

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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JUNE CIRCULATION: 53,646

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 June, 1915, was 53,646.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, 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.

July 12. Thought for the Day Selected by Anna E. Hutchins.

We are not sent into this world to do anything that we cannot put our hearts into. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously, other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily, neither to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.

Advice to auto policemen: Keep your temper, and keep out of trouble.

Looks as if the season for throwing 1916 senatorial hats into the ring were now open.

It is only a minister of foreign affairs who can write a "note" several thousand words long.

It is impossible to determine at long range whether anarchy or hunger is the scissor hold on Mexico.

A sharp shrinkage in internal revenue receipts points ominously at the water wagon as a taxable quantity.

The advantage of having Omaha on the Lincoln Highway, and in having the Lincoln Highway run through Omaha is mutual.

It is to be hoped that Prof. Bruner's election to an honorary post of eminence will not divert his attention from the activities on the banks of Bug river.

American citizenship would attain a fair degree of human perfection if we put into the activities of the year some of the spirit expressed on Independence day.

Minister Sullivan of San Domingo, Mr. Bryan's typical "deserving democrat," has been requested to resign. He is found "temporarily unfit" for the job. This is a polite way of shunning an odious official.

Reports of renewed activity at the Washington pie counter bring cheer to the famishing patriots of Nebraska. Unless an early distribution is had, the Red Cross may be requisitioned to relieve the distress.

After eleven months of fighting the warring armies of Europe have not gotten far enough from first base to score a winning tally. Occupants of the bleachers may safely take a rain check and not miss any early thrills.

A party looking for trouble in a West Virginia town raised a red flag over the Stars and Stripes. Another party similarly disposed hung a green flag out of his window in Jamaica, N. Y. Both were accommodated. The former was chased out of town, the other hailed into court.

Responsibility for enforcing Iowa's anti-polluting law is put up to county officials. This imposes on prosecuting officers the irritating task of penalizing visitors who from force of habit persist in tickling itching palms. In the struggle between duty and profit who wins is anybody's guess.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. Albert Bierstadt, the great landscape and Rocky Mountain scenery painter, passed through Omaha. Mr. Bierstadt is credited with having done more than any one else with bringing to prominence scenes of mountain grandeur and western beauty.

Coroner Drexler's inquest, which was enveloped in sorrow two months ago by the death of his wife, has been again saddened by the loss of his little son Freddie, and he has the sympathy of the entire community.

Courier Charles E. Humphrey, assistant quartermaster here, has been assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Cheyenne.

Mrs. S. H. Cook died suddenly at her residence, 422 North Twenty-second street.

William Preston and family will camp out at Spirit Lake, accompanied by Mrs. Julia Smith, Mr. Clark and others.

Dr. J. D. Reynolds of Oregon, Ia., with his wife and daughter, are the guests of William N. Dwyer.

The Omaha Exposition association is still working on its appeal and hopes to secure "Maxey Cobb" and "Peggy".

The appointment of taxable property in Douglas county shows a total of \$2,280,861, and personal, \$1,748,673, a total of \$4,029,534, or a gain of \$200,254 over last year.

Where Does "Preparedness" End?

An article in the Railway Review discussing "Railway Preparedness for War" goes to show that no program for "preparedness" against an armed conflict can stop within strictly military and naval lines. "In modern warfare," it tells us, "everything depends upon mobilization and this in turn is a question of railway facilities. Distances are especially great in this country, and the time required for massing troops, munitions and supplies at any threatened point of attack may be a deciding factor in the result."

In its opinion, the success of Germany up to the present time is to be ascribed more to the plans and preparation of its railway system than to its big guns or airships. It advocates a survey of our transportation situation to be followed up by government aid to such further construction as will afford every security against invasion.

