

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Vale the coal dealer! Welcome the ice man!

A little Liberty bond will go well with your Red Cross button and your Y. M. C. A. subscription.

Six bits to a dollar and a half a barrel off flour in three days is a pretty fair concession to public opinion. Keep it going.

Omaha will gladly take care of 21,000 soldiers at its two army posts, and can provide accommodations for more if need be.

The most urgent of new Russia's needs is a practical application of the old populist slogan: "Keep in the middle of the road."

Labor troubles in munition factories, railroads and other industries serve to reveal a few discords in the harmony of war in Great Britain.

Old Glory is floating over the battle line in British waters now. It won't be long till that eagle scream is heard back of the Hindenberg line.

If congress could raise the money as smoothly as it provides for spending billions, much time and valuable print paper could be saved for practical uses.

Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans now in session might save time by amending the constitution so as to admit the "boys of '17," for they are on the way.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has put into practice what he has been preaching, and will hereafter be found fighting in the army he has worked so hard for in congress. He is the first of the body so to act, but surely not the last.

The battling average of ruthlessness shrinks encouragingly with increased vigilance and scouting activity on the seas. The triumph of a pinch hitter visioned at Berlin months ago grows more visionary as Uncle Sambers up to pitch the final innings.

Authorities appear perplexed for a workable definition of "a reasonable amount" of booze lawfully kept in the dry belt. The letter and spirit of the law opens the valves of controversy and promises a run of conversation limited only by the stimulants within reach.

Just how much faith the directors of the Chicago Grain exchange have in the "stabilizing" of prices by speculation is shown by their action in discontinuing all dealings in grain futures. Gambling in food is not going to be popular in the United States for a while.

Joffre, Viviani and others of the French commission carried home with them enough "junk" in the way of mementoes of their trip to almost sink a ship, but the thing they will doubtless prize most is the intangible but nevertheless substantial tribute from the great heart of the American people.

Russian radicals will rejoice at the overthrow of Milukoff, and force the resignation of army officers, and generally raise hob in their unrestricted enthusiasm, and one of these fine days they'll stand still and watch the Romanoff ride down the Nevsky Prospekt under escort of the Hohenzollern, which will be a glorious triumph for liberty!

Russian reports indicate that committees of soldiers and workers censor orders of military chiefs. The system does not measure up to military ethics, but accords with the sentiments of the rank and file the world over. Privates are to be found in every army who disagree with commanders and secretly flout their skill. The Russian case is exceptional only in the privates securing power to vitalize their ideas of military action.

Officeholders Privileged

New York World

Probate Judge Day of Massachusetts resisted the collection of a federal income tax on his salary during the civil war and finally won a decision from the United States supreme court in the well known case of Collector against Day. This decision rested on the ground that as the states could not tax the instrumentalities of the United States government, the latter could not tax the instrumentalities of the state governments.

Justice Bradley alone dissented from this judgment. He agreed that the states had and should have no power to tax the federal government or its agencies, but said that it was a very different thing to hold that a federated government of states and people could not tax its own citizens as salaried agents of a state government. "It will lead to mischievous consequences," he said.

Did he see another time when the nation would be at war and its government in need of calling on the taxable resources of all its citizens? That time is here, and on the strength of that old decision the federal income tax law excepts "the compensation of all officers and employees of a state or any political subdivision thereof."

These employes of states, counties and cities, outside of day laborers, number hundreds of thousands of men. They are citizens of the United States. They are paid official salaries, as in this state, from \$17,500 down. Few of them fail in salary to exceed the exemptions provided in the war income tax bill. Their positions are all very comfortable. They are the favorites of politics.

But in this great time when all other citizens of the United States must sweat to support their government in a world war above the federal taxing power. Was the majority of the supreme court wrong in 1870 or was not Justice Bradley everlastingly right?

Hollweg's Pronouncement.

