

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 mail per month. By carrier per month. Daily without Sunday. Evening and Sunday. Sunday Bee only.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—11th N street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 52,531

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of November, 1914, was 52,531.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Come on out with your water wagon.

Knit for the Belgians and crochet for the Croats.

Uncle Sam is learning that it is not the easiest thing to be neutral.

By the way, you decided where you will spend your summer vacation?

Possibly if Terre Haute had had a few more city officials they might have been indicted, too.

This ought to be an auspicious moment to begin agitating for more public swimming pools.

And among your New Year resolutions include one for early Christmas shopping next year.

Trust to the ardor of those barge line boosters to thaw it out whenever the channel freezes over.

Mr. Weatherman must have a stand-in with Mr. Coalman or he is not getting what is coming to him.

What Omaha wants to do is to encourage the investment of outside capital here and not to drive it away.

Conundrum: How long will it take to get a physical valuation of the street railway property as per court order?

It would be a near-miracle if the lid did not tilt and rattle a little as the New Year shoves the Old Year off the earth.

The cavalry, we are told, is going out of date. Let us hope the infantry and all the rest will follow suit before long.

General Goethals is another of those men who believe in maintaining peace, even if it takes a battleship or two to do it.

If worst comes to worst, the senator might invite the secretary of state to accept Colonel John G. Maher for that long-sought "compromise."

That "terrible gale and snowstorm" which swept over the British Isles was doubtless more welcome than if it had been a storm of hot shells.

Here is hoping that Villa catches Li'l Avthah Johnson and impresses him into his band of marauders when the Juarez fight comes off in March.

That college president who rises to remark that a man's best work is done after he passes 60 is liable to be himself Olfarized the first thing he knows.

If our old friend and playmate, Edgar Howard, can kiss and make up with Head Consul Talbot, there is hope yet for other happy reunions of apparently irreconcilable foes.

With Mexicans shooting us up at the south, Canadians at the north, England holding up our ships at sea, Germany running our consuls out of Belgium, Japan kicking them out of Kiao Chow, what rights has poor old Uncle Sam which others are bound to respect?

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

A genuine blizzard set in at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with snow driving from all directions.

Only a small audience assembled at Boyd's to listen to the concert given by the members of the Fourth Infantry band and the Omaha Glee club.

The Sabbath school of Temple Israel presented Dr. Harfield with a birthday gift of a bronze ink stand and Morocco portfolio, Miss Gladstone making the speech. A society has also been organized to present "Queen Esther" in drama, the officers being: President, Louis Richenberg; treasurer, Ida Newman; secretary, Pauline Goldstein; financial secretary, Max Richenberg.

An enjoyable masquerade was given at the home of Charles Walker. Among the masquers were: Misses Thomas Golden, Walker, Dillon, Shannon, Reed, Rhodes, Henry, Kelly and Welling, and the Misses Walker, Hargrave, Rose Brewer, Tills, May and Helen Ludlow and Helen Pierce.

Notwithstanding the storm, a well attended meeting was held at the Paxton to make preliminary arrangements for a grand charity ball. A managing committee of five was appointed composed of James E. Boyd, A. W. Padlock, Herman Kouzate, Frank Murphy and J. W. Hawtins.

Miss Mamie Shears, daughter of Saml Shears, has gone to Cleveland.

Henry F. and William H. Wyman, sons of Hon. A. C. Wyman, United States treasurer, are spending the holidays in Omaha, the guests of their uncle, George A. Hingland.

The Rights of Neutrals.

Back of the note demanding that the British fleet respect American commerce—the strongest utterance of our government to any of the combatants thus far—is the question of the rights of neutrals, a question that has been subordinated since the beginning of the European war to that of the rights of belligerents. The need for a clear-cut definition is plain, and to that end it is highly important that all of the Western hemisphere unite in this demand so as to make it a pan-American issue, supported by as many other neutral nations as will join.

