THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Rally around the Red Cross and button up.

"Pitiless publicity" is losing caste as an administration asset.

Mr. McAdoo will miss a good time if he passes by the invitation from Omaha.

Nebraska's muster roll for all branches of war service has passed the 4,000-mark and is still rising.

Preparations for the summer drive of Ak-Sar-Ben foreshadow hot work in the buttermilk trenches.

Omaha is doing its full share of the "melting pot" work these days, and is proud of having the opportunity.

Nicholas Romanoff may be excused if he shatters the silence of retirement by an occasional murmur: "I told you so."

One American yet holds favor in Germany anyway. He is the dentist who looks after the teeth of the imperial court.

Talk now is that the colonel will go, but not as a commander. Still, "wherever McGregor sits, there is the head of the table."

Calls for 600,000,000 bushels of grain from the Allies need frighten no one; that is only about what we furnish them each year.

Lincoln is getting ready for a regular Nebraska blow-out to celebrate its share of the state's silver jubilee anniversary.

Working convicts on farms near the penitentiary might in time help solve the problem of prison labor. It is worth trying.

Bensonites surely cannot object to the horse races out there on account of the crowds assembled. This can be proven by the gatekeeper.

Up to now no one has proposed raising a regiment of red men, but plenty descendants of the original Americans will be found in the new army.

Accepted applications for places at four training camps exceed accommodations nearly two to one. War's trials greet the boys at the threshold.

Scoring a hit with a government balloon as a target is no great test of marksmanship. Still the gunman should be given his choice of shooting at the front or disarmament.

The one plaint that seems common among the grain brokers is that the price of wheat will go lower because of the suspension of speculation. This will be a calamity easily borne by the folks who eat bread.

Senator Gronna "views with alarm" the wheat necessities of the Allies. Evidently he fears the wheat growers of the Dakotas may be put to the expense of providing additional storage facilities for the excess money.

Broadway caterers are finally seeing something ahead, and are not serving lamb, sucking pig, or other immature food. When this movement becomes general, the live stock industry will have a chance to revive.

The proposed reduction of passenger train service throws a smear of gloom on the summer vacation prospect. Reduced service spells economy in the passenger literary bureaus. Absence of the light that leads to sylvan lakes, forest byways, mountain fastnesses and seaside serpents robs vacation of half its joys.

The Sorrows of Father

—Philadelphia Ledger—

When lovely woman can find no other way of stooping to folly she always starts picking flaws in dad. Father has had his own troubles this year, what with the golf links being done over into potato ranches and his base ball games interfered with by continuous bad weather. But a lady orator, apparently unsatisfied with having his vices curtailed, rises up to take a shot at his one pet virtue, generosity to his children. He is blamed for cutting the meat too thick at the family table. The result of his wielding the carving knife with more skill than caution is that uneaten portions remain on the plates and go to fill that overflowing garbage pail with which the United States is reluctantly getting acquainted. As the lady goes further he fares worse. She fears that lad's case is hopeless. "Get him to abdicate the carving knife in your favor," she tells the housewife.

Now it may be true that many families number poor eaters in their ranks, but they usually include one or more children as well. While mother may expostulate, "Not so much for me, dear," there are still Johnnie and Susie to clamor, "More, father, please." And this is the one time aside from Christmas that father can do something tangible for his children. He envies their mother's thousand opportunities for service, so what wonder if he does heap things up a bit when it comes his turn? He derives from the process a genuine joy in giving.

It promises to be but a rare and elusive joy for him this year. With a thinner pocketbook will come scarcer meat in smaller quantities, so that he must serve charily in order to feed all ere knife meets bone. Perhaps for this reason he will curb his tender prodigality and cheat that voracious garbage pail after all. Whatever the solution of the problem, we should dislike to see dad descend from the seat of authority behind the smoking joint. He must never be degraded to the parceling out of beans or spinach, for his fault, if it exists, is but a failing that has "leaned to virtue's side."

What Will the Russians Do?

