

**THE OMAHA BEE**  
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 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
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Ruth Law: Drop in on us next time you are out this way.

Berlin is justified in classing the second battle of Ypres as a blow up.

Investing in Liberty bonds is another way of showing one's appreciation of a good thing.

The Kronstadt rebels recognized the aim of the commissary gun, and, coon-like, come down.

Did you see that news item about a young bull being bid in at auction for \$53,200? Some bull!

People who sit around and brag of the bravery of the other fellow deserves a pound of lemon peel.

"Eat less meat," say the doctors. Advice sounds good, but the price tag beat the doctors to it.

Wait until King Corn wheels into line with his battalions—then see the forces of the Hunger Demon fled!

Labor wars and lockouts profit nobody. Both sides are losers from the start. Get together and save money.

The scheduled explosion of gas bombs in the city hall suggest the importance of having a few pulmotors within easy reach.

British generosity toward the foe bulks large in spots. Giving the Tenthons on Messines ridge an elevated outlook emphasizes a new phase of war.

The case of Bellevue, Millard, Bennington and Papillon is not hopeless. Omaha's encircling arm is sure to gather length with the years. Cheer up!

As a measure of public safety the law of supply and demand might be suspended long enough to secure a stock of effective probes for urgent local needs.

Berlin announced six days ago that "the British and French offensive has come to a definite conclusion." Field Marshal von Hindenburg wins another guess.

We can blame the miserable spell of weather on the Nicaraguan volcano. It won't be the first time Central American upheavals have had an echo this far north.

Some time must elapse before the Russians grasp the idea that even the best of democracies cannot accommodate all who seek nourishment at the national pie counter.

Simplicity befitting the occasion marked the final home coming of Benson and Florence. When grace and beauty entered the family circle formal ceremonies are a bore.

Congressmen like the "Lady from Montana" so well that they are booming her for United States senator. Still some calloused souls think political chivalry is beyond the hope of a pulmotor.

Russian peasants make up the bulk of the Russian army, and the advice from their congress ought to have some weight with the soldiers, which may lead to their further active participation in the war.

General Haig certainly did celebrate the arrival of General Pershing and his party, but if he will pull off a stunt like that when the Americans reach London, what will he do when they get to the battle front?

Seed for next year's crop is quite as important as anything now before the community, and the farmers will need to be careful to save enough. The world will want another bumper yield in 1918, and we must get ready for that now.

**General Pershing in London.**  
 The arrival of General Pershing and his staff in London must make more plain to us that we really are at war with Germany. His reception by the British government has been most cordial, as was to be expected for the advance agent of the mighty army America will put into operation. It is not an expeditionary force General Pershing represents, but an army, on which will devolve an ever-increasing share of the responsibility of the great conflict. France already has furnished us with news of the safe arrival in a port of that country of vessels bearing the supplies and stores for the first army to be sent from here, so that our allies now have the most convincing proof of the sincerity and earnestness of our purpose in the war. Necessarily a veil is drawn over the details of the movement, but the American people may rest assured the army is moving with as much celerity as did the navy to take its part in the terrible world drama. Prefatory stages of our activity are almost over now and downright work will soon begin.

**Light First—Then Action.**  
 Blind groping in the dark will not solve the police problem with which Omaha is confronted. What is wanted, as a first essential, is at least enough light on existing conditions for intelligent effort at correction. Although it may seem that any change promises improvement, what is needed is not merely trying "something different," but trying something based on common sense and sustained by the successful experience of police departments in other cities.

The theory of our present city commission plan of city government, as it was of the police board plan preceding, makes the chief of police the responsible executive officer for all police activities. The language of the statutes, which still stands, is as plain as it can be: "All orders (of the board) relating to the direction of the police force shall be given through the chief of police, or, in his absence, the officer in charge of the police force." If the present police demoralization in Omaha is due to flagrant disregard of this plain charter mandate, the city commissioners should know where and how and why it has come about and then proceed to get back within the law and stay there.

Incidentally, the glare of light should be let in a great deal further on the general operation of the department in those places where secrecy is no aid to efficiency. Police officers should report to their superiors and get their orders in regular form at headquarters and pull and favoritism and special soft berths be abolished. The police of the city should be organized on lines similar to the army and team work enforced rather than cross-firing. There are plenty of criminals and lawbreakers to occupy the attention of our pitifully small force of policemen and detectives without them wasting time scheming against one another for preferment.

