

THE OMAHA BEE

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Chip in for a Liberty bond and make the battle unanimous.

The crown prince got his'n at Verdun and Prince Ruprecht at Messines.

Are all these June brides and bridegrooms traifed for war? Heaven forbid!

You haven't heard any bootleggers complain because the police are not on the job.

The Belgian push suggests to Berlin the wisdom of being sure before bulletting a conclusion.

Next to a Liberty bond the best investment for an exemption board is the sign: "This is our busy day."

Still, the allies are doing their best to reduce the consumptive demand on Germany's diminished food stock.

San Salvador, like Messina and Peelee, are good spots—to stay away from—while volcanoes are spouting.

With only one outright slacker held by the authorities, Omaha has come through the registration test with flying colors.

A combination of earthquake, smoke, ashes and hot water gave the Salvadoreans a fair sample of what the Germans handed the boches at Messines.

If the Boy Scouts keep on they'll earn the name of Boy Paraders—but they do march well and are learning lessons that will last them through life.

Besides glimpses of Old Glory at the front the presence of American tractors waddling for glory should give General Pershing a homey feeling "somewhere in France."

The Cuban minister brings word out of Germany that rations are low and confidence high. Confidence is mighty helpful as a national asset, but a poor substitute for a full stomach.

That Salvadorean upheaval may not have been so bad as at first reported—things seldom are—but it was serious enough to give us quite a shock, especially as Uncle Sam is part owner of another canal route through that region.

When you are driving over the highways today, or idling in the parks, keep in mind always that the blessings of freedom cost somebody something, and that if you are to share in their enjoyment you must also share to some extent in their preservation.

Army and navy recruiting in these parts has kept the examining officers quite busy through the last week, and brings the local record up among the first in the land. No one longer questions the loyalty of the west or the concern of its people in the success of the war.

The name of Sir Horace Plunkett appears among the few listed as member of the coming Irish constitutional convention. Sir Horace is a forward-looking Irishman, a practical statesman, who relies more on the future than on the past. His selection strengthens confidence in the convention's success.

The senate committee's plan of war taxing John Barleycorn promises a definite elevation to the gulleys of luxury. Memories running back to the wet era, when for a quarter touched the social spot hereabouts, are booked for rude jolts if refreshed away from home. Trebled prices spells moderation in the eastern wet belt.

Last Word of the Army Surgeon. A large percentage of the millions of 21-30 men registered for service will drop out of the lists through the various exemptions which law and presidential discretion permit. Exemptions cover a wide range, which may be extended or restricted as circumstances require. Assuming that one-half the number enrolled are eliminated by exemption boards, the remainder must undergo the test of physical fitness, which will cut heavily into the available number.

Regulations and army surgeons require a standard of physical health practically without a demerit. Defects hardly noticed by the victim sink large in the army doctors' eyes. A perceptible limp, a flat foot or overlapping toes are enough to send a candidate for glory to the rear, right and hearing must be normal, the lungs perfect and chest expansion proportion to height and weight. Traces of general diseases, even those easily curable, disqualify, as well as skin diseases, which would render a man objectionable to his tent mates. Normal health and cleanliness and strength to carry rifle and packs, to kneel, to shoot and in other ways perform the duties of a soldier form in general the essentials of acceptance for active service.

The army surgeon must certify in case of acceptance that the applicant has no mental or physical defect disqualifying him for service in the army. Should the surgeon err he is liable to the government for all money the government expended on a soldier in whom a physical defect requires discharge. No relaxation of the physical test is to be expected. Judging by results among volunteers, the final test of physical fitness will eliminate at least one-third of the registered from the paths of martial glory.

Success of the Draft Registration.

Officials at Washington express great satisfaction over the success of the draft registration—and why shouldn't they? It is unfair and unjust to even indirectly question the loyalty of the young men of the nation. Totals referred to by critics are not a proof of extensive evasion of the law, for comparison is being made with estimates, and the figures furnished for this purpose by the census bureau may have been conservatively formulated, but they are not conclusive. More complete inquiry may develop how far any suspected tendency to "slack" has permeated, but the surface indications are strong that it will not be existing to the point of real danger. Reasons for seeking exemption were asked for, and that not more requests were made for relief under this provision by the signers is to be wondered at. Accepting the present estimate of the War department of over 9,000,000 registered, with 60 per cent asking for exemption, we find 3,600,000 young men who subscribe themselves as knowing of no reason why they should not be asked to perform military duty. Final decisions on exemption is to be made by local boards, members of which will in some sense be familiar with facts and qualified to judge of sincerity or urgency of request.

