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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Peace reigns officially in Mexico. Hail the happy day!

If no slip occurs in the program laid out, it will be a busy season for the fruit jar makers.

"Billy" Sunday smiled on Omaha for a few moments, and then Jupiter Pluvius resumed his operations.

Reports from the wheat belt bring word that ought to cheer the householder with the prospect of cheaper flour next winter.

Advancing food control bills in congress are reflected in lowering price balloons. Food speculators glimpse the handwriting.

Cuba plans abolition of the death penalty. In that line of human progress, the gem of the Antilles outruns most American states.

As a means of safeguarding the political meal tub the democratic drive on Lincoln links up with the conservation measures of the hour.

Housewives are notified, however, that demand for cherry pie for immediate consumption must have consideration ahead of the canning campaign.

Greatest hoard of gold ever accumulated is now reported from the subtreasury in New York. Here is a chance for the new food dictator to get busy.

The remarkable outpouring of wealth for the Red Cross organization affords gratifying evidence that those who stay will back to the limit those who go.

For once the Missouri Pacific had the answer ready, and it is now up to the council to explain why the city has delayed the work of making the west side crossings safe.

Very little information for the householder is contained in the announcement from Washington that canned goods have doubled in price. Most folks hereabouts knew that long ago.

Lincoln's school authorities have inaugurated a drive against societies in the public schools. Restricting school activities solely to educational ends is a welcome revival of first principles.

Iron, steel and oil will be asked to take a dose of the same sort of price regulation proposed for meat, wheat and potatoes. What is sauce for food ought also to serve for fuel in this regard.

The coming regulation of American exports should go far toward ending the gamble on food products for foreign account. If the gamblers get hit in the pocket they need not go beyond themselves to fix the blame.

Underwriters call attention to the fact that not less than fifty million bushels of wheat is annually fed to flames in America. Mill and elevator owners should see to it that this loss is reduced to zero during the coming year.

In selecting Frederick Palmer as chief of the intelligence bureau of the American army in France, General Pershing exercises splendid judgment. Major Palmer brings to the task the ripe experience of a veteran war correspondent, and the discretion of a seasoned newspaper man.

An imporing of Russian anarchists, thieves and other grades of human leeches turned the usually cool Helsinki, in Finland, into a hot town for a few days. The invaders imagined they owned whatever they could reach, but the illusion vanished under the pressure of cold steel backed by organized order.

A million tons of shipping are reported idle in foreign ports. Demand for high freight rates, not fear of submarines, is responsible for the amazing situation. Already ocean rates on two cargoes approximate the value of the average freighter. That does not satisfy the shipping reach. Evidently the marine departments of the allied government sorely need a few live managers.

Sport a Needed Tonic

Philadelphia Ledger

Sport is an industry even war cannot kill. As many men play golf or nearly so as played three years ago.

Our tennis courts are packed with championship performances. Even college athletes, depleted though their ranks may be, go ahead with their accustomed contests. And professional base ball has attracted this year as many as 30,000 persons to one game.

It is possible that when the new army is selected some of the star actors on the diamond may be forced to change their club uniforms for the khaki of Uncle Sam. That would produce a rather startling element in the world's championship race.

Some of the very best players, indeed a big majority of the best ones, are still under 31 years of age, although here and there a "Honus" Wagner or a "Larry" Lajoie is venerable enough to escape even a call to the veteran corps.

Is it right to continue all these sporting events during a world-war calamity? Many urge that it is not, yet it must be obvious that the nearer any country can retain its normal condition in all ordinary affairs the better can it meet those abnormal and extraordinary calls which our people must now face.

Officers at the front do not urge their soldiers to think of a battle until they go into it. To brood over what was ahead of it would unnerve an army, and so diversions are planned even for the troops behind the very trenches themselves. So we had better stick to our sports as a tonic, if for no other reason.

What a Bonehead Play!

In sending a telegram to Samuel Gompers to urge Secretary of Labor Wilson to protest to Secretary of War Baker against considering Omaha's claims for the army cantonment, the local labor strike strategists are making what must be called "a bonehead play." They are short-sighted, indeed, if they imagine they can by such tactics win public sympathy for their demands upon their employers or strengthen their position with wage-workers who are regularly employed in the community.

