

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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A storm outdistanced the noise of congress and forced a recess. Some storm, that!

Still it must be remembered that more money is needed to maintain the high standard of living at the poor house.

King's come and kings go, but King Ak-Sar-Ben alone of the royal tribe maintains his popularity. Long may he reign and radiate good will.

The involuntary exodus of pro-German royalty and royalists from Greece suggests the impropriety of taking a booster census of the kingdom at this time.

The women of Omaha are patriots and not impractical pacifists, as their action in support of every movement by which they can assist the government fully attests.

Ten million men and three billion dollars is a pretty fair response to the first call. It ought to convince the German war lords that Uncle Sam does mean business.

The city hall ventilating system should receive strict attention these days. While gas bombs are exploding a temporary obstruction might imperil the lives of the occupants.

Japan follows the example of European allies and will send a mission to this country. The more the merrier. Our conversational powers are unlimited and the glad hand rarely loses its grip.

It was hardly to be expected that T. R. would make a speech to suit our Omaha hyphenated newspaper, therefore its outburst can hardly be charged to its disappointment, but rather to its inability to rest under the lash of truth.

Reports indicate some criticism in Japan because the United States acts as an advisory counsel to China. The Japs appear to think there is but one side to the Chinese case and for that they hold the brief. The "Yankkees of the east" have another guess coming.

Two years in the penitentiary and a \$10,000 fine imposed by a New York federal court on the principal of the anti-draft conspirators is an impressive warning to all concerned. Defying federal law is decidedly risky business in war time or any other time.

Quite a tidy bit of moneys might have been acquired for the Red Cross or some similar purpose if the show now in progress at the city hall had been properly promoted and a small admission fee charged. Up to date it has been worth the money as entertainment.

Ninety-nine per cent of the newspapers of the country strictly observe the voluntary agreement with the government to suppress news of possible value to the enemy. The insignificant remainder ignore country, honor and duty, masking disloyalty or greed in windy patriotism.

Truly these are glorious days for farmers. Not only are they exempt from draft, cheered as they work and may borrow government money for a song, but also command prizes for quality and quantity of products as well as prices rivaling the dreams of gold hunters. Don't you wish you were a farmer?

Guardmen stationed around the Omaha railroad yards and bridges ought to be given some positive instruction as regards "safety first." Several deplorable accidents have been recorded because of apparent neglect or undue venturesomeness on the part of the young men who are doing duty there.

One of many social revolutions wrought by war in Great Britain revolves in narrowing circles around the liquor traffic. Regulation and restriction, though carried to an extent impossible in normal times, appears unsatisfactory in results, and the government is about to take over the whole business as a war measure. The project involves the outlay of millions of pounds as compensation.

Corn Bread Breakfast
—Baltimore American—

In the old days when bacon cost little or nothing and was fried for the grease and the crackling was the by-product, the Virginia and Maryland grandmothers would use the grease in the making of their cornbread and were not averse to serving the crackling along with it or made up in it, usually with hominy grit as an accompaniment.

To have a national corn bread breakfast, as the food conservators are exhorting, does not imply a reversion to the old days of cornbreads in the form thus described. For there have been advances in the preparation of corn bread in the form of cakes or pones or otherwise, that go beyond the corn bread of the grandmothers or of the black mamies, no matter how sentiment may linger about these endeared recollections.

There is no kind of cereal that is so adaptable to luscious cooking as is cornmeal and the use of cornmeal is one of the best ways both to save excessive cost of flour and to provide for the allies the supplies needed. Let it be borne in mind that the American crop of wheat will only be normal and to provide the substitution of cornmeal economy in use and the substitution of cornmeal. Anyone who ever regaled himself with the Parker House Indian meal dessert will be ready to lay aside many of the resentments that he may have against Boston for its inevitable beans and indigestion breakfasts. And this is only one of the superior uses to which cornmeal may be put. It can be used as a bread relisher, as a delectable luxury and as a palate tickler, according to the manner in which it is prepared.

Misquoting Roosevelt.

It does not devolve upon The Bee to attack Colonel Roosevelt from the uncalculated attacks of the World-Herald, the local hyphenated organ of the hyphenates, for the colonel is amply able to defend himself. But we have a right to protest, and do protest, against the deliberate misquoting and distortion of the language used by the colonel as a guest of the state of Nebraska.