Turning on the searchlight may not give us an edifying sight, but it should open up to view the right road to travel.

**Significance of the Ypres Advance.**  
 The assault by General Haig along the Ypres line is one of the most important moves of the summer campaign. It demonstrates that the British have not lost the initiative, wrested from the Germans at the battle of the Somme. The effect of this, coming as it does to answer the late assertion of the kaiser that the strength of the allied offensive had been expended, cannot be discounted. Experts were indulging in some speculation on this point, some holding that the French actually had been halted and that the British scarcely would be able to launch another drive such as marked the Arras advance. Hindenburg's plans for an offensive movement, assuming he had laid such plans, have been effectually dislocated and the reserves drawn from the eastern front all have been needed for defense.

The most important feature of the present movement is its relation to the warfare at sea. As was pointed out in The Bee some weeks ago, the western wing of the German line is vital to the U-boat campaign, for, if the Germans are driven from the control of the Belgian coast, operations of the submarines will be attended by greater difficulties and more of actual danger. The Germans realize this and may be expected to resist any turning movement undertaken by Haig to the utmost of their energy. Predictions are made that this little strip of the German line across the southwestern extremity of Belgium is to be the theater of an even more terrible struggle than it already has witnessed.

**End of the Wooden Fleet Dream.**  
 Veto by General Goethals of the plan for constructing a great fleet of small wooden ships for Atlantic transport service has brought from the projectors of the scheme sharp criticism of the great engineer. While not questioning the integrity or sincerity of the men who conceived the idea, the people will be inclined to rely on the judgment of the man who built the Panama canal as a matter of his day's work and made no fuss over it. This reliance will be strengthened when it is understood that General Goethals bases his objection to the wooden ship plan that a request for tenders on construction brought no offers from prospective contractors other than to do the work on a percentage basis. This does not appeal to Goethals, who understands fully what is involved in such an operation. It would mean, in general, that the contractors would assume no risk whatever, the government carrying it all, as well as paying 10 per cent profit on cost to the men who directed the work in their own way.

Wooden ships at best are but a makeshift, intended to meet an emergency only, and not looked upon as a permanent addition to the transportation facilities of the world. Nor is there any very good reason why the government should engage in an extensive campaign of construction at this time. All American shipyards are crowded to their utmost capacity with contracts, the execution of which will keep them engaged for many months. Government navy yards are working at high pressure and have been compelled to take over the building of vessels on which private firms declined to bid. The only chance for an extension of output is the construction of additional shipbuilding plants and this is out of the question at present, for the reason that the entire output of all existing steel plants is contracted ahead for at least a year.

The American public may as well quiet down on this point and realize that it cannot do by magic anything to repair the neglect of the last few years. Regrets are vain and the best way out is to apply ourselves with well-directed energy to the accomplishment of the giant task we have set about.

While members of congress persist in talking, the country should exercise patience with the minor wind jammers.

**The Use of German Patents**  
 By Frederic J. Haekin

Washington, June 7.—The United States patent office is being deluged with letters from all parts of the country asking upon what conditions, now that we are at war with Germany, American citizens may obtain the free use of American patents owned by Germany. The impression seems to have gone abroad that the patents owned by alien enemies in this country will now as a matter of course be confiscated by the American government and placed at the disposal of American citizens. Some inquirers even seem to think that the declaration of war has affected this confiscation automatically, and that they have only to apply in order to obtain the right to manufacture articles which have been patented by German citizens in this country.

There will not be any confiscation of German patents. Such a course of action would be in expedient and contrary to the best precedent. But steps will be taken so that American manufacturers can obtain the use of German-owned patents, with due consideration for the rights of the owners. The matter has been taken up by the attorney general and a measure drafted in accordance with the suggestions of Commissioner of Patents Thomas Ewing. This measure provides that the federal trade commission shall have power to grant license for the use of patents owned by alien enemies, the share of the owner to be determined by the American courts. Until this or some similar legislation has been passed by congress German-owned patents will be protected just as in time of peace.

In granting to its citizens licenses for the use of German-owned patents the United States government will not be taking any action that could possibly be called confiscatory; it will merely be giving to American citizens the same rights with regard to German-owned patents that German citizens had with regard to American-owned patents in Germany before the war, for Germany has long had a licensing system. In other respects Germany has treated Americans who owned patents in that country with more fairness than either France or Great Britain have shown toward American patentees. Both of the latter countries have required that foreign-owned patents, in order to be effective, must be worked—that is, the patented article must be actually manufactured and sold in that country—whereas Germany has not required the working of American patents in Germany, thus granting a purely protective patent to our inventors.