What surprises us most is that the building trades strikers should put obstacles in the way of Omaha for the benefit of Des Moines, where they know labor conditions from the union standpoint are no better, if not worse, and when they ought to know the increased demand for mechanics which the location of the cantonment here would bring would necessarily provide work for all union men who are here and several thousand more from the outside. It is surely a pity that the rank and file of these unions should have to share the blame of such foolish leadership.

Come on Out to Nebraska!

In an interesting discussion in the Outlook about gasoline power in agriculture, Theodore H. Price, one of the recognized high authorities in the east on business and finance, notes the progress being made in developing the farm tractor, but evidences an appalling ignorance of what has been accomplished when he says:

Because such efforts are designed to meet our supreme national need during the war they deserve all the encouragement and publicity that can be given them. I wish that some arrangement could be made for a permanent and competitive exhibition of all the tractors now offered for sale, so that farmers and others who are interested in the subject could make their own comparisons and selections. Failing such an opportunity to appraise their relative merit, my own interest in the subject leads me to say that I shall be glad of an opportunity to inspect any improved tractors that have recently been put upon the market. Provided my other engagements permit and they are not too far from New York, I will, at my own expense, go to see them at work, and, if they commend themselves to my judgment I shall so state publicly.

Without dwelling on the fact that these tractor demonstrations have been regularly held for the last several years, Mr. Price should be advised that the next big national farm tractor test is to be held in Fremont the first week in August next, and he is cordially invited to come out and see for himself. Aside from gaining any information he desires as to the relative efficiency of all the standard tractors on the market, such a trip would also give him a view of agricultural conditions in the most fertile section of our land and a chance to estimate the food production possibilities of the country which he can never get by sticking close to New York.

Come on out to Nebraska, Mr. Price, and bring a bunch of Wall street "farmers" with you!

Nebraska's Contribution in Men.

Energetic efforts now being made to recruit a third regiment of the National Guard in Nebraska bid fair to succeed. At the same time a determined drive to secure enlistments in the regular army is in progress, with indications that the requisition will be met. Marine corps and navy recruiting has fared well here, some thousands of young men having gone out from the Omaha district into these branches of the service. All this tends to prove that Nebraska has contributed of men fairly as could have been expected. Industrially and socially Nebraska is in a position that differs materially from that of older states. For example, in normal times we have few unemployed in the state, and during the growing season practically none. Every man who has gone into the service has left a vacancy in one or the other of the great industries that must be filled by another, and some of them miss the boys who have gone out to fight. This has had a deterrent effect on enlistment, while the uncertainty of the time when the call for real service will be made has influenced others to defer answering the call to the colors as long as possible. But Nebraska has so far met every demand, and in the end will be found with a full list of its sons in the ranks of the fighting men.

Omaha in the Federal Reserve System.

The statement of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury department that Omaha is to have a branch of the Federal Reserve bank shows that the financial importance of the city finally is recognized in Washington. Omaha is the center of a business community far more extensive than its own residents fully realize. It is the natural market town for a wonderful agricultural empire and the gateway to a region of such unlimited and diversified resources as must for years continue to add an ever increasing share to the sum of national wealth. It is in the direct line of the rapidly growing trade of this section of the country, the normal course of which had to be detoured in order to reach Kansas City. The mistake of hitching all the great interests in Omaha's natural territory to the bank down the river is now admitted and will be corrected as far as possible, and the solidity of the local banking houses, never in question, will now be enhanced by the presence of the new and needed institution.

Yankee Gunners Are Making Good.

Stories that now are coming in from Atlantic ports support the wisdom of arming merchantmen to resist submarine attacks. Encounters of the craft are frequent, and so far the score is largely in favor of the merchantman. Yankee gunners on the high seas are making good with their weapons. Young, alert and vigilant, these sea warriors have added a picturesque tone to the gloomy picture of war. The U-boat captain no longer finds his prey so easy, but must take a long chance if he comes close enough to make his torpedo attack certain. At long-range fighting he is equally matched in skill and craft, with the preponderance of danger against him. The combat is no longer so one-sided, and the terror of the sea is finding its scope materially circumscribed by reason of the presence of high-grade fighting men where once only helpless victims were subject to silent and unresisted attack.

