

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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APRIL CIRCULATION. 53,406

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 April, 1915, was 53,406.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day. Selected by M. E. Simons

Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with, year by year, and you will never be forgotten.—Thos. Chalmers.

Italy's mobilization began on Sunday. The war god recognizes no day of rest.

With Italy reaching for some of the feathers Turkey may count itself fortunate if it saves the hide.

As a source of sensational news we regret to report that the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit is a sad disappointment.

After getting all its men in position, Italy is ready to move in the war game. If it is not in a state of "preparedness," it is its own fault.

"On to Yankton!" is an old slogan. With a new and vigorous car behind it and time and tide in its favor, it should prove a winner this time.

Every unpunished murder is a blot on the community. But don't let any one pretend that Omaha is in this respect more blotted than other cities of its size.

The latest Marconi invention promises to let us look right through a brick wall and see what is happening on the other side. Oh, listen to the chorus of protests!

If put to the test no doubt every home would register at least one vote in support of the California woman's assertion: "There is room for improvement in every father."

The Bonapartes of Spain are rallying to the colors of Italy just as their grand uncle did when he added the Iron Crown of Lombardy to his collection. "Blood is thicker than water."

Increasing business at the postoffice, and enlarged facilities to care for the increase, supplements swelling bank clearings in showing the growing strength of Omaha's business uplift.

At the close of the Syracuse trial, the defendant made a speech to the jury. That could not have happened in Omaha for here the jury coddling has always been monopolized by the judge.

The federal court of appeals sustains the right of the city of Chicago to censor moving pictures. The value of a judicial club is particularly impressive when it raps overreaching greed.

Orders to prepare the state aeroplane advances national preparedness to that extent. But real action awaits the launching of the Salt Creek submersible and calling the Platte river marines to the colors. Then there will be something doing.

The Nebraska State Railway commission complains that the late legislature loaded it with more work to do, but gave it less money to do it with. The fact seems to be overlooked that the legislature had a democratic majority while the railway commission is made up of republicans.

Monignor Capel, the celebrated English divine and orator, lectured at Boyd's. He was introduced by W. L. Gibbon.

The First National bank has increased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$500,000 to meet demands of its growing business, and in addition is carrying a surplus of more than \$100,000.

A number of local base ball players, including some of the Old Union Pacific, are organizing to go up against the Omaha team on its return.

A. L. Barber, president of the Barber Asphalt company of Washington, is in the city for a few days. In his account of the Mammoth fair at St. Joseph the Gazette of that place says: "Mr. Charles Meis of Omaha won an elegant cushion presented by Miss Carrie Roth."

The Omaha Lithographing and Stationery company, by J. J. Cummins, secretary, gives notice that it has bought the lithographing department of the Republican, and is continuing the business.

General John M. Thayer of Grand Island spent the day in Omaha.

H. H. Medley, in charge of the Hammond packing plant, has returned from the east.

C. P. Needham on West California street, near Love avenue, wants a good German girl for general housework.

Italy's War Pronouncement.

Italy's formal declaration of war upon Austria will surprise no one—the real surprise is that with circumstances steadily and inevitably bringing it into the conflict it was held back so long.

While the war manifesto is directed at Austria alone, it can be taken in no way than that Italy is joining with the powers of so-called entente and making common cause with them as opposed not only to Austria, but also to Germany and Turkey as well. Further declarations including the other nations in the Italian war operations may be forthcoming, but they are entirely unnecessary. There is no such thing with existing conditions as any two of the warring countries confining their offensive to one another.

That the terrible European war conflagration should have to spread before it can be extinguished is heart-sickening. Only if the advent of Italy in some inscrutable way operates to hasten the end and speed the day of restored peace can anyone be reconciled to it.

Vital Factors in City Building

Let it be kept constantly in mind that there are two ways of developing Omaha as an industrial center. It is necessary to attract from time to time new mills, factories and workshops, but it is equally necessary to give the established manufacturing concerns the local support they deserve and the patronage that will enable them to prosper and develop. What makes Omaha grow is the steady expansion of its various industries increasing the number of mechanics, wage workers and other employes, who in turn become the householders patronizing every line of business and every professional activity. The made-in-Omaha product of proved merit should appeal specially to every Omaha consumer because it is one of the vital factors in the upbuilding of the city.