As a whole the registration seems to have been remarkably successful, showing a far better spirit among the people than many would admit. If the Liberty loan comes through proportionately as well, patriots may be deeply thankful.

Fifty Years of Energetic Growth.

In this year of jubilee Nebraska is being reminded in many ways of its attainment of half a century of statehood. Latest of these remembrances comes from the State Sunday School association, soon to hold its fiftieth anniversary celebration in Omaha. Half a century ago the state had Sunday schools in proportion to its population, but no statehood. The two came together, and have grown up together to stature and usefulness that is not to be gainsaid. Nowhere does religion have deeper root or wider influence than in this state, where the cornerstone of all its institutions was laid in religious and political freedom. The liberality of the law that grants equality to all has stimulated endeavor and encouraged such growth as could not be possible were one sect or denomination favored at the expense of others. The diversity of choice between sects is characteristic of humankind, and Nebraska offers the seeker a wide range for selection in his religious preference, but the prosperity of the Sunday School association is a good proof of the sincere devotion of our people to the ways of righteousness.

Missouri: Do Your Duty.

Missouri is now confronted by a duty that transcends any business set before its people since it was called upon to deal with the outlawry of the James and Younger gangs. It is to hunt down and adequately punish the miscreants who stole and murdered the baby of the Keet family.

In all the category of crime none is more despicable than kidnaping; abduction of a child for purpose of ransom carries with it a purpose to terrorize the parents, to horrify the community and to shock the public into submission to the demands of cowardly criminals, whose apprehension is always difficult. Murder committed in furtherance of these plans is so utterly abhorrent that a well-balanced mind revolts at its contemplation.

No act of the law can ever compensate the mother and father whose babe has been destroyed, but Missouri must pursue the criminals to the very end that other fathers and mothers will feel some security for their children. Our civilization is a failure if such crimes go unpunished.

Morals of the New Army.

The Bee is entirely in accord with the preparations making to look after the young men who are going into the new army. Plans for providing as nearly as possible a good and wholesome substitute for home influence and the restraints only thus afforded are prudent and commendable. It is unfortunate, however, that some overzealous guardians are finding opportunity for pushing their own pet reforms to an extent that almost invites condemnation and certainly deserves to be checked. Our boys are not going to slough off all the good influences and the benefits of the training they have had just because they are going into the army. Proof of this may be had in plenty wherever a camp is now maintained. Some of the new soldiers do not behave themselves as well as they should, but these were troublemakers in civil life as a rule. Army discipline is conducive to self-restraint, and the morals of the men who make up our fighting forces have always stood comparison with those of men not in the service. Common sense ought to govern in this as in other matters concerning the formation of the great forces we are to send to the front. Let us have an army of men who stand on their own feet, and not an organization sissified and mollycoddled by a lot of regulations and laws that will only be honored in the breach.

Hours of Labor on War Work.

President Wilson has expressed his disapprobation of efforts to relax laws passed for the protection of labor, while Governor Whitman of New York has vetoed a bill intended to suspend the law limiting the hours of work for women and children. In each instance the pretext for setting aside the law was the need for greater output under pressure of war necessity. In this connection a report just made in Great Britain is of much interest. The British government's Commission on Health of Munition Workers concludes as a result of its extensive inquiry that efforts at "speeding up" by increasing the number of working hours have failed. Undue fatigue induced by longer hours of toil lessens the capabilities of the worker, increases the danger about the plants and lowers the output. The commission recommends the shorter workday, no overtime and one full day of rest in every seven. This latter is imperative for skilled workers and those in higher control, such as superintendents and foremen. If the United States is to profit by the experience of its allies in other ways, it may as well take this lesson, too, and be the gainer thereby.