A most unusual combination of political forces is working in Europe just now to an end that neither professes to desire. That end seems to be the prolongation of the war and will be achieved by the unhappy influence of the junkers in Germany and the socialists in Russia, two elements in purpose as widely apart as the poles of the earth; yet the latter is playing into the hands of the first as effectively as if sworn allies.

The speech of the German chancellor to the Reichstag in answer to interpellations as to the course of the war and possible peace terms gives no indication of thought of yielding on part of the war lords. Von Bethmann-Hollweg declines to state even in general terms the basis for peace, leaving plain the inference that nothing contained in the original program has been abandoned and that the leaders of German arms are determined to pursue the war. This attitude of the chancellor, after consultation at the great army headquarters and in Vienna, throws into high relief the futility of the German socialists. Permission to ask questions, even to indulge in criticism of the government and pessimistic predictions as to the end of the conflict, is proof enough that autocracy does not fear the dreamers, who either have been made harmless or thoroughly "kaiserized."

On the other hand, the chancellor's adroit offer to Russia is well delivered and calculated to increase the disunion that already prevents effective operation by the Russian armies. The greatest possible service Russians could render the Germans now would be to quit fighting. What would happen to Russia later can only be conjectured, but the uttermost stretch of fancy cannot include a free republic for the mujiks if the Prussian militarists come out victorious.

Financing the War.

The editors of the monthly magazine known as "Equity" are taking a referendum ballot on "Methods of Financing the War," to secure the consensus of economists, political scientists and sociologists as represented by the membership of the American Economic association, the American Political Science association and the American Sociological society. As the questions propounded are of vital public interest, they are here given with the vote recorded on each by the editor of The Bee:

1. Shall incomes in excess of necessity for reasonable comfort be conscripted during this war as the chief reliance for meeting the expenses of the war? Answer: Yes.
2. Which of the following amounts should be made the starting point of incomes to be taxed directly for war expenses (allowing additional exemption of \$1,000 for dependent consort and \$300 for each dependent child)? Answer: \$1,500.
3. What should be the lowest percentage rate to be imposed on the minimum taxable income? Indicate opinion on the following scale (ranging from 1 per cent to 10 per cent). Answer: One per cent.
4. What should be the maximum income permitted to an individual after payment of income tax? Indicate opinion on following scale (ranging from \$25,000 to \$200,000). Answer: The individual should have a large enough percentage of income left to him to stimulate continued and unabated wealth production.
5. Shall the conscription of incomes be practically the sole means of obtaining war revenues so that there shall be no need for stamp taxes on railroad tickets, commercial paper, etc., and no increase of excises, duties, postal rates, etc? Answer: Yes.

Milukoff Unseated; What Next?

Russian radicals have again triumphed, this time unseating Foreign Minister Milukoff, the height of whose offense is that he presumed to give a pledge to Russia's allies without securing permission from the extremists. Tragic as this outcome may be from the viewpoint of those cherishing high hopes for the Russian republic, it is not startling, because it was apparent from the first that Milukoff and others with whom he was associated had assumed an herculean task in their effort to provide Russia over night with a free government. Forces were lost which, uncontrolled, must destroy, and it calls for the wisest and most consummate of leadership to check and direct the passions of a multitude so long repressed and so suddenly unbound. Without the presence of war the undertaking was sufficiently serious to engage the best of Russia's liberal leaders; under the circumstances the task of establishing orderly government there is tremendously more difficult. Hope is expressed that the resignation of Milukoff will tend to the solution of the immediate problem, but the increasing power and influence of the radicals will not correspondingly improve the prospect of permanence for the free government. What will happen next in Russia is of immense and vital concern to those nations whose interests are bound up with Russia's.

Our Three Billion Dollar Budget.