Forestration for Nebraska.

The Nebraska Academy of Sciences has adopted a resolution endorsing the report of the Nebraska Forestration commission and urging the adoption of its recommendations. A copy of this report is not at hand, so that it cannot here be discussed, but the subject is one of immense importance to Nebraska. That it has been neglected so long is not especially creditable to us as a progressive people.

As far back as ten years ago, C. F. Harrison of York had demonstrated the adaptability of the jack pine to the climate and soil of Nebraska's sand hill section. The inquiry, observation and experimentation of the United States Conservation commission established the practicality of the forestration of a large portion of what is now waste land in Nebraska. It is possible to make the sand hills bear pine trees and grasses that will render the region available for grazing purposes far beyond its present possibilities.

The Bee has presented this matter to the public on many occasions and has urged it on the legislature as a proper subject for careful attention. Forestration deserves to be pushed, because of the good that it contains for the future of the state, but it is for the state to assume the expense and responsibility for the direction and care of the enterprise that is greater in its promise than nine out of ten projects put forward with more of urgency. The action of the Academy of Sciences should not be permitted to fall with the adoption of the resolution referred to, but should be given such support that when the next legislature meets the subject of forestration may be so presented that it cannot be ignored or pigeonholed.

Another Reviving Industry.

Reports from various shipyards and machine shops along the coasts establish the fact that the marine engineering industry is in a very healthy condition of activity just at present. Americans are really entering into ocean traffic again with something like a determination to become a factor in the world carrying trade. The failure of the administration shipping bill in the senate apparently was not fatal to the revival of enterprise along these lines. Numerous large ocean steamers are under construction now for American owners, to be added to the cargo-carriers under the American flag, while it is stated the American line will ask the government for a loan to construct two ships of the Lusitania type, a matter which will have to await congressional action.

Not alone are the ship builders of the United States busy with orders from American owners, but South American companies are buying many vessels for increasing their merchant navies. Facilities for docking in many eastern coast harbors are being increased, and other improvements and extensions for greater facility in handling ocean traffic are being provided. It appears that the shipping business, seriously as it has been affected by the war, is not in a bad way, and that Americans actually are taking advantage of the opportunity to again become a factor in ocean traffic.

From a flush and flashy candidate for United States senator to a debtor's prison in New York, measures the toboggan slide of J. Edward Adicks of Delaware. In his efforts to attain the former eminence eleven years of his life and approximately \$3,000,000 were wasted. The case furnishes another instance of ambition and fortune overreaching themselves.

American hearts sufficed with sympathy for a suffering old world should not overlook the sorrows of Mexico's revolutionary press agents. Forced out of the publicity spotlight by a sympathetic sob and a tightening of the mantle of silence.

Vienna's home guards are reported to be enthusiastic over Italy's entrance into the war. Evidently they have not heard the cries of Venetian gondoliers for blood. Herein is the greatest menace to the dual monarchy.

The chairman of the Industrial Relations commission appears unable to understand the difference between prejudiced prosecution and impartial inquiry. Animus gives little weight to an official inquiry.

Bryan—An Intimate Sketch

Oswald Garrison Villard in N. Y. Post.

WELL, but what have you got to say about Bryan? This question was asked by a prominent business man after he had reluctantly confessed that the president's note and his entire handling of the German situation had redeemed such "mistakes" as the tariff bill and the policy toward Mexico and convinced him that the man in the White House is in every way equal to the task before him. The question is suggestive. What is there to say about William J. Bryan today—particularly now that his sticking to his desk and abandonment at least for the moment of his Chautauqua lectures has deprived the humorous paraphraser and cartoonists of any excuse for lampooning the secretary of state? Well, there are several answers to be made. The first is that whatever may be the popular impression in regard to Mr. Bryan, and however numerous his mistakes of fact and policy, the visitor to Washington who has the means to acquire an inside knowledge soon finds out that Mr. Bryan has the complete respect of his cabinet associates. They all smile at some of his vagaries and regret some of his non-official activities, but they like him and think well of him nonetheless. Primarily it is because of his intense loyalty to the president.

