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DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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It's a rare week in midsummer that doesn't work up a "drive."

Another who is perfectly pleased with the weather is the iceman.

Make no mistake about it. The Boy Scouts are dandy scouts in the making.

Before seeking new business the postoffice department might first strive to handle the business on hand a bit better.

"The world is mine," exclaimed the Count of Monte Cristo, but that was long before Mars stamped a mortgage on it.

How have the mighty fallen! Only five men were found in the House of Representatives to do honor to Old John Barleycorn.

A little more attention to the use of the muffler by joy-riding automobilists would make the middle watches of the night more bearable.

General Haig seems to have in mind the pronouncement of General Grant, that he "would fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

In view of the larger variety of live material available for the police clinic, safety suggests an abundance of antiseptics for use on probes and patients.

Democracy is marching on. The Finns demand independence and a republic. Petrograd can hardly object, since the powers that be have their hands full at home.

Senator Reed is doing his utmost to make the administration think he has some influence, but he might as well admit that "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone still is the power in Missouri.

Cleveland tops the list of Red Cross cities in per capita of contributions to the big fund. Bully for Cleveland. The home town of Secretary Baker makes money talk in the right key.

Another former office boy has become vice president and general manager of a great railroad company. And yet some folks thought Bryan was right in his lament over the boy Absalom.

Income tax returns for the fiscal year already exceed the estimates of the lawmakers. Easy and comparatively painless. The next turn of the income wheel promises to bring the screams.

It would be a little rough on "the boys" if Governor Neville should go to war and let Edgar Howard take the gubernatorial chair. Yet why should politics control in the war for freedom?

Thirty-nine million dollars more on deposit in Omaha banks than was held a year ago speaks something for local growth and prosperity. Loans also show such an increase as to prove this money is not idle.

Those who foresaw a million men springing to arms between dawn and sunset have a splendid opportunity to realize one part of their dream by getting to the recruiting office before next Saturday night.

Another mission to the United States has arrived, this time from nationalist Ireland, and still another is promised. With four missions now on hand, it is feared the Washington entertainment committee ignores the eight-hour law.

Sinn Feiners exhibited such impatience for the Irish republic as gives rise to the suspicion they do not trust the outcome of the convention called to settle Ireland's future. It is too bad they are so impulsive, just at this time when ammunition is so sorely needed for use against the Germans.

Winston Spencer Churchill grips the British naval problem with the vision of a seer. Unless the navy does more than mere blockading to justify itself Britain's first line of defense may become a memory. Airplanes and submarines are becoming fighting forces which distinctly narrow the bounds of sea supremacy.

The Case for Food Control. Debate on the food control measures pending before congress has taken a wide range, but the main point, so far as it affects the city dweller and the wage worker, has been overlooked. The plain fact is that, no matter what the cause, the cost of living has advanced more rapidly than pay given to workers who must buy for their needs out of a wage whose purchasing power is steadily diminishing.

Moreover wages and salaries have been raised to a point where the country's industries can go little if any farther. This situation must be relieved somehow. If the intervention of federal authority is finally required it will be because profiteers and speculators have allowed their selfish greed to blind them to the facts. Prices of bread and meat actually are higher in the United States than in beleaguered England and this is what the man who drudges in an office or a store for wages fixed before the war began cannot understand.

It is not hysteria with him, but wonder if he will be compelled to face another winter such as the last, while speculators, brokers, commission men and others who stand between producer and consumer are permitted to gorge themselves with profits won from the poor. While we are going to war for the sake of humanity, it might do some good to attend matters at home, and the food question is the most vital just now.

Cantonment Selection.

Various explanations are being offered for the announced location of the cantonment for this district at Des Moines, despite its obvious disadvantages as compared with other available sites. The latest is that Des Moines was given preference over Minneapolis because of the protection over Minnesota because of the protection over the morals of the men offered by being in a "dry" state as against a "wet" state. This is an explanation, however, that does not explain. In the first place "wet" and "dry" cut no figure in giving Minneapolis the Fort Snelling training camp for the officers, whose morals certainly are entitled to as much consideration as those of the private soldier, and in the second place, Des Moines has nothing on Omaha or Leavenworth in the matter of "dryness."

