

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier. By mail. Daily and Sunday. 36.00 per month. 4.00 per year. Evening without Sunday. 3.00 per month. 3.00 per year. Sunday only. 2.00 per month. 2.00 per year.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. Street. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street. Lincoln—38 Little Building. Chicago—201 Hearst Building. New York—Room 110, 285 Fifth avenue. St. Louis—200 New Bank of Commerce. Washington—735 Fourteenth St., N. W.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION, 51,700. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1915, was 51,700.

Thought for the Day. Life is made up, not of sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.—Humphrey Dary.

Well, if wheat is contraband that is different. We produce wheat. If it is right and proper to shortweight the bread, why not also the butter?

The commander of the German cruiser must have unwittingly jumped from the Frye-into the fire. The coroner will have to ask his friends to hurry if they want to help him out before his office is abolished.

Efficiency and economy in the Postoffice department—certainly! But justice even before efficiency or economy. The eternal fitness of things lend a melancholy touch to the stiff fight required to put the coroner out of business.

The Missouri Pacific will now be expected to do business without pleading the poverty act. Those viaducts are overdue. In his wildest imagination John O. Yeiser never dreamed that his newspaper-a-public-carrier scheme would bring him so much free advertising.

Harry Thaw is still comparatively a young man. If the fortune holds out several crops of lawyers yet to come may hope to get in on a slice of it. General Villa puts out another warning against outside interference in Mexico. Let no one extinguish the spotlight which the general focuses on himself.

Cheer up! Robins are piping, candidates are appearing, shamrocks are blooming and the plowman is steaming for the faithful. What more could a grateful republic do in early March? The plum tree is to be shaken for a few Nebraska postmasterships. The democratic crying child will not be satisfied, however, while the big ones continue to hang in plain sight, but out of reach.

In view of the gallant fight for municipal votes for women put up by a bachelor at Lincoln, devotees of the cause owe him not only a resolution of gratitude, but those delicate Hobsonian attentions which make bachelor life worth while. The last Nebraska legislature submitted three constitutional amendments, not one of which was ratified at the polls. With this object-lesson before them, the present set of lawmakers should have an incentive to go slow before putting any freak measures up to popular vote.

The Sinking of the Frye.

The sinking of the Frye by a German commerce destroyer is by far the most serious incident of the war, so far as the United States is concerned. Little question can be made but that the fact is due to an excess of zeal on part of the captain of the Eitel Freidrich, and it is hardly likely that this action will be upheld by the German government. That the Frye carried a cargo of wheat, and had cleared for a British port, can not by itself justify the course of the German officer, unless the whole contention of the German government with regards to food-stuffs be abandoned. Germany has persistently objected to the attitude of Great Britain on this point, and the United States has insisted on the right of traffic between unblockaded ports for all noncontraband cargoes.

The disavowal by the German government of the acts of Captain Thierichens will doubtless be forthcoming as soon as the facts are understood in Berlin, and the episode will be remembered only as one of the unpleasantly annoying occurrences of the war. In its general aspects, the case resembles much the Mason and Sillidell incident of the civil war, out of which we backed as quickly and as gracefully as possible.

Union, Central and Southern Pacific Roads.

Testifying at San Francisco in the unmerger suit against the Southern and Central Pacific railroads, Julius Kruttschnitt declared that the Southern Pacific had been "coerced" by Attorney General Wickersham into selling the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific. But Mr. Wickersham was justified in the action he took in this regard by all the facts in the case. If any part of the Harriman merger constituted in itself a restraint of trade, it was the union of the Central and Southern Pacific lines, which gives the latter almost absolute control of the rail traffic to and from the Pacific coast. Harriman's merger was to carry out the original Huntington plan, conceived and partly executed when the Southern Pacific was built.

The order to sell the Central to the Union Pacific was intended in conformity with the design of congress in giving government aid to the Pacific railroads, that one continuous transcontinental line might be built and operated under one management, reaching from the Missouri river to the Golden Gate. This would have been brought about under the Wickersham order, had it not been for the cunning interference of the California railroad board; the failure of that union of connecting lines has made possible the continuance of a situation that is not favorable to California, or to any part of the region served by the roads in question. If the idea of the Californians prevail, and the Central Pacific be operated as an independent line, it will be to the advantage of the northern and southern routes, and means the diversion of much traffic from the port of San Francisco.

Omaha is deeply concerned in this matter, for it is the eastern terminal of what should be the greatest of all the transcontinental railroads. Had it not been for the pernicious meddling of the California board, presumably instigated by the Southern Pacific, this great system would now be in full operation. As it is, danger exists of the Central Pacific lapsing again into the physical decay in which Harriman found it fifteen years ago, when the Huntington crowd were letting the line from San Francisco to Ogden go to pieces in favor of the Southern Pacific.