Pursuing its favorite trick of setting up a straw man in order to knock him down, our hyphenated contemporary represents Colonel Roosevelt as "exhausting his supply of opprobrious epithets in abusing the government for not having precipitated war." No one who heard or read the Roosevelt address could possibly discover a single "opprobrious epithet" hurled against the government or a single criticism of the government for "not having precipitated war." On the contrary, Colonel Roosevelt carefully refrained from expressing an opinion, one way or the other, upon the conduct of the war which he explicitly showed was precipitated by Germany upon us, though unsparing in denouncing the folly of failing to prepare for war when its imminence was plainly seen. He pointed out that notwithstanding our notice that we would hold Germany to strict accountability for repeated violations of our rights, we did absolutely nothing up to the actual outbreak of hostilities to put ourselves in readiness to assert and defend our rights and the whole burden of his appeal was that we lose no further time in perfecting needful preparation.

Our amiable hyphenated contemporary, furthermore, deliberately falsifies when it says that "more than two years ago Colonel Roosevelt was demanding war and he kept on demanding it every day until it actually came." That paper knows that at no time did Colonel Roosevelt demand war but merely demanded that we prepare ourselves to repel assaults which he foresaw, if persisted in, meant inevitable war by Germany upon us. This charge against Colonel Roosevelt is of the same cloth as the charges of the same newspaper during the late campaign that a vote for Hughes is a vote for war, and a vote for Wilson is a vote for peace, whereas, it turns out that Wilson's re-election was followed by a declaration of war with none more prompt to offer his services than Colonel Roosevelt—services which the administration for its own reasons has not seen fit to let the country avail itself of. Failure to accept these services, however, does not and cannot prevent Colonel Roosevelt from performing the patriotic duty which he can so well perform, of arousing the American people to a realization of the task before them and speeding them up to the work of preparation so essential to prosecute the war to a successful ending.

Men and Money Both Soon Ready.

The close of the Liberty bond drive is notice to the world that men and money both are soon to be ready for whatever duty Uncle Sam assigns to them. As the manhood of the nation responded to the call for registration under the selective draft law, so its dollars have marshaled themselves in battle array to answer the appeal for funds.

Standing out above all other features of the loan is its apparent popularity. It has been taken in immense sums by the people who could only subscribe in small amounts, taking the \$50 and \$100 bonds literally by the hundreds of thousands. Here our people have fairly matched the best efforts of the Allies, where huge sums for war purposes have been raised by provisions that permitted the wage earners to share in the investment. Little difficulty would have been encountered in the sale of the bonds to big investors through the customary channels by which such transactions are carried on. This would have saved the government the expense of time and money, perhaps, but it would not have marked the loan so significantly as it is with the label of "popular." It is indeed a people's pledge and "Liberty loan" is no misnomer.

Why Favor the Anarchists?

Which way is the administration of national affairs headed in its conduct of our share in the war? The president has declared emphatically for war, the provost marshal has ordered the arrest and punishment of all slackers and the attorney general permits anarchists openly to preach sedition. What good does Mr. Wilson accomplish when he dramatically declares woe to the man or group of men who seek to thwart the nation in its high resolution, while Mr. Gregory sends word to District Attorney McCarthy at New York not to arrest Emma Goldman, as she is seeking martyrdom? Why should she be immune, when the foolish youth who listen to her are punished for taking her advice?

These are serious questions and will have to be frankly answered by the administration, whose course just now offers little encouragement to the men who have made the sacrifice and are earnestly setting out to give full support to the president's fine pledges. If Emma Goldman, Ben Reitman and their crowd are allowed to openly dispense their covert sneers and denunciation of the government, the military, the police and all other instruments and institutions of established order in New York, why should an Omaha minister or woman's club worker be chided for echoing sentiments no less dangerous? Free speech is precious, but it must not be made a weapon against a free people.

If America's defense demands an united citizenry, then the suppression of anarchy is essential. The president and his cabinet should get in line on a definite policy and pursue to the end that sentiment in this country is purged of treason and sedition. Soft-pedaling on these seekers for notoriety will not remedy the evil nor is it fair to pursue a silly boy who has idly boasted of a crime he did not commit and allow to go unmolested the seasoned offenders who scornfully flout justice.

"Will history repeat itself?" The question could scarcely have escaped General Pershing as he stood beside the tomb of Napoleon. The great soldier of the last century sought to dominate the world and make all nations subject to his will. Emperor William seeks the same goal. Napoleon failed and died an exile. Will the parallel run to like conclusion? The world's democracy will answer.

Federal courts in New York are handing out some pretty stiff jolts to draft evaders and their ilk. One self-confessed anarchist will have thirty months in prison at Atlanta to reflect over the application of his theories to conditions as they exist, and under ordinary discipline ought to come out pretty well cured of his idea that each man is a law unto himself.

"Furor Teutonica" grows in desperation as failure belts the horizon of Hohenzollern ambitions.