Let us give the Railway Review credit, however, for seeing that the extension of the "preparedness" program to take in railroads would fall short of the mark, for it observes:

We apprehend that some study of the common roads and waterways would be included in such survey. Transportation over the common roads has assumed immense importance with the development of motor vehicles. The cities of Europe have been denied of motor omnibuses, trucks and automobiles sent for service toward the front of battle. No such utilization of these highways would be possible in our defense against an invasion, because the roads are so inadequately planned and are so crude when not absolutely impassable for such traffic.

What we have quoted is not by way of approval or endorsement, but to open the eyes of the people to the limitless abyss ahead of the "preparedness" propaganda unless held from the start within definite bounds. In continental Europe the railroads and other roads, and the vehicles that traverse them, are all part and parcel of the military machine. In this country our transportation facilities have been developed for the accommodation of trade and traffic and the convenience of social and moral intercourse, and we doubt whether the American people are willing to make military considerations paramount in all the common activities of everyday life.

Here's An Idea from Missouri. An idea emanating from a Missouri man, exploited by Collier's as praiseworthy and practicable, ought to appeal to the serious consideration of our city authorities. What is proposed is a "Domestic Animal Zoo" to take the place of, or supplement, the "Wild Animal Zoo" which it is customary to maintain in our city parks. The explanation and accompanying reasons in good Missouri language is as follows:

Instead of camels and buffalo, let us have a few Holstein, Jersey, and shorthorn cows and calves. Thousands of city people haven't seen a cow for years, and other thousands would not know a Hereford from a Red Poll animal. Let us have some chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese instead of cranes, storks, and pelicans. Let the children learn about Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, Buff Plymouth Rocks. A concrete example of the profit and pleasure of poultry raising would be worth much to any child of the city.

Now, we would not dispense with the buffalo and the deer, nor leave the bear pits tenantless, but we would locate the domestic animal zoo in a different park. There is room to doubt whether the forest creatures and the barnyard animals would mix well, or appreciate too near neighborhood. But that the one could be made as interesting and instructive as the other is hardly open to debate.

Protecting an "Infant Industry." From the time the government of the United States was founded, the democratic party, or those varied and diverse political organizations whose vagarious doctrines the democratic party we know nowadays has fallen heir to as residuary legatees, has opposed the policy of protecting by the imposition of a tariff or otherwise the budding industries of the country. In season and out of season these advocates of free trade have sneered at the "infant industry" and have energetically fomented sectional division on the policy with a persistency that has brought disaster as often as the voters have listened to the plea.

But now a change has come over the spirit of the dream. It is only a few months since the Underwood tariff law, with its tincture of free trade, became effective, and even yet leaders of the party are referring to it as the solution of the vexed tariff question. The war in Europe is blamed for the failure of the tariff law to produce sufficient revenue to meet expenses, and it is now to be made the excuse for the democrats in a departure from their partisan traditions. An infant industry is springing up, the manufacture of dyes from coal tar, and the democrats pledge that under no circumstances will European competitors be allowed to come in and choke this new venture to death by "trade practices forbidden as between American competitors."

This sudden conversion of democrats to the doctrine of protection for home manufactures as against foreign competition is noteworthy, because it is an unmistakable evidence of the correctness of the republican policy. That policy will be restored after 1916, and the manufacturers of the country, irrespective of their line, will again have all the protection needed to prevent foreign competition from driving them out of the business. The policy that built up the United States to a leading place as a manufacturing nation will again prevail with the incoming of another republican administration.

One-Cent Fare—Quit Your Joking. Just as the western railroad limited pulled onto the main line for the two and one-half passenger rate run, President Underwood of the Erie gives the stop signal and folds his associate. In his publicly expressed opinion the railroad route to popularity is a passenger rate of one cent a mile or even less for a large crowd, the loss to be made up by increased freight rates. Mr. Underwood's idea is worth serious consideration. In the halcyon days of the free pass the holder rarely bothered about who paid the freight. One cent a mile might have a like specific effect.

