

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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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 July, 1912, was 51,109.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31 day of August, 1912.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Robert Marion La Follette is also a stubborn little cuss.

So, we are not to have an extra session of the legislature to revise the election laws. Oh, very well.

Fa Rourke's boys are reaching out for that pennant in good earnest, and all Omaha is backing them up in the endeavor.

Henry George's followers are to meet at a dollar banquet. Here will be a rare flow of soul, not to speak of a feast of reason.

Archbold might have anticipated being put up at the Ananias club, but his resentment at the distinction is none the less natural.

The bull moosers are finding out what a lot of folks already knew—it's mighty easy to start something, but not so easy to finish.

Prices on "killers" at South Omaha broke 75 cents to \$1 per hundred last week. This ought to get around in time to the retail meat trade.

The bankers have a better idea of Omaha by this time, but they do not know it all yet. The longer they stay here the better they'll like it.

Why should anyone want to kill a congressman whose term will soon be over? This is one question the gentleman from Kentucky has left open.

Prof. Willis Moore says hall guns will not break up hall storms, and that a cool wave is coming this week. Hope he's right on the second proposition.

A reduction of 9 mills in the tax levy will be gratefully accepted by the citizens. The Water board and the school board alone will have no claim to credit for it.

T. R. will have to wait till next month before he can face the investigating committee, but the delay will give him time to coin some new phrases for the occasion.

Worse and more of it. A German savant has announced that the modern styles of dress are developing X-legs among the women. "X-legs" done into plain English, means knock-knees.

The heads of the penitentiary and the asylum are arguing as to which shall have the charge of fainting Bertha. The public will not be disappointed, so long as either keeps her securely locked up.

President Taft is also some signer, when the bills come to him in proper form, as he proved when he promptly gave his executive approval to several of the biggest bills sent through by congress at its long session.

Congressmen are on the way home to tell their little tales to their constituents. Our own Charles Otto ought to have a really thrilling one; he has so far escaped doing anything that would entitle him to fame or ignominy.

Maybe Johnny Maguire can by this time explain to the voters of the First Nebraska why he sat silent in the house during the exorcision of the Peerbles by Oscar Underwood last winter. It can not have been so long that Mr. Bryan's friends have forgotten the episode, and Johnny will need their votes.

Getting settlers on Nebraska lands ought not to be such a hard task, with the present crop prospects as an advertisement. But the discovery of large areas of unoccupied territory are not especially creditable to somebody. That so much good land should remain unclaimed during the wild search for homes of the last few years almost suggests that some one has been careless.

Not So Urgent.

A letter in the Century magazine insists that the place where we need a governmental reform more than in limiting the presidency to a single six-year term or changing the inauguration to get out of the bad weather, is in moving up the meeting of congress so that newly elected members do not have to wait thirteen months before they begin to serve. Such a reform, we are told, would bring congress closer on the heels of the popular will, and make it more responsive to public needs.

To keep our lawmakers so long on the waiting list may be a hardship, yet if so, it is a hardship with some compensating features, and the remedy is easily within reach. The date of convening congress in regular session is fixed by the constitution as the first Monday in December, subject to the action of congress fixing a different date, and, irrespective of that, the president has authority to call each new congress together in extra session at once if there is any business to do that warrants the expense.

The general feeling throughout the country, however, if we mistake not, is not for congress to meet earlier and oftener, but to delay as long as possible and cut off at the earliest moment.

Forestry for Nebraska.

Restoring a part of the North Platte forest reserve in Nebraska to the public domain open for settlement will revive interest in a project that was mooted several years ago, but apparently abandoned. This is the forestation of the sand hills by the state. It has been amply proven that the jack pine will grow on the Nebraska sand hills, thrifty and prolific, and that it has a commercial value beyond that of any other crop that is likely to thrive there.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that the great area that is now generally condemned under the name of "sand hills" may be made of much value to the state, if a little attention is given to it. The early settlers found both pine and cedar growing on the ridges north of the Platte in the western part of Nebraska. The federal government has shown that these ridges can be reforested. The state should take the necessary steps to acquire the land from the United States, and then by proper planting bring these bare spots back to usefulness. This will not interfere with agriculture, will actually help grazing, for the grass will grow better under the trees than on the open sand, and will in time turn a large profit back to the state. The course is feasible, and means practical conservation.

