

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, per month, per year. Daily without Sunday, \$5.00. Daily with Sunday, \$6.00. Evening and Sunday, \$6.00. Sunday only, \$2.00. Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE. 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, 14 North Main street. Lincoln—2 Little Building, Chicago—20 Henry Building, New York—Room 110, 28 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—20 New Bank Bldg., Washington—74 Fourteenth St., N. W.

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

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.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 15th day of March, 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 Tom-S. Kelly. When you awaken in the morning and hear the faint twittering of birds and see the flash of dawn in the east, rejoice that this day shall stand out from all other days; that today you will speak nothing but kindness, love and truth; that every word shall be an unselfish one and every thought a pure one. — Virginia L. C. Harrison.

What's the postoffice score? Hitchcock 13, Bryan, 5. Bases full of holdovers.

The protest department of the Wilson administration is certainly earning its salary.

Italy's demand measures 20,000 square miles, which affords ample space for a compromise cut.

Magnate James J. Hill and James Hamilton Lewis should pool their fears and start a co-operative gloom factory.

The prospect of a cut in Ottomans is alluring, but there is no chance of the cut reaching American bargain counters.

It is worth while emphasizing that the city does not stop long enough to ask consumers of bread what they thought of it.

Another Auditorium purchase proposition will be submitted to the voters. Is this notice for the Water board addressograph to get busy again?

With the assurance that the country is safe so long as it clings to canned goods, the sweetly joyful note thus sounded forbids the thought of canning the oratory.

The political machinists of Indiana produced results on voting machines all right, but their device lacked the simplified efficiency of Omaha's rubber band invention.

Night riding outlaws are Mexicanising isolated sections of Kentucky and Arkansas without being honored with a note of protest from the government. Isn't home industry entitled to recognition?

Pleading for increased passenger rates, "Jim" Hill says the railroads are "in the last ditch." Mr. Hill ought to go over to the war arena and take lessons in ditch digging. There is no "last ditch" over there.

In a pinch, perhaps, more room might be made available in nearly every school building in the city by reclaiming for regular instruction purposes the space that has been given over to some of the side shows and fads.

It is a mere coincidence, probably, that schools for deep breathing should be advocated at this time by conservators of health. The great value of systematic lung exercise, as demonstrated in various state legislatures, seconds the efforts of the conservators to extend the beneficent ozone to all persons, regardless of age or sex.

John L. Webster's hour was the scene of a very pleasant supper, the main party last night. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Carrier, Burns, Coutant, C. E. Squire, R. E. Gaylord, Connell, Hitchcock, W. R. Jarvis, Mrs. J. J. Dickey, John Wilbur, Mrs. E. S. Dundy and the Misses May and Lona Dundy, Dora Lehmer, Grace and Lillie Wilbur, Margaret Wilson and Messrs. Joe Lehmer, Weloct, Frank Irvine and Will Wilbur. The first prize of a hand-painted motor pad was awarded to Mr. Squire among the gentlemen, and a honey slither Miss Lona Dundy among the women.

Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Colonel Taylor, and family left for Washington, where they will take up their residence.

A woman weighing thirty-five pounds and measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wings was shot the other day on the Platte by Frank Moore, a Union Pacific conductor, and by him presented to Chris Hansen, who has placed it on exhibition in the window of his sixteenth street store.

A party of Nebraskans just returned from New Orleans tell The Bee man that at the St. Charles hotel board is in a bag.

Evans & Hony with Jennie Teasdale as their leading lady are putting on "A Parlor Match" at Boyd's.

H. C. Dever of Valentine, remembered as having formerly been connected with Stephens & Wilcox of Omaha, is visiting his old Omaha friends.

Greater Omaha

Assuming that the consolidation bill will be signed by the governor and eventually become a law substantially as passed by the house, Greater Omaha seems to be practically assured, although several steps are yet to be taken before that consummation can be reached.

The house amendment accepts the view that the inhabitants of the area to be included constitute only a single community, but to make sure that popular sentiment may prevail, requires an expression of sentiment of a majority of all the people affected to make the act operative on them.

It is possible the opposition may be content with their measure of success in postponing the time of completing the merger. It would seem that at the earliest the consolidation vote could not be had sooner than our impending city election, and possibly may go over till later. It is also possible, of course, that antagonistic interests may interpose legal obstacles to secure still further postponement.

