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CORRESPONDENCE. dress communications relating to news and edi-rial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department,

MAY CIRCULATION.

57,852 Daily-Sunday 52,748 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The See
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of May, 1916, was
\$7,352 daily and \$2.748 Sunday,
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me
this 3d day of June, 1916.
BORERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Flag day observance blazes a trail for a safe

At this writing the St. Louis signs point to Wilson. That's all.

Evidently not a good year for Nebraska vice presidential aspirants.

"Undiluted Americanism" is Mr. Hughes' brand; its purity guaranteed by the republican All of the marchers should be unanimous

henceforth for road improvement and better street pavements. While the cereal crop prospect is open to im-

provement, the grass crop is a top-notcher, and orms one of the nation's green gold mines. The crowd heading for the republican big

tent promises to test its capacity for indefinite

expansion. No reservations. First come, first For the third time since the war began the town of Szczyky has been captured by fighting

armies without the loss of its artistic lingual Put it down that there will be more politics to the square inch in Indiana from now on until November than in any other spot on the face of

The amazing outflow of pre-convention gas at St. Louis partially offsets the absence of scrappy substance. There isn't a fight or an explosion

Let it be remembered that Nebraska was once called upon to furnish the tail of the populist presidential ticket, and under the circumstances did the best it could.

Unless St. Louis puts out a better brand of weather for politicians than Chicago did, the country must conclude that the weather bureau is hopelessly mugwump.

Mexican newspapers are said to indicate an increased animosity to Americans. But what else should we expect when we do not try either to win Mexican friendship or to enforce American

Omaha's observance of Flag day infused and diffused a heartening spirit. A spectacle so unnmon is all the more inspiring because of its unaffected loyalty to the thing Old Glory stands for.

Let no unfeeling or envious partisan ruffle the harmony of the occasion by springing the Baltimore one-term plank. The administration already has trouble to burn and more coming. In the name of charity, forbear!

Another double drowning in the Missouri river admonishes "safety first" precautions, and there is no compensation for the loss of innocent lives in the magnificent heroism of the 12-year-old boy who met his death trying bravely to save his

An official showing of increased demand and better prices for cotton carries a welcome message of cheer to the cotton belt. If values improve much more Hoke Smith may find the expense too great to buy a bale for chewing ex-

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Mr. John Nordwall, clerk in the freight auditor's department of the Union Pacific, and his wife were agreeably surprised by their many friends on the occasion of Mr. Nordwall's birthday. He was presented with a beautiful merschaum pipe and three fine pictures. Prof. Lundquest sung a solo composed by himself for the

George C. Whitlock, the newly appointed superintendent of buildings, has secured official quarters in the southeast corner of the city hall with the chief engineer, gas and boiler inspectors. The chief engineer of the fire department, Mr. Butler, and City Engineer Rosewater, with Mr. Whitlock, constitute the building board.

Graham, the scenic artist, will give the opera-buse a dozen new scenes during the present

The Union Pacifics will have a match game Athletic park on Sunday with the St. Joe

O. F. Davis and wife have gone cast and will all for Europe within a week. Miss Alida Moore has left for her old home in connecticut for a summer vacation.

Mrs. Joseph Beck has gone east on a short

Pledged to the Budget System.

One plank in the republican platform will draw steadily increasing attention as its importance comes to be better understood. It is the pledge of the party to adopt the budget system for the business administration of the affairs of the country. Aside from the very vital consideration of economy that can be secured only through this means, the budget system has other attractive features which must commend it to all who are familiar with national affairs. Under the present method no continuing program is possible, for the reason that all appropriations must originate in the house of representatives, and no congress can take action binding its successor. This means that great public works of any kind must be wholly provided for by the congress with which they are begun or be subject to possibility of changes by subsequent sessions. That this method leads inevitably to delays, to extravagance and to inefficiency the experience of the government has many times proved.