Apprehension on part of the Allies as to what course Russia will take still is justified, although latest accounts from Petrograd are more encouraging. Activity in military operations scarcely could have been looked for while the provisional government was finding its feet. Disquieting stories of disaffection of the soldiers, of disruption in the ranks, resignation of commanders and other signs of disintegration of the army of the new republic came so fast as to cause much uneasiness among those to whom the steadfastness of Russia means so much. This situation, with the knowledge that radical socialistic agitators, supported from Germany, were actively fomenting a movement for separate peace, has stood as a menace for several weeks. Now from Petrograd comes a circumstantial story of the action taken by the soldiers' and workmen's delegates, which means the socialistic group, in sending an address to the soldiers at the front, warning them against the purpose of the kaiser and urging them to hold firm until a peace that will not only preserve the democracy of Russia, but of the world, may be concluded. If this appeal carries with it weight and conviction the Prussian machine will not be permitted to abandon the eastern front to mass its strength on the west. A blow from Russia just at this juncture would be worth a great deal to the allied cause.

Our First Troops for France.

Gossip from Washington outlines an expeditionary force of the American arms to France to consist of four divisions, made up one-third from the regular army and the rest from the cream of the National Guard. The latter will be chosen from those regiments that proved their fitness at the Texas training camps last summer. This means much for the Nebraska boys, as no organization stood higher in discipline, training and general efficiency than the Nebraska regiments who were at Llano Grande. If merit is to determine the choice, Nebraska soldiers will be among the first to land in France. This will carry on the military traditions of the state, beginning with Shiloh, where the colonel of the First Nebraska won his star, and continuing down to the present day. Our soldiers have been in the forefront always and have an enviable record for gallantry and good conduct.

The leader of this expedition has not been named, but a distinguished soldier, recently of much service to his country, has been summoned to Washington to confer with the president. He is so described as to justify the conclusion that when the news is given out Nebraskans will again have occasion to indulge in expressions of pride because of the quality of the men from this state who are serving with the colors.

A Much Needed Reform in Sight.

The Bee is glad to give space in another column on this page to the letter from Chairman Mayfield of the State Board of Control dealing with the question of responsibility for the keep expenses of insane patients in the state's custody.

For the board the promise is made that the reform called for by The Bee by which this burden will be taken off of the taxpayers, wherever the patient has property of his own or relatives properly chargeable with his maintenance and placed where it belongs, will be effected and assurance is given that a new law just enacted by the recent legislature will make it possible to enforce such a policy.

What is particularly gratifying is the expression of Mr. Mayfield showing that instead of resenting advice from outside, as is so often the case with officialdom, he welcomes helpful suggestions.

"I am not at all displeased," he says, "that The Bee called attention to the matter at issue and hope, as time passes, the board of which I am a member may have the benefit of free discussion by the editors of Nebraska as to how best to proceed in all matters in which the people are interested as citizens and taxpayers."

If we can have more of this spirit of co-operation in the conduct of public affairs, improvement will come much faster. A good start made in this instance by more equitably redistributing the cost of caring for the insane will be taken as earnest of the new policy.

Joseph H. Choate.

Like many other brilliant Americans, Joseph H. Choate is best known to his countrymen through a series of anecdotes illustrative of his keen wit and unctuous humor. If this were not so, he would be fully as famous because of his profound wisdom, his intellectual breadth and his skill in interpretation of the law. He attained eminence as a lawyer without making much noise as a politician. When President McKinley named him to be our ambassador to the court of St. James much comment was made over the selection, because Mr. Choate had not taken any active part in public affairs. It was a time for readjustment of the world relations of the United States, following the Spanish-American war, when the Philippine, Hawaiian and Porto Rican acquisitions had thrust extra continental charges upon us and forced us out of our retirement into the broader political arena. Mr. Choate carried on some delicate negotiations with England, and with John Hay, whom he had succeeded, when the latter became secretary of state, he set American diplomacy on a high plane in the world of statecraft. As counsel for the United States in the Behring sea dispute and in other ways Mr. Choate served his country well. The chapters of American history he helped to write will be of deep interest to students and may always be turned to with pleasure by any, for they are clean and creditable.