The crop reporting bureau strikes the right note at last. Throwing out official scares may be excused as a stimulus for increased cultivation, but boosting accomplishes more than knocking. The June summary carries an abundance of cheer and marks the route for future reports.

Suppose it were the fire department instead of the police department being run through secret orders given subordinates regardless of the fire chief, what results could be expected and how long would the people of Omaha stand for it?

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

THE commencement season is again on and the young folks graduating from school will be proudly receiving their diplomas. I extend my congratulations to all of them. Our "Thirty Years Ago in Omaha" column, in its reference to the high school commencement, will have my name listed along with the others of the class of 1887. I have told the story of my "School Days in Early Omaha" before and while it is, to a certain extent, personal it seems interesting enough to bear at this particular time, looking back through a thirty-year vista, showing the beginnings of many present school activities. I take the story as I wrote it after I was out twenty-five years:

In view of the fact that I had gone through all the grades right in the same school building, admission to the high school meant for me merely going up, or rather coming down to the second floor, only part of which at that time was required for high school purposes. My class was the largest in number that had ever been promoted out of the eighth grade in Omaha. At that time (1883), the enrollment of the entire high school, with its course covering four years, was less than 140, or to be precise, exactly 139.

The main assembly room, which was on the southeast side of the building, sufficed to hold all of us during study hours, the preference in seat selection being given to those of the higher classes. There was quite a high raised platform recessed into the wall on the west side facing the seats between the aisles ran east and west. A commodious coat room on the north opened also into the main hall. While on the west were a small recitation room, a long narrow space containing a few tables and chairs and some zoological specimens preserved in alcohol, and another small room which served as an office for the principal, frequently ornamented with boys and girls waiting to be called on the carpet or to offer excuses. The seniors, to whom we freshmen looked up with intense awe, were permitted by special dispensation to study in the narrow space referred to, or rather to pretend to study while in reality holding a social session. There were two or three recitation rooms, large and small, on the same floor, available for the high school.

Year by year the number of high school pupils steadily and rapidly increased, crowding out the grade rooms one after another, until the high school had the whole second floor and then annexed the third, and finally took the whole building. The total enrollment, as I said, when I went into the high school was 139. In 1887, when I graduated, four years later, it had mounted to 372. The graduates of the same year that I had entered the high school consisted of seven girls, the class of 1884 counted up ten members, the class of 1885 twenty members, the class of 1886 eighteen members, and my class of 1887 numbered thirty.

Student life during our high school days was varied and vigorous. The school was not yet so large as to succumb to the temptation to "clique," although there were, of course, groups that found mutual pleasure in congenial diversions. The divisions were more largely along class lines, due to longer acquaintance and more intimate contact, but at the same time there were cross-cut lines drawn in altogether different directions. Even in my first year I was permitted to associate with some of the seniors and to participate in their social affairs, perhaps because of my youthfulness. I had gone into the high school in knee pants—in fact, did not acquire my first full length trousers until my third year—and my chief competitor in maintaining the same was a classmate named Harry Bonner, who was a little older, a little larger and wore long pants. In the grades all the children had been called by their first names, and the supposed metamorphosis worked by entrance into the high school was to be addressed as "Mr. Smith" or "Miss Jones." I was denied this privilege as if it did not belong to me until one day I arose in my indignation and protest to one of the offending teachers, after which the objectionable discrimination was abated.

In those early school days we observed the various holidays in the usual way. For Arbor day, for example, the school board furnished sapling trees which members of the graduating class were permitted to set out on the south side of the campus to grow into tall, living monuments to the progress of the students and furnish sentimental ties that would bind them forever to the old school. In my turn I put out one of these trees, along with my classmates, but if any of the trees survived, or even lived any length of time, it is not recorded. We had our Christmas entertainments and class plays. I remember one tried out in German, and on one occasion the boys put on a minstrel show with real burnt cork that wouldn't come off for a long time thereafter.

In the early years when the whole school was assembled in the large audience room every morning, the day was started with a brief musical or literary number. One of the students would play a piece on the piano, or recite a short poem and then we would go on with our lessons. Assignment on this program was supposed to be recognition of merit, though seldom welcomed as such.