Carranza is Coldly Courteous.

The personal note sent by Venustiano Carranza to President Wilson, called forth by the notice sent from the State department demanding better treatment for foreigners in those portions of Mexico under the control of "the first chief," is couched in terms of dignified courtesy that scarcely conceals the hot resentment of the Mexican leader. Nor does it give any satisfactory assurance that the rights of foreigners will be any more carefully regarded than has been the practice there of late. Obregon is warmly defended by his chief, while Villa, truculent as usual, announces his determination to join with Carranza to battle against invasion. It is quite apparent that none of the Mexican bandits is inclined to give over the brigandage carried on under the name of war, and that the situation in Mexico is unimproved by the latest of American warnings.

Score Again for The Bee.

Score again another notable public service by The Bee through the enactment of a law abolishing the coroner's office as the last conspicuous remnant of the fee graft in the court house, whose extinguishment was proposed, and alone consistently advocated, by The Bee. The uselessness and expensiveness of the coroner's office, and the fact that whatever good purpose it ever served has been outlived, are becoming patent everywhere, and movements to do away with it are on foot in many places. By the action now taken in Nebraska we have made the biggest progress toward accomplishing this reform. Of course, the coroner will not go out of business overnight, but, after expiration of the present term, we will elect no more coroners. When the time comes for putting the change into effect, one more accompanying reform should be inaugurated by the establishment of a public morgue that will stop once and for all time the grab game of the undertakers for the bodies of the accidental or homicidal dead.

The supreme court of New Jersey sustains a verdict granting \$6 a week for 300 weeks out of the workmen's compensation fund to a man injured while playing with a fellow workman. The court observes that "it is but natural to expect that young men will play pranks upon one another while at work, and that an employer of labor takes certain risks from that source." Authors of safety first rule should make haste to add "playful pranks" to their roster of risks.

Reno is about to take its old place on the divorce map. While the rest of the country reprobrates the offensive moral scandal which the legislature has revived, Nevada and Reno deserve the dubious credit of seeking the business openly and above board. No pretreatment of reform or uplift disguised the movement to give legal sanction to the Barsum motto: "Get money, honestly if you can, but get money."

Strictly speaking Omaha styles are not a show at all. They are exhibits of creative art, designed to adorn nature's best handwork.

Views, Reviews and Interviews BY VICTOR ROSEWATER.

I HEARD Thomas A. Watson tell the story of the birth of the telephone twice—a story, however, that warrants telling and retelling because it goes into the intimate life history of an epoch-making event in which he, himself, was one of the principal actors. Without any fine oratory Mr. Watson is fascinating as well as interesting. He just bubbles over with exuberant pride in the part he took in making the crude telephone instruments with which Prof. Bell performed his experiments, and there is an added charm in the outcropping of a vein of dry humor serving to lighten a weighty subject.

It goes without saying that no one else can ever experience the peculiar feeling of exultation that must have come over Prof. Bell at one end of the wire and "that boy Watson" at the other when they first realized that they had succeeded in conveying audible sound by electricity coursing through a wire perhaps fifty yards long. By comparison the repetition of the conversation with secondary carefully set and with instruments certain to work, although 3,000 miles apart, marking the first direct transmission of the voice across the continent, must have been tame and devoid of excitement. The ocean-to-ocean long distance phone proves that the electrical conveyance of sound has no length limits except those conditioned by imperfect mechanism.

To be told that the telephone has been in operation less than forty years recalls that Omaha was among the first cities in the world to employ it. Over in President Yost's office there hangs on the wall a facsimile of the first telephone directory for Omaha, which is dated July 10, 1876, and is about the size of a small handbill printed on one side. It contains the names of all the subscribers, the epitome of the progressive citizenship of the town at that time, and in the list both of the office of The Bee and the residence of its editor. Have one of the early directories going back almost as far. The "directions" for use printed in these old directories, as follows, make Mr. Watson's account of the first telephone instruments and their operation more vivid:

"1. Always hang the telephone on its hook, as your circuit cannot be used by others until the telephone is so hung. "2. Never touch the instrument when the bell hammer stands away from the bell, as that indicates that the line is in use. "3. To signal, press the button on the right of the bell. "4. To communicate with the central office, signal two bells, wait for their response, after which remove the telephone from its hook, and be careful to push the hook to the left; and then, holding the telephone to the ear, you will hear the voice of the operator at the central office. If you hear nothing, turn the switch to the right and call, as it may be someone on your own circuit. "5. To converse with stations on your own circuit, signal slowly the number of the station you desire to converse with. After receiving their response, sound your own signal, that they may know who is to talk with them. "6. To converse with stations not on your own circuit: Notify the central office with your own signal; be placed in communication, first giving your own name; then hang your telephone on its hook, and as soon as the desired connection is made the operator at the central office will tap your bell once as the signal to go ahead, and prompt attention to these signals is desired to save waiting on the part of either party. "7. Speak clearly and distinctly, with your lips gently touching the telephone. "8. When your signal is sounded always answer by repeating it, then you will hear the station calling, sound their signal, that you may know with whom you are to talk. "9. Subscribers will please to limit their use of the telephone to three minutes in succession, as others may wish to use the circuit."

In the Watson narrative he told of the difficulties encountered in devising a method of signaling to let people know when someone wanted them to respond on the phone and relieve the original necessity of keeping the receiver constantly at the ear. He did this by a call bell system, which meant that every phone on the circuit rang every time that any one of them did, and he had hinged up twenty to forty phones on the circuit with the result that the whole neighborhood was kept awake by the incessant ringing. My recollection is that five or six phones on a circuit was a maximum here in Omaha, each being numbered and operated with a corresponding signal with short taps of the bell. When the phone rang, if, for example, we were No. 3, we had to listen until more than three taps sounded to make sure that the call was not for someone else. The only way to get these old-fashioned four and six-party line phones was that they enabled all the connected houses to break in on the same conversation and listen and talk back and forth as if it were a family gathering.

I never think of the telephone without harking back to the dreadful night of our Omaha tornado, and the merciful service rendered by the telephone in that emergency. The Atlantic Monthly not long ago contained a short essay depicting the switchboard story of the great theater fire—how the flash of the lights and the quick messages from homes to hospitals and morgues, to doctors and nurses, and to policemen and firemen, wrote the story in blazing lines before the eyes of the operators. The same word picture could have been painted using the switchboard experiences of our Omaha storm for material.

When I referred recently in this column to an "exposition of manufacturers" which I had seen set up in a big department store in Baltimore, in which the processes of making the goods on sale were illustrated by live exhibits, I had no idea that an exposition of Omaha-made goods was being planned along similar lines by one of our own big department stores. I looked through this exposition at the Burgess-Nash establishment and was very favorably impressed by it. Such an enterprise is especially calculated to open the eyes to the number and variety of things we use that are being made right here among us. It emphasizes, too, the vast good that may be accomplished by a patronize-home-industry campaign. By comparison with the exposition I had seen in the east the one here is perhaps more an exhibit of some products than of home production, but it will well bear repeating and suggests possibilities for a widened scope of the appropriate for designing and preparation would easily insure.

People and Events

The anti-tipping bill has made its bow in the Iowa legislature. By working the divorce route Reno hopes to equalize the diminished output of the Comstock lode. Statistics compiled by the Insurance Spectator show that \$196,000,000 worth of property was burned up in this country last year.

Twenty-five thousand men constituted New York City's snow shoveling army last Sunday. Work awaited 5,000 more, but hands could not be had. Emil A. Trefzger, typewriting champion of Green Bay, Wis., has put on the scoreboard a record of 147 words in one minute without an error.

Admiral Arden of the allies' Dardanelles fleet is a long way from Tipperary, but his parental home is near there. He was born near Athlone, Ireland. Mayor Mitchell of New York, who goes to society dances, says that dancing is a comfort to the soul, provided the sole is not a fixture in the corn belt.

San Francisco plans to hold public thanksgiving services on April 13, the ninth anniversary of the shake-down and the fire, in honor of the recovery of the city. Five thousand more men have been given work by the opening of two big glass plants, one in Pennsylvania and one in West Virginia. The revival is due to the stupor of glass plants in Belgium.

A beautiful Dalmatian countess has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for playing the piano near an open window. It is a great pity that beautiful countesses are obliged to live in such a heartless country.