Official reports of army recruiting from April 1 to May 10, inclusive, show a total of 1,245 men for Nebraska, ranking eighteenth in the list. Pennsylvania leads with 6,646 men and Illinois second with 6,611. Indiana crowds new York for third place. The significant feature of the list is the backwardness of Atlantic coast states in recruiting returns. With the exception of Pennsylvania, every state from Maine to Florida troop in in the rear of the middle west in practical patriotism.

Congressman Heflin of Alabama fathers a plan for making the submarine a useless implement of war. He would swathe ocean-going ships with bales of cotton, against which the festive torpedo would buck in vain. The plan is admirable in one respect. It shows the Alabama statesman's loyalty to home interests.

The impulsive farmer with the high-power rifle occasionally gives a spice of real life to practice ballooning in Nebraska. Our tillers of the soil should curb their propensity to protect their acres by arms, at least until aerial attacks are more imminent than now is possible.

How to Register for Service

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 13.—The office of the War department which has charge of the registration of men liable for military service is being deluged with letters of inquiry. Most of the inquirers want to know how to go about registering; many of them are women who want exemptions for husbands or sons upon whose support they are dependent; while some persons are afraid that favoritism and unfairness will affect the making of these exemptions. One writer states that he and several other prominent citizens of his community have compiled a list of men who are of no value whatever at home, but might be useful at the front, and he requests that the War department shall conscript these men first.

An important purpose of this registration is to learn what the man-power of the United States is, not only for military service, but for industry. When it has been completed, the government will know not only the proportion of men in the country fit and ready for service, but it will have information as to those who are most valuable for that purpose and those whose services are required at home. The registration will in fact be an accounting of the nation's manhood, and as such it will be of inestimable value for the nation's defense.

For this reason it is the patriotic duty of every state, county and individual to make this accounting as full, accurate and expeditious as possible. Reports of the War department show that in many of the states the patriotic spirit of this great initial step in the service of the country is fully appreciated. In many parts of the country registration day is to be observed as a patriotic fete with barbecues, music and parades.

The duty of the individual of military age is very simple. He merely goes to the usual voting place in the voting precinct which is his permanent home, and answers as directly and simply as possible the questions asked him by the registrar. These cover name, address, age, date of birth (which should be written on a piece of paper ready to hand to the registrar); whether the individual is native; alien or naturalized; place of birth; trade, occupation or office; by whom employed and where; persons wholly dependent upon him for a living, whether married or single; race, and what military service he has had.

One who is absent from his home precinct on registration day should apply to the city or county clerk wherever he is, on the sixth day after the president's proclamation fixing the day for registration. From the clerk he will obtain a registration card, which must be filled out and mailed to the county or city clerk of his home precinct so that it will be there not later than registration day. Persons who are ill or otherwise physically unable to appear for registration will send a competent person to register for them.

The machinery or registration will be composed of state and county officials working in cooperation with the War department. The governor will be the chief of registration in each state. The registration in each county will be in charge of a board composed of the sheriff, the county clerk and the county physcian, unless the governor names a different board. In cities containing a population of more than 30,000, the mayor will have charge of registration, and will appoint a suitable board.

The registrars will be appointed by the boards in the ratio of one for every eighty persons to be registered. This number will be computed from the fact that the men of any given age make up about 1 per cent of the population, so that if all men between 21 and 30 years, inclusive, are to be registered, about 10 per cent of the population will be their number.

The services of competent persons who volunteer to serve as registrars without pay will be accepted. All registrars must be sworn.

This registration will be the first step in selecting men for service. The second will be the drafting by lot of names for the registration lists. The third step will consist in deciding claims for exemption, and the physical fitness of persons selected.

Exemptions will probably be made in each state by local exemption boards with appeals to boards of review, so that decisions made by the local officials may be checked by the higher authority. The board of review will probably be composed of men who are thoroughly acquainted with the industrial needs of the state, and who will insure that business and industry are not crippled. For example, a prominent engineer, the state superintendent of agriculture, or the president of the state agriculture college, and a banker or business man of known standing and integrity may be among the members.