An Entirely Proper Procedure.

Secretary of State Wait has received official notice of the nomination of W. H. Taft and J. S. Sherman. The notification came from Ellhu Root, permanent chairman of the republican national convention, and Lafayette B. Gleason of Delhi, N. Y., secretary of the convention. It is supposed that the notice was sent to the secretary of state for his information in making up the form of the official ballot in Nebraska this fall, but as the names of candidates for president are not permitted on the ballot, the notice will not be of any use to Secretary Wait—Lincoln Journal.

If our secretary of state will read the election laws closely he will find that the filing of notice of nomination of presidential candidates is an entirely proper procedure conveying information for which he will have real use.

It is true that the names of candidates are not permitted on the ballot in Nebraska, but we have a voting machine law in Nebraska by which a mechanical device may be substituted for the paper ballot. This law provides for putting the names of candidates for president and vice president on the ballot label of the respective party levers for presidential electors without carrying the names of the individual candidates for electors, so that every vote registered for Taft and Sherman or for Wilson and Marshall, for example, "shall operate as a vote for all candidates of such party for presidential electors and be counted as such."

Under this law voting machines have been used in Douglas county, and were used in the presidential election four years ago when the names of Taft and Sherman and of Bryan and Kern and of the other presidential runners appeared on the ballot label. In 1908 the votes were registered in this way for the respective presidential electors. So far as we know there is nothing to stop the use of voting machines again, and official notice of the names of presidential nominees is quite in order for that purpose.

A Chicago judge has won distinction by ruling out a new brand of insanity offered as a defense in a murder case. If this keeps up, the time may come when the courts will deal with murderers as murderers and not as victims of "social injustice."

Washington is being stirred by the report of a congressional committee, charging that the millionaire owners of real estate at the capital are dodging their taxes, as if that practice were peculiar to Washington.

Judging from the yelps rending the atmosphere, The Bee's animadversions to the pitiless persecution of the late Chief of Police Donahue must have hit the mark.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES AUGUST 27.

Thirty Years Ago—An open-air concert by the Fourth infantry band, followed by dress parade, was the Sunday attraction at Fort Omaha.

A serious runaway on Park avenue played havoc with the occupants of a buggy, Ed Lannstein and Miss Hutton, and it is feared the accident may force postponement of their marriage, which was scheduled to occur in a week.

Father English performed a double christening at St. Philomena's, Mr. Patrick Foley presenting his daughter Agnes and Morris Sullivan his son Eugene.

Charles Turner has sent the Board of Public Works a fine sample of granite from Monticello, Wis.

Miss Mary Lake is back from Chicago. Miss Maud Noteware of Cedar Hill, near Fremont, is visiting at Charles W. Hamilton's.

Miss Woodie McCormick is back from Rye Beach and Atlantic City and is sojourning in the Alleghenies.

Jerry Mulvihill has gone to the St. Louis exposition.

Prof. G. F. Sauer, the violinist, has re-proposed his determination to make Omaha his home and has returned to New York.

Dr. Durham and family of Crete are newcomers locating in Omaha.

Twenty Years Ago—

Mrs. F. C. Whitley of Lancaster, O., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles E. Williamson, 740 Howard street.

Mrs. S. Michaels, who had been the guest for the last month of Mrs. A. D. Brandeis, left for her home.

John P. Williams took out a building permit for the erection of a \$5,000 two-story frame dwelling at Thirty-second and Dodge streets. Emma H. Thayer took out a permit to build a three-story brick warehouse at 1316 Jones street.

The Board of Education announced that the new feature of kindergarten work would be added to the public school course at the opening of school in September. It decided to open two kindergartens, one at Kellom and the other at Mason schools. Miss Belle Shields of St. Louis was employed as director for one and Miss Annie B. Smith of Leport, Ind., for the other.