The United States has gone far as it honorably can in countenancing arbitrary interference with its commerce, and the note sent to London rightly emphasizes the fact that mere reimbursement of losses is not adequate satisfaction. While the injury to our commerce and industry from such interference is not to be underestimated, there is a point of morals involved above money consideration. If neutral nations have no rights which belligerents are bound to respect, then the sooner this is realized the better. As a matter of fact, however, the position of our government is fortified by the dictum of no less an authority than Lord Salisbury, who took a similar position with reference to foodstuffs shipped by neutrals to hostile destinations during the Boer war.

While our government only "views with growing concern" the wrongs it sets forth, it is unthinkable that British statesmen will hesitate to correct abuses of which there is no question. The United States, in the meantime, has taken a stand which it must assert itself and insist upon adequate redress.

The Diversion of Taxes.

Having won their point in the late referendum, the downtown campus promoters at Lincoln are discovering more truth than poetry in a little side-issue than they were willing to concede during the university-location argument. It seems that a start has already been made at buying the additional ground by voluntary sale at prices indicating that the whole of the \$100,000 to be contributed by the city will be drawn on and a small percentage also of the guaranty fund subscribed by private citizens to insure acquisition of the real estate at a cost to the state of not to exceed \$300,000. Right here comes this interesting speculation voiced through the Journal:

The city without doubt will be called upon to pay all of the \$100,000 that the councilmen have levied or promised to levy to carry this project through. Some sentiment exists in favor of continuing this levy long enough to pay the entire cost of the tract in excess of the \$300,000 that the state is to furnish. It is pointed out in opposition to this suggestion that the city will in fact be paying a good deal more than the \$100,000 that the councilmen have informally agreed to furnish. Just as soon as a piece of property is deeded to the state it ceases to pay taxes. Some of the half a million dollars or so that is paid for these lots will be invested in new houses in other parts of the city. Some of it will be put into farms, or suburban property, or into oil wells or California real estate. In point of fact the city must figure on a reduction of approximately half a million in its assessment roll on account of the absorption of this property by the state. That means a loss of revenue of \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year. On top of a direct gift of \$100,000 in cash this is considered all the city ought to be called upon to furnish.

In other words, Lincoln is to have an experience on a small scale similar to what Omaha underwent in buying the water works and thus removing \$5,000,000 of taxable property from the assessment rolls. The transfer of the tax formerly paid on this valuation from the owners of the plant to the general body of taxpayers is an actuality though seldom counted in the cost or figured in the operation expenses. In the little adjoining town of Florence, however, where the pumping plant is located, the loss of water works taxes has been so serious as almost to bankrupt both the town and the school district. The diversion of taxes on the enlarged university campus will not be so important an item to Lincoln, but if the money for building a greater university had all been invested on the agricultural college site, the assessment roll would not have shrunk but, on the contrary, would have been swollen, first by the increased value of the adjacent property, and second by the restoration to the tax books of whatever part of the downtown campus might eventually be sold.

A Fair Prize.

Wanted—Candidate for alderman in Second ward, either man or woman; must be progressive, aggressive, radical and a democratic democrat with a political record which rings true and will attract the votes of women. All answers will be held confidential.

No, that does not bear on the forthcoming city election in Omaha. It is an advertisement appearing in Chicago papers, relating entirely to the city campaign there.

Obviously, the "or woman" is a mere ruse, for up to date there have been no feminine aldermen or other women with "political records" in the Second ward of Chicago, and in this same connection it is evident that no novices, only seasoned veterans, need apply.

While the standard may seem pretty high for a mere man, it probably will turn out that the fellow able to produce the power of attraction will win, regardless of all other considerations. And that reduces it to an arbitrary test, for different men attract different women, and the number of selections may be equal to the number of those making them. Altogether, the plan seems about as practical as the proverbial iridescent dream, but it nevertheless adds a touch of gaiety to the otherwise somber subject of politics.

The only thing standing in the way of reduced electric light rates in Omaha is the electric lighting company, and the only thing standing in the way of lower water rates in Omaha is the Water board.

The new arrival in the royal household of Italy is a fourth daughter and not a second son. With the succession to the throne in such narrow lines, Italy just cannot afford to get mixed in this war.

"The effects of lunation are subordinate to those of the quarterly ingresses," observes a Vienna astrologer. Undoubtedly the war has caused a lot of that.