The Spanish Point of View

By Frederic J. H. in

Washington, June 13.—Spain stands out as the most important of the European neutrals. It has most of the diplomatic business of the world on its shoulders since America entered the war. No neutral nation—certainly not America—has no neutral step and passing phase of the great conflict as keen and closely as Spain, from the very beginning. No neutral had better facilities for obtaining information. For all of which reasons Spanish views of the war are entitled to respectful consideration, and more especially interesting is the Spanish view of unlimited submarine warfare, and the American declaration of the existence of a state of war.

These Spanish opinions differ on many points, but they are one regarding the submarine question as a whole, and a very significant whole, from August, 1914, down to the present day. It is regarded as a barometer of the hopes of Germany, an indicator sensitive to every military, political and economic problem that vexes the central powers.

The more active the German submarines, according to this view, the more are the Germans despairing of victory on land. When they made concessions to the neutrals in the past, such concessions came at times when prospects were bright for their arms. It is worth while to consider the record of the submarine in connection with the ups and down of land warfare.

The German submarine attitude in the spring of 1916 was accordingly complaisant to a considerable degree—so yielding that Von Tirpitz, advocate of submarine frightfulness, threatened to resign. But the super-politicians held him in check. The Sussex was sunk on March 24. Germany hinted that it might have been a mistake. America took it sharply to task, and Germany yielded. It promised not to sink neutral vessels in or out of the "war zone" without warning, and without giving those on board ample opportunity to seek safety. This was a triumph for America; and it came while Germany was pinning its faith to a triumph at Verdun.

But "They shall not pass at Verdun," said the French, and they did not pass at Verdun. The winter was of course inactive. In the spring of 1917 what did Germany face? It saw the numerical superiority in highly trained troops, which it had held from the beginning, won by the allies. It saw its advantage in artillery and munitions go the same way. It saw the Russian front holding firm. It saw Russians and English driving on in Asia. It saw Cadorna preparing to take the offensive in Italy. It saw the western front, banking like a thunder cloud, it saw the French and British preparing for the greatest drive in history. So Germany turned again to the submarine. And as its need was greater than ever before, so did it cast off all restrictions more completely than ever before.

The German chancellor, who had three times publicly opposed unrestricted submarine warfare, yielded completely. "It is a fight for life and death," he said.

Submarine warfare is seen in Spain as a desperate stroke with a chance for success. Some doubt is expressed as to whether America can organize quickly enough to defeat Germany. Such is a typical Spanish view of the submarine question, and it is the view of men in touch with many sources of information. They regard the entrance of America into the war as an event of world-shaking importance.

Our motives are sometimes questioned in Spain. "There is more friendly feeling toward Germany there than in most of the neutral states, and our own past relations with Spain have not inspired it with any great affection for us, though there is no bitterness left over from the war of 1898. But while admitting the American issue, the Spaniards ask if America has no other motives. Do the Americans want to control the destinies of the world after the war? they ask.

For thus seriously is our entrance into the war regarded. It is called an event of world-shaking importance. After thirty centuries of world domination, says one authority, Europe today has not even its own fate in its own hands.

War Prophets and Prophecies

—Philadelphia Ledger—

In May, just two years ago, when James J. Hill said the face of "world end in October, 1915," when Lloyd's in London posted odds of three to one against the war ending before May, 1915, while odds were even that it would end before September 1, 1915, and fifteen to one that the end would come before March 1, 1916, some of the opinions of big men as to the end of the war, then printed, ran as follows:

Lord Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, in August, 1914—"The war will last three years."

In October, 1914—"The war will last two years."

Georges Clemenceau, former French Premier, November 2, 1914—"Of one thing alone I am certain: The war will be long, perhaps very long."

Count Baschieri of France, January 1, 1915—"Germany will be vanquished, the kaiser will commit suicide and peace will be declared on April 27."

General Francois Joubert-Pienar, ex-Bour Leader, in France, September 27, 1914—"The war will be long and fierce."

Privy Councilor Richard Wittin of Germany, September 28, 1914—"There is not going to be any peace, not for a long time. It will be a long war. We are prepared for three years."

Prince von Buelow, March 14, 1915—"Even if we do not win at once, our resistance will be long and may be changed into victory. The war will be frightful, monstrous."

Rudolph Martin, former Minister of the Interior of Germany, early in March, 1915—"Germany will dictate peace terms in London after two years of fighting."