The Bee's Letter Box

Powers for Wooster. BENNINGTON, Neb., March 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Mr. Wooster has revealed himself to be a "Bryan criticizer" in exactly that same old grandiloquent style as all Bryan criticizers do. In other words, he holds that just because our present secretary of state is a "peace advocate," it is his duty to quell the uprisings which occur over the entire world. However, I ask you to permit me to inform Mr. Wooster of a few of the many essentials that an average American citizen constantly bears in mind:

1. Every knock at Bryan's reputation is a boost for him, for we know that he would not be in charge of American affairs if he were lacking in qualifications for same. (If he does not have enough manly pride about himself to resign, why doesn't Mr. Wilson propose his resignation?) 2. A man's manly pride is not displayed by shrinking from his duty the first time he is needed (as Mr. Wooster advocates Mr. Bryan should have done in the insignificant Mexican affair, and probably as Mr. Wooster would have done had he been in Mr. Bryan's place, in order that he could show his superabundant supply of manly pride). 3. Evolution decrees that only the fittest shall survive. Mr. Bryan's career speaks for itself. (Three times nominated for president and three times was he defeated. Now secretary of state.) 4. A treaty is good only as long as it lasts, and Mr. Wooster need not fear that the treaty made between United States and England, France and Russia is going to act as a preventive of our entering hostilities with the previously mentioned European nations, if such is necessary.

My friend from Silver Creek flatly opposes the idea of it being necessary to send our fleet to Mexican waters. A safe rule for this gentleman to bear in mind is, not to condemn or tear down one thing until he can recommend something better to take its place. A. O. NELSON.

No Foundation for Settlement.

OMAHA, March 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: The so-called "Public Welfare" bill is pending in the state senate. It passed the house largely because it is applicable to Omaha only, and the heavy increase of taxation which it would impose upon property, of course, relates only to Omaha property. The country which will be the supreme court, if enacted. These various subjects, moreover, are covered either by existing law or city ordinance, or by other bills pending in the legislature. In conclusion, let me say that the chief objection to this bill lies in the fact that it will pile up an enormous expenditure which will be saddled upon the taxpayers of Omaha to a good and sufficient purpose. I hope the members of the Douglas county delegation in the senate to struggle this bill in the committee. T. J. BEEBE, 1219 W. O. W. Building.

An Appeal for Jewish Rights.

NEW YORK, March 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to address you, and through you to your readers, upon a matter engrossing the attention of the peoples of the world. Nearly 400,000 Jews are fighting in the ranks of the armies of the belligerent nations, battling on behalf of the countries where they have suffered and are still suffering terrible injustices through the deprivation of the rights accorded to all other citizens. While the husbands and sons are on the firing line, the wives and daughters, the mothers and sisters are at the mercy of anti-Semites, who, notwithstanding Jewish heroism and the patriotic sacrifice of Jewish blood, are inciting the populace against them. This is notably the case in Poland. It is a pitiful state of affairs, one calling for the intervention of all justice and liberty loving men and women. We, Jews, look to America, to the overpowering sense of righteousness of the American people, to espouse the cause of the 4,000,000 innocent men, women and children, driven and hunted for no other reason than they cling to the faith of their fathers. The question naturally arises: "What can be done?" The Jewish Daily News has suggested a plan for the calling of an American Jewish conference for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the nations the deplorable plight of the Jews of Europe. This proposal has received the hearty endorsement of leading public men and women. We appeal to you to aid us in this humanitarian work. America, the country that has always opposed tyranny and succored the oppressed, can play a noble part in this terrible world's drama, than raise its mighty voice and demand in the name of all that is sacred that the carnage of unoffending human beings cease. We ask you to help us, and the free, unhampered press of the United States can best do so, to secure full equal rights for Jews the world over. For have we not all one Father, has not One God created us? E. SARASOIN, Editor Jewish Daily News.

Prohibits Out in the Open.

OMAHA, March 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see that Dr. Sedlack and Walter Breen are wanting those who write articles favoring prohibition and temperance to sign their full names and they wonder why they do not do so. I can see no reason why any person who writes an article for publication should not be expected to sign his name to it, and certainly no one who favors so popular a movement as prohibition now is, need fear to show his hand. The time was, and not long since, when it was not popular to favor prohibition, but that time is passing with tremendous speed. Cities, states and nations are falling into the prohibition band wagon with a rapidity that is truly startling and very gratifying to all who favor good government and morality. Mr. Breen lives in Iowa, has he not heard of the thunderings of the prohibition in his state and does he not know of the remarkable success of the campaign for the moral betterment of Des Moines? Today, no one will attempt to defend the saloon and mighty few have the cour-

Editorial Viewpoint

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The president will not make any unnecessary drafts on that travel allowance now. He may need it next year. Boston Transcript: Strike an average between the Berlin and Petrograd dispatches and no candid man can deny that there was some kind of a battle. New York World: The enormous good fortune of the people of the United States in the storm and stress of these coming years is that their chief magistrate is sane—the sanest mind today that is intrusted with the responsibilities of government anywhere in civilization. New York Post: The reduction of the Dardanelles forts was brought forward as an argument by Senator Lodge for heavier coast fortifications, if the forts had held out and the allied ships had suffered, Senator Lodge would have asked for more battleships. No matter who loses in Europe, the prophets of "preparedness" are always right.