Now that Leo Frank is to have a further hearing, possibly it may be shown for how much of the mess that world-beating detective is responsible.

Provisional President Gutierrez talks more rationally, anyway, than any of his recent predecessors.

Shining Lights of the War

Martin Marshall in Leslie's Weekly.

Popular Idols in the Making. War inevitably develops some obscure men into figures of national prominence, and from the vortex of bloodshed and destruction always emerge popular national idols. The present war in Europe, the greatest, most sanguinary and most important that has ever been waged on this earth, has so far been largely conducted by the schoolmen—generals trained in the theories of war and conducting their operations along the conservative, if unimpaired, lines formulated by the general staff of their various countries in times of peace. As yet no great strategist has burst through the academic rules to achieve the impossible in an irregular way.

True, this war has brought into prominence some commanders who were hitherto unknown to fame, but only one can be said to have forged his way into the limelight of universal national acclamation. General Von Hindenburg, who, in the early stages of the war, drove the Russians out of East Prussia and who has since commanded the German forces in the eastern theater of war, is the military idol of the German empire. Long past the age for active service and a semi-invalid, from gout and rheumatism, he was called from his retirement by the kaiser when disaster threatened in East Prussia, and, hurrying to the front, he snatched victory from defeat. Since then he has been stubbornly and aggressively opposing the Russian advance, with fortunes varying from day to day. Whatever the final outcome of the campaign, he must always remain a prominent figure in German military history.

French Leaders.

On the French side General Joffre is the most prominent figure, and deservedly so. The sentiment of the nation is surprisingly unanimous in its confidence in his supreme ability. Careful, precise, intelligent and aggressive, he well typifies the highest product of the modern military school and deserves the universal love and esteem of his countrymen.

Working hand in hand with General Joffre is the British Field Marshal, Sir John French. As a brilliant and dashing cavalry general, he won distinction in the Boer war. When it became apparent that Great Britain must have Lord Kitchener in the War office instead of at the front, where he wished to go, General French was the logical man to head the continental expedition, and how well he has succeeded history will show. The present opinion is that if General French and his little army of khaki-clad British had saved Paris from German occupation, few in numbers, but indomitable in courage and resolution, the British expedition, with its material support and moral influence, threw just enough weight into the scale to turn the balance against the Germans.

France has a picturesque commander in General Foch, who, like General Joffre, his immediate superior, served in the Franco-Prussian war as a young officer with great distinction, and lost his right arm on the battlefield. Despite this he continued actively in the army, and is almost as popular as General Joffre. General Castelnau also commands a prominent place in the affection of the French people, not only for his own services, but because he has sacrificed two sons for the cause of France.

General French's adversary during the desperate five months' struggle in France and Flanders has been General Kluck, the most dogged and persistent of German commanders, who was scheduled by the original plan of the general staff to conduct the triumphant entry into conquered Paris. Little by little he has been forced back from this objective, but whether he shall be the victor or the vanquished at the end, he has fought a good fight.

On the Russian Side.

War not only makes but unmakes heroes. The disaster that overwhelmed the unfortunate Russian General Rennenkampf well illustrates this point. At the beginning of hostilities he was looked upon as the most brilliant of Russian field commanders, but the crushing defeat he sustained at the hands of Von Hindenburg eclipsed his military fame and he dropped at once into temporary, perhaps permanent, obscurity.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, who is the field commander of the vast Russian army, has been much in the limelight since the beginning of the war and is popularly regarded by his countrymen as an invincible commander. He emerged from the Russo-Japanese war as one of the most creditable figures in that succession of disasters to Russian arms and he has shown great ability as an organizer. It is said to be largely due to his energy that the Russian mobilization was effected in about half the time that foreign military experts thought possible.

Monarchs at the Front.

The monarchs of the countries involved in war have not figured in the field with any distinction, although five kings and one president were with their respective armies for a short period in November. The kaiser is the most active of royal militarists, but it is said that his armies are most successful when he is furthest away. The visit of King George of England and the czar of Russia to their respective forces was for the purpose of inspection. King Peter of Serbia has been with his army at frequent intervals. President Poincare of France has visited the fighting line on several occasions, but assumes no military duties. And, last of all, one crowned head has won the undying love of his own people and the ungrudging admiration of the world. King Albert easily stands out as the most romantic figure in this greatest of world tragedies. Young, handsome, democratic, of unshaken courage in the face of unparalleled disaster, he might well be a reincarnation of some knightly emperor of old.