Rev. C. W. Savage, who had decided to give a balloon ascension and exhibit some fireworks as an additional attraction to his camp meeting in Anson's grove, near Springfield, said he had dispensed with these trimmings and would open and conduct his meetings with nothing more lurid than a few graphic portrayals of the place a man would land in if he did not walk the straight path.

Ten Years Ago—

A conference of the various congressional candidates on the republican side was held at the office of W. F. Gurley, one of Dave Mercer's sponsors, to frame up some sort of agreement that would reduce the competition for the nomination, but without result. Those present were E. J. Cornish, John Paul Breen, Nelson C. Pratt, candidates; Tom Backburn, representing Mercer, Gurley and Charles A. Goss, county chairman.

Dr. S. R. Towne left for a trip through New England. He was to meet Mrs. Towne, who has been in Boston since June, in Vermont and after visiting his Alma mater, Dartmouth college, in New Hampshire, Dr. Towne and Mrs. Towne would return by way of Philadelphia and Lansing, Mich.

Omaha shows up second in packing for the week, with 1,000,000 head, as against Kansas City with 800,000 head.

Dr. Kerr, president of Bellevue college, expressed the belief that the street car company would soon extend its Thirteenth street line from South Omaha to Fort Crook, giving the college the benefit of transit into Omaha.

B. J. Jobst got back from Indianapolis, where he had made a visit. He said many people asked him all about Ak-Sar-Ben.

People Talked About

When politicians fall out, the people get some mighty interesting reading.

William Winter, the veteran dramatic critic, is putting the finishing touches on a message of 200,000 to be issued in book form. For president of the United States: William Winter.

Sammy Schepps, paymaster of New York's Gunmen, is about to tell his life story for \$1,000 cash. "Gip the Blood" and "Lefty Louie" are passing up good money by prolonging their vacation.

Police Commissioner Waldo of New York coolly intimates that his job is worth \$2,000 a year instead of \$7,000. Judging from his cool and deft way of dodging newspaper hammers, the exercise is worth the money.

Nathan Franko, leader of a New York orchestra, on a recent trip to Boston was touched for two stinkpots valued at \$1.25, which were found later tucked away in the icebox of the buffet car. The porter of the car was awarded a vacation of eighteen months in the Boston workhouse.

Harry F. Nightingale, son of the first superintendent of the Omaha high school, is the bull moose candidate for the Illinois legislature in the Evanston district of Chicago. Mr. Nightingale, according to political biographers, possesses all the virtues and high ideals a man of 35 can safely carry. But won't he be lonesome in a jackpot assembly?

The famous Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin, has been expelled from the Russian imperial geographical society, of which he was an honorary member, as a punishment for writing a pamphlet, of which a million copies were circulated, warning Sweden and Norway that Russia was planning to seize territory on the Norwegian coast for the sake of an ice-free coast.

Senator Boies Penrose knows Bill Flinn. Also, Bill knows Boies. They have done team work in Pennsylvania, politically and otherwise. What Boies says about Bill, and when Bill says to Boies, "You're another," depend upon it they speak from exact knowledge. Readers know what Boies said about Bill, but Bill's retort was partly smothered by the explosion of larger bombs. It was in reply to the charge that Bill offered \$100,000 for a dead man's shoes. "Any one familiar with the parsonomous reputation of Flinn," says Bill, with fine Hibernian sarcasm, "knows that he wouldn't let a man who made an offer like that get away from him." Bill knows Boies. Boies knows Bill.

THE CIGARMAKERS' UNION

By F. J. Hulett, President of No. 93 of Omaha.

Pioneer and Permanent Unions. The Cigarmakers International union No. 22 of Omaha was organized in the fall of 1881, and received its charter October 2, just one day before the printers received theirs. Of the charter members but three are still in the city, W. F. Schneider, who was our first president, F. A. Koster and A. T. Sigwart, who is now sergeant of police.