Now, it is easy to say that a cabinet officer owes loyalty to the president first of all, but there are all kinds and degrees of loyalty. Mr. Bryan's variety is singularly whole-hearted, devoted and faithful. Between the two men, so dissimilar in training, in antecedents, in mental processes, has sprung up a genuine and affectionate friendship. On Mr. Bryan's part there is the profoundest admiration for his chief, whose superiority in ability and in literary and political skill he most generously concedes. On Mr. Wilson's side there is genuine regard and sincere gratitude for great aid freely given, not only in the matter of the currency bill, which stands largely as Mr. Bryan's personal contribution to the fine record of achievement of the Wilson administration, but in other legislative matters, indeed in all matters.

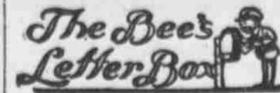
It is, of course, a fact that all the most important steps taken in our exceedingly difficult foreign relations during the last two years have been initiated and outlined by the president. The future historian of this administration will be able to make a startling showing as to the number of notes signed by Bryan which have been written by Woodrow Wilson. We are witnessing, in short, a phenomenon somewhat similar to that occasionally seen in the British cabinet when the prime minister takes over a given portfolio, whether it be that of foreign affairs or of the war office, with this difference, that the prime minister usually takes over a vacant office. Mr. Bryan might be said to have voluntarily assumed a position somewhat approximating that of the British under-secretary for foreign affairs. So far from having any feeling because of the taking over by the president of the composition of the most important notes, which Bryan drafts, the administration with Mr. Wilson's drafting the replies to Japan, he has welcomed the president's readiness to take over this duty, and frequently consults him about minor documents, and asks him for aid in licking them into shape. This the president frequently accomplishes by a mere stroke or two of his pen, for which achievement Mr. Bryan's admiration is not concealed. But the very fact that the president, as captain of the ship of state, is in charge of the foreign affairs of the United States makes it all the more unlikeliest when the standing of George W. Wickersham and others of like caliber unfairly attack Mr. Bryan for the policy of the government in that field of endeavor. If there is any criticism to be made of the foreign policy, they should at least make their charges against the man responsible, who happens to be the president of the United States.

No one must think, however, from the above that Mr. Bryan is a nonentity or that he fails to make contributions of genuine value at cabinet meetings. He is forceful and earnest in the presentation of his views, and has an extraordinary ability to put himself in the other man's place. His contribution of an important paragraph to the Wilson note to Germany is but an example of his useful activities, and his cabinet associates are still talking in highest admiration of his extraordinary eloquent statement of his views at the meeting on Tuesday at which the note was agreed to. He has been scrupulously eager to do justice to Germany, and to have it known that he for one is quite as ready to resent outrages against international law on the part of the English as on the part of the Germans. He is consistently pacific in his feelings, and at the cabinet meeting threw all his influence in the direction of being as lenient with the Kaiser's government as possible, and giving it a loophole through which to retire gracefully. His devotion to principle is remarkable, despite his free-silver record, and he is willing to make any sacrifice for the cause. It is known that he would not hesitate to run for governor of Nebraska next year if he thought it would help the party, and he is eager to make any sacrifice to aid Mr. Wilson, because he believes that the president is a sincere democrat with a small "d" and thoroughly devoted to the welfare of the masses of the people.

Mr. Bryan's weakness as secretary of state are chiefly due to his lack of education, and particularly to his lack of experience in administrative office. Until he came here he was a leader with a never-ceasing flow of language and promise without ever having had the experience of translating promises and theories into actual legislation. He was an agitator, pure and simple—a self-made man—and one, he it is noted, who never reads a book, but gains his knowledge of political problems and remedies exclusively from newspapers, magazines and contact with many human beings. Mr. Wilson's great strength lies in his ability to tackle any great question and come to a finality about it by the application of intense mental effort trained by years of studious and methodical scholarship. As a teacher, he has had to be exact in his facts, and Mr. Bryan knows nothing of that kind of approach to a problem; he has never before had to think intensively and exactly with the knowledge that he will be held responsible for his utterances. He is obviously lacking in taste, breeding and knowledge of the world, despite his traveling. But this is offset by his earnestness, his rugged force, and his real humility, for that is the word that best describes his attitude in the cabinet.