The festive firebug continues blazing a broad path into the coffers of insurance companies. The record for five months of the year exceeds the corresponding months of 1916 by \$11,000,000 and distances the score of 1915 by \$48,000,000. The lessons of fire safety so vigorously impressed upon the people a few years ago and manifested in reduced losses appear wholly consumed in this year's huge record.

American cities are living beyond their income, a fact that in part may be accounted for by the introduction of a lot of expensive fold-rols in the way of boards and commissions to which the public used to do pretty well for itself. Fads come high for those who indulge.

The Farm Labor Army
By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., June 24.—There are 700 street car employes in Boston, who have had experience in farm work, and have agreed to spend their vacations working for farmers in the surrounding country.

This is one result of the Department of Agriculture's campaign to make up the shortage in farm labor so that the United States can produce maximum crops this year. The Boston car companies co-operated by listing all of their employes, finding out what farm experience they had had, and agreeing to give each man who was willing to do farm work his two weeks vacation whenever the department wanted him. Thus 1,400 weeks of first-class help were made available for the Massachusetts farmers.

The plan for supplying the farmers with labor involves close co-operation between the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and state agricultural colleges, and other state agencies. The system is represented by a man in every community, who is usually a public spirited farmer; a man in every county, generally one of the county agents of the department; and a state agent, who may be connected with the State Agricultural college or may be sent out by the department. A farmer who wants help will apply to the community agent, or the agent nearest him. If the community agent cannot supply the demand, he passes the order up to the county agent, who in turn may give it to the state agent if he has not the labor on hand.

In the same way, those who wish to do farm work apply to the agency nearest to them, and they will be placed as near home as possible. The agents compile lists of rural and village people who are willing to do farm work, making appeal to classes who are especially suited or available. Thus about a million high school and college boys have been listed. They are between 16 and 20 years of age, and a large percentage of them have had experience in farm work. Some critics to the contrary notwithstanding, the farmers find this sort of labor very desirable. Even college and school boys who have had no experience on farms do very well for harvesting work, especially picking apples and digging potatoes. As they are paid by the piece for this work, the farmer does not lose anything by reason of their lack of skill, while the workers, if industrious, can make from \$2 to \$3 a day.

Another class listed is that of retired farmers, of whom 700,000 have agreed to take up the hoe again. About half of these men are under 60 years of age, and perfectly capable of doing a good day's work. Most of them are landowners, and many of them will play hired man to their own advantage.

When the Department of Agriculture is unable to find enough labor to supply the demand, the Department of Labor supplements its efforts through its elaborately organized employment bureau service. In New England, especially, the Department of Labor is the mainstay of the system.

One of the most important parts of the work is to induce the farmers to make known their needs at the earliest possible dates. Large posters printed in red and black are being posted all over the country, urging the farmers to notify the county agent how many men they will need and when. If a farmer is going to need ten men for ten days in August to pick tomatoes, and will notify the agent now, he has an excellent chance to get them, but if he waits till the tomatoes are ripe, he is apt to lose part of the crop.

It is a curious fact that, just as the city man regards the farmer and his hired man as over-worked drudges, so the rural dweller pities the city man his hard lot. A couple of sportsmen last winter stopped overnight at a farm in Tidewater, Virginia. The farmer and his three sons cultivated several hundred acres and fished with seine and trap net besides. But next day they took their shotguns and went hunting with the city men. They explained that they had plenty of time on their hands. All the crops were in; their "live boxes" were full of fish which they were holding until the price should reach top notch. There was nothing to do but feed the live stock every morning and read the market quotations in the Baltimore papers. The rest of the time they visited among the neighbors, went duck hunting or played their musical instruments of which they had an astonishing assortment.

"I wouldn't live in the city," said one of the young men. "The city people have to work every day or else quit eating. I don't mind working hard when I work, but I want some time for recreation."