The international convention with regard to patents is of course abrogated by the declaration of war, but neither Germany, France nor England has taken advantage of the fact to permit a confiscation of patents owned by alien enemies. Without entering into any agreement, they have taken reciprocal action so that German patents in England and France are protected by a licensing system, and vice versa. Russia, on the other hand, has confiscated the patents owned in that country by Germans, presumably because there are few Russian patents owned in Germany, so that Russia had not much to lose by retaliatory action on the part of Germany.

In previous wars the general principle in this country with regard to property owned by enemy aliens has been that agents of these owners might collect the income from such property, but could not send this income out of the country while the war was in progress. This principle will probably be the basis of all laws which congress will pass during the present war, with regard to property owned by aliens.

The action which Germany has taken or intends to take with regard to patents owned in that country by Americans is not yet known to the American patent office. Action taken by Germany might affect that taken by the United States, but it is not at all probable that Germany will take any confiscatory measures, in view of the vast patent interests which it has in this country.

German-owned patents in the United States are both numerous and varied. The report of the commissioner of patents for the year ending last December shows that 847 patents were taken out by German citizens. England was the only country showing a larger number with 975, while French citizens took out 309.

While a law must be passed by congress before the use of German-owned patents can be made available to American citizens, no such law is necessary in the case of the United States government. It can and will use at once any German patents which are of value in prosecuting the war.

**Shafts Aimed at Omaha**

Grand Island Independent: "The efforts of the big city on the Moo to monopolize the front page are sometimes desperate. Decoration day and Registration day seem not to be sufficient. It demands another holiday. June 12 has been designated by the council as Police Laundry day.

Gering Courier: There are assuring signs that the prohibitory law is to be enforced, in particular gratifying so far as Omaha is concerned. Many a white man is always consistently wet paper, says that one drunk was arrested last Saturday night against fifty one year ago the same day.

Crawford Courier: The Courier has devoted not a little space this week to the big scandal at Chadron. If we had reprinted all found in the Omaha dailies, the Courier would have had little space for other matters. It is about the worst mess any town in Nebraska has had in past years. Whew!

Plattsmouth Journal: Omaha is always there when it comes to doing things. The taking of \$4,000,000 of the Liberty bonds by the moneyed men of Omaha shows that it is patriotic to the very core, and one of the most prosperous and thorough-going cities in the United States. Blessed be those patriotic people of the Nebraska metropolises.

Aurora Sun: Omaha is putting on the greatest exhibition of moral reform ever shown under one tent, and a new act is staged every ten minutes. Actual miracles have been performed in that city since the first of May. Dozens of policemen who for years were almost totally blind now have sight fully restored, and the deaf by the score have been made to hear.

Scottsbluff Star-Herald: The old saying that when thieves fall out, there's something doing, or words to that effect, justly applies to Omaha at the present time. It looks like a merry mixup between some of the county and city officials, and if they keep telling things about each other much longer some of them will be pleading with the warden of our justly famous state penitentiary for a little fresh air and exercise.

**The West All Right**  
 New York World

"What is the matter with the west?" The question has been a fruitful subject of magazines and newspaper discussion ever since America entered the great war. Was the west really a part of the nation? Had the west forgotten the honor of the nation in a time of crisis? Did the west actually feel that it was unconcerned with a war against Germany so long as the menace of an invasion was confined to the coast sections?

These questions are now being answered. We have had one answer in the greater response of the west over the east to volunteering for the regular army and the National Guard. We have another answer from Secretary McAdoo, who reports a west alive with enthusiasm in support of the great financial measures for the prosecution of the war. Everywhere the west people and communities were rising to any sacrifices needed for war taxation and to any demands within their means for the purchase of war loans.

**CLAY**  
 Proverb for the Day.  
 Corporations have no souls.

**One Year Ago Today in the War.**  
 Engagement of torpedo flotilla off Zeebrugge.  
 Germans gained more ground at Chapitro road, north of Verdun.  
 German reinforcements from the north failed to stop Russian drive.  
 Transport Principe Umberto torpedoed in Adriatic with a large loss of life.