The senate has increased the house war appropriation bill by adding half a billion dollars and the total now carried is three and one-third billions, far exceeding any appropriation ever considered. The great bulk of the money is intended to be expended for war purposes and much of it is mere guess work. For example, half a billion dollars is to be applied to the ship-building plan. Every ship yard in the United States is driven to its full capacity and has been for the last two years, and the contracts on hand will keep them busy for the next two years. The senate now proposes to "speed up" these plants by forcing the abandonment of private contracts in favor of government-owned merchant ships. Why should we check private enterprise in favor of a dubious government undertaking when the end is the same? Ship builders can work no faster for the government than for private concerns and commanding the yards will not increase their capacity.

Much of the rest of the measure is in the same category with the shipping plan. Anticipatory appropriations are made with no definite notion of what the actual cost will be. This simply means extravagance, against which the people are so amply warned, and doesn't guarantee service. Congress can make more speed by cooling off a little, for haste always makes waste.

"I will not use fine words about them," says Chancellor Hollweg, referring to U-boat operations. Moderation is becoming. A series of explosive dash words best characterize ruthlessness, but their use might offend the polite ears of Junkerdom.

Turkey manifests uncommon eagerness to make friends with Russia's democracy. The loss of a few feathers is trifling compared with the hope of saving the skin and bones.

College Patriotism

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, May 14.—There are to be few intercollegiate sports this year—few field meets, boat races or tennis tournaments. The colleges are going to war.

Class rooms are rapidly being deserted as thousands of students leave for military duty in one organization or another. A large number have gone to Newport to enter the naval coast defense reserve; others are reporting for duty at the reserve officers' training camps, opened up by the War department on May 14; a few have gone all the way to France as members of the American ambulance corps and hundreds are joining the government's new army for the commissary. Those who remain are drilling on the campus, studying radio and topography and displaying unusual interest in laboratory work. For the government is going to need engineers and chemists as well as soldiers.

Practically all universities are now urging the need of agricultural enlistment. In a talk made to the student body of the University of Pennsylvania not long ago the dean summed up the situation as follows: "We must not make the same mistake England made by sending men technically trained and proficient to contribute in the production of food and goods into the army and leave men who are inefficient in charge of such production." One of the biggest jobs that the United States is to be called on to perform is the supplying of food to itself and to its allies, in Europe during the next year. Herbert Hoover has pointed out that unless the farmers of the United States materially increase their plantings of foodstuffs thousands in the United States and Europe will face actual starvation next year.

This agricultural preparedness propaganda has been eagerly taken up by agricultural colleges of the country, which are offering their services to the government almost to a man. The plan that has been worked out in joint conference by the United States Department of Agriculture and the administrative officials of over 100 colleges is like this: The students are to be divided into battalions of from five to fifty men. Each battalion will be in charge of a captain, who will be appointed in consideration of his experience and who will distribute his men among various farmers of a particular section. The farmers pay good wages; they will take the young men into their households and board them as members of the family, but they will be expected to work. In the case that any dispute arises between the farmer and the student the captain of the battalion will be called upon to settle it. He will also report to the manager for the progress of each of the students under him.

While this agricultural feature of college preparedness is gaining great popularity with all college students, it is only one of many equally popular features. The University of Pennsylvania, for example, has recently opened up a naval training course, which has already recruited up to 125 students. It is purely a student organization, having no connection with the government. The military courses given by the universities are supervised by United States army officers and occasionally government equipment in the form of rifles and wireless is borrowed; in this case the only government property to be borrowed is a naval officer, to be assigned by the commandant of the Fourth naval district, who will give lectures on navigation, seamanship, ordnance and gunnery. As yet, the proper facilities are lacking in the course, but the students themselves are endeavoring to raise funds with which to purchase them.

At Princeton aviation is popular. Over 200 students have announced their intention of entering this line of work, but of this number only sixty have passed the strict physical examination given to aviators. Anyway, a college aerial corps has been organized. The alumni of the university has come forward generously with a gift of two planes, their hangars "and sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the necessary mechanics and upkeep of the planes." And Princeton is now flying.