The penalties for failure to register or otherwise attempting to evade service are imprisonment, without any alternative of fine, and these penalties apply to officials who connive at such evasions as well as to the individuals who attempt them. The machinery for insuring a fair selection of the men who are ot serve is therefore adequate and complete.

Tragedy of Foraker's Life

New York Post.

The tragedy of Foraker's career was not its blasting by the publication of the Standard Oil letters, sensational as that episode was. It had its tragic tinge, of course, and not least in the injustice of his falling victim to a course which was commonly followed by lawyer-politicians of note, while many a fellow-senator of less ability escaped merely because of the turn of circumstances. But the real tragedy was not any single event. It lay in what turned out to be a permanent subordination of personal and political abilities and popularity to the fortunes of happier rivals. It was Foraker's lot to see man after man who had come up behind him step into the place which in the natural order of things he might well have thought to claim for himself. McKinley, Hanna, Taft, all were glad to have the orator weave magic spells for them, but, although he was governor of his and their state when they and other men destined for eminence were hardly heard of, they all went beyond him. He was asked to wait first for Sherman, a veteran, and then for McKinley, of his own generation. The latter's assassination rang down the curtain on the stage as it had been. The one opportunity for the presidency which came to him he could not accept. A delegation of Blaine supporters awoke him early one morning during the convention of 1888 with the news that the Blaine leaders had determined to break the deadlock between Sherman and their candidate by throwing their strength to Foraker. But he was bound to Sherman, and the lightning which struck Garfield in a similar situation did not strike him.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Nebraska City Press: Omaha hotels report a falling off at their tables—especially for evening parties. The eradication of booze is making a lot of folks eat at home, where ostentatious display and swilling of liquor doesn't buy anything in the social market.

Tekamah Journal: The law enforcement squad of Omaha is having a pretty lively time chasing down the various places of concealed booze. The way in which they are going after the places that are suspicioned leads one to the conclusion that there is a pretty good bunch of law enforcement officers in Douglas county after all. Let the good work continue. Prohibition will be a success even in Omaha if there is any respectable effort made to enforce the law.

Rushville Recorder: Nebraska takes the lead among the states in mobilizing its resources to win the war. Under the direction of Governor Neville, at the request of The Omaha Bee and E. V. Parrish of the Commercial club, Omaha, a committee composed of experts and heads of Nebraska's most important industries have been called together and organized for concerted action along the lines of efficient production and economic distrubtion. Good!

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

Better do it than wish it done.

One Year Ago in the War.

French and Germans exchanged assaults at Verdun without result.

London reported that British raid on western front had penetrated to second German line.

German ambassador sent to State department at Washington a memorandum warning neutral merchant ships to stop when summoned by German ships of war.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. H. Patrick gave a dinner in honor of General Lew Wallace. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Manderson, General and Mrs. Crook, General and Mrs. Hawkins and Judge and Mrs. Woolworth.

The Hillside church has hung a 700-pound Blymer bell in its tower.

The Tyrolean Arbor Concert company appeared at Metz summer garden, the members playing entirely on wooden instruments and receiving $2,000 for one week's engagement.

Messrs. Penrose, Parmalee and Lane have gone to Norfolk to attend the shoot of the Northwestern Sportsmen's association.

Fred Clarke, one of the heaviest live stock dealers in this part of the country, was greatly surprised upon arising to find that his wearing apparel had disappeared during the night. A little later the people with whom he was staying at 809 Lake found his clothes in an adjoining yard minus his gold watch, three finger rings and $5 in cash.

In accordance with Mayor Broatch's order, all the saloons of the city were closed at midnight.

The United States National bank building, which it was originally intended to build of pressed brick, will be entirely of stone from ground line to roof.

Mr. Dalzell, the ice cream manufacturer, has sold out his interest in the real estate business and will hereafter devote his entire energies to the ice cream business alone. He will be located at 115 North Sixteenth.

This Day in History.

1799—Honore de Balzac, who lived on 40 cents a day in the early years of his literary life, born at Tours, France. Died in Paris, August 18, 1850.

1806—The British ministry declared the whole coast of Europe, from the Elbe to Brest, to be under blockade.