The first year's business of the Panama canal shows a surplus of \$350,000 over expenses, exclusive of capital charge. The latter must be carried by the nation for some years. Meanwhile, cities on both coasts and gulf are directly benefited by water competition in freight rates, not a fraction of which reaches communities between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains.

Kitchener's Gigantic Task

Frederick Palmer in Colliers.

When he took office, Kitchener found that England, by denuding its arsenals at home, could not afford to man the continent to assist France in stalling the onslaught of the German hordes. As for South Africa, there was not a single regular soldier there. The British army was an army for doing the police work of an empire. A French chief of staff once said that it had been demoralized by its successes in little wars. If the regulars were not equal to the task in any little war, then volunteers were called for, as in the case of South Africa. The regular and the volunteer, where Anglo-Baxon systems, in Germany and all classes serve practically every able-bodied man of the nation. In his two and three years, there is plentiful material in the ranks to fill gaps caused by death among officers. But it is difficult to make an officer out of Tommy Atkins, the British regular private. He is a private by training and nature, with occasional exceptions. And all that Kitchener had to start with in making an army of millions was this nucleus, this regular army.

As a soldier, Kitchener believed in conscription. What he would have preferred, in his knowledge of the gravity of the situation, would have been to have every able-bodied man and all the resources of Great Britain placed under his command. But the British public would have shouted down any suggestion of conscription. Just about when the public shibboleth was still "Business as Usual," Mr. Asquith's own followers, liberals and radicals and laborites, would have been loud in the chorus. With volunteers the empire had been won. Therefore this was the right way. An Englishman thought that a man who offered himself to fight would fight better than one who was ordered to fight. That seemed perfectly logical until France and Germany gave to the world their examples of the utter exaltation and unity of courage to be seen where every man has to do his part at the call of his country.

When he knew that he would require 1,000,000, perhaps 1,500,000, Kitchener started in with a call for 100,000. Then he asked for a second 100,000; and as soon as he was able to care for the recruits he set the mark at 1,000,000. Every recruit was a civilian who had to be trained and armed. Artillery, engineers, signal corps—all had to be created out of the raw. Rifle plants must be built, officers and drill masters trained. The South African experience had not cleared away all the cobwebs of red tape in the way of a small regular army which is under sharp civilian control, always asking for audits and explanations. The forms were those for that kind of army. They did not contemplate a force of millions. Kitchener had to be architect of a new house; he had to begin with its foundations, while the house of Germany was a completed edifice.

Meanwhile, Mr. John French did not want to spare any of his good officers to drill the new army. He was the pressing need of the moment. He was hanging on tooth and nail and amazing the Germans with how he did it. His casualties among officers were appalling. New ones must be sent out to fill their places. The gaps in shattered regiments had to be filled with fresh recruits. Before rifles and guns could be furnished to the new army, the army in France must be supplied. The waste in rifles, as in every other, surpassed all calculations. That army in France was a great, mouth every hungry for officers, men, munitions and supplies; which had to be supplied in a small regular army which is under sharp civilian control, always asking for audits and explanations. The forms were those for that kind of army. They did not contemplate a force of millions. Kitchener had to be architect of a new house; he had to begin with its foundations, while the house of Germany was a completed edifice.

There were other calls than from France, calls from all parts of the empire, from India, from Egypt, from South Africa, from British East Africa, and the Persian Gulf expeditions for more men and supplies. None could be answered until Paris, and Calais, were safe. Wherever Kitchener struck, it must be across the water. And one man was responsible for all—a man 65 years of age! Sixty-five, but wherever you went you felt the drive of the energy of a dynamic taskmaster at the top!

It appears that at the rehearsal of a play a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the usual thunder and lightning. The stage carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise which resembled a succession of pistol shots was heard off the wings.

"What on earth are you doing, man?" shouted the manager, rushing behind the scenes. "Do you call that thunder? It's not a bit like it!"