Yale's contribution to preparedness has recently caused a great deal of consternation among the other universities. In addition to its military activities Yale announces through various members of its alumni, including ex-President Taft, that its graduate reunions this year will be "dry." The alumni feels that by establishing prohibition at these celebrations they will be setting a patriotic example to the whole nation, which will be worth the sacrifice. If war demands the elimination of alcohol in the United States as it did the abolition in Russia, Yale is with the United States.

In addition to the military activities of the students the faculties of the universities have also been quick to extend their services and the use of the college buildings and equipment to the government. The University of California, for example, offers its buildings at Berkeley, Cal., as storerooms and laboratories of war, while a large farm in connection with the college it offers as the headquarters of a regiment of cavalry. Three regiments of men could be trained on the college grounds, the president asserts, and the farm would form the basis of a cavalry depot.

Since the United States entered the war the suggestions of assistance offered by the nation's schools and colleges have multiplied until the War department is in confusion as to just what use should be made of them. It is known that the colleges of Europe have played an important part in the war. In France even the public schools have been mustered into service. But of what value college buildings will be to the government now that this country is at war is undetermined. The War department is awaiting the return of Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the state of New York, who recently sailed for France to find out how Europe has handled this question.

How War Reaches the Pocket

Philadelphia Ledger.

Congress has now before it the most important tax measure presented there in fifty years. It embodies the heaviest payments which the American people have been called upon to make since the civil war. In bulk these taxes amount to an average of \$18 for every inhabitant of the land, and that does not include postal receipts. The magnitude of the figures is best comprehended by placing them beside our national debt as it has stood for years past. We shall in a twelvemonth pay in taxes almost double the whole amount of that debt, besides which we are also preparing to multiply that old debt by seven. But stupendous as these figures are, our people will pay all the money cheerfully, provided they feel that the methods used to collect it are the best, fairest and most democratic that can be devised. Does the bill now before congress meet that test? One feature will cause widespread discontent. Making the income tax retroactive to cover the calendar year 1916 will in a vast number of instances cause genuine hardship.

The very last thing which our country must do is to paralyze business or to freeze at its source the capital necessary to carry on business. It may happen that persons having calculated their taxes for 1916 will find that the remainder of their incomes for that period, so that now to be called up to meet this extra and wholly unexpected burden will entail genuine financial miseries. It is true our country never had so much liquid capital with which to pay taxes, personal and corporate, as it has today. But it is also true that in this generation they were never before expected to invest such colossal sums in government loans. The new bonds are made in denominations as low as \$50, to come within the reach of almost every citizen of the land. So here we have an appeal to patriotism and duty which impels us to buy bonds and at the same time for heavier taxes than for half a century, which means a smaller sum left with which to buy those bonds.

In such a crisis it to be sincerely hoped that congress will rise above every narrow prejudice, sectional bias and partisan advantage. We need statesmanship and not log rolling.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

Better to have the good will even of a dog.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Three ships sunk by German submarines in Baltic.
Six Roger Casement, after preliminary hearing in London, held for trial on charge of high treason.
Italians abandoned advanced positions in the Trentino and lost several thousand prisoners.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The resignation of Deputy Sheriff James N. Phillips was accepted by Sheriff Coburn. Mr. Phillips will embark in the real estate business for himself.

A finance committee has been appointed, consisting of John Jenkins, Julius Meyer and Richard O'Keefe, to wait upon the merchants and manufacturers, as well as the property-owning citizens of Omaha, and solicit assistance toward making the celebration of the Fourth of July in Omaha one of the regular old-fashioned, rousing kind.

Articles of incorporation were filed of the John Dierks Manufacturing company, with the following incorporators: John Dierks, W. R. Vaughan, C. E. Holt, S. P. Rounds, J. E. Riley, A. P. Hopkins and J. H. Lamar.