While the first skirmish line has been carried, the champions of Greater Omaha must not disband their forces nor relax their efforts before the finish.

Down Brakes on the Jitneys.

While we are bound to have auto mishaps from time to time, the succession of jitney accidents in Omaha, the last one a fatality, makes it imperative that some immediate attention be given in this direction. The use of our streets by jitneys will have to be subjected to regulation in the interest of safety to both passengers and pedestrians. All the service the jitneys may render in relieving traffic congestion is not worth the life of even one innocent school boy helpless to save himself.

If reckless and irresponsible auto driving is a necessary part of the jitney business, we had better find it out right away. If the jitneys cannot be made reasonably safe we can afford far better to do without them. Under the circumstances the jitney people ought to welcome, and themselves urge, the adoption of some rational system of regulation which will apply to all alike and with which all of them will be made to conform before more accidents stimulate an uprising against them altogether.

Vicious.

The proposal to change the constitution of our Nebraska supreme court so as to make the judges elective by districts corresponding to the congressional districts is a vicious scheme. If there is any logical reason prompting it, no one has advanced it nor have we even seen a pretense that to have them so chosen would tend to improve the character of the judges or facilitate their work.

While district representation is right and proper in legislative bodies to insure a proportionate voice in law-making to all the people, and to hold the law-makers responsible each to his constituency, no such theory of representation will apply to the judiciary, because justice is not and should not be conditioned on locality interests.

Nebraska is only one of forty-eight states in the union, and the present constitution of the Nebraska supreme court corresponds with the generally accepted system that has been tried and proved by experience. Our supreme court was enlarged only a few years ago by the addition of four more judges, but no one at that time thought to project this new-fangled scheme, which would surely have jeopardized the entire amendment.

If the legislature performs its duty instead of trying to pull some one's legal chestnuts out of the fire, it will save the voters the necessity of rejecting this proposal.

The Canner and the Commissariat.

The unique position of the United States as regards foodstuffs has just been emphasized at a canners' convention in Chicago. Famine is impossible in this country, and more than that, at no season of the year are its inhabitants cut off from all the good things nature provides for man's sustenance. A wonderful range of climate makes it possible to have the year around green vegetables and fruits grown in the open, and at prices in reach of the humblest pocket-book. This is supplemented by the art of the canner, who successfully preserves the summer's surplus bounty against the cold, gray days of winter and robs that season of any terror it might ever have held, so far as food is concerned.

It is not alone famine that is avoided, but certain diseases once prevalent, due to malnutrition incident to a lack of proper food, have vanished from the United States. In this way the processes of preserving foods have also been useful in the matter of preservation of health.

Most important of all, and chief element in our greatness, the dinner table of the American workman is daily furnished forth with such fare as makes him the envy of the world outside. Even Lucullus did not have the gastronomical advantages that are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States and by them taken as a matter of course. This is surely a wonderful country.

Deserves Decoration at Least.

Peace has its heroes as well as its victories. "No less renowned than those of war," and one of these has just modestly acclaimed himself at Terre Haute. He testified in federal court there that he had worn blisters on his hands pulling the democratic lever on a voting machine; his devotion to the cause was such that this disability did not cause him to desist, but, armed with a stick, he persisted in his purpose of registering democratic votes until the close of a day that is marked with a red stone in the annals of the cohorts who follow the Hoosier Toms in the wake of the Peerless Leader.

Even an ungrateful republic cannot allow such devotion as this to go unrewarded. While we have no crosses—unless it be the double cross, which appears frequently enough in politics—this man is entitled to something. He at least ought to have a special design of garment in stripes, with a distinctive number, that he may not be humiliated by being confounded with the lesser members of that patriotic band who so literally carried out the orders given them by a democratic boss.

Looks as if a respite on consolidation were worth a lot of money to somebody having special interests in the annexation territory.