The commencement of 1887 was, it goes without saying, a great gala event. There were thirty of us to receive our diplomas, so many that for the first time it became necessary to select spokesmen for the class for places on the program instead of giving every one a part. Three boys managed to get through the competition with class records and commencement orations that would pass muster. The girls supplying the rest of the entertainment. It is interesting to note the after careers of the rising generation reflected in the subjects. Wallace Broatch, who later went to Yale, and then to West Point and into the army, talked about "The American Army." Augustus Detwiler, who studied at Johns Hopkins and went through the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania to become a practicing physician, delved deep into "The Genus Homo," while I, being upon the news value of Henry M. Stanley's penetration of Darkest Africa and General Greeley's Arctic exploits, took for my subject, "Recent Explorations."

The girls' essays on that commencement program are also worth mentioning. Iowa Ball discussed "Charles and Mary Lamb as Brother and Sister," Carrie E. Howell gave "A Study of Ralph Waldo Emerson," Mary Ludington told the story of "The Holy Family," Amelia Blumwe's essay was on "Our Black Garrulous, a Mid-Winter Revue," Mabel Blakemore's the girl in Indiana on English Poetry, and Emily Dorn's "The History of Chemistry as Told by the Elemental Genii." There were recitations by Vena Wells and Nellie Bauserman, and piano selections by Nellie Moyer, Anna McCague and Carrie House. The diplomas were presented by J. J. Points, then president of the Board of Education.

The graduating exercises took place at Boyd's opera house—that is, the old Boyd, then comparatively new—which held forth at the corner of Fifth and Farnam. Our principal, Professor Lewis, presided as master of ceremonies. There were two or three little flower girls, and no ban having been placed on floral offerings, the stage was piled high with a profusion of bouquets showered upon the several participants. When I took my seat after the climax of my peroration a procession of flower girls headed my way. I did not know just what was the matter, for everybody around me began to ritter and laugh and the explanation soon followed. Here came, born aloft in an open box, a beautiful golden crook-necked squash, artistically tied with green and yellow ribbon. I had a suspicion where it came from, for certain folks had told me they were going to get even with me for a prank I had once played, and my suspicions were verified when I found the card, which contained the looked-for-name and this particularly appropriate verse:

"I never loved a tree or flower, But to lead away, I never nursed a dear gazelle, To glad me with its soft black eye, But when it came to know me well And love me it was sure to die!"

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

Curse, like chickens, come home to roost.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Karlsruhe and Treves bombarded by French aeroplanes. Russian advance netted the capture of Fort Dubno and 35,000 additional prisoners. Americans in Canadian army held vital post all day against German onslaught near Ypres.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The Goodrich Lodge Hall association filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk, the object being to erect a building for the use of the Odd Fellows' societies. The capital stock is \$5,000 and the officers are John B. West, William R. Mattins, Brooks E. Rogers, Taylor Turner and E. L. Armstrong. Nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the ice cream and strawberry festival given by the young people of Hillside Congregational church at Omaha View.



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Sherriff Coburn has appointed George B. Stryker as deputy sheriff, vice Henry Grebe, resigned. Mr. Grebe has been connected with the sheriff's office as chief or deputy for fourteen years and resigns to go into business. A reception was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Mercer at which over 1,000 guests were present and over 300 carriages were lined up at one time.

George Hoggs and wife, who have been east for the last month, have returned home. S. H. H. Clark, general manager of the Missouri Pacific, and wife have left for St. Louis in Mr. Clark's private car.

This Day in History.

1588—Sir Francis Drake with twenty-three ships anchored outside of Roanoke inlet. 1688—James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II of England and pretender to the throne, born in London. Died in Rome, January 2, 1766.

1801—Tripoli declared war against the United States. 1842—Wilkes' exploring expedition, which discovered the Antarctic continent, returned to New York, after a voyage of four years and over 50,000 miles.

1861—The first course in signal instruction for the United States army was begun at Fort Monroe. 1867—John H. Surratt placed on trial in Washington on a charge of complicity in the Lincoln assassination conspiracy.

1890—Prince Bismarck attributed disaffection in Germany and Russia to overeducation. 1891—Monument to the confederate dead unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va.

1892—Benjamin Harrison of Indiana nominated for president by the republican national convention at Minneapolis. 1916—Charles E. Hughes of New York and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana nominated for president and vice president, respectively, on the republican ticket.