A budget can be made continuing, and under its operation provision for carrying on definite programs for construction and improvements are possible. Such a system will do away with the perennial farce of the rivers and harbors bill, the public buildings bill, and other measures to which attaches the taint of "pork," and will also permit a definite policy for expenditure in connection with national defense. Administration of the business affairs of government will be given more the aspect of business and less of politics, for the very good reason that politics of the peanut variety will cut less figure in the big appropriation measures.

The plan is not urged as a novelty at this time. It was seriously proposed by the last republican administration, and rejected by the democrats, who controlled the house, as subversive of their constitutional prerogative. But the budget is business and will prevail.

The Battle of the "Bills."

Nebraska's unterrified at St. Louis gave the nation an impressive illustration of the peace and harmony prevailing in democratic councils "Bill" Price and "Bill" Thompson locked horns in a struggle to the death for a place on the platform committee, continuing the row that has been present since first "Bill" Bryan dawned on the sky of Nebraska politics. "Bill' Oldham also figured in the rumpus as an active participant. That it was finally ended by giving the job to Judge Thomas, who didn't get to be district attorney for Nebraska, isn't going to heal the breach. It doesn't matter much, for neither side is willing to give up. Only the lust for office ever brings them together. The split will not be closed this time, for Mr. Bryan will not let it, and the state candidates now look disconsolately to November, when they will reap the harvest that is sown at the Battle of the "Bills."

"Watchful Waiting" Coming to an End. Washington authorities are plainly disturbed over the turn taken in the affairs of Mexico. Carranza has convinced even his great and good friend, Mr. Wilson, of his insincerity and incapacity, and so ends the chapter of "Watchful Waiting" that may properly be captioned "Miserable Meddling." What the next chapter will be can only be surmised, but the situation is one that leaves little room for guess work. The point is near at hand where President Wilson will have to supplement his admonitions with something decidedly more effective than words, no matter how brave they be, or to finally act on the advice he has given his countrymen, and let the Mexicans settle the matter among themselves. This latter course, unfortunately, is fraught with much danger, the Mexicans having little respect for the "fordable river," on this side of which lies much to tempt them into violation of a neutrality that means nothing to them. All of which forces the conclusion that a more dignified and definite attitude must be taken by our government towards Mexico, and very shortly.

Republicans Did Not Forget Veterans.

Democrats, groping around for something in the republican platform to object to, say the republicans have forgotten the veteran soldiers of the country. No man who ever wore the blue or the khaki will believe this. The republicans have ever been the friend of the soldier. His pension comes to him from the government as his due, and under laws enacted by the republicans over democratic objection. It is not required that the republican party specifically declare its intention So far as is recorded, no republican has yet referred to the Grand Army of the Republic as a 'grand army of beggars," or expressed consolation in the thought that soon all the veterans would be dead and the pension roll would disappear. Democrats who are sincerely desirous of their party's success will avoid reference to its

Hope Deferred for Gotham.

It goes without saying that many people hereabouts will be interested in the announcement just made in New York that the "Billy" Sunday campaign, which was scheduled for Gotham for January 1, next, to cover a period of three or four months, is ended insofar as the 1917 campaign is concerned. The explanation is made that nability to acquire a suitable site on which to build a tabernacle is the stumbling block and that, notwithstanding the availability of several large permanent meeting halls there, "Billy's" ultimatum is that he will not come unless a tabernacle of his own design is built for him. That means, of course, that Gotham will be permitted to wallow in its wickedness for at least another year or two, and that sin-seeking inhabitants of places already saved by Sunday may continue to make New York their objective point. All we can say is that we feel mighty sorry for the poor New Yorkers who must curb their eagerness for trail hitting and risk answering the final summons before "Billy" brings them salvation. Incidentally, we feel sorry for the New York newspapers thus wantonly deprived of an unfailing source of stirring news and entertaining features which the "Billy" Sunday engagement would have furnished them for the entire period of the revival.

A woeful lack of unity obtains in the medical profession. One of the few fundamentals which doctors revere is assailed as a back number method of impressing the lay world. It is difficult at this moment to diagnose the nerve of the Illinois medical professor who denounces the use of Latin in writing prescriptions as a humbug. Moreover, the professor charges that Latin name: sell common drugs at fancy prices, which enriches the druggist more than the doctors. If there is no gain why not cut out the Latin and write plain United States? Drug consumers offer no objec-

Meeting With Kitchener

By an American Officer.