Great Guns

By Prof. Lincoln De Groot Moss

Field Pieces. A Lilliputian use rifles of about three-inch caliber, of the same caliber and weight which proved so successful in our civil war, in which the three-inch bronze, smooth-bored Napoleon entered largely. The modern steel three-inch rifle can be fired twenty times per minute, ten times as fast as the Napoleon gun, with a range of 5,000 yards, against 2,000 yards for the Napoleon. The field gun has a very flat trajectory with the highest possible velocity, usually above 2,000 feet per second. Shrapnel is used almost exclusively. Mortars are used at angles between 45 degrees and 70 degrees for plunging fire. Howitzers are used at angles between 30 degrees and 50 degrees. Field rifles are rarely elevated beyond 15 degrees. The muzzle velocities of mortars and howitzers are between 500 and 1,100 feet per second. The danger distance is greatest with the lowest angles. The steeper the angle, the greater the difficulty of accurate shooting.

Admiral Porter used thirteen-inch mortars mounted on reinforced schooners at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. They fired from behind high points and islands, out of reach of gun fire. Twenty-inch rifled mortars constitute our main coast defense. They are mounted in deep pits, and can throw 800-pound shells about six miles.

The civil war Napoleon gun leaped backward about six feet at each discharge. It was necessary to advance it by hand and re-establish the range at each shot. It was spended after each shot, to extinguish sparks. A thumb post was pressed lightly on the vent when loading, to prevent the admission of oxygen, which otherwise, in a hot piece, would cause premature explosion.

Rifling was very difficult; as an iron or steel shell could not take the groove. Rifling not only increases accuracy by gyroscopic action, but increases the range also. A smooth-bore gun can discharge spherical shells only, because an elongated projectile thrown from a smooth-bore will "tumble" end over end, entering badly through the air when advancing sideways, and landing indifferently on its base, side or point. No adequate gas check can be used behind a spherical shell and much gas is lost past the projectile. With a rifle the caliber can be very much reduced, by elongating the projectile. Thus a twenty-inch Rodman spherical shell weighed 1,000 pounds, while a modern sixteen-inch rifle shell weighs 2,400 pounds.

Bolt-Up Steel Type. The evolution of the one-piece gun to the built-up steel type took place during the civil war. Captain Rodman, U. S. A., succeeded in making cast-iron guns in one piece, twenty-inch bore, weighing 117,000 pounds. They threw shells weighing 1,000 pounds, 5,000 yards. He accomplished this by cooling the interior of the gun with water circulation before it had cooled. This initial tension was produced on the interior parts.

The classic researches of Poisson, Barlow and Lane on the behavior of the small particles of metal within thick cylinders showed that the stress was maximum at the least radius, and that, passing a certain point, additional metal accomplished nothing. The famous Parrott rifle (see Point Foundry) recognized this truth by shrinking a wrought-iron band upon the cast iron breech of the gun, which was also cooled on Rodman's principle. Captain Brooke, U. S. A., followed the same practice. Whitworth, Armstrong and Krupp followed with built-up guns. Krupp breech-loaders were opposed to the bronze Napoleon guns, muzzle loading, in 1870, always outranging and overpowering guns which five years before were the best in the world.

The Missile.

Shrapnel replaced grape-shot, which was effective at 300 yards or less, being ineffective at longer ranges for the same reason that shot from a shotgun will not carry. United States officers at Fort Scott in 1863 discovered how to throw a shell to a long distance and then burst it in the air at a desired point, raining down many missiles.

Modern shrapnel has a forged steel cast, finished all over, which acts as an auxiliary gun, with a choke-bore, discharging a cone of missiles, 250 from a three-inch shell. In the base is a charge of powder covered by a steel piston. Above the piston, the projectiles, usually hexagonal for compactness, are placed and held together by wax. In the head a rotating time-ring, containing a groove charged with fuses powder, passes under an ignition point, fired, and connects downward to a flash tube. If the time-ring is placed so that the spark must travel the full length of the groove in the time-ring, the final explosion is of extreme range. By turning the time-ring, the fuse path is shortened for near range, to say one-tenth of a second, to burst the shell about 200 feet from the gun. The fuse is ignited in the flash tube, copper transmit the spark to the base charge. The spark is started automatically by the inertia of a striker falling upon fulminate. If the shell falls to burst in the air, it will burst as it strikes, for this liberates a reserve striker, which acts by inertia and causes a direct flash to the base charge.

The Best Gun.