Another defense of the choice of Des Moines is presented on the score that all questions of military expediency and adaptability were investigated and finally passed on some years ago when the army post was located at Fort Des Moines. This explanation also needs explaining because it is notorious that the Des Moines fort was part of the "pork" claimed by Congressman J. A. T. Hull as political spoils earned by his many years' services as head of the House Military Affairs committee. If there was ever any excuse for putting a regimental post at Des Moines, except to coddle that constituency into returning Captain Hull to congress at a time when he was in position to make the appropriation-seeking army officers dance attendance, it has never been disclosed.

If Des Moines really possessed superior facilities as a cantonment site, or anywhere near matched the facilities of other available places, the decision would be gracefully accepted, but the flimsiness of the numerous and various explanations and justifications for what looks like a tremendous stretch of favoritism does not help matters.

Work of Council of National Defense.

The report of the director of the Council of National Defense on the operations of that body for the first three months of its existence is inspiring, both as to the actual achievements of the organization and the spirit that has characterized its activity. It has done work of such magnitude as to be not entirely comprehensible by all. Statements involving millions and billions are dashed off with utmost readiness these days by various boards and bodies of different kinds, but not many really understand what it all means. In this case men of affairs and influence throughout the nation have been united into an harmonious, hard-working organization, with no authority over the objects aimed at save the moral control which comes from their standing in the world. These have not only co-ordinated effort in the direction of national defense, but have enlisted the active and sympathetic assistance and co-operation of "big business" in a way that scarcely could have been accomplished through other means.

The nation is not defended alone by men under arms, but must have the backing of all, and especially it is required that the tremendous agencies affected by the Council of National Defense be brought into play as has been done. The report was not made in a vainglorious spirit, but to let people know how much has been done in the way of real work for humanity's safety.

Root and the Russians.

No modern incident is stronger in its appeal to the mind devoted to ideals of liberty than that presented by Elihu Root addressing the representatives of the zemstvos at Moscow. The reception accorded Commissioner Root by the Russian socialists is pregnant with great possibilities for the future relations of the two great free peoples. That the incident was approached with somewhat of uncertainty as to its outcome was natural, but that it did much to clear away misunderstanding and to allay suspicion is equally manifest. Mr. Root happily showed the Russians how little of real difference there is between their own aspirations and American achievements, and that the purposes of the people in both countries run along the same line, regardless of the difference of language or manners. To make these secure, unity of action must go with unity of purpose.

Idealists on both sides of the water have in imagination outrun by far the slow progress of the race, but hope for mankind's future rests in the orderly march of progress for the race. Man's whole desire is not to be attained by a sudden bound, nor does any magic formula contain a potent panacea by which all society's ills are to be suddenly healed. The common aim of all liberty-loving races is only to be realized by steady effort patiently directed along progressive ways. These truths are yet to be appreciated by the Russians, but Mr. Root explained to them that their task is not so difficult nor so hopeless as might appear. To expand their successful efforts at local self-government until the affairs of the nation are included in their present duty, and its accomplishment is made easier by American sympathy and help.

The cheers that greeted the Americans at Moscow is a promise of closer union between the greatest and the youngest of democracies, in whose continuance the destiny of the human race is enfolded.

Omaha's Great Garbage Problem.

Once more the city commission is sidling up to the garbage question with much the same mincing approach that marks the dainty person in dealing with the odoriferous can. The effluvium is not pleasant, nor will it be made more bearable until the whole affair has been disinfected and cleansed. So long as private profit inures from this public function, just that long it will have a disagreeable odor whenever the lid is tilted.

This is not a new topic, but has again and again been brought before the public, always to be temporized with through the council adopting some makeshift measure that does not as much as palliate, let alone remove, the cause of offense. It will not be alleged that the present is the worst condition in which the garbage question has been found—it is only the latest. What is needed is that the commission take some action that will provide for the removal and disposition of garbage on a basis that will keep the city clean, and that will not contain the elements of scandal. This can be done without hardship to any, and in justice and common decency it ought to be done without delay.