Baltimore American: A steel company in Pittsburgh refused to bid on a \$4,500,000 order for steel shells from Europe on the ground that while its authorities were not opposed to either side in the war, they did not want to make money from instruments used to slaughter people. Here is an instance that sometimes the line of humanity is drawn even in business, popularly supposed to be above all merely human and humane considerations. Philadelphia Ledger: Just about the wisest man we have in the world at the present time lives in America and he is a maker of marketable things who is studying methods, putting in improved machinery, inventing economies, planning publicity and salesmanship and getting his whole proposition in shape to do more business and to insure his margin of profit. For good people, this old earth is just about to take a new start, and the fellow who is ready is going to gather in the dollars. Springfield Republican: Secretary Lane in announcing Dr. Rittman's discovery of an improved process for the production of gasoline rejoices that the independent producers are to have a better chance in competing with the Standard Oil company. The latter's patented process is now three times as effective as its rival's. Dr. Rittman's process is "confidently expected" to increase the product of the independents by at least 200 per cent, and "perhaps more." Perhaps so, but other handicaps will also have to be removed before the independents establish many considerable "foundations" for philanthropy. DAVID.

Lines to a Laugh.

"During the entire service you never kept your eyes off the diamonds of the woman in front of you," remonstrated he. "Well," replied she, "there are serious in stones."—Philadelphia Ledger. "I told that young man to take care of the pennies and the dollars would take care of themselves. He says he tried to. But he seems to have gotten the wrong slant on it. He squanders nearly all his spare time playing penny ante."—Washington Star. "One dollar, please," said the dentist. "A dollar! But your sign reads: 'Painless extraction of teeth free.'" "Just so! But as you bothered a bit, this does not apply in your case. I do my painless extracting free exactly as I aim. When it hurts, I charge for it. One dollar, please."—Boston Transcript.

"Yes," said the young physician of aristocratic lineage, "our family has a motto, but I prefer not to use it. It is a little too suggestive in my profession." "What is the motto?" "Faithful unto death."—Boston Transcript.

The returned hero was received with open arms. Society flocked to him in swarms and droves and mobs. They made a lion of him. And he made a monkey of himself.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"So you were a witness in a lawsuit?" "Yes." "Did the opposing attorney bother you much?" "Not at all. He kept interrupting me so much that it seemed I was at home telling my story and he was correcting me as I went along."—Detroit Free Press.

Wealth.

There's a little house on the hill, It's not much for looks, I agree, But you never tried To see what's inside. And that makes a difference, you see. Of treasures no more could it hold; It's overflowing with diamonds and gold. That wealth could not buy: 'Tis in heart and in eye. And the half has never been told. I would not change it, not I. For the czar of Russia's domains; The United States Mint is simply not in it. With the wealth that cottage contains Though no bank would take it in trust, There's no danger from moth or from rust. It's so crowded in there, With my son and my heir, That at times I'm almost nonplused. When the day's work comes to a close, You go home in your blouse; But I don't need a car. It's not very far To my kingdom, my throne and my queen. As soon as my door comes in view, The wealth of the world pours through; Then even they grow bright, And arms they clasp tight. And I would not change places with you. In the little house on the hill, Oh, I am a prominent man. But when I'm outside, To my work I stride. And nobody knows who I am. But I am contented to be just myself, not you, you see, For though I'm obscure, I'm not at all poor. But I'm wealthy as wealthy can be. Omahia. DAVID.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true. We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

- 1. HOPEON, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me. 2. SHELBYVILLE, KY.—"I suffered from a severe female trouble. My right side hurt me badly—it was finally decided that I must be operated upon. When my husband learned this he got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking it a few days I got better and continued to improve until I am now well."—Mrs. MOLLIE SMITH, R.F.D., Shelbyville, Ky. 3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 303 Walnut St., Hanover, Pa. 4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2437 East William Street, Decatur, Ill. 5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRIFFITH, 1658 Constant St., Cleveland, O. Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Each Bottle of Luxus the Beer You Like, has a coupon necklabel—the large bottles a whole and the small bottles a half coupon. These coupons can be exchanged at our premium department for quite a number of assorted articles, as listed in our premium catalog. Unless you have one of our catalogs, drop us a postal and it will be mailed to you at once. Always order and ask for LUXUS, the Beer You Like, the only beer with a coupon necklabel. Fred Krug Brewing Co.