The most highly perfected field piece is the French Deport, now the field gun of the United States army. It has a divided trail which in action is opened like an inverted Y. This permits the breech to be depressed to any angle, even for firing at aircraft. It also permits the gun to be swung right or left, 45 degrees each way, without shifting the carriage, a very marked advantage. German, British and other guns have wide trails with certain, which permit high-angle fire, but the guns cannot be swung right or left without shifting the carriage. Lacking the wide-spread base of the Y-trail, they would upset.

The largest gun ever built was made by our Arvan relatives in India, about 1860. Its bore is about thirty-six inches, diameter about six feet, twenty-five feet long. It required a crew of 500 men, and was used against the British in the mutiny. A similar but shorter gun stands beside the great bell in Moscow.

Indirect firing was introduced in French army maneuvers in 1897 and employed by the Japanese in their war with Russia. No more heroic posting of batteries on ridges against the sky-line. That was the sharpshooter's delight. The guns are now concealed and controlled by field telephone by officers concealed at a distance.

The Forty-Two-Centimeter Gun.

The forty-two-centimeter German Haubitze (slings) 1435-inch bore, has been so carefully guarded that reliable statistics are not to be had. The gun is probably thirty-six feet long, the shell probably weighs from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, the range, from the battery to High Bridge, or seven miles. Its total weight is probably 100 tons. It may have been built for short life and lightness. That was deliberately done at the siege of Charleston, 1863, when an eight-inch Parrott rifle, the "Swamp Angel," threw shells five miles into the city. The gun threw thirty-six shells, then burst. It was worth it, strategically.

The large German and French howitzers are mounted on ped-rail wheels, not caterpillar wheels, as commonly stated. The ped-rail wheel was first applied to two-wheeled carts by the British in the Crimean war. As improved by De Groot of England, it is widely used for farm tractors. For very soft soils the caterpillar tractor is used, a long flat tread, its revolving endlessly upon two wheels, with intermediate guide wheels. The Austrians employ caterpillar tractors to haul their mortars.

Machine Guns.

Machine guns are operated by hand crank and levers. Automatic guns, once started, automatically feed empty shell, reload and fire as long as they are fed with cartridges and the trigger is held back by the operator.

The machine gun was conceived by Dr. Gatling, surgeon, U. S. A., during the civil war. He noted that three men died of sickness for each one who died of wounds; and argued that, since men would continue to fight with anything until the questions at issue were settled, if they fought with more effective weapons, the end would come sooner with less total loss of life. The introduction of long range breech and repeating rifles noticeably hastened the end of the war.

The automatic guns have but one barrel, which is water cooled as in the Maxim, air-cooled by ribbed radiators as in the Hotchkiss, by large metal mass as in the Colt, or by indirect air current as in Colonel Lewis' gun. They all employ part of the gas of the explosion to operate the withdrawal of empty shell, reload and fire the gun. Loaded web-belts are most commonly employed for feeding.



The Jitney Menace

OMAHA, March 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am of the opinion that the jitney bus business is a menace to our city. The killing of little Edward Barnard at Thirtieth and Farnam streets Thursday noon, and the many other accidents that have occurred since the jitney bus has made its appearance on our streets makes a parent fearful of letting a child of school age attempt to get out alone even to school. It seems that any one, no matter how irresponsible, that knows enough to turn on the gas and start a car is given a license to run a jitney. Since the advent of the jitney on our business streets, and especially Farnam, I have noticed the apparent increase in the number of pedestrians crossing Farnam street. It seems to me that the city council should call a special meeting to devise some remedy for the handling of this haphazard and promiscuous running of jitneys and no one should be allowed to drive a jitney bus without giving a bond of at least \$25,000 and being required to forfeit his license in case he runs down or injures a person. It seems "anything for the money" is the slogan of our city authorities who have the issuing of licenses, as any old rattle-trap that will run is given a license and turned loose in our busy streets to such an extent that Farnam street reminds one of a country fair. I should not be surprised any day, if one should be compelled to walk at Sixteenth and Farnam street until a discarded switch engine and dilapidated "way car" could pass, labeled "jitney" and stamped with the approval of the city.