Omaha had a cigarmakers' union twice prior to 1881. The first one was organized in 1870, and lived for several years. The second was short lived; it was organized in 1876, and died the same year. The only member of the first union still in the city is Joe Beckman, who operated a small factory and retail store on Farnam street.

Substantial reforms have been achieved by the Cigarmakers International union in the cigar-making industry that the public knows little of. The union has reduced the hours of labor, which used to be from twelve to fourteen hours a day, and also improved factory conditions. Before the advent of the cigarmakers' union, cigar factories were run in dark and unsanitary buildings or rooms, the workman's pay was small, and in many cases he had to take cigars for his wages, which he had to sell to saloonkeepers or grocery stores at a heavy discount, which made his wages still smaller.

These conditions have all been obliterated in union shops. The shops in which union men are now employed are well

lighted, and the cigars made under sanitary working conditions.

Observing Labor Day. Cigarmakers' Union No. 93 of Omaha was the first union to observe Labor Day in Nebraska, which was in 1888. It celebrated the day by playing a game of baseball. The Cigarmakers' International Union was the first trades union to adopt the union label, so as to distinguish its goods from such as were made under poor and unfavorable conditions.

Today the cigarmakers' union spends hundreds of thousands of dollars per year advertising and educating the public to patronize the union label, which is the only safeguard against goods made in sweatshops by child labor, and poor wages and working conditions.

As a beneficial union, the cigarmakers' international is the greatest in America. It has life insurance for its members, which ranges from \$50 to \$500 per member, a weekly sick and non-employment benefit, and also a loan system, which enables members out of employment to borrow money from one city to another while in search of work.

In the future, as in the past, the Cigarmakers' International union will aid in the alert for the moral, material and intellectual welfare of its members, and of the general public, by devoting its energy in combating the sweatshop, the child labor employer, and the unsanitary workshop, and help in the uplifting of the wage-earner in order to bring about the universal brotherhood of man.

AUTOMOBILES AND THE RAILROADS

Western Roads "View With Alarm" Loss in Passenger Traffic.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

At a summer place not long ago one of the older generation was amazed to hear a little girl of 8 years or so confess regretfully that while she had seen railroad trains she had never journeyed in one. Her parents were nervous about germs and distrusted public conveyances. So, while she had traveled more than most young people of her age, it was by motor car. The automobile had been her cradle, from which she had gazed at the passing landscape. Every summer she had journeyed from the city to the shore and back, but by private conveyance. One winter she had been conveyed to the south, but by private yacht. Hotels she knew, but only as private suites. Of the trolley car she was as ignorant as of the railway train, and it happened that she had no experience of horse-drawn vehicles either. Will her children and grandchildren, it may be wondered, give the germs of the common folk a still wider berth by being taken invariably from one sanitary home to another in an aeroplane, through the fields criss-crossed by highways where the humble trolly through germ-laden dust clouds in their automobiles?

Such a case as that of this oversheltered child may be exceptional, yet the number of people who seldom have occasion to journey by rail must be considerable. The western railroads are reporting a serious loss in passenger traffic due to this cause. Not only has local business shrunk, but

the number of tourists who travel by motor car increases, many of them having changed their summer quarters in order to be brought within a reasonable distance. Others stay at home and devote the vacation to short automobile trips. Trains which used to be jammed with stragglers, a pleasant sight to a corporation than to the public, now run half empty, while the parallel country roads look like the way out of New Haven after the boat ball game. It is to be hoped that this account of the woes of the railroads has been exaggerated in its transmission east, for while agricultural prosperity is a great thing for the country, the railroads ought not to be forced into bankruptcy; it may be hoped that what they lose in hauling farmers they may make up in hauling a bumper crop.