One has only to think how much mischief Mr. Bryan could do if he were only outwardly loyal, or if he were as ambitious as was Blaine in the same position, to realize the contributions Mr. Bryan is making to the success of the administration. There has been no sign whatever of any attempt on his part to build up a political machine or to work for the succession to the presidency. Nor is there the slightest evidence of any selfish desire to make capital for himself or to stay in the limelight. He does not cultivate the newspaper press; indeed he gets on very badly with them. Although there has recently been noted a change for the better in his attitude toward the correspondents and his handling of them, the daily gatherings of the newspaper men in his office have often been rather pitiful spectacles. Mr. Bryan has been hostile and dubious of himself and at times easily baited, and some of the newspaper men of the less respectable press have readily lent themselves, perhaps under instructions from home offices, to the being process.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Bryan's shortcomings are very human and that many of his qualities make a very deep appeal to the great middle classes, particularly in the west, who are the backbone and perhaps even the controlling factors in the republic. However, New York and Boston may sneer at him and assert that his being in the State department is an offense to the nation, here is a powerful and impressive factor in the administration striving to do his best according to his limitations. Frequently a lap behind the rest of the administration, and even of the developments in his own field, often hurt and puzzled by criticism, and unable to understand the public faultfinding directed against him, he is still a good American with a far better appreciation of national and international ideals than vast numbers of his critics. And above all, he is playing a steady and an equally as honest game, pulling as steady an oar as possible, and endeavoring to keep the boat speeding along on a straight and even course, even though all the credit therefor should go to the captain and none to him.



Not the Sheriff—Only a Constable.

OMAHA, May 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: In an excited interview over the phone, yesterday, from the sheriff's office, Mr. Foster demands that I exercise the sheriff as regards the inhuman eviction of the Bradfords, Tuesday, and I hasten to make the amendment honorable. "Neither Sheriff McShane nor this office is responsible for the execution of that writ," declared Mr. Foster, heatedly. "It is obvious that with all the onerous duties devolving upon this office, including our trouble with the criminal classes and the insane, we cannot attend personally to the serving of evictions writs. We leave that to subordinate constables. I shall leave the blame in that little matter on Oak street, where it rightfully belongs—upon the justice who issued the writ and the constable, who served and executed it."

I stand corrected. Sheriff McShane was hunting down criminals and attending to the culinary menage of the Douglas county jail. His responsibilities are heavy in that direction, and I am the last person in Omaha to add a straw's weight to his burden. The trifling matter of intruding upon a dying woman with the merciless hand of the law, and hastening her approach to the other world, because her husband owed their landlord the pitiful sum of \$9 for a month's rent, cannot be laid at the door of any but "subordinates."

Can any unprejudiced reader of The Bee tell the friends and neighbors of the Bradfords, where the responsibility belongs in this case? Does it rest upon the Epnetts, who persecuted their unfortunate tenants in every conceivable way, even to ordering the city water turned off, so that the neighbors had to carry it to the sufferer, from their own homes, and take her food to her as well? Could they have turned out these people without the sanction of the law? Are they alone responsible for the birth of a child to Mrs. Bradford's married daughter before the time, because of the excitement of that heart-rending scene and its almost fatal consequences? Or could "subordinates" have acted upon their own authority in carrying out what they declared were their "orders"? Do mere constables arrive in an automobile, and issue imperative instructions to other "underlings," who obey in order not to lose their own official employment?