The Day We Celebrate.

Fred H. Davis, president of the First National bank, was born June 10, 1859 in Fairfield, Ia. He has been connected with the First National bank since February, 1872, and has been a leader in many of our civic enterprises.

Elmer C. Redick was born in this city June 10, 1887. He was educated in the Omaha public schools and Shattuck, after which he entered Yale and completed a law course with the class of 1911. He practices law in Omaha and is also president of the E. S. Redick company, dealers in real estate.

Harry O. Palmer was born in Cass county, Nebraska, thirty-one years ago, and has practiced law in Omaha ten years. Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, author of the law forbidding interstate commerce in liquors, born at Elyria, O., forty-eight years ago today.

Charles A. Culberson, former governor of Texas, United States senator, born at Dadeville, Ala., sixty-two years ago today. Paul S. Reineck, United States minister to China, who is figuring prominently in an official way in promoting China's declaration of war against Germany, born at Milwaukee, forty-eight years ago today.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former United States ambassador to Germany, born at Plainfield, N. J., sixty-seven years ago today. John G. Graney, outfielder of the Cleveland American League base ball team, born at St. Thomas, Ont., thirty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Jewish organizations throughout the country are to engage in a general election today to choose representatives to the American Jewish congress, to meet in Washington next September. Unique in the annals of the military and naval forces of the United States will be a concerted drive for recruits by the Marine Corps beginning today. The campaign will extend to every nook and corner of the country and the aim will be to secure 4,000 enlistments before the end of the week.

Storyette of the Day.

"Blossom" and "Bunty" have played together since the time their mamma could trust them on the floor. They have shared nursery and dolls, and in every way have been inseparable as two dear little girls who live in separate homes could be. But they had a falling out, and—a regular battle. After it was over "Blossom's" mamma, whose home had been the scene of the eruption, asked: "Blossom, what did you and Bunty fuss over?"

"Why, mamma," replied "Blossom," "I said I liked that song 'Bringing in the Sheets' and Bunty said it was 'Bringing in the Cheese,' and she slapped me."

HERE AND THERE.

Of recent invention is a household water heater that can be made to utilize garbage for fuel. The world's consumption of tea has tripled in the last thirty years, and the production in the 1915-16 season broke all former records. It is estimated that there are probably 1,000,000 cents and 500,000,000 5-cent pieces about in the United States, or an average of 12 pennies and five nickels for each person.

The high school of New Bedford, Mass., was the first public school in the United States to raise the American flag over the school house, which it did on May 11, 1861, about one month after the fall of Fort Sumter. An Italian grape grower accidentally discovered that the presence of tomato plants in his vineyard made short work of the phylloxera, with which his vines were infested. This insect destroys both the root and the stem of the grapevine.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Topeka divides its energies between boosting Liberty bonds and canning groceries. The former leads and is going strong.

St. Joe's High school will celebrate its semi-centennial this week with a special commencement program, and a picnic as a finish. St. Joe is working up the point of organizing a vigilance committee to run down garden vandals and give them their due without judicial ceremony.

The new Union Depot company of St. Paul has invested \$3,000,000 in ground and expects to get the buildings under way before midsummer. Station and connections are booked to cost \$12,000,000. Ground has been purchased at Van Buren and La Salle streets, Chicago, by the Western Union Telegraph company, on which a modern telegraph home will be erected. Site and building will cost about \$2,000,000.

Burr Oak, a Chicago suburb, somehow evaded the annexation fever and looms large on the local map as a hot burg of 775 people. Its present prominence is due to an orgy of graft, red light life and other town evils which the grand jury is ventilating. For the moment Burr Oak eclipses Hammond and Gary.

ODE TO DEMOCRACY.

Lee W. Dodd, in Vigilante. It isn't just because some ships were lost, and children drowned and women and men strong men. That's bad enough, God knows! But the Prussians were our foes long before their cruel wolf-pack left its den.