1811—Battle between American frigate President and British sloop-of-war Little Bolt.

1861—General Benjamin F. Butler became the commander of the Department of Eastern Virginia.

1863—Battle at Champion Hills, Miss., between the federals, under General Grant, and the confederates under Pemberton.

1871—Germany ratified the treaty of peace with France.

1897—Rev. Edward P. Allen was consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Mobile.

1900—Boer delegates arrived in New York and subsequently were received unofficially by the president.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles F. Weller has passed the psalmist's allotted span of three-score years and ten, having reached the seventy-third milestone on life's journey. He is president of the Richardson Drug company.

Hugh Murphy, jr., is just 35. He is with the Hugh Murphy Construction company and is a home product, having been born in Omaha.

Dr. Charles F. Crowley, professor of Chemistry in Creighton Medical college, is 48. He was born in Detroit, Mich., and educated at the University of Michigan. Dr. Crowley was professor of chemistry in Detroit college before he came to Omaha in 1904.

John H. Dumont of the firm of Dumont & Co., real estate and insurance, was born in Omaha May 16, 1884. He is a graduate of the Omaha High school and also the University of Nebraska.

D. E. McCulley is just 40 years old today. He is a salesman and is also from Missouri.

Adolph J. Vierling is celebrating his sixty-fifth birthday today. He is vice president and manager of the Paxton & Vierling Iron works.

Levi P. Morton, former vice president of the United States, born at Shoreham, Vt., ninety-three years ago today.

Andrieus A. Jones, United States senator from New Mexico, born in Ohio county, Tennessee, fifty-five years ago today.

Medill McCormick, Chicago newspaper publisher and representative in congress, born in Chicago, forty years ago today.

Lord Sheffield, member of the British privy council and a noted authority on educational matters, born in London, seventy-eight years ago today.

Carleton Hayes, associate professor of history at Columbia university, born at Afton, N. Y., thirty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Our war with Germany is one month old today.

The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church meets today at Philadelphia.

The general synod of the Reformed (German) Church in the United States meets today.

The annual meeting of the American Railway association, which was scheduled for today, has been called off for patriotic reasons.

The Northern Baptist convention meets in annual session today at Cleveland and the Southern Baptist convention meets at the same time in New Orleans.

Simultaneous with the meeting of the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum in Boston today, a hearing is to be held in the federal court in that city in the receivership proceedings instituted against the order.

Storyette of the Day.

Representative Campbell was talking about a political dispute.

"The falseness of your opponents' claims," he said, "was easily brought out—as easily, in fact, as in the case of the orphan.

"'Lady,' whined a husky young beggar, 'can't ye help me to a crust o' bread or sumpn'? I'm a poor orphan.'

"'Where do your father and mother live, my boy?' said the alert lady in kindly tones.

"'Down that there alley, mum,' sniffed the orphan."—Washington Star.

HERE AND THERE.

Seventh Day Adventists have notified the War department that their religion will not permit them to participate in the war between the United States and Germany.

The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, one of the most difficult of pronunciation.

Nearly 50,000 distinctions and decorations have been awarded for service in the British army since the beginning of the war.

The Bee's Letter Box

Pay for the Insane.

Lincoln, May 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to your editorial, "Who Should Pay for the Insane?" in your issue of May 11, permit the explanation that there is now a new law governing the maintenance of the insane patients. This was passed by the recently adjourned legislature.

It is true, as shown by official records, that payment for the keep of patients has not always in the past been quite perfect or satisfactory to the Board of Control, or to the people at large, but with the new law in effect there should be no reason for complaint. The law provides more explicitly than in the past as to who shall pay and who shall not. In the past, no doubt, many people escaped responsibility for maintenance of patients who should have been held responsible, and many were annoyed by requests from the superintendents of the three insane hospitals to pay who could not, or were not responsible for payment.