THE first week in January, 1906, I joined the entourage of him who was then prince of Wales, now King George V, in Bombay as the traveling correspondent for Collier's Weekly. I had just come, via Borneo, from the Philippines, where I had been for several weeks the guest of General Leonard Wood during his suppression of Dato Ali's Moro uprising in Mindanao. My chief purpose in the trip to India was to have a good talk with Lord Kitchener, then commander-in-chief of the Indian army, I could claim no originality for such a purpose, as a similar one has doubtless animated every war correspondent who has come within reach of him during the last thirty years. And as most of them have failed, my hopes were not particularly high. However, fortune, and the fact that the country was not in a state of war, favored me. vored me.

prince of Wales, and I got my first view of him-at a distance. I stood just outside the marquee under which the prince and princes were re-ceiving. Kitchener stood immediately behind the criving. Ritchener stood immediately behind the prince. I bore in mind all the time what Frederic Villiers had said to me: "Remember when you see him that he is the most British thing that ever lived; more so than the abbey or the tower, or Wellington or Nelson. No other Englishman was ever so universal. And perhaps that is because he is Irish-French. The only word to express him is a German one—unend-lichkeit."

That night I jotted down my first impressions in the following words: "A mighty head surmounts eyes reflecting deep passion. He wears an eight and a half hat. They say he is unemotional, but the face tells a different story; it is flogged with the exorcism of terrific travail. They say he is speechless, but there must be great driving force for such an awful engine; you can look into the power house through his eyes. One is glazed; looks like glass; evidently paralyzed by the Hundub bullet. This gives an paralyzed by the Hundub bullet. This gives an odd effect, as though it were looking through space, with seer-like vision. The other searches everything to the core. These mismatched eyes have a queer effect on everybody; they 'get your goat.' They're like Roosevelt's teeth; the abnormality hypnotizes you; your mental concentration goes for the moment and the owner holds you at a temporary disadvantage. He is a bit paunchy; lower jaw not as firm as I expected. Looks as if India was 'getting' him; he has licked Curzon, but how about the climate? Annoyed at the flub-dub of a reception; stands like a big mastiff in a nursery; afraid to move for fear of smashing the toys. Glad I didn't speak to him today; looked as if he'd like to have ordered someone shot before sunrise."

A week later the prince traveled to Madras.

The day after he left I sent word to the captain in Fort William that I contemplated leaving Calcutta within forty-eight hours, and that afternoon received a return word that if I would call at 9 the following morning Lord Kitchener would see me

Five minutes before the hour I was in the captain's office and precisely at 9 was in the into the apartments of the "British Empire, Exhibit No. 1."

Instead of being repelling or gruff, Kitchener made exactly the opposite impression on me. He seemed like an old shoe—very easy to get along with. My preconceived notions of an inhuman monster, a sort of Gorgon who ate a newspaper man or two every morning before breakfast, rapidly dissipated. He seemed more like a country squire with pipe and slippers, who never knew very well how to talk and was afraid to trust himself to speech, but who was a prince of courtesy, and with all the time in the world at his disposal.

Out of the mass of notes I made that night of all the things Kitchener said, I cull the folowing, as being of pertinent interest, after the lapse of ten years, and now that he is gone

"What will you do," I asked, "now that Roose "What will you do," I asked universal peace?" "What will you do, I asked, now that Koosevelt and the czar have declared universal peace?"
"We will always need and we will always have soldiers," he replied. "They are absolutely essential in the highest civilization. Without the military spirit nations decay. The basis of the military spirit nations decay. The basis of all sound government is the military spirit. As for industrial, commercial, and economic life, I would say that nothing in it can endure without the military spirit.

the military spirit."
"You mean discipline, method, seniority?"
"No. Discipline has just the same relation
to military spirit that the uniform has to a man.
It's a supporter, a set-off; that's all. Perhaps I
should say the fighting spirit is what I mean.
Without the fighting spirit a nation—or a men—
is rot.