**In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.**  
 The cable company has finished the laying of its tracks and the paving with granite of the same between the rails from Tenth to Thirteenth. Superintendent Cannon announces that the remainder of the work will be pushed rapidly.

Stage Manager Booth of the opera house upon reaching home at midnight found the house full of neighbors speculating over the finding of a baby boy in a basket at his door on Fourteenth and Chicago. Booth says he doesn't want it.

At the Union depot were about 100 mutineers who were waiting out-going trains. They were in charge of Superintendent Gillespie of the Deaf and Dumb institute and were on their way home to spend the summer vacation.

The county commissioners have ordered Contractor Brennan and Whalen to commence the work of laying a sidewalk of Berea sandstone on Farnam street opposite the county building.

A conference was held between County Commissioners O'Keefe and Mount, Contractor Ed Brennan, Architect Voss and the superintendent of the construction of the court house retaining wall. After the conference the last installment upon the cost of the wall, amounting to \$8,000, was paid.

**This Day in History.**  
 1812—Lord Liverpool became British premier.  
 1842—Leonard Wilcox, chosen United States senator from New Hampshire to succeed Franklin Pierce.  
 1861—The First Wisconsin regiment left Milwaukee for the front.  
 1870—Charles Dickens, the novelist, died at Gad's Hill, born at Portsmouth, England, February 7, 1812.  
 1876—The bodies of King Louis Philippe and his family were brought from England and buried at Dreux, a town of northwestern France.  
 1883—Remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," who died in Tunis, Africa, in 1822, interred in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D. C.  
 1885—Treaty of peace between France and China signed at Tientsin.  
 1892—Sidney Dillon, the contractor who built the Union Pacific railroad, died in New York City, born at Northampton, N. Y., May 7, 1812.  
 1901—Sir Walter Besant, celebrated English novelist, died. Born August 14, 1836.  
 1811—Italians began an attack on Goerlic.

**The Day We Celebrate.**  
 Gerald M. Drew was born June 9, 1875, at Plattsmouth and is a graduate of the University of Nebraska law department. He has been in Omaha since 1908 and admitted to the bar since 1902.  
 Robert C. Druessdow was born forty-eight years ago today at Nebraska City. "Bob" is still proud of his native town, as also of his present home town.

John F. Shafroth, junior United States senator from Colorado, born at Fayette, Mo., sixty-three years ago today.  
 Eugene Hale, former United States senator from Maine, born at Turner, Me., eighty-one years ago today.  
 Dr. Charles C. Thach, president of Alabama Polytechnic institute, born at Athens, Ala., fifty-seven years ago today.  
 Charles J. Bonaparte, former attorney general of the United States, born in Baltimore sixty-six years ago today.  
 James Stillman, one of the great leaders in New York banking circles, born at Brownsville, Tex., sixty-seven years ago today.

**Timely Jottings and Reminders.**  
 The time limit for the removal of enemy aliens from dangerous areas in the United States expires today.  
 Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is scheduled to speak at Birmingham, Ala., today in the interest of the Liberty loan.  
 What will probably be the last of the "great" reunions of confederate veterans will be brought to a close in Washington today with a day of sight-seeing and informal entertainment.  
 Five hundred and twenty-two Norwegian Lutherans in America, after struggling for a generation in three separate organizations, are to be combined in the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America today, with a meeting to be held in St. Paul to ratify the agreement of union.

**Storyette of the Day.**  
 A Quaker had gotten himself into trouble with the authorities and the sheriff called to escort him to the lockup.  
 "Is your husband in?" he inquired of the good wife who came to the door.  
 "My husband will see thee," she replied.  
 The sheriff entered, was hidden to make himself at home, and was hospitably entertained for half an hour, but no husband appeared. At last the sheriff grew impatient.  
 "Look here," said he, "I thought you said your husband would see me."  
 "He has seen thee," was the calm reply, "but he did not like thy looks and has gone another way."—Harper's Magazine.

**"COLUMBIA CALLS."**  
 Frances Adams Hasted.  
 Awake, awake, from dream of peace  
 Not sleep when danger's near,  
 But sing Old Glory in the breeze—  
 There are no cowards here!

Our fathers fought; like heroes died,  
 For peace their blood was shed,  
 That honor, honor and peace be ours;  
 Awake! thy country save!

Our flag for honor ever stands  
 To lift the weak to lead the free,  
 America, our blessed land,  
 Is calling, calling thee.