Among the junior officers who have by personal daring won for themselves high positions in popular esteem might be mentioned the German Lieutenant Weddigen, who, as commander of the submarine U 7, brought destruction and confusion to the British fleet, and his rival in submarine honors, Lieutenant Commander Holbrook of the British navy, who worked the B 11 into the heavily mined harbor of the Dogger bank and sent the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh to the bottom with a well directed torpedo. Captain Muller, too, will long live in the annals of the German navy for his brilliant career as commander of the Emden during its famous four months' warfare on British commerce.

People and Events

It is proposed that a war medal of uniform design and bearing the simple inscription, "I Was There," should be distributed among all the allied troops.

The late Jacob Killa, social worker and uplifter, never tried to make a fortune, and it is not surprising that his estate, after paying the debts, amounts to \$1,000 only.

Russian soldiers are reported to be greater cigarette smokers than the British Tommies. When the regular rations cannot be had they roll a few pitches of tobacco in any kind of paper and smoke up.

For the benefit of the profession, a Chicago policeman announces that it is possible to make a fortune of \$100,000 out of real estate if the copper on the beat keeps his eyes peeled and watches the game. The informer has the goods to prove his assertion.

Fortunately for his peace of mind and his fame, the Moie St. Nicholas Ananias of the Cuban war passed off the scene before the world war bulletin editors took possession of Europe's capitals. Compared with the versatile inventors of today the Moie St. Nicholas genius was a tawdry amateur.

In the dim twilight of the year three centenarians entered the valley of darkness—Mrs. Hannah Kaskoff of New York, aged 117 years, believed to have been the oldest woman in the United States; Mrs. Louise W. Carpenter of Worcester, Mass., aged 106 years, and Judge Gow of Bellevue, Neb., aged 102 years.

A New York court ruled that a wife has no right to the money placed in a joint bank account with her husband if the money was once cashed. This will be taken from the allowance he gave her. This will be a mighty interesting reading for dowryless wives, whose thrift spells personal sacrifice. Besides, it will be quite a boost for "the cause."



Some Very Pertinent Questions.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: A couple of advertisements which I noticed in The Bee have aroused my curiosity. One signed, "Never Mind Who," contains insinuations concerning a certain "Elsie Dodge," and an open threat against her father. The other, signed "Elsie Dodge," is an appeal to society for protection against physical violence and anonymous insinuations. An examination of the news items of the paper failed to disclose anything bearing on this case. Now, if possible, I should like to learn more about the case.

First of all, if you are at liberty to do so, could you tell me who inserted each of these ads in your paper?

Second, what was the trouble of Mr. Dodge's friends, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Haxweber and Mr. G. Dodge, and in what business, social or political enterprise were they associated with him?

Was Mr. Dodge ever concerned in a labor dispute, a sharp commercial rivalry or a large business failure? Was he ever concerned in any affair by which he was likely to have raised intense, powerful antagonism?

Of course, I realize that you may not be able to answer all these questions, but I should like to get all the details I can about this case, so that my letter be published. If you do publish it, please sign it with my initials only. J. P. D.

Note: The Bee hopes soon to be able to answer some of these questions.

City Manager vs. Commission Plan.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I recently read a purported interview with J. M. Guild, formerly "commissioner of the Omaha Commercial Club" and executive secretary of the "Greater Dayton association" of Dayton, Ohio, advocating the idea of a city manager for Omaha, because, as he says, his present home is better governed than Omaha, because it has the experimental plan of a city manager.

In my judgment this statement is not justified and anyone familiar with comparative statistics must inevitably conclude that no city in the world of Omaha and so cosmopolitan in its makeup is more economically managed and more efficiently governed than it is under our present commission form.