The Burlington road has been making a fresh study of the transportation situation as affected by the boom in automobilism, and finds that Nebraska has at least 20,000 cars, or about one to every forty-eight persons, which is said to be a larger ratio than in any other state. The case grows worse rather than better from the railway point of view, for 14,500 of these cars were purchased since January 1, 1911, and the case increases. Lucky Nebraska! Lucky thought, is the railroad that runs through a dense population of poor people who can just squeeze out the price of an occasional railroad ticket. As for the western railroads, if their case is as bad as they would have us believe, what have we left to hope for but a slump?

THEODORE PARKER

By Rev. Thomas E. Gregory.

Theodore Parker, whose memory is still one of the very noblest of our country's assets, was born in Lexington, Mass., 102 years ago, August 23, 1810.

Parker came of splendid stock. His father, John Parker, son of the other John Parker, who fired the first shot at Lexington, was physically, mentally and morally, as sound as "heart of oak," and his mother was a "woman of a thousand"—possessing, along with an unusually powerful intellect, the most perfect womanly purity and gentleness.

From the farm young Theodore, with the moral training that naturally came to him from such parentage, entered Harvard, meeting his expenses by his own earnings.

Taking the divinity course later on, he began, in 1837, his famous career as Unitarian minister, and when in June of that year he preached his first sermon he was probably the best informed man on the American continent.

His knowledge was phenomenal. He knew Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arabic, Coptic, Ethiopic, as well as the classics and the principal modern languages. He knew practically everything and knew it intelligently and well.

From the start men felt that a giant was in their midst, and that they were listening to a man of massive brain power and uncompromising honesty.

In 1841 Parker preached at Boston a sermon on "The Transient and Permanent in Christianity," which made the old sys-

tem of things theological rock as if shaken by an earthquake.

The clergy, without regard to denomination, denounced Parker and declared that he "must be silenced." But it was one thing to denounce him and quite another thing to put him down. When the clergy denounced Parker the laity took him up, and for the remaining fourteen years of his life his pulpit was the center of the largest intellectual and moral influence in America. By his voice, his pen and his utterly frank and fearless action in social and political matters he made himself the greatest power in Boston and the country.

People knew that his sincerity was on a par with his clearness of mental vision, and his pulpit became like the old Athenian Bema when filled by the great Demosthenes.

He revolutionized Unitarianism, turned the whole system of historic theology upside down, made every preacher in New England preach and pray along new lines and for new objects, straightened the weakened knees of the lovers of freedom of every sort, and by his powerful sermons mightily inspired every worker for human progress from Maine to Texas.

Absolutely devoted to what he believed to be the truth, caring all for the cause and nothing for himself, Parker wore himself out at the age of 50, dying in 1869 of sheer exhaustion. But the spirit of his work survived him, and from Lexington and Boston the "lines" of that spirit have "gone out to the ends of the earth."

MISTAKEN IDEA OF CHURCHES Services Not to Be Classed as Social Functions.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Frequently men and women who are new arrivals in a great city complain of the lack of cordiality in the welcome of the churches they attend. Their comings and goings are all but unnoticed. They feel that it makes no difference to anybody but themselves whether they attend or not. The church seems to them a close corporation run for the benefit of the pew-holders. They find the atmosphere chilly, and they have the uncomfortable sense of intruding where they are not wanted, by a social organization that is sufficient unto itself. The exclusive principle of the blue book or the social register seems to be imported into what is supposedly the house of God. In their resentment they mentally register a vow that they will not venture again where their room is evidently preferable to their company.

But is the fault entirely with the minister and the members of the congregation? In any other form of popular assembly it is expected that the members of the audience will instantly fraternize with each other. If such were the universal custom, many unworthy persons would take advantage of the artificial intimacy. It is not expected that a man goes to church primarily for the social advantages accruing and for the purpose of making friends. He goes, presumably, to worship, to take part in exercises of devotion whose purport is to satisfy the hunger of the soul. He does not attend to let it be known that he is a

person of social consequence, that he wears fashionable attire, that he is worthy to fraternize with the "best" people.

Moreover, most churches do make a particular effort to reach and to hold the stranger within the gates, realizing that the handhold means eventually the foothold, and that if they can attract a casual attendant the first time it may lead to a permanent affiliation.