South Omaha had a heavy windstorm, which blew down the two-story house belonging to Mr. Nelson, while Mike O'Herne's house and Mr. Carpenter's new home were blown off their foundations.

Dr. W. C. Spaulding has left for Chicago, where he will remain two months, studying with the eminent surgeon, Dr. Kingner.
Mrs. A. W. Saxe and daughter have gone to Marshall, Mich., on a visit of several months' duration.
John E. Newman, late of the freight auditor's office of the Union Pacific, has accepted a position on the Omaha Hotel Reporter.

This Day in History.

- 1741—John Penn, a North Carolina signer of the declaration of independence, born in Caroline county, Virginia. Died in Granville county, North Carolina, in 1788.
- 1743—Seth Warner, a famous leader of the "Green mountain boys" in the revolution, born at Woodbury, Conn. Died at Roxbury, Conn., December 24, 1784.
- 1759—John F. Mercer, soldier of the revolution and governor of Maryland, born in Marlborough county, Virginia. Died in Philadelphia August 30, 1813.
- 1774—General Thomas Gage became last royal governor of Massachusetts.
- 1776—General Washington first learned that 17,000 German troops had been hired by the British and were landing in Canada.
- 1826—Protestant Episcopal diocese of Mississippi organized.

The Day We Celebrate.

- King Alfonso of Spain, whose favor has been sought by both sides in the world war, born in Madrid thirty-one years ago today.
- Princess Arthur of Connaught, only sister of Princess Maud of Fife, the reported fiancée of the prince of Wales, born in London twenty years ago today.
- Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, born at Fayette, Mo., seventy years ago today.
- Conrad D. Morton, representative in congress of the Third North Dakota district, born at Ishpeming, Mich., forty-one years ago today.
- Dr. Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school of Princeton university, born at Allegheny, Pa., sixty-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

- The first Scottish Rite body in America was formed in Boston fifty years ago today.
- Norwegians in all parts of the world will celebrate today the 103d anniversary of Norwegian independence.
- The celebration of the centennial of the American Sunday School union, to have been held today in Philadelphia, has been postponed because of the war.
- The annual encampment of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic, with meetings of the various affiliated societies, will open today at Salina.
- A \$50,000 confederate monument erected on Shiloh battlefield by the United Daughters of the Confederacy is to be unveiled today with imposing ceremonies.
- The annual international convention of Kiwanis clubs is to be entertained in Detroit during the three days beginning today.
- Important recommendations will be made to bakers of the country and suggestions of importance may be made to the government at a special meeting of members of the National Association of Master Bakers, to be held today at Chicago.
- The annual conference of city high school superintendents of North Dakota, together with the state inter-scholastic track meet and declamation contest, will be entertained at Grand Forks during the three days beginning today.

Storyette of the Day.

"William, when we were married you promised to stop smoking."
"So I did, my dear. You remember that I said to you, holding up three cigars I had in my pocket, 'As soon as I smoke these I'll quit.'"
"Well, you haven't kept your promise."
"Oh, yes, I have. You see those three identical cigars are still unsmoked. I have them in my desk."
—Boston Transcript.

THE NEW RECRUIT.

Come into the garden, Maude.
Don't stand at the gate and balk.
Don't sit on the plow, it ain't time to sit on—
I entreat you to get up and walk;
The sack of seed-liners is ready to plant,
Don't sit back here and rebel.
But be a good donkey and help us reduce
To our level the H. C. of L.

Come into the garden, Maude—
Don't plant your feet there in the road;
For your feet will not grow into taters,
you know,
No matter how much they are good.
Come, limber up knees and 'hid-dap-'
that's a dear,
For the whole world is waiting for taters,
And we don't plant, the crop will be scant,
And hoarded by food speculators.