"Awful sorry, sir," responded the carpenter, "but the fact is, sir, I couldn't hear you because of the storm. That was real thunder, sir"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Patriot. Sir Thomas Lipton said at a provisioners' banquet in London: "All the blame for high prices is put on us dealers. You'd think, the way some people talk, that we dealers were as false in our patriotism as the chap who was sending his sugar."

"Only he who is sending his sugar the other day with his errand boy's help."

"The errand boy lifting a scoopful of sand, asked—"

"The usual proportion, sir?"

"No, Joseph, of course, not," the boss replied, sternly. "The usual proportion in days like these? Joseph, Joseph, where's your patriotism?"

"Then he sighed and added: "Only half the usual proportion as long as our gallant troops at the front have such need of sand bags."—London Mail.

Seven Chances. "The good business man turns everything—weather, war, crops—to practical use in his business."

"The speaker was George W. Perkins, the millionaire of New York. He caught himself recasting the popular proverb as follows: "Just as the clever girl turns everything to practical use toward getting settled in life, you know."

"I said the other day to a girl: "Well, have you learned to swim yet this summer?" "Oh, yes," she answered, seven times."—New York Globe.

Twice Told Tales

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People and Events

The chief detective of a New York hotel worked hard and earnestly on a stolen watch "case," and finally recovered the missing article. As a reward the owner of the watch, a woman, named her dog after the nice man.

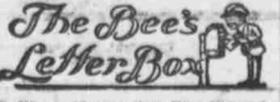
As an appetizer for the celebration of July 4 a banquet was given at Philadelphia on the evening of July 4. No honor of any kind was served at the expense of the state. Individual eye-openers were not lavished, however.

Now and then a patriotic law-enforcer leans to the front and wins a heroic medal. Mayor Williams of Edgewater, Pa., caught himself recasting the popular proverb as follows: "Just as the clever girl turns everything to practical use toward getting settled in life, you know."

John, Mo., is graduating from the litany to the limousine class. Zinc ore is ballooning in price, having reached \$12 a ton, an advance of \$3 in a week, and triple the price of five months ago. Mine owners are wondering what they will do with all the money.

A bill of sale of a girl for \$1, drawn in formal legal terms, was filed in the register's office at New York City last week. By the terms of the paper, sexual claims against his child, Molly, to Morris and Bekey Green. It constitutes a public record of adoption, and is the first of its kind recorded in Manhattan.

The American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York has been turned over in the state as an insolvent concern. The officers explain that "moderate drinkers" unknown to the management, kept into the institution, hit up the mortality table and emptied the cashbox. The language of policyholders left on the cold is not as temperate as their professions.



It Was a Chance that Was Wanted.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: The business men of South Omaha, who worked hard for annexation are much disappointed that all official positions have been given to anti-annexationists on the South Side. The vote of over two to one in favor of annexation was given in order that we might better conditions and get rid of the old political gang down here. Instead the gang and their friends are all retained, year here. At the next election two year hence, the two to one vote will be given against those responsible for these conditions in the South Side. AN OLD RESIDENT.

Blame the Capitalistic System.

OMAHA, July 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: Our friend A. B. Mickle, who penned the lines in the letter box, capped, having not been satisfied, I under date of July 7, has received a very thorough roasting for his views on thrift and I wish to say a few words in his defense.

I am not personally acquainted with this man, but I am acquainted with his kind. He has numbers of his kind to which he can point in self-defense. Two-thirds of our supposedly successful men began their start in life just as our friend Mickle is doing. Read the advertisements of our banks, building and loan associations, realty companies, real estate agents and almost the first thing you read is the advice to be thrifty, and our friend Mickle is carrying out that admonition with a vengeance. Our friend Mickle is the product of the system. Do not condemn his victim in his misdeeds, but condemn the circumstances and conditions making up the damnable system made up of tools, knives, murderers, liars and hypocrites.