He says we elect men to fill certain offices regardless of whether they are fitted for the work. This is partly true, but only in rare instances. It is true that the majority of every human endeavor and enterprise, men engage in business and fail, not because they are unfitted, but because they lack experience. I should like to know if Mr. Guild would be willing to confess how many times he has held office, not because they are unfitted, but he finally became an expert? I do not think it will be urged by his most intimate friends that he was born with a peculiar fitness for his work beyond that of other men. What fitness he may have now is acquired by experience; so it is with public officials under a commission or any other form of government.

Mr. Guild intimates that a city manager is an expert in running the entire and complex business of a municipality. Where can such be found, and where could he have acquired his experience, not having had the necessary experience of running a whole city government and its various departments singlehanded? No private business of any magnitude is dependent on the "one-man" efforts for success and what is true of private business is also true of public affairs. To me the idea of "commission" power is absurd. I can see nothing commendable in it for a city like Omaha. It tends to remove government farther from the people while they have been fighting to bring it nearer to themselves.

Under the Dayton plan it is possible to build up an unthinkable political machine with a reprehensible boss to dictate terms and any who shall be elected commissioners to continue him in office. This is conceivable when we know the frailties of human nature and understand that the city manager has power to hire and discharge the thousands of men needed to do the work of a city. This is something I do not believe the intelligent people of Omaha will stand for or submit to.

I can see nothing in the Dayton plan that compares favorably with our commission form or that appeals to intelligent people wishing only for economical and efficient government devoid of red tape. C. E. WALSH, 1023 Park Avenue.

Britain, Germany, Japan.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read Mr. George Gowin's letter in The Bee, but to answer all his reasons I would abuse your courtesy. When I read that Belgium had an alliance with England and that "the few English sympathizers in America are mostly British subjects, aping the monocled lords," I conclude that Mr. Gowin is grossly misinformed to say the least with regard to nearly everything he says.

Mr. Gowin's arguments are those of nearly all German sympathizers: The Anglo-Japanese alliance, the bringing of the Hindus to fight white men, and the suggestion that England will not hesitate to join with Japan to crush us, should we build up a competitive merchant marine. Concerning those Hindus, I say that Germany has not many colored soldiers to bring into the fight, and what she has, under present conditions, she cannot bring to Germany now. If she had as many as England and France, and if she could transport them, would she not use them, just like the allies are doing?

All the world knows that England's policy in recent times has been to keep friendly with the United States. When some old-world powers wanted to interfere during the Spanish-American war, did not England bid them keep off? Did not this country then come near a war with Germany? A war between English-speaking peoples will never happen again.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance was made when even the people of this country were in sympathy with Japan, and it seems that later it was modified in order that England should not be involved in case of a war between this country and Japan. By constantly pointing to a fancied Japanese peril, will not a real Japanese peril be created? We know that the Japanese are a very high-strung people. Would it not be proper to have some good will, even for Japan? After the German cry of "Yellow peril" in 1904, and Japan being forced to relinquish Korea and Port Arthur, does any fair-minded man think that Japan is wrong in getting even now? Except for brevity, why should the Japanese be called "Japs"? To stir up bad feelings in this country by insinuating that Japan alone might some day bring a big army fully equipped across the Pacific is a crime. As for being helped, it seems that the nations of Europe will be busy

enough for a long time to come healing the wounds of this war, without helping Japan to make another. England, particularly, will neither make war on us nor help anybody to make war on us, because then she might risk to lose Canada. She cannot afford that.

CASAR NEGAZZI, 1203 Dodge Street.

A New Year's Prayer.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: At the near approach of the time when "resolutions" will be in order, soon to be broken, I most humbly write this bit of "Christian philosophy": "Oh, Lord, give unto me Thine attentive ear while I confess all my shortcomings. "Oh, Lord, listen to me while I pray unto Thee as the Publican. Oh, Lord, forgive all my sins, and not as the Pharisee. "Oh, Lord, I thank Thee that I am not like other men."