From North to South, from Sea to Sea,  
 If need be, we'll be true,  
 "Thy sons forever shall be free  
 For thee will live and die!"

Then sing Old Glory in the main,  
 Beneath her stars enroll,  
 For cowardice shall never stain  
 The glory of her fold.

The Stars and stripes shall lead us on  
 A mighty host for right,  
 That Peace shall reign forevermore  
 And war from earth take flight.

**The Bee's Letter Box**

**"Lest We Forget."**  
 Omaha, June 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: Very few clouds are without the silver lining. Sometimes the silver is hard to find, but it is usually there. One of the best things that has come out of this welter of butchery into which our country has been plunged is the accumulated evidence that no man is so far gone that he cannot share his beliefs with others. As to the mourners' bench—Baltzy, Quinby, the World-Herald, the socialists. Who next?

Something like two years ago, a paper was read before an organization in this city on preparedness. The writer took the position, as he has from the very beginning, that the only sane thing was to get ready for just what has happened. He has a very vivid recollection of the round of applause Quinby got when he denounced the whole thing as "hysterical." The work of "crazy preparationists," "imperialistic," and particularly loud and prolonged was the applause when he referred to our army as "hirelings." The writer attended a defense of our army and Quinby helped out the applause when a little later, one of the socialists present sneered at the boys on the Mexican frontier as "cigarette fiends." It is sad when a good man goes wrong, but the whole world rejoices when he comes back to sanity.

And the socialists, what a relief it is to find they are not the sort of men they have led us to believe. At this same organization, the very men, good fellows, all of them, who are now breaking into print, so solicitous that the flag be kept free from dust, used to habitually refer to it as a "rag," a "filthy rag," a "dirty rag," a "piece of muslin,"—they habitually preached, openly and boastfully, that a man showed his intelligence by refusing to respect any such emblem. The writer of this letter has never yet voiced any of the sane thoughts that Quinby and these socialists are now printing without being coupled with some such disreputable imperialistic big game as Roosevelt, the "thief" who "stole Panama" and "oppressed the Filipinos." It was all good-natured, never abusive, but it was dandy earnest.

Gentlemen, when were you telling the truth, then or now? And this is not said lightly or in any "I told you so" mood. It is assuming that you are now honestly convinced of your mistake and with the idea of erasing some home notion of tolerance, a conviction that having been all wrong in the past maybe you may not always be all right in the future. The writer, knowing all of you, more or less, would not insult you by intimating that you are afraid, under stress, to stand up for your real opinions.

Baltzy presents a curious study. If he had stuck to what is undoubtedly his real opinion—that this is "Wilson's war"—one might question his judgment and at the same time respect the man. But a craven surrender, under fire, does not entitle anyone to respect, especially after he has disrupted his church and crippled its power for

good for years to come. A war cannot be "Wilson's war" today and a great and holy struggle for human rights hereafter next. The change is too sudden. Quinby had two whole years to come to where he demands that we "strike and strike hard." Honestly, now, wouldn't it be comforting if we had something more solid than breath to strike with? The "crazy preparationists," yea, even Roosevelt the highwayman would have had submarines and airplanes and hydroplanes, and hydro-airplanes and guns and bayonets and battalions and divisions and officers and trained men and ammunition till you couldn't rest. Don't you think the war would be over quicker if we had been so prepared? Don't you really think that Germany would have hesitated to drag us in if we had been so prepared?

And the lesson—well how would it be to concede that none of us is always 100 per cent right; that even a "capitalist" may be human; that love is a wonderful thing when used with sense, but that a sane man will not stand in front of a runaway engine and try to love it to a stop; that this is a world made up of human beings of all grades of intelligence and right thinking and that sane men will always take the fact into account; that "economical" are not all kaisers, not all railroad presidents; and that after all this is a pretty good old world; just as good as we, the people, will let it be? How would that do?

H. W. MORROW.  
 Thanks for Appreciated Assistance.  
 Omaha, June 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: In looking over the reports of the Fine Arts society for the last year I find that we are greatly indebted to The Omaha Bee for many favors. Our lecture and exhibition work has grown so large that without your help and that of others who assisted us we could not have made a success of our year's work. Especially the French-Belgian exhibition was a great undertaking and I take this means of expressing my appreciation of your kindness at that time. It is estimated that more than 13,000 people visited this exhibition and we feel it was well worth while.



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 25c Houbigant's Rose or Violet Toilet Rice Powder, at..... 14c  
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