would probably cause desertions, and dely plea that man needs his coat as a serters would be shot. I am a reluggage carrier to accommodate his card case, keys, handkerchief, publican, but endorse the action of the Wilson administration in putting Debs and others where they could not obstruct the prosecution of the

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#### BEE READERS' OPINIONS

man, Lincoln.

If it were possible, surely Lincoln would rise from his grave and lick J. H. Allison for slandering him, in associating his name with that of Debs, which surely amounts to sacririvers.

As it now is, Hamilton street is of Lincoln will ever march with the

northwest of the city. Creighton something about Lincoln before try-boulevard converging directly into ing to associate the name of the boulevard converging directly into the intercection, and a telegraph pole at ding right at the curb on the courbeast corner, all contribute to making this one of the most danger
the has been for nearly 40 years. ous corners in Omaha. Many times Shame on any man who claims to be write such a letter, LEE ULLERY.

#### End the Coal Strike.

Omaha, July 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee. In view of the impendthat the health and lives of millions will thereby be jeopardized during the coming winter, it strikes me that it is high time for the voice of the people to be heard through their bed without a sig-chosen representatives in Washing- lanta Constitution. ton demanding that the president of United States act fearlessly and without partiality in effecting an originated with Russian peasants without partiality in effecting an originated with Russian peasants without partiality in effecting an originated with Russian peasants.

of the workers concerned and the things public in general. It took Roosevelt less than 48

war, which was following the prece-

knew that it only spoke once.

1 believe it the solemn duty of every church, lodge and organization as well as every citizen, to immediately petition the president of the United States to command the mine operators and ratiroad magnates to resume operation under original wage scales until an unbiased board of arbitration may decide what is just to all. If the operators refuse, the government should assume immediate and full control without fur-

#### A PRI EST. lece CENTER SHOTS

'invite' anybody to resume mine op

erations; he told them to do so, and

be quick about it. They did! They recognized the master's voice and

Maybe a golf-widow should wear green.-Detroit News

In some neighborhoods any family that stays up after 10 p. m. is talked about in undertones.—To-ledo Blade

By 1950 all a man will have to do of The Bee In view of the impend-ing coal shortage and the possibility be to get a shave.—Nashville Ten-

A man is old when he can quit a moonlight porch and retire to a hot bed without a sigh of regret. -At-

Now the shimmy is said to have

immediate settlement of all strikes wearing scratchy shirts. But Rus-to the best interest of the majority sian peasants have stood for worse than that. - Portsmouth

During the freekle season Eve hours to bring the Bennsylvania doubtless examined herself at intermine operators to terms during his vals and wondered if she was related administration, and it need take to the leonard. — Akron Beaconthe leopard. - Akron Beacon-Harding no longer. Roosevelt didn't Journal.

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