Last week's official footings of income tax receipts show a total of \$330,500,000. Nebraska corporations chipped into the pot \$968,920 and individuals \$466,522, a total of \$1,435,422 for the state. Later on when the war tax and surtax and excess profits tax gets in working order the figures safely may hang out the sign: "Watch me grow."

Knitting for Our Sailors

By Frederic J. Hoskin

Washington, June 23.—The comforts committee of the United States Navy league is working to supply our sailors, marines and cost guard men with knitted articles to help keep them warm while they pursue the elusive submarine. As about 200,000 men are to be supplied, the help of women throughout the country is solicited by the navy league.

At the headquarters of the comforts committee at Washington a show window is piled with khaki colored bundles of knitted articles ready to be shipped to the marines. Inside are more bundles, gray this time, for the sailors. Each gray bundle contains a sleeveless jacket, a muffler, wristlets, and a helmet; it represents part of some woman's share toward solving the war relief problem. As the needs of the marines are somewhat different, a marine's package contains a sleeveless jacket, a linen handkerchief, a waterproof poncho and a sewing kit.

Our navy has often been termed a warm weather navy, because it has spent its winters in southern waters and its summers no farther north than Newport or Bar Harbor. But now the navy faces the prospect of a winter in the North sea and the North Atlantic. Our heavy-hulled battleships keep their crews warmer, but the men on the smaller craft are feeling the chill even in June. In a letter home, an officer on a destroyer writes: "I am wearing every article of clothing I possess and the ice is taking on me."

Destroyer crews are most in need of the warm clothing, and have been outfitted first by the comforts committee. Now our other sailors are being supplied. The Navy department has asked for an appropriation of \$4,500,000 to be spent on heavier uniforms for its men, but naval officers state that any amount of warm clothing can always be used.

Since the comforts committee campaign started, March 15, it has furnished five thousand representing a cash value of approximately \$13,000, expended in materials. Five thousand sets among a total of 200,000 men seems small enough at first glance; but when it is considered that the work is in its first stages, and that women all over the country are busily knitting, it looks as though there might eventually be enough jackets and helmets to go around.

Nearly every state is represented by at least one unit. One-hundred and thirty units have been organized in New York City alone. Even certain newspapers have found that a man can knit a scarf without losing his manly dignity, and are saving pennies to work for the cause. The sales of wool at the New York branch headquarters average \$1,000 a day, enough wool to outfit 360 men.

A battleship, having a complement of about 1,000 men, is assigned to a state unit, usually the state for which the battleship is named. A cruiser is assigned to a city of the same name if possible, and a destroyer or submarine to any smaller unit. For instance, the section of the state of Delaware are supplying articles for the battleship Delaware, for the destroyers Jacob Jones, Macdonough, and Du Pont (which are named for three of Delaware's naval heroes), and for the Eagle, which was built in a Delaware shipyard. The sections are put in touch with the vessels' commanding officers, who name the specific articles most needed by their men.

Any group of women or girls who wish to form a unit have only to write to the navy league headquarters, 1201 Sixteenth street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., stating the amount of work they will do in three months. The money to pay for materials is collected by the group and yarn and needles are purchased from the committee at cost. Full directions are furnished by the league. In cities where the committee has branch headquarters instructions in knitting may be obtained from women who offer their services as teachers.

In every case a record is kept, showing the name of the purchaser, amount of wool purchased, and the use to which it is to be put. This is necessary because the committee found itself selling materials to women who had no intention of helping the sailors, but merely wished to secure materials cheaply for private use. When the articles are turned in at headquarters they are given to women who finish and strengthen the edges. Before a finished set can be shipped it must be passed by an inspector. If it is not well enough made for the sailors, it is ripped out and made over; if it is not made according to the standard, it may be sent to a man in the mosquito fleet, where there are no rigid regulations as to equipment. The designs of the comforts committee articles are approved by the Navy department and for this reason the committee can send to the navy nothing but garments made on the accepted lines. If the work passes the test, it is folded into a small bundle, with the jacket as a wrapper for the smaller articles, and is ready for shipment.