I really feel sorry for a human being who stoops so low that he loses his right to be called human when in his mad race for gain he loses all attributes that are necessary to happiness for mankind. The socialist position has been vindicated so often on this question that my offering of one more vindication at the hands of those in high authority on such subjects and who are non-socialists will not hurt us any. I quote your own paper last Sunday, wherein Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, emeritus professor of philosophy, Yale university, explains why wealth can not nor does it ever produce happiness and further that it is an illusion. I recommend this article to our friend Mickle.

JERRY T. BRILLHART, 2816 Farnam.

Keep the Name for Convenience.

OMAHA, July 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: F. A. Agnew asks "Why the necessity of more than one name for one city?" Well, then, I ask why the necessity of more than one name for one state? We designate different parts of the state of Nebraska by means of the names of some ninety counties.

When I suggested not dropping the name South Omaha and Dundee, I meant, of course, to use them merely as "sub-names" as it were, to designate various parts of the bigger city, as we now use counties to designate various parts of the state and as people in all metropolitan cities use names to indicate what part of the city they refer to.

I stand corrected by Mr. Agnew in regard to Jersey City not being a part of Greater New York, but that is immaterial to the argument. The fact remains and he cannot deny it, that residents of New York City still use the names of the original towns and sections in which they lived before the greater city embraced them all, and those designations are the legal ones. It would be absurd, if a New Yorker asked another New Yorker where he lived, for him to reply, "Here in New York." He would say "I live in Washington Heights" or "I live in Brooklyn."

Mr. Agnew doesn't overflow with civic pride for South Omaha. He registered as being from Omaha because of being afraid people would "turn up their noses and say, 'Oh, you are from Hog Town.'" He didn't have the gumption apparently to turn on such maligners and defend his city.

Understand, then, Brother Agnew, that my proposition is not to retain the name South Omaha as a separate city. After the vote of June 1, no one has the power to do that. But as a name to designate a definite section of Greater Omaha it will be useful. Of course, in registering you now need practice no subterfuge. You are a resident of Omaha in reality and you can register as such.

COMMON SENSE.

The Case for the Musicians.

OMAHA, July 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent editorial you saw "The protest by the professional musicians against the postoffice band is the same old story." Similar protests used to be lodged against the military bands stationed at Fort Omaha and Fort Crook. In other words, musicians must not be expected to work together in harmony."

Yes, it is the same old story, both from the professional musicians' and from the press. For more than twenty years, prior to 1905, the professional musician continually protested, not against the enlisted man, but against the system of the government farming out its enlisted men in competition with civilians who paid the taxes that supported their enlisted competitors, and during this same period of twenty or more years the press as a rule, all over the country misrepresented the case, always detrimental to the professional musician, and the authorities adopted the same hide-and-seek policy and evasive answers as is being followed in the present controversy. There were but very few postoffice bands in those days; in fact, they were not necessary, as the military bands stationed at the different forts were sufficient to supply the demand of those desiring music at reduced rates. When music was desired in those days and the professional musician demanded a living wage, he was generally informed, "Unless you accept the wage and conditions we offer the fort band will be called upon to take your place." However, after years of continuous protestations, the American Federation of Musicians succeeded in convincing the proper authorities of the gross injustice to the musician, and in consequence the Sixtieth congress passed a law positively prohibiting enlisted men in the army and navy from taking engagements in competition with civilians, and at the same time raising the pay of the enlisted men 100 per cent. This law went into effect July 1, 1908.

At present the press as a rule, attempts to ridicule the professional musician because he objects to "work together in harmony" with the government postal employe in the same unfair competition. In no other calling is government competition allowed, only the musician is discriminated against. Were the govern-

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Did the social reformer have any idea for improving present conditions?" "Well, he took up a collection."—Judge.

"Do you really think animals can reason?" "If you doubt it go out and start an argument with my bulldog and you'll find that he'll not only get you, but that he can hold his own."—Baltimore American.

Miss Sweetleigh—Me marry you? Why you're old enough to be my father. Mr. Ogdin—Far from it. But I'll admit that you seem young enough to be my daughter.—Chicago News.