If some one will kindly elucidate these puzzling inconsistencies, Mr. Foster tried very hard to make it all clear to me over the phone, but a merely feminine mind cannot seem to grasp the intricacies of the sheriff's departmental duties and obligations. With the other witnesses of the outrage, I can see only a suffering woman, crying out in agony, imploring in vain to be left to die in her own bed, in peace, and seated in his automobile a representative of the law, callously ordering his underlings to "Hurry up with it—we can't fool here all day."

ELSIE ROBERTSON.

That School Flareback at Florence.

FLORENCE, Neb., May 22.—To the Editor of The Bee. On commencement night I made a speech before a Florence audience of several hundred people, in which I accused the school superintendent, Yoder and W. H. Thomas of getting out the vote at our last annual school election to defeat W. B. Parks, one of my friends who had served on the board for twelve years, and to elect Mr. Spencer and Mr. Coe with the understanding that they were to drop me from the schools. There was great secrecy observed and no open issue made, so they elected their men. Three of the gentlemen named were present at the exercises and had ample opportunity to answer me before the people of Florence, as fully twenty minutes intervened between my speech and the class play, which followed. Why did they not answer to the people of Florence?

Was it because they considered the occasion sacred? Not so, for they discussed my speech aloud while it proceeded and W. H. Thomas showed his great fitness for his position by willing shrilly. The reason was that the applause was thunderous. The people know I am right and showed it in no uncertain manner. These gentlemen knew how futile their denial would be here where the facts are known. This was a private washing of dirty linen that was of interest to the people of Florence only, but Spencer rushes into town to defend himself. He says the people of the state, who are not interested either in him or me. His ignorance of our school affairs is shown in several of his statements. He said that I had been superintendent of the schools here for six years. I have been here ten years. He said I had produced discord among my teachers. No man ever had a more loyal teaching force. He cannot name a single error, special or high school teacher who is not the soul of loyalty. He said I did not treat the board with consideration. There has always been the most cordial feeling between myself and the school board, excepting only Mr. W. H. Thomas, who forced me to sit upon him for trying to meddle with my administrative affairs. If he considers Mr. Thomas the board, then I stand guilty as charged. He also said that the board did not consider me the man for the place. In this again he was mistaken, unless he and Mr. Thomas are the whole of a board of six.

I do not desire to enter into a newspaper controversy, and expected to meet these gentlemen openly in their own home and have them there defend themselves. The people of the town are with me and have told me so by scores since the speech. I desired only to expose the cheap politics by which my political enemies hope to remove me from their way. I was truly sorry that I was forced to use such an occasion for that purpose, but the people of Florence enjoyed it, and no one complained of its being a full commencement.

J. F. McLANE.

Out of the Ordinary

When a Siamese girl attains the age of 25 without marrying she is placed in a privileged class under the care of the king, who binds himself to find a husband for a princess. His method is extremely simple. A prisoner in any of the Siamese jails may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the mature maidens. The biggest check on record, made out for the sum of \$40,000,000, was drawn on February 17 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on the National Bank of Commerce, New York, in payment for 4 1/2 per cent bonds recently sold to them by the Pennsylvania railroad. Two Pennsylvania officials went from Philadelphia to New York and immediately deposited the check in the bank on which it was drawn.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Did he investigate the reports of her money before he courted her?" "Well, you don't suppose such a good business man as he would take her at her face value, do you?"—Baltimore American.

"Oh, mother," cried Edith, "I found a little flea on kitty, and I caught it!" "What did you do with it?" asked her mother. "Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. It was her flea."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"Does it require great mental effort to be a photographer?" "Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Snappum. "You have to sit up nights learning funny stories to tell customers in order to make 'em smile and look natural."—Washington Star.

"Did your husband ever try his hand at golf?" "Did he? For at least ten years he has been trying to make me believe he likes my cooking."—New York World.

Mrs. Hiram Daly—Can you get a reference from your last employer? Applicant—Sure I can. I've been working for me for the past six months, and I can recommend myself to you very highly.—Boston Transcript.

"Look out for that girl or she will catch you!" "What makes you think so?" "She has a spring to her step, a catch in her voice, and a general air of snip about her."—Baltimore American.