"In America you seem to have this fighting "In America you seem to have this fighting spirit without the military. In industry, in commerce, on the football field, is politics—everywhere—you seem to be fighting, fighting, everywhere, all the time, something, everything. And you seem to get along well without the military.

"I presume that this national fighting spirit

"I presume that this national national accounts for the fact that the military doesn't accounts for the fact that the military doesn't account for the fact that the m accounts for the fact that the military doesn't stand as high with you as with us. We need it more. Take a young man in England born to money, and usually his highest ambition is to keep it, have a good time, and preserve his reputation. In America, if a man is born, say, to twelve millions, he'll stake it all on a throw the many to the property of the state of the s to make it nothing or twenty-four millions; not gambling, but in legitimate enterprises, in progress, in fighting—industrially, commercially, He is not content with what his father left him. He wants to do something for himself."

As Kitchener, at that time, had never been America, I asked him how he had managed become so well acquainted with what he liked

to believe were our chief characteristics.
"I've been watching you," said he. "I had Americans in the Soudan. I used to buy locomotives and steel trusses of them-also of Eng lishmen. The English would send out the stuff, "take it or leave it." The Americans would send out theirs with a man or two to put it up. They'd say to me, 'We want you satisfied or we don't your money."
ut," said I, "the English engines would last

twice as long." "Sometimes," replied Kitchener, "though be-fore the Americans' were worn out they would have improved ones twice as good as the Eng-lish." He continued:

"I'd send those chaps out into the desert on a job. Blessed hard jobs they were, too, some-times, and they always went off without a whimper or question. I remember once I was sending a young chap out sending a young chap out, a railway constructor. I think he came from Pittsburgh; a slight, wiry I think he came from Pittsburgh; a slight, wiry youngster, all nerves and sinew, quite different from any of the English chaps. It was about the worst go I'd had up to that time. I remember as he left I said to him to show he was going

the worst go I'd had up to that time. I remember as he left I said to him to show he was going with my sympathy:

"That's a bad billet you've got there!"

"So!' said he, 'but you want it done!"

"I'll do it, then,' said he, and started. I liked the way he spoke, and called after him:

"How are you going to work it off there in the desert without any communication?"

"He hardly stopped, but said, over his shoulder: 'Oh, I guess we'll put the whistle up first and tie the engine to that!"

"I never forgot him. He appealed to me.

"Another thing I remember about those American chaps—I could never get one to stop long enough to decorate him. When that one got through tying his engine to the whistle I sent word I wanted him to come to Cairo, where I could present an order. He sent back word to thank me, but added he was sorry he hadn't time. He was off on a job, in Spain and couldn't wait. I had to send the ribbon after him."

The Bees S

How Loan Companies Edge Up.

Ornaha, June 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Having become imbued with the belief that a law was passed proglibiting a loan company from charging usurious rates of interest, and being in need of \$40. I felt safe in making application for that amount from a local company. Their answers to my questions were evasive and, as I found afterward, were misleading. I understood that I was to be charged \$5.85 for the use of \$40 for six months.

When myself and wife called for the money, a week later, and after filling out a lengthy blank, giving a chattel mortgage on our furniture, these documents were placed safely in the desk and \$89 laid before us, the "shark" spoke as follows:

"I have deducted \$6 cents for notary fee, \$6 cents, for cheeking up your furniture, and here is your \$89. Now you will pay this back \$5 a month plus interest at 10 per cent for five months. The sixth monthy ou will pay this back \$5 a month plus interest at 10 per cent for five months. The sixth monthy ou will pay this pack, you cannot pay all of the last month's payment, you shall only pay \$1.15. and we will consider the \$18 a separate loan which we will charge you \$3 a month for the use of."

Will some lawyer kindly tell if a loan company can tack on a so-called brokerage fee to the last payment to provent the borrower from meeting the obligation so that they can charge \$3 a month to keep the small salaried borrower from ever getting the loan cleared? Is this transaction legal I feel sure that there are many others in Omaha who will join me in thanking The Bee and all others who will give legal advice in regard to the above.