"Cleanse my soul and body of all hypocrisy and deceit, and give me the strength that I might at all times, tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, though I may be ostracized for so doing. "Give me the wisdom to see justice, and at all times, places and under all circumstances sincerely endeavor to let it be a rule and guide to my conduct. "Give me the mercy that should an All-Wise Providence entrust me with political power, I will be fair in my conduct toward my political enemies, honest with my conscience and faithful to my constituents. "Give me the knowledge so as to be able to ever be fair and just to all my employes, and that I may always pay them the true reward for their toil, and consequently banish from earth all needs of sordid charity, which I consider a misfortune and a crime. "Give me the power with which to resist the political and ecclesiastical tyrant. Give me strength that I might give my limbs for the oncoming battle. Let freedom of speech and conscience be my slogan. "Let me rather be a hewer of wood and drawer of water in the vineyard of my Master than seek a place on the throne of the mighty. "Let me and all my ambitions devote themselves to the service of humanity and cease chasing the "illusory coin." "Let me ever keep before mine eyes the scriptural admonition: 'What shall it profit a man though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul.' "Give me the power to banish from my mind all grudges, cherished wrongs and spread the broad mantle of charity over all the delinquencies of my fellow creatures and write their faults upon

the sands and their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory. "Give me the power to see and understand that I might be honest with myself, with my fellowmen, my country and my God. "Give me the wisdom to so live that when the summons for me to join that immemorial caravan I can honestly and sincerely say: "I have fought a good fight and am ready to answer the bugle call of my Master and there receive whatever reward He may decree. I shall have for my toll as an apostle of truth, an advocate of justice, a defender of right against wrong, a lover of fair play and a devoted follower of the teachings of the lowly Nazarene. "Oh, Lord, hear this, my earnest prayer, and accept me into Thine temple of heaven as I am, and not as I should be. Amen." J. HARRY SINCLAIR.

INES TO A SMILE.

"I wish the Santa Claus myth could be kept up all through life," said the woman. "So do I," replied the man. "It seems bad judgment to deprive a boy of his one object in being good just before Christmas."—Washington Star.

He—At a foot ball dinner a man got up and left the table because some one told a story he didn't approve of. She—Oh, how noble of him! What was the story?—Yale Record.

"I can give you a cold bite," said the woman. "Why not warm it up?" asked the tramp. "There ain't any wood sawed." "So? Well, give it to me cold."—New York Sun.

THE WEDDING GIFT.

New York Times. His father gave them gold enough To settle on; Her mother gave them woolen stuff Her own hand spun.

A carved chest o' linen, fair As the table's spreadin' The kinsfolk sent to wish the pair Joy o' the weddin'.

I had no gift o' gold or white, I'd never spin, Or toll by candle-light— Folk called it sin.

They talked o' bread o' kindness! Where was my thrift?— But in the wood where none may guess I found me a gift.

Ah, dear, it was as breath o' life (To them that love I)— I'm thinkin' it was a Fairy Wife Had the makin' o' it.

My gift made other gifts beside— Look poor and shoddy— The good folk know where such treasures are hid— No other body!

WATCH-ful WAIT-ing will result in greater savings— says that premier Quality store Benson & Thorne Co. 1516-18-20 Farnam Street WATCH for our ad Jan. 1st WAIT for the sale Jan. 2d

Next We Will Give The Twins



Now listen to this, girls. When we opened the doll box to get one for this week, what should greet us but a pair of twins. Think of it—we were quite puzzled to know what to do at first, because one is enough for any little Busy Bee to care for, but we soon decided upon a plan—

The Twins are to go to the country to some little girl living on a farm, where there's plenty of nice fresh milk every day, and lots of room to romp and play when they are big enough to run about!

All the dollies so far have been won by the girls in the cities, and now I am sure you will all be glad to help some little girl on a farm win the Twins. No one else can get them.

The Twins will be given free to the little girl under 12 years of age, that brings or mails us the largest number of doll's pictures cut out of the Daily and Sunday Bee before 4 p. m. Saturday, January 2.

The Twins pictures will be in The Bee every day this week. Cut them out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures of The Twins you can get, and be sure to turn them in to The Bee office before 4 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 2.

You Can See the Twins at The Bee Office

Third Sled FREE This Week

The picture of the Sled will be in The Bee every day this week. Cut them all out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures you can get, and bring them to The Bee office.

The Sled will be given Free to the boy that sends us the most pictures before 4 P. M. Saturday, January 2.