Irritation of Warrior Moose.

Kansas City Journal.

Governor Stubbs is greatly incensed because the republican leaders of Kansas will not submit passively to the theft of the republican electors. The governor was sufficiently peeved already by the popular majority against him for the senate, and now comes this new outrage to annoy him. "Let the people rule" and "thou shalt not steal" are all right when used on the right side, but most exasperating when employed by the opposition. It ought to be stopped.

Another American Invasion.

Philadelphia Record.

American automobiles are selling in England at a rate that is disturbing the equanimity of the British manufacturers. The American manufacturers pay higher wages than the English, and yet they are able to meet British competition in England to such an extent that the Englishmen are beginning to cry for a duty to protect them from American competition. They are resorting to all sorts of explanations of their inability to make machines as cheap as ours; but the fact is not explained away, and it is highly significant.

HOW EDITORS SEE THINGS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A St. Paul church worker says the automobile has done more for sin than any one thing. However, the selfstarters have materially reduced the output of cusswords.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: No matter what may be the outcome of the Archbold-Penrose-Flinn-Roosevelt-\$25,000 controversy, it makes what a newspaper editor of the olden time called "mighty interesting" reading.

Indianapolis News: It hasn't been so very long ago since the cost of the Panama canal was estimated at \$75,000,000. Later the figures were increased to \$400,000,000. Now a dispatch from Washington announces that the cost will be about \$450,000,000, and the end, we may very well fear, is not yet.

New York Sun: The Hon. Angelo George Washington Perkins of Bull-moose will be greatly interested in the conditions of woman labor in the Auburn plant of the Osborn Twine company, a branch of the International Harvester company, whereof the Hon. George Washington Perkins is a director.

Philadelphia Record: Senator Borah, who followed Roosevelt till he went out of the republican party, is not pleased with the project of increasing the presidential term of six years, with no reelection. It is too much for a bad president and not enough for a good one. There is great force in this observation, and as to repeated terms, we do not believe a constitutional amendment is needed to prevent them. After next November a third term will never be heard of.

Springfield Republican: A venerable source of waste has finally been stopped by the agreement of the houses to abolish the eighteen pension agencies in the United States. All pension reformers for years have proved that the disbursement of military pensions could be made directly from Washington with an annual saving of some \$35,000 in the salaries of pension agents and the maintenance of their offices. But the offices have been maintained for the purpose of providing easy berths for veterans possessing political pull. To say that the system has been a form of graft is none too severe.

LATE IN AUGUST

Late in August when the boughs of the apple trees are weighed; When the small boy eats his fill, and his pockets all are freighted; When the fruit comes plunging down, as the breeze the branches toss, Well I know what this portends, 'Tis the time for apple sauce.

Late in August, when the sun on the red slope is resting; Where the dust all sifted; fine tempts the small bare-footed fellow; When the sun shines on the fields with all the power that it can summon, Well I know what this portends, We have some watermelons comin'.

Late in August, when the sun on the garden slope is resting; When the corn gets tassled out, and the blades look interesting; When the bean is bulging in the pod, then guessing is not rash; For well I know what this portends, 'Tis time for succotash.

Late in August, when the grass and weeds are all alive with hoppers; When butterflies make the garden gay, and all the fish we catch are whoopers; When the mercury has climbed to its highest figures— Used to be when I was small, Then the time was ripe for chiggers.

Late in August when the days shorten up and life looks sunny; When among the flowers the bees reap their bumper crop of honey; When the borders of the walks flame with summer phlox and asters; Then I know the time is ripe— 'Tis the season of mud plasters.

Late in August, when the trees reek with fuzzy caterpillars; When the tree toad pipes his lay, and we swat the big moth millers; When the mistletoe katydid argues on in tones contrary— Then we know the time is ripe To buy school shoes for John and Mary. BAYOLL NE TRELE.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Mibbs, it seems, has gone into bankruptcy. What was the trouble?" "Overconfidence. About six months ago he got a new wife, and a new automobile. He could have pulled through



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