The freedom and rights of the people to walk the streets are not considered by a large percentage of drivers of cars and motorcycles. There is an ordinance against fast driving on our city streets and if that ordinance was enforced, and the offenders properly punished, it would surely soon be observed and the killing and injuring of people would be reduced to the minimum.

If there are not enough police to properly patrol the city streets let the police department give authority to a few private citizens in each ward to arrest such offenders. I will take "star" on that and serve without pay.

We have "traffic officers" who are looking carefully to the protection of the horse, but no one paying much attention to how children and old people get over our crossings. Put the speed law into the hands of a few fathers and mothers with authority to arrest and I will venture that Omaha will have few killed or injured by being run over; make all offenders pay a liberal fine and put the money into the street cleaning fund, then perhaps we can have some decent looking streets. We are all boasting Omaha, then let us see to it that no one need fear to come here lest he be wiped off the face of the earth by a careless driver. F. H. DRAKE.

Gasoline.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., March 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: The public has been attracted to the matter of the so-called discovery of a process by Walter F. Rittman, by which more gasoline may be obtained from mineral oil. As you are well aware, gasoline and kerosene come from the same tank and the difference is in the process of refining. The ordinary method of refining these oils is the process of boiling the crude oil in a closed tank, or boiler, by which a vapor is made and conveyed to a second tank, where the vapor is distilled. This process is what may be called a "saturated vapor" process. Where this process is used, the kerosene, gasoline and allied products all bear a certain relation. That relation is that the molecules of the oil remain undisturbed by the process of refining. Any person who has a good idea of saturated steam may have a good idea of making white lead, a system of superheating is used by which the molecules are changed.

In making a practical study of the nature of kerosene and gasoline, three years ago, I found that oil companies might increase the amount of volatile oil by a process of superheating the saturated oil vapor by passing the vapor through a superheater and thence to the distilling tank. Many others, too, had been working on the same matter. Others probably run onto the same improved process, but none seem to have made an attempt to get a patent on the process. I think the patent office records will show that no inventor previous to 1914 ever made an application for a patented process by which to superheat oil vapor, thereby increasing the amount of volatile oil. I had apprehended that fact and on August 25, 1914, filed an application in the patent office with full and complete descriptions of the process.

The process converts the oil vapor to a complete gas and the gas is converted back to a liquid in the same process, by pressure. I do not believe that Mr. Rittman has any process for making gasoline that does not include my process of superheating. If the patent office records do not already contain my process I am entitled to the right and it is hardly the business of other people to give away my property to the public. A mixture of oil and grease will not change the process. At the time of making the experiments I made another application for patent right on the same subject, but with respect to burning oil inside a boiler under pressure. The number of the patent is 1,047,947 and the application was made March 19, 1912. There is room for a lawsuit on this subject, but there can be no mistake as to my application. Before the government gets too far it will be a good idea to find if Rittman has a discovery which does not infringe my application. WALTER JOHNSON.

Around the Cities

Cleveland in four years has marked up its downtown property \$60,000,000. During January and February nearly 1,000 professional beggars have been "run in" in New York City.

Rochester, N. Y., tried to force 3-cent fares on the street railway, but the effort failed in the courts.

Philadelphia is to try the experiment of women assistant judges of the juvenile court to take charge of the cases of young girls.

Ogden, Utah, hangs out the sign of plenty of work for idle hands, and the unemployed of Utah are flocking there. Railroad activity is the cause.

The one joy-riding outfit to receive the glad hand in New York is the city day jitney which assures the joyful on its rounds. The city is so big that it is cheaper to send the cash than have hired hands call for it.

Editorial Siftings

New York World: The only man in the line who cannot pass along a freight rate raise, with an added percentage, is the Ultimate Consumer.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Notwithstanding the energy with which the Queen Elizabeth is hurling 15-inch shells at the Dardanelles forts, an eighth of a barrel of flour still makes a dreaded hole in the week's housekeeping allowance.

Chicago Herald: The fact that our three new battleships will be speedy and carry big sixteen-inch guns confirms the suspicion that our naval authorities have been careful readers of the dispatches about the European war.

Baltimore American: Now China is looking to us to settle its troubles. And there is neither salary nor honorarium attached to any of these forced attentions—nothing but toil, trouble and often thanklessness.