In the face of events all these guesses and prophecies, save those that talked of a long war, seem the work of mere children playing with facts and events. And so with the somewhat similar guesses being made today in the third year of the war, with the opening of the fourth almost in sight. For, as is evidenced in the views that come from the several foreign commissions now over here, no one who speaks with any authority believes that the war is "to end soon." Indeed, as in great droughts so in great wars, all signs fail, and it looks as if the devotion of the great conflict will take as long as its evolution, which would put off peace until 1919 or until 1920 or later if men who ought to know are good judges, for, without any desire to be too pessimistic, they are warning this country against the fatal fatuity of thinking the war is still beyond our bounds and will be "all over" in the fall.

People and Events

Shore Island is not too proud to fight during the choney season, but will radiate more happiness if the subs and serpents stay well outside the Hook.

By order of court a sunrise chautieler, which distended early morning in a polite suburb of Chicago was executed by the owner. Whether the judge was invited to the subsequent feast of rooster is not disclosed.

Right in the home of Uncle Joe Cannon—that is, Danville, Ill.—a ducky named Jackson worked the orphanage game until his pockets were fattened with donations which speeded his flight to parts unknown. His was a fake orphanage, but the name served as a touch on generous Danvillians.

Union Theological seminary has just disposed of a recalcitrant professor, Dr. Thomas C. Hall, son of a noted New York preacher. Dr. Hall's bump of offensiveness consisted of pro-German activities both on this side of the water and in Germany, where he spent most of his time since the war began. Absence from this country at this time enabled him to escape prosecution as a confederate of German agents in New York.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Russians vigorously attacked Teuton center that projected Lemberg.
French Chamber of Deputies entered upon first secret session to be held under the third republic.
Austrians transferred large forces from Italian frontier to eastern front to stop the Russian advance.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
The following have assumed the directorship of the Nebraska and Iowa Insurance company: E. B. Williams, S. R. Johnson, John L. McCaig, A. P. Hopkins, F. E. Johnson, Thomas A. Creigh, F. O. Gleason and J. W. Morse.
While running to put out a fire in a frame dwelling belonging to Louis Reed corner Twelfth and Davenport, the fire truck stuck in the mud.

at the foot of Davenport street and it took the united efforts of a number of men to release the imprisoned truck. The Bee is in receipt of an elaborately engraved invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific road to Tacoma, W. T.

A large force of men are at work plowing Davenport street and preparing for the laying of pavement from its commencement at the foot of the hill.

A movement is on foot, headed, it is understood, by Rev. Savidge and Rev. Pearman, to stop the playing of base ball on Sunday.

W. H. Gunsalus and Jason Lewis, the Omaha delegates to the International Typographical union at Buffalo, have just returned home.

J. A. Mathews, who for over a year has been the business manager of the Herald, has resigned to go into the real estate business. He was presented by the Herald employees with a beautiful gold-headed cane.

John Kern of this city was married to Miss Della Bailey of Springfield, Ill. Mr. Kern's business partner, Jack Woods, acting as "best man."

This Day in History.
1775—Patriots erected fortifications on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, Mass.
1815—Napoleon drove back the Prussians at battle of Ligny.
1838—Cushman K. Davis, governor of Minnesota and United States senator, born in Jefferson county, New York. Died at St. Paul November 27, 1908.
1847—Tobasco, Mexico, stormed by the Mexican army.
1862—Confederate government of Mississippi removed the state archives from Jackson to Columbus for safety.
1894—An attempt was made to assassinate Premier Crispi of Italy.
1898—American troops captured the forts at Santiago de Cuba.
1906—The president signed the Oklahoma and Arizona statehood bills.
1910—Hundreds were drowned by floods in the Balkans, Austria and Switzerland.
1916—Army appropriation bill carrying \$157,123,099 was reported in national house of representatives on the military committee.

The Day We Celebrate.
King Gustav V of Sweden, whose throne is reported to be none too secure, born fifty-nine years ago today.
Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter, one of the directors of the American academy in Rome, born in New York City forty-five years ago today.
George W. Coleman, president of the newly-organized Open Forum National Council of the United States, born in Boston thirty years ago today.
Sir Charles Allom, who was knighted by the king for introducing blue marble into England, born fifty-two years ago today.
Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore college, born at Fendleton, Ind., sixty-nine years ago today.
Rt. Rev. Cornelius Van de Ven, Catholic bishop of Alexandria, La., born in Holland fifty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
The United States marine corps today will conclude its week's campaign for 4,000 new enlistments.
A notable wedding in New York society today will be that of Miss Frances T. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, and Paul Geddes Pennoyer of Berkeley, Cal.
Business and professional men from all sections of the United States and Canada are to arrive in Atlanta today to attend the annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.
Honorary degrees will be conferred upon all the ambassadors and ministers representing the allied nations, as well as Secretary of State Lansing and Herbert Hoover, at the 17th annual commencement of Princeton university today.
Prominent homeopathic physicians from all parts of the United States and several representatives of the same school of medicine from other countries will gather today at Rochester, N. Y., in anticipation of the opening of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy.
Chicago is to be the meeting place today of the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. Reports to be presented at the meeting will show that the order has practically regained the 300,000 members lost by the rate agitation of three years ago. The matter of rates will not come up at the present meeting.