Six-year-old returned from his first day at Sunday school, very proud that he had learned the song that the children sang as they marched into the assembly room. "What was the song?" asked fond parent of orthodox persuasion. "Onward, Christian Soldier!"—Judge.

A famous base ball player has a younger sister who is very proud of him, although she is not familiar with the

national game. Having spoken of him one day to a visitor, she was asked by the latter what position her brother played. "Why," she stammered, "I'm not sure, but I think he's a batter."—Boston Transcript.

THE TENDERFEET.

Arthur Chapman in Teepee Book. From old New York we journeyed westward. "Twas something like two weeks ago—We both were armed with six-foot tickets. Which read for Sheridan, Wyo. When we arrived we bought sombreros And I donned cowboy boots, well greased."

Yet people say, when'er they meet us: "We see you folks are from the east."

We thought a few more things were needed To make us fit the western scene, So chaps and spurs I quickly purchased— Likewise a shirt of vivid green. My wife is dressed like Annie Oakley— She looks a movie queen at least— Yet people say, when'er they greet us: "We see you're just here from the east."

We've loaded up with deadly weapons, We've raised our boot heels one inch more; We're wearing handbads made of snake-skin, We've read up on wild western lore; We talk of trappers, scouts and cowboys; Each rides a livery stable beast; But still we hear that hated greeting: "We see you're not long from the east."

Tours East

From Omaha--Commencing June 1st

Circuit Tours to New York

ROUND TRIP. ONE-WAY via Chicago, Niagara Falls and Albany; OTHER WAY via rail lines (via Washington), Chicago or St. Louis. \$58.20. ONE-WAY via Chicago, Niagara Falls, Hudson River; OTHER WAY coast steamer to Norfolk, thence home via Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. \$58.20. ONE-WAY, via Chicago, through Canada and Montreal; OTHER WAY steamer to Norfolk, thence via Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. \$64.35. ONE-WAY via Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo to Montreal, rail lines to New York; OTHER WAY via rail lines to Washington, thence via Chicago or St. Louis. \$61.65.

Circuit Tours to Boston

ONE-WAY via Chicago, Niagara Falls; OTHER WAY via New York and rail (via Washington), Chicago or St. Louis. (Sound steamers \$1.25 less) \$65.25. ONE-WAY via Chicago or St. Louis, through the Virginias to Norfolk, steamer to Boston; OTHER WAY via Buffalo and Chicago. \$61.80. ONE-WAY via Chicago, Cincinnati and Washington to Norfolk, steamer to Boston; OTHER WAY via rail to New York, thence rail via Albany, Buffalo and Chicago. \$65.45. ONE-WAY via Chicago or St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington to Norfolk, steamer to New York, rail to Boston; OTHER WAY direct via Buffalo and Chicago. \$65.05. ONE-WAY via Chicago or St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington to Norfolk, steamer to New York, rail to Boston; OTHER WAY rail to Portland, through Canada to Montreal, Detroit and Chicago. \$66.55.

All these routes may be reversed. The above are standard lines rates. There are also many circuit tours via differential lines which will save from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per ticket.

Direct Routes

Table with 2 columns: Round Trip and Round Trip. Lists routes to Atlantic City, New York, Asbury Park, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Portland, Me., and other destinations with prices.

Stopovers. Limits 60 days. These tours are examples of many others, including St. Lawrence River trip, Hudson River, Sound steamers, Great Lake boats, etc. Call, write or telephone; let us help you plan the most attractive tour at the least cost.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, Farnam and 16th Sts. Phones: D. 1238, D. 8580.

Advertisement for Standard Oil Company featuring a woman in a kitchen, a gas stove, and text: "GAS STOVE COMFORT WITH 'PERFECTION' OIL. 1/2 AS MUCH TIME. 1/2 AS MUCH FUEL. THE NEW PERFECTION fireless cooking oven does half its cooking with the burners turned out. Give your roast a few minutes of quick heat, then pull a damper and turn out the burners. Dinner cooks itself, without watching. NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES are now serving 2,000,000 homes. Sold in 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes at hardware, furniture, and general stores everywhere. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEBRASKA) OMAHA