Without slackening up on its main line of work, the comforts committee is now planning to collect newspaper and magazine clippings for the navy. On a battleship there is always reading matter for the crew, but the press news is necessarily of national rather than local interest. The idea of the committee is to supply the men with news from home, and by careful selection to furnish some material of interest to every man on board. Another plea for this particular type of reading matter for the sailors is that magazines and newspapers are hard to dispose of when a man is suddenly called on duty, while an article or magazine story with the pages fastened or clipped together can be slipped inside of blouse or pocket to be finished later. Details of the new plan have not been outlined, but the committee expects to send out a number of clippings each week to every ship in the navy. This is a phase of war aid to which so many people can contribute that the navy league feels assured of its success.

Our Fighting Men

James B. Aleshire. Major General James B. Aleshire, U. S. A., retired, who has been recalled to active duty and assigned to the Council of National Defense, is a former quartermaster general of the army. General Aleshire was born at Gallipolis, O., in 1856. He graduated from West Point in 1886 and was commissioned a second lieutenant of United States cavalry. In his early military career he served in campaigns against the hostile Apache and Geronimo in the war with Spain. He served as chief quartermaster of volunteers. In 1900 he participated in the China relief expedition and for several years following he was stationed in the Philippines.

Harry S. Knapp. Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., who, according to the last published lists of the navy, was in command of the "cruiser force" of the Atlantic fleet, is 61 years old and a native of Connecticut. He was appointed to the United States Navy academy in 1874 and was graduated four years later. One-half of his forty years of service has been spent at sea. He was commissioned a captain in 1909 and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral early in the present year. The service reckons Admiral Knapp its best authority on the unwritten and difficult code known as international law.

Frank McIntyre. Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, who has succeeded Major Douglas MacArthur of the general staff as chief military censor, has for the last five years been chief of the insular bureau of the War department. General McIntyre is 52 years old and a native of Alabama. After his graduation from West Point in 1886 he was assigned to the Nineteenth infantry. Since 1907 he has been connected largely with the bureau of insular affairs. He is well qualified by experience for the new duties assigned him. During service in the Philippines he served as military censor there, and more recently he has been in charge of censorship regulations on the Mexican border.

PROVERB

Proverb for the Day.

Don't look a hare until you catch it.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Italians started offensive near Asolo. Kimpelung, in Bukovina, taken by Russian forces. French estimates put German loss in Thilauont attack at 36,000 men.

Sir Roger Casement went on trial in London for high treason.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

T. B. Minahan, well known in this city, has left for Milwaukee to be married to Miss Dora Lipp. The young couple will live in Omaha.

Prof. Oscar Hunt, the famous aeronaut, has arrived from Cleveland and will make an ascension in a gas-inflated balloon at the fair grounds on

the Fourth, on the occasion of the Knights of Labor celebration. The professor will be accompanied in this aerial excursion by a reporter of The Bee.

The order of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons held a lodge of sorrow in the Masonic lodge room at the corner of Sixteenth and Capitol avenues in memory of Enoch B. Carter and G. Stevenson, who have died this past year. The guards of honor were J. G. Woodman, R. E. Jenkins, Michael Cody and Frederick Winning.

A. C. Campbell, one of the proprietors of the Arcade Hotel, has returned from a three-weeks' visit to friends in Vermont.

Miss Orhard has returned from the college which she has been attending for the two years past for her summer vacation.

The Omaha Congregational union met at the Paxton, the following ministers being present: Reverend A. F. Sherrill, William Scott, E. Penningman, H. C. Crane, J. A. Milligan, M. J. P. Thing, H. W. Bruechert and J. L. Maille.

The Third Congregational church, at the corner of Nineteenth and Spruce has sold its property for \$7,000 and will erect a \$10,000 church in Kountze place, where they have accepted a donation of two lots from Herman Kountze. They will also erect a paragon to cost \$2,500.

This Day in History.

1775—John Paul Jones was selected by congress to command the America, then on the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.