Come into the garden Maude—
'Tis your country, remember, that begs:
From the stables and farms, she is calling
to arms—
Now she's calling you to your legs;
Do I see your long ears pointing forward
like a bit?
Do I see a soft glint in your eye?
Let me stick this small flag in your
hair, my dear,
Perhaps that will make your feet spry.
Do come into your garden, Maude—
Don't show such a hesitant manner.
Instead of a brute, be a willing recruit
In the cause of the Star Spangled Banner:
Ah! now you relax, you are starting, you
go—
You've enlisted to battle for freedom—
Now let's hope that all slackers, like you,
will report.
And answer the call when we need 'em,
Omaha.
—BAYOLL NE TRELE.

The Bee's Letter Box

Prices and Patriotism.

Omaha, May 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been a citizen of the United States for seventy-five years and am of English and Scotch origin. In my younger days I took part in the civil war, at the call of Abraham Lincoln. I willingly did what I could, without any complaint, under the authority of the greatest man who ever lived.

The time and conditions have arrived when this nation and the people of this nation are called upon to take a stand to emancipate the world from bondage. The industrial and political conditions must be adjusted for the greatest good of all. The industrial conditions need and must have a radical change to make any degree of success.

In the first place, the cost of living is out of all proportion to the wages received by the industrial workers of the United States. It simply means that the law must fix and control prices for products consumed and prices for labor. When a few men are allowed to control the food products for their own personal gain it is time to call a halt. The vampire class must go.
Put the price of wheat at \$1 a bushel and all other products on the same ratio and raise the price of labor to correspond to the cost of living and the agricultural class will not complain and will be pleased. The failure of wheat will put this land into corn and we expect to raise the largest corn crop ever produced. People will not starve or go hungry with plenty of corn for bread. What did the southern people live on in time of war? Corn and bacon, mostly corn without bacon.

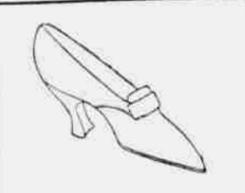
This corporation called the government is the richest in the world today and is bound to control the destinies of the whole world if we are honest with ourselves and the rest of the world. We can take any man or woman for any service we have use for and not care can be exempt, no matter how much he or she may have. No money will be used to exempt anyone from service who is physically fit for service. Property is not sacred any more than life. All money and will be used if need be. The wealth of this country will be freely used for all needs. Property is nothing compared to life. Spend the money to save the world from going into darkness and despair.

I favor taking the railroads and the coal mines as a war measure immediately. With one head and under one man, the traffic will be handled. I have for the last sixty years been a producer of all kinds of food products, such as cattle, sheep and hogs, all kinds of grain crops and own several hundred acres of choice lands and will be more than pleased to have the federal government fix the price for both producer and consumer.
E. STODDARD.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

- "Do you think women ought to smoke?"
"I should say not. It's hard enough as it is to tell who's the man of the house."
—Detroit Free Press.
- "I know a bank where the wild thyme blows," he said, dreamily.
"And I know a bank where the interest on the mortgage grows," said his wife—and it was no dream.—Puck.
- He—Jibbs can't care very much about his wife. He never gives her a kiss or a caress.
She—He cares the best way about her. He gives her his whole weekly envelope.—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Lookyoung—For mercy sake, don't put me near old Miltusun.
Hostess—Why not? He's awfully interesting.
Mrs. Lookyoung—I know it, but I never sit near him at dinner but that he blurts out something like, "You remember back in the old civil war days?"—Boston Transcript.



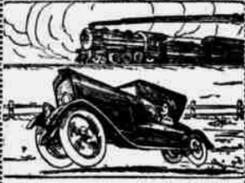
--PUMPS For Spring 1917

Pumps are more popular than ever this season. This may be due to the long vamps, which give slenderness to the foot and neatness to the ankle. The long vamp makes the pump a better fitter and more comfortable, because it cannot slip. A small, narrow ornament, fitted well up on the slope of the instep, is popular this season. Our stock is the largest and most varied we have ever shown—
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