Governor Neville called my attention to these defects while the new law was pending in the legislature and was assured all possible defects would be remedied as soon as possible—and they will be, permit me to assure you. The board is now working out a plan to bring about a material reform in the payment of keep for insane patients. Those liable will be forced to pay and those not liable or those who cannot pay will not be bothered with requests for pay as soon as our plan is put into effect. A proper affidavit, substantiated by facts obtained by careful investigation, will eliminate annoyance to nonresponsible relatives of patients. But when payment for maintenance should be made the law will be enforced, so far as lies in my power to enforce it, without fear or favor.

You are right when you say personal responsibility should not be saddled on the taxpayers at large. I am not at all displeased that The Bee called attention to the matter at issue and hope, as time passes, the board of which I am a member may have the benefit of free discussion by the editors of Nebraska as how best to proceed in all matters in which the people of Nebraska are interested as citizens and taxpayers.

E. O. MAYFIELD,
Chairman Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Roosevelt at San Juan Hill.

Omaha, May 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: To settle an argument, please tell us in your paper where Theodore Roosevelt was at the battle of San Juan—"at the front" or "at the rear." MRS. C. E. WILKINSON.

Ans.—The regiment of volunteer cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," under command of Colonel Roosevelt, took an honorable and active part in the battle of San Juan hill. The regiment was led by Colonel Roosevelt in the famous charge and lost a number of its men in killed and wounded during the fight.

Dirt From Grading Wagons.

Omaha, May 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wonder how many of the Street Cleaning department have helped to clean house? Would suggest that some of the staff take a stroll one of these fine mornings, by starting at Nineteenth and Douglas streets, and following one of the wagons filled with dirt that is being hauled from that point to Twenty-seventh street and the boulevard at the foot of Cass street, and see what a whirlwind of fine dust people living on the streets over which this hauling is done have to contend with. It seems to me that when a grading concern is given permission to haul dirt in open wagons for weeks in succession that either they or the city should have the streets flushed at least once a week. Porches, walks and yards are simply covered and if the weather were uncomfortably warm, necessitating the opening of windows, the interior of the houses would likewise be covered.

L. M. THOMAS.

Case of the Mail Clerks.

Omaha, May 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your evening paper of today is an article on the railway mail service signed "Dutiful Clerk." The clerks certainly do have a kick coming, for they have been treated in a manner in which few private employers would treat their workers. But the clerks are more interested in letting the public know just how their mail is being delayed and that is what is making the officials hot under the collar. Today I was informed by a clerk that another clerk who had been in the service for twenty-seven years had been reduced from $1,700 per year to $1,200 per year. If this man had been working for the Union Pacific they would now be pensioning him instead of reducing his salary. "Dutiful Clerk" is probably licking his chops in anticipation of getting some higher job in the service from the officials whom he is defending in their methods at the expense of his fellow workers.

A. E. MAY.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

The prodigal son had just sneaked in the back way, between two days.

"Owing to the greediness of the beef trust," explained the old man, "we are entirely out of fatted calf, but here's a can-opener. Get busy."—Indianapolis Star.

Our Perfume Departments

Our stock of perfumes is so comprehensive in variety and price that we may well say that we carry everything, as we carry everything in the perfume line for which there is any considerable demand, and we are always on the alert for new perfumes, and have them as soon as any demand is felt.

SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO.

Five Good Drug Stores.

Everybody's "Swapping"

their small sized Victor Victrolas toward the great big massive styles.

And they are all doing the "swapping" THIS WEEK, because THIS WEEK is

Victrola "Trade" Week

Call and see what we will do in the way of a "trade"—or phone Douglas 1662 for our man. If you live out of town, write us.

Prince Lei Lani, The Hawaiian Tenor, Will Sing

several songs each afternoon this week — Victrola "Trade" Week.

at Mickels Nebraska Cycle Co,

Corner 15th and Harney.

Amazing Power of Bon-Opto To Make Weak Eyes Strong

Doctor Says It Strengthens Eyesight 50 per cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Victims of eye strain and other eye weakness and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes, which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician, to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the Bon-Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or misfit glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto, referred to above, is not a patent medicine or a secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is sold in this city by Sherman & McConnell, C. A. Melcher and others.—Adv.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of the pamphlet, "Preparing Vegetables."

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... State .....