1842—Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy in the cabinets of Monroe and Adams, died at Petersburg, Va. Born at Baskingridge, N. J., June 9, 1787.

1858—War between England and China concluded by the treaty of Tientsin.

1862—Army of Virginia formed and placed under command of Major General George P. Bland.

1867—The canonization of twenty-five martyrs in Rome was attended by 600 bishops and thousands of priests.

1882—Simon Cameron, who held the war portfolio in Lincoln's cabinet at the commencement of the war between the states, died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Born there March 8, 1799.

1887—Governor Altgeld of Illinois pardoned the anarchists, Fildes, Neube and Schwab, in prison as principals in the Haymarket massacre.

The Day We Celebrate.

Howard H. Baldrige is 53 today. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated at Bucknell university and in the law course of the University of Pennsylvania. He has been assistant United States attorney, county attorney and state senator.

John W. Redick, manager of the Merriam Commission company, was born June 26, 1884, right here in Omaha. He is a son of Judge Redick and was educated at Williams college.

A. G. Bennett, manager of the Nebraska inspection bureau, is 83 today. He was born in Dowaigis, Mich., and has been in the fire insurance business for thirty-five years.

Brigadier General Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., retired, now adjutant general of Colorado, born at Manchester, Mich., seventy-five years ago today.

Elie Robert L. Borden, Canadian premier, now leading the fight for a description in the Dominion, born at Grand Pre sixty-three years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Arkansas chooses delegates to its constitutional convention today. The American Society for Testing Materials meets in annual session today at Atlantic City.

The annual meeting of the Association of Transportation and Car Accounting executives, now open at Detroit, has been called off because of the war.

The biennial meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches, to close here today at Los Angeles, has been postponed on account of the war.

A special election is to be held today in the Sixth congressional district of Indiana, to choose a successor to the late Representative W. Constock. Finly H. Gray, who served in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third congresses, is the democratic nominee. His opponent on the republican ticket is Richard W. Elliott, an attorney of Connersville.

Storyette of the Day.

Replying to a toast on China's stand against Germany, Chinese Consul Moy Hin said in Portland: "When I desire to make an American better acquainted with the Chinese I quote some of our Chinese proverbs for him. These proverbs show that we, like you, can see one another's face and laugh at them."

"Our temperance proverbs are rather good. There's one. 'It is not wine that makes a man drunk; it is the man himself.' And another. 'A red-nosed man may be a testator, but nobody will believe it.'"

"We have a feminist proverb: 'A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.'"—Oregonian.

THE QUESTION.

I come a stranger to your city, but do not feel alone; For all around me are the eyes of friends. I know that they will welcome me, I but smile and stretch my hand toward them. My hand toward them. I like to walk unknown awhile, And watch the life that pulses round me, Unobserved, but still observing. Unconscious of my gaze. The men and women move about Their daily tasks, performing. And little knowing that their slight act Leads me to understand Their honest thinking. If they but knew my gaze Was fixed upon them, Their hearts would break. And be unlike themselves. Why men should thus conceal Their honest thinking. That make them what they are, I do not know. But it is ever thus. Does this explain why God remains unseen? —S. Bennington-Brumback.

The Bee's Letter Box

Fight on for Freedom.

Stamford, Neb. June 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The war grinds slowly on. And as I listen patiently to the howlers around me I am wondering whether or not Russia is going to accept the Judas kiss. I imagine I can hear Germany saying to poor stricken Belgium, "Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth." Germany has admitted that on account of national jealousy it is out to win commercial supremacy with bullets. We are not questioning its right to the supremacy, but we object to the method of acquiring it. They tell me "national honor is a phantom of our mind."

There was a time when we applied to Uncle Sam for a passport to travel in safety abroad. But they tell me they are not going to fight. I suppose, then, we shall apply for our passports to the master of some German submarine. A hundred or forty-one years we knew what freedom was, but we are to be known now as the big slave. If Germany demands an indemnity, why not let these patriots pay it. Certainly they would not object to our cherished a sweet little doctrine championed by Mr. Monroe. It is still very sweet, and I am not willing to have it pulled from under me by a German submarine. If I were to give any advice it would be to keep sewing wood. Yours for Patrick Henryism.