Brooklyn Eagle: War statistics are bewildering. The report comes that there are 20,000,000 pigs in Germany and that if each pig in Germany were killed it would keep ten Germans alive until October. That would mean 200,000,000 Germans kept alive until October, and there are only 70,000,000 Germans in the empire. The difference of 130,000,000 may include scattering Russian and French prisoners and belated American tourists.

Chicago Tribune: Flyers seeking reputations and money had to enter the circus business. Lincoln Beachey, who was killed on Sunday in San Francisco, had said that the crowds gathered to see him to enjoy the emotion of horror. He felt that they were like the crowds who turned thumbs down on a gladiator. His willingness and skill in taking chances made him the best known American aviator. Prudence caused him to give up trick flying, but the desire not to be outdone in it by other flyers brought him back into it. Evidently an aviator may reckon his expectations and be assured that if he continues taking chances one chance will take him.

LAUGHING GAS.

Mildred—Don't you think Miss Elderly looks much younger in her new hat? Helen—Indeed I do. Why, Mildred, it makes her look but very little older than she says she is.—Judge.

"Is the man your sister is going to marry rich?" "Adele, every time the marriage is mentioned my sister says, 'Poor man!'"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Farmer—When's the next train north? Station Agent—in an hour. Farmer—When is the next train going south? Station Agent—Fifty minutes. Farmer—All right, Mirandy, we can get away.

"Why don't you organize with us Turks and Bulgarians and Serbs to demand your rights in the United States?" "I haven't any special rights in the United States," responded the other quietly. "I was born here."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TO A ROBIN

Arthur D. Rees. O crimson comrade of the wandering sun, Chanting a herald song of spring begun, At thy melodious art, Excitant impulses that long had fled Lead wild within my heart! Despite these ravaged days, ungarmented, The things thine irradiant soul doth bring.

And unextinguished muse, Resurge resplendent with the flame of spring As joyous as of yore, And over sundering leagues, midst battling gales, Thou circlest northward in thy sunward trail, To sing for us once more.

The cycle of thy song we love to greet, And simple faith that guides thy winged feet, O banner of March airs, Sweetening the raucous winds with thy refrain, Dispenser of all cares, Whose matin chirps are birthed without a pain, Thou art not daunted with the light and shade.

Of this mercurial March! O lyric tourist from the southland glade, It is thy life to be A faithful wanderer in thy circling flight, A follower of loveliness and light, A singer of great glee.

Consider Safety First

When Buying Baking Powder

Consider only quality, only results. For it is results, unflinching results you want, and must have to help keep down living costs in these days of exorbitant food prices. You simply can't afford to experiment with inferior Baking Powders that invite bake day failures—bake day wash. And there is no reason why you should. For

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

gives every user, every bake day perfect protection against uncertainty. It is a safe baking. A sure Baking Powder. And a pure Baking Powder.

Safe To USE

For you know positively every baking will come from the oven light, fluffy and temptingly good. And you know this before they go into the oven. For Calumet is composed only of the purest and highest grade materials—combined to preserve as well as produce a Baking Powder of unrivaled excellence. It always possesses the maximum of leavening power—always uniform—always safe to the last spoonful. And because it is safe, it is the most economical.

Safe To BUY

For Calumet is sold under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Order a can. Try it. Put it to a severe test. Use it in bakings that cause the most trouble. Judge its worth, its efficiency by actual bake day results, right in your own kitchen. Then if you are not pleased just say so and your dealer will gladly return full purchase price.

The reasonable price you pay will save a substantial sum over the cost of Trust Brands. And the superior quality you receive will render Calumet of far greater value to you than Cheap Big Can Brands. Place an order now for the Baking Powder that has proved its superiority over all other powders. Received highest awards World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Paris, France, March, 1913—Calumet. Look for the name on the label. Be certain you get Calumet.

Don't Guess at Bake Day Results When You Can Be Sure of Them

WORLD MOTOR BIKE FREE

A picture of the bicycle will be in The Bee every day. 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, Saturday, April 10.

The bicycle will be given free to the boy or girl that sends us the most pictures before 4 p. m., Saturday, April 10.

Subscribers can help the children in the contest by asking for picture certificates when they pay their subscription. We give a certificate good for 100 pictures for every dollar paid.