Argumentum ad Annihilationem. COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: A. B. Mickle did a good job exposing his stinginess. I wonder how many men in Omaha feed their wives and children on dry bread with cheese for butter, and a dish of oatmeal to wash it down. A few dimes once in a while for the children's pleasure would be horribly wasted. But only 40 cents a year, say, wouldn't those six children have a lovely Christmas with that, and the poor old mother would no doubt enjoy it herself. She could have a mess of meat for once since she was married.

Oh, well! The children and her, no doubt enjoy the old stinking cob pipe every evening and tobacco smoke is so healthful for growing children. It would be quite a bother for her to go downtown and buy a bill of groceries. I don't suppose there is a store in Omaha that would give her money's worth. Of course, he earns the money; his wife doesn't do much; it's only a mere trifle raising six children, washing their few clothes, getting up nights to take care of them. She has to fry a slice of meat every morning for the hubby and measure out their daily allowance of tobacco.

Well, old timer, grab your pen and write again. It's astonishing to know that any one with as little sense as you've got can write. A. R. M.

EDITORIAL SHRAPNEL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: One of these days there is going to be a great battle at Scrippsism, and then half a dozen composers will commit suicide.

Springfield Republican: England is rushing to completion a group of super battle cruisers. They will carry fifteen-inch guns and attain a speed of thirty-two knots. Recent events seem to have justified the type fully.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "Fields from which every stalk of corn has been cut by bullets, villages in which every house every tree has been felled by cannon." A country stripped to its toothless hide by the vampire, War.

Newark News: The took of care he lately wore. Has changed to one of peacefulness. He leaves behind the office door. The daily worry, fret and stress, and up the street to see him swinging. You know his heart is rally singing.

Freed for a while from business woes. His enter strike, with chin held high. Forth from the treadmill thus he goes. A gleam expectant in his eye. By little times the man is humming. You know that gladness waits his coming.

What can it be that draws him? Say. What can it be that works the change. That turns his face from grim to gay. In miracle so swift and strange. He hastens, fleet as any swallow. Unseen by him, suppose we follow.

Cleaning the crowd, his pathway clear. Toward some high neighborhood. And now with happy gaze he spies. A window filled with sporting goods. He enters, a "Well, by all that's odd. He's gone to buy a fishing rod."

Buy materials that last. This is the time when you should make every dollar buy the best possible value in roofing. You get the longest service and a responsible guarantee—both at minimum cost—in buying

Certain-teed Roofing. Its guaranteed in writing 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply, and the responsibility of our big mills stand behind this guarantee. Why send away for an unknown brand of roofing? Buy our roofing from your local dealer.

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At each of our big mills we make the following specialties: Asphalt Roofing (all grades and prices), Slate Roofing, Sheet Metal Roofing, etc.

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The Chicago Great Western, in a constant endeavor to popularize its travel service, has undertaken to act as the Omaha agent of the lines running these cruises. We have diagrams of the boats, can make reservations and minimize the details of a trip. Stop in and let us give you complete details and printed matter on the following trips:

\$60.72—Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Buffalo and return with day for Niagara Falls. Leave Chicago Wednesday, back next Thursday.

\$60.72—Omaha, Chicago, Mackinac Island, the Soo, Pt. William, Duluth, Owen Sound and return. Leave Chicago Saturday, back next Saturday.

\$60.72—Omaha, Chicago, Mackinac Island, De-Defferes and return. Leave Chicago Thursday, back next Thursday.

\$64.72—Omaha, Chicago, Charlevoix, Potoski, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Beaver Bay, and return. Leave Chicago Monday, back next Saturday.

\$40.22—Omaha, Chicago, Green Bay, Beaver Bay, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, and return. Leave Chicago Thursday, back next Thursday.

\$43.72—Omaha, Chicago, Green Bay, Beaver Bay, Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs, and return. Leave Chicago Saturday, back next Wednesday.

*Fares also be taken at Duluth round trip from Omaha.

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(Emphasize the "Great")