W. H. HEDGES.

An Appreciation.

Kansas City June 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is understood, of course, that the remarkable over-subscription to the \$2,000,000 Liberty bond issue is a source of much gratification to the national government. They remain to be made, however, some special acknowledgement of the services rendered by those who so loyally and generously put aside their own interests to aid in the laborious task of promoting bond sales and collecting and listing subscriptions. In many instances men and women gave all their time and their best energies to the work throughout the campaign, eagerly assuming whatever duties that might be assigned to them and actuated by no motive other than the most earnest and high-minded desire to serve their country. In the name of the government, of the federal reserve board, of the secretary of the treasury and the Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City, I wish to extend the warmest thanks to the newspapers, merchants and business firms, advertising firms, the Boy Scouts, banks, schools, churches, women's civic bodies, public speakers, labor organizations, fraternal societies, the railroads, motion picture and other theaters, musicians and many others who participated so tirelessly and enthusiastically in our work in the Tenth federal reserve district. It is at once a source of jubilation and regret that the number of these faithful helpers is so great as to preclude the possibility of thanking them individually.

J. S. MILLER, JR., Governor Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

How the Dog Tax Works.

Omaha, June 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The general principle upon which the dog law is based for the protection of sheep from sheep killing dogs is a compulsory assessment and enumeration of all dogs in the state. Dogs are valued at fixed prices, usually \$2 per head for males of all ages and \$3 to \$5 for females. This assessment is placed in the property tax and collectable as other taxes. Dogs not returned are to be killed and persons harboring untaxed dogs are liable for their depredations. This dog tax becomes a separate fund to be applied in the payment of damages where sheep or other live stock are killed or injured by dogs.

In case the damage to a flock is traced definitely to the owner of the dog, then the apportionment of the damage goes before the township trustees or county commissioners, and if the evidence establishes the claim,

SMILING LINES.

Beano—Do you believe they'll ever abolish capital punishment? Eskert—No; not while they allow those congressmen to make such long speeches.—Yonkers Statesman.

Creditor—I shall call upon you every week until you pay this bill!

Hardleigh—Then there seems to be every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship.—Puck.

Reputation Established, A Future Guarantee.

We dare not jeopardize our priceless asset, Good Reputation, for a transitory Profit. We dare not misrepresent our goods or our endorsements. Consider this well! Reputation is the safeguard of inexperience. "Avoid those that make false claims." Whether or not a man has expert knowledge of Diamonds, Watches and Jewellery, he is safe if he puts his trust in merchants of good reputation.

Use Coconut Oil For Washing Hair. If you want to keep hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

—Adv.

CANADA—the Delight of the Refined Tourist. Mustoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Timagami, Algonquin Park, Kawartha Lakes, French River, Nipissing, Georgian Bay, the St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec—each has its special attraction. All are cool; 63 degrees summer average. High altitude; 1,800 feet above sea level. Delicious, clarified, pinkish laden air. Long days; lingering twilight. Lakes, sparkling streams, boundless woods. The ultra refinements of hotel luxury to camping in the open or a happy medium—rustic camps and family cottages. Motor boating, fishing, canoeing, bathing, dances, cards, tennis, golf. Travel over the GRAND TRUNK through Toronto, possibly completing the journey by steamer, launch or canoe. Read about this country which is so beautiful that it is featured in moving pictures. Comprehensive, illustrated guide books, with maps, free. Address J. D. McDONALD, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt., Grand Trunk Ry., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Resinol certainly does heal eczema. What relief! The first application of Resinol Ointment usually stops all itching and burning and makes your tortured skin feel cool and comfortable at last. Won't you try the easy Resinol way to heal eczema or similar skin-eruption? Doctors have prescribed Resinol regularly for over twenty years. Resinol Ointment, with the help of Resinol Soap, clears away pus and pimples and is a most reliable household remedy for sore throats, burns, chafings, etc. Sold by all druggists.

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