Story of the Day.
"There will be no more trials for loss majeste in Russia," said Ivan Shily, editor of the Novoe Vremya, in a lecture in Chicago.
"Loss majeste, anyway, always seemed to me ridiculous. It always reminded me of the policeman who was asked:
"Officer, what's the charge against this prisoner?"
"Impersonating a policeman, your honor."
"Impersonating a policeman, eh?"
"Yes, your honor. He held up his hand and stopped an automobile instead of letting it run over him."
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

AROUND THE CITIES.
Draft registration in Omaha totals 19,000. In Sioux City, 6,370, in Minneapolis, 27,000 and in Kansas City, Mo., 30,000 in round numbers.
Official figures list the assessed value of taxable property in Sioux City to \$39,846,032, an increase of \$3,244,748 over last year's total. The assessor found lots of new property and got closer to the value of visible wealth.
The bid has been slammed down good and plenty in Minneapolis as a war measure. An order issued by the Public Safety commission closes cafes and saloons at 10 p. m., prohibits dancing and cabaret performance in every place where liquor is sold, and forbids the sale of liquor to women and girls in any saloon or cafe in Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth.

The Bee's Letter Box

Open Shop or Closed Shop.
Omaha, June 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: Well, Mr. Business man, which shall it be? With your very elaborate definition of the open and closed shop in a whole page and in all the newspapers and your superior knowledge of the language of the dictionary, did you ever look up in the same book the word consistency? Surely you would not deem the citizens of Omaha so dense that if they believed your own arguments on the "open shop" they would immediately apply it to the Business Men's association, an organization that has certainly demonstrated to the people that they not only believe in a closed shop when applied to themselves but are also able to maintain a single "consistency" so, why is it then one of two places of business have a little trouble with employees, the trouble is not handled in their approved open shop way, every one for himself? No, indeed, their organization is closed for a closed shop. So the mandate goes forth and every place is closed at almost the same time and remains closed. Why? Because they are so strong and so mean, organized and so thoroughly believe in "closed shop" when it pertains to their own business as the only way to gain in their demands made upon their employees. If any citizen in Omaha has been in doubt as to who was to blame for the exorbitant prices paid for coal last winter it is certainly clear to all intelligent thinkers now. If, when the order went out to close those places of business the order was obeyed without a single "snarl" by the organization by carefully following the tactics of the Business Men's association which has been the most successful of any of them up to date. Mr. Business man, you expect the public to take stock in your elaborate argument, "Deliver the goods," disband your own organization and concede to the laboring people the same rights to organize for their own protection that you claim for yourselves.
R. H. FRILES,
Member of union for twenty years.

Intellectual Dishonesty.
Omaha, June 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: The World-Herald, without making allowance for the causes, accuses the American people of lack of martial spirit and in one long paragraph lays upon them the burden of responsibility for our unpreparedness to wage war and our unpreparedness against war.
It also accuses Colonel Roosevelt of "intellectual dishonesty" because in his patriotic speech at Lincoln he drew the attention to our unpreparedness for the task of war we have undertaken and pleaded that we arouse ourselves and profit in the future by our mistake of the past. In its frantic effort to discredit Mr. Roosevelt, the World-Herald has lost its bearings and shows itself not only intellectually dishonest, but intellectually blind. It displays in its recrimination all the sores of a guilty conscience and President Wilson would do well to censor his Omaha sponsor for unearthing the sins of the last three years.
The World-Herald accuses Mr. Roosevelt of hurling invective against the administration. The writer sat within ten feet of the colonel at Lincoln and heard every word of his speech. The administration was not even referred to, as anyone who will entertain himself by reading that speech may easily ascertain. Not one word was spoken against the government and the slowness of the American people to awake to their danger was not censured in as abusive terms as the Herald uses against them in its editorials.
But by implication an indictment

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.
"Is Miss Clancy here?" asked the visitor at the quarry just after the premature explosion.
"No, sir," replied Mellian; "she's gone."
"For good?"
"Well, sir, he went in that direction."
—Boston Transcript.

Bacon—He said when he got up to speak at our meeting his eyes met a forest of faces.
Eskert—All wooden heads. I suppose he meant—Yonkers Statesman.

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