M. W. C. How Loan Companies Edge Up.

Defeat of Suffrage in Iowa.

ments of society by which so woman suffrage.

While Mrs. Crumpacker, who is a woman of very high personal character, was greatly offended at the tone of the letter, she deemed it the part of wisdom not to pay any attention to it.

The atrong workers against suffrage were indicatant over the charge, for it is a

The strong workers against suffrage were very indignant over the charge, for it is a well-known fact that all of the strong workers against suffrage were of an high standing as the suffrage workers. Now, when the great state of lows votes on suffrage it is beaten, with the anti-suffragists only

that it would have been besten by a much stronger majority.

The auffragists certainly cannot claim that the salcon keepers and bums beat suffrage in the prohibition state of lowa.

Thousands of farmers all over the state voted against suffrage because their wives and daughters are opposed to it and because they do not care to mix up in political affairs.

People divide on the suffrage marking the

and daughters are opposed to it and because they do not care to mix up in political affairs.

People divide on the suffrage question the same as on other public questions, and while some tough people may oppose it, it is more than probable that all who favor suffrage are not angels.

The republicans, in their convention at Chicago last week, while adopting a mild form of suffrage plank, were probably largely opposed to the proposition, but the plank was put into the platform as a matter of expediency, and the democrate will probably do the same thing this week by putting a suffrage plank into their platform as a matter of political expediency.

When the large body of women want the right of suffrage, it will be time enough to give it to them.

Those who opposed the proposition in this state in 1914 feel that they have been vindicated from the charges made against them then, by the result in the prohibition state of lows last week.

Suffragists Address Demo. Delegates

Lincoln, Neb., June 13.—To the Editor of The Beer Will you kindly pub-lish the enclosed article and oblige. E. M. BARKLEY, President Nebraska Woman's Suffrage asso-ciation.

cistion.

Josie-in-the-Sandhills, June 13,—To the Nebraska Delegation, Democratic Convention, St. Louis, Gentlemen: As delegates to a national convention about to formulate a party platform, you represent a state which is purely agricultural. Do you realize that women are the very foundation and mainstay of agriculture and therefore the prime supposters of your state?

Nebraska women on farms and rancess named leave their homes to take part in demonstrations, for they are too busy at this season helping in production which eventually makes all the wheels of trade go round; but it is time for them to have a share in government as vell as in industry.

a share in government as vell as in industry.

For farm women of the state, particularly those who live in the remote purts of the sandhills, who can take part in public affairs only by the vote, I ask that the Nebraska delegation do justice to its women and honor to the state by working and voting for a suffrage plank in the national platform.

MINNIE BOYER DAVIS.

People and Events

During the month of May New York's municipal free employment bureau found jobs for 2,373 men and women. The bureau

jobs for 2,373 men and women. The Dureau is making good.

Billy Sunday tells New Yorkers in force-ful words that the tabernacle must be built on his plans or Gotham will not be saved. Several huge auditoriums were offered as substitutes, but were turned down. The hustling committee is still hustling for a tabernacle site, but sites are scarre.

It is one thing to secure judgment, another to collect it. Virginia is pressing West Virginia for its award of \$13,000,000, the latter's share of the Old Dominion's debt at the time of the separation. But West Virginia hesitates and the mother

money.

George C. Richmond, a suspended Philadelphia preacher, has been indicted by the
federal grand jury of that city for attempted
extertion by letter. While occupying a pulput, Richmond threatened to preach a sermon entitled: "A Remarkable Escape, or
How I Won a Place in Depent Society for a
Notorious Criminal."

A movement is on foot to save the few semaining sand dunes at the foot of Lake

Senveningen, is built, overlooking a dreary beach.

An auto speeder on a prairie road near Smith Center, Kam, visioned a turkey dinner ahead and turned on the gas. The gobbler guessed the strategy and made ready. When the car came within striking distance, the gobbler flow to the attack, dashed through the windshield, apurced the driver in the off ear, and shot through the rear curtain without lossing a feather. The autoists deferred the dinner and now give Kansas turkeys the middle of the road.