It isn't just because their hunting pack tore at Belgium's throat to reach the throat of France. No, by Heaven! It's because they are traitors to all laws. Made by God to curb the Devil's arrogance. They are traitors to humanity, no least. They acknowledge nothing nobler than their will. To conquer and subject. All peoples who respect The Holy Vow man struggles to fulfill. For man has dreamed a dream and made a Vow. Yea, man has sealed a Vow before the Lord. Of Righteousness and Peace: And the reign of Reason triumph o'er the Sword!

He has sealed a Holy Vow that privilege Shall perish from an Earth where all are free: That his children shall not fight, As he must, the Huns of Night, But be brothers in the Light of Liberty. God save us from all traitors to that Dream, God shield us from all traitors to that Vow! God give us strength to smite All traitors to that Light— Lord God of Man United, aid us now.

SMILING LINES.

"Your wife, air, seems to be subject to fits of vermouth." "Good heavens, doctor, I never thought she had anything the matter with her except she talked too much!"—Baltimore American.

"Pond Mother—What's the matter, Eva? Little Eva—I've heard of Good Friday and Ash Wednesday, but what on earth is Not Sunday?"—Yale Record.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, I MAKE NINE DOLLARS A WEEK—NOW HOW SHOULD I TELL THE GIRLS I MAKE?—LAVSHEK WHEN ITS THAT CLOSE, YOUVE GOT A RIGHT TO SAY TEN

"What are they going to do with the czar's palace?" "Haven't heard. Grand opportunity there, though. People would probably flock to it if operated as a summer hotel."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Did your wife avoid you when you came home so late last night?" "You don't know what it is to have a wife who was once a school teacher. She simply made me write 100 times on a slate, 'I must be at home by 10 o'clock.'"—New York Globe.

PRESCRIPTION PERFECTION

Our department employs only graduate pharmacists. Each one is a prescription clerk in every sense of the word. He is not a drug clerk one minute and a prescription clerk the next, therefore, you can rest assured that his mind is constantly on the work that he has to do. We furnish the men with every ingredient that is required to fill the prescription accurately. You can save time and money by trading at the four Rexall Drug Stores.

OWL DRUG CO., New Location 16th and Farnam Sts. Sherman & McConnell DRUG CO., FIVE GOOD DRUG STORES

Summer Excursion Fares VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. To Practically All Points East Following Rates Apply to Some Principal Points: New York City, standard routes... \$59.10 Other routes... \$55.80 Boston, Mass., standard routes... \$59.10 Other routes... \$54.60 Atlantic City... \$57.30 Montreal... \$45.20 Water trip... \$49.70 Detroit... \$35.10 Quebec, Q. C.... \$50.10 Toronto... \$40.10 Buffalo... \$42.41 Portland, Me.... \$52.90 Niagara Falls... \$42.41 Rates to Other Points in Proportion Attractive variable route tours to New York City and Boston at slightly higher fares. Tickets on sale daily, commencing June 1st. Return limit 60 days. Information and attractive literature at City Ticket Office, 407 South 16th Street. S. NORTH, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT. Telephone Douglas 264. Omaha, Nebraska.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO WAR We Don't Want to Fight But, By Jingo, If We Do We Have Got the Men— We Have Got the Ships We Have Got the Money, Too The people throughout the United States have contributed liberally to the Red Cross and other such institutions that have for their purpose extending aid to the boys in the trenches. Citizens buying Liberty Bonds are not contributing along philanthropic lines. They are simply investing their money where it is absolutely safe, bringing them splendid returns for their investments. THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, as a Society, purchased \$250,000 in Liberty Bonds. The employes purchased \$14,000 and Omaha Seymour Camp No. 16 purchased \$1,000. We recommend this investment for every man, woman and child. Buy a Liberty Bond. If you haven't got the cash, pay \$1 per week. If you haven't or have got a brother or son fighting in the trenches, or who may be called to fight in the trenches, remember he may be wounded. He may cry for someone to staunch the life's blood welling from his wounds. Shall his cries be in vain? They will be unless you contribute and assist the Red Cross in every way possible to carry on the splendid work they have undertaken during this bloody conflict. THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD is issuing Life Insurance policies on the lives of the men who go in the trenches or who stay at home. PHONE DOUGLAS 4570. JOHN T. YATES, Secretary. W. A. FRASER, President. 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 Bread Book. Name... Street Address... City... State...