Domestic ingenuity and science reaches high levels in Indians. The wife of a Hoosier at Alexandria, as a measure of safety first against the perils of sleep waiking, invented a device which she attaches to her husband pajamas. When the spell comes on and she moves from hed the attachment pulls hubby out of his dreams and danger is averted. The inventor offers no objection to the general use of her domestic attachment.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

I hear you've been criticising my speech at the banquet last night. What didn't you like about it?"
"Itse physiognomy."
"Itse physiognomy." What do you mean."
"Its I's were too close together. —Bostor Transcript.

Old Lady—Why do you go around begging instead of working?
Tramp—I'll iell you de truth, mum. begs ter get money for de booze.
O. L.—But why do you drink the stuff.
T.—Ter got up me courage ter go 'roun an' beg, mum.—Bostop Transcript.

"Do you know Flubduh?"
"I know him when he's broke. Flubduh's one of those fellows who runs with one crowd when he's broke and another crowd when he has money to spend."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THEAR MR. KABIBBLE, MY FIANCE'S FATHER LEFT HIM \$100.000. DO YOU THINK HE WILL SPEND IT ON ME?

IT'S HARD TO TELL -HE MAY WANT TO KEEP IT AS AN HEIRLOOM!

Crawford—Do you think they'll ever drive Villa out of the mountains of Mexico? Crabshaw—He seems to be about as safe as if he'd committed a murder in New York and the detectives were after him—Life.

"Pups. I want to marry Jack."
"Well, why doesn't he come to me What's the matter with him, hasn't he any Sense enough, papa, but no dollara."-Beston Transcript.

"You know," said the student sententi-custy, "the Romans had a strong sense of the beautiful."
"Yes," agreed Mr. McGadley, "but then they wasn't very prestical. Them Roman candles is very pretty to look at, but it's ternation hard to read by 'em."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"I don't believe that mercenary girl can imagine anything better than being a rich old man's wife."
"There's one thing she'd like better to

"What's that?"
"His widow."—Baltimore American.

handed me when I asked him for a raise. St. Louis Post-Ditsputch.

"And have you a speaking part?"
Well, no, but it's the next thing to it.
In the first act I raise my eyebrowa, in the
second I shrug my shoulders, and in the
third I curi my lip."—Puck.

"The father of the girl you wanted to marry is a great uplifting force in this community." Great Scott! how many more fellows has he kicked out of the house?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fat One-Talk about extravagance, who

can't keep a cent.

Thin One—How about that \$10 of mineout kept for the last two years?—St. Louis
out-Dispatch.

Jaspart—Many a wise word is spoken in
set.

Jumpuppe—Yes, but they can't com-are with the number of foolish ones that re spoken in carneat—Life.

IMPRISONED.

Boston Transcript.

Beyond these narrow hills, when twilling To shut me in, my dreams go speeding far To where on gleaming streets the traffic

huma,
Where song and music, life and laughter
are. hear like organ tones that massive rise. The deep diapason of city ways; Whose schoes reach the farthest nock of

skies

Beneath whose suns men foil unguerdoned days. Fain would my feet haste on to seek the

goal
Whose light has touched my darkness
with its gleams,
lut, as a cross does press a pinioned soul,
I live my life, my only joy—my dreams:

weet is the ministry of swilight's peace— Here where the city's thunder harshly beats. Where blatant warning, steel and tone release Hoarse tunes, meet for a devil's dance where streets are cold to spring's soft wooing, now and

Then, like low, angelic music, songs Of brooks in meadow far and rocky gien, Where 'mid wild roses group the fairy throngs,

I look beyond the city's sky-thrust heights. That shut me in, and visions I can see Of dawns rose-sweet, bright moons and husbed nights—.
The solaces of my captivity:

621 Residents of Nebraska



TIMES SOUARE

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cream which is generally used for coffee or cereals while the blue milk is used in baking and cooking. And this blue milk han't the proper food value to insure satisfactory and uniform results. With Cottage Milk you can use part of it full strength for cream and dilute the rest for cooking purposes and always have the proper food value.

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how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.