So maybe there are two sides to the question.

At present the labor situation on the farm is looking up, but there are still places where help is greatly needed, especially in the middle west. If you want to do your bit by becoming a farm hand, apply to the employment bureau of the Department of Labor which is nearest your home.

Shrinkage in German Money
New York Post

The value of German currency, as measured in the present bid of neutral markets for drafts on Berlin, payable there in German paper, stands by the last quotation at 47 1/2 per cent parity. Compared with the similar measurement of other currencies, Germany's paper is now worse depreciated than that of any other important nation; with the two exceptions of Austria, whose financial condition is known to be nearly ruinous, and whose currency rules at a discount of 60 per cent, or more on neutral markets, and Russia, whose political and economic disorganization has brought the ruble down to a discount of 55 1/2 per cent. In all these countries political considerations have undoubtedly had a hand in the depreciation of the currency, but paper inflation must have been the main influence. Inflation is probably worst in Russia, though Austria's refusal since the war began to publish any figures has its own implications. But the German Reichsbank's notes, not now redeemable in gold, have risen to \$2,056,000,000, as against \$1,659,000,000 and \$1,311,000,000, respectively, one and two years ago, and \$394,000,000 when the war began.

People and Events

The pioneer plumber of Chicago, John C. Clifford, recently deceased, left a fortune of \$500,000. The biggest part of the pile came from manufacturing goods plumbers use. That's different.

James Larkin, the Irish anarchist from Dublin, has been pulled in New York for working his mouth on the Emma Goldman plan. Anti-draft and anti-everything are Larkin's vocal affliction, and federal authorities are expected to give him personal attention.

Members of interested professions have set up in Philadelphia a reclamation camp for men rejected by army and navy surgeons for minor physical defects. Mending methods apply to holey teeth, corns, bunions and like imperfections, and dentists, chiropodists and physicians are doing the work gratis.

Something over \$5,000,000 was laid aside by John Hoge, soap maker of Zanesville, O., recently deceased. Half of the pile is to be disbursed among churches, hospitals, and other charities of his home city, \$500,000 going to the actors' fund of New York City and \$1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the same city. Never mind the brand—the residue is good.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
Don't throw money into a hopper.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Asiago and many other towns captured by Italians. King Constantine signed a decree for general demobilization of the Greek army.

British and western front penetrated German lines in ten places and started heavy artillery attacks.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

It is reported that Armour was at last decided to locate a packing house at Omaha and that he has bought out Thomas J. Lipton.

The planks in the walk of the Eleventh street viaduct are warping badly, making it unpleasant and painful to walk upon them.

Mr. H. L. Pickard of near Sapp Mills brought into The Bee office a stalk of corn nine feet eight inches in height. Mr. P. says he has info acres just like it.

The court house lot is being soddied by Conrad McDonald.

Louis Helmrod and Frank Harmon have left for Plattsmouth to select a ground for the grand picnic to be given by the Omaha Turners.

A horse belonging to Mr. Burnham, the real estate dealer, became frightened and ran down Douglas street, frightening a couple of other horses on the way, and ended by jumping on the platform four feet high at the rear of Collins' Gan company's store, dragging the dilapidated buggy after him, where he stood calmly surveying the gathering crowd.

The following students took part in the exercises which closed the scholastic year at Sacred Heart academy: Misses W. Lowe, A. McParlin, M. McNamar, L. McShane, M. Bresnan, C. Creighton, C. Babecek, J. Gregg, P. Lowe, S. Nash, K. Creighton, K. Mohr, L. L. L.

At a meeting of the board of fire and police commissioners, D. D. Jones was made a special policeman for the Crouse block and C. A. Starkweather given police powers for the benefit of the gospel army.

This Day in History.

1778—Sixth Continental congress adjourned after a session of 27 days.

1823—James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian institution, died at Genoa, Italy. Born in France in 1765.

1845—By an act of amnesty the Rhode Island legislature released Thomas W. Dorr, leader of "Dorr's Rebellion," who was under a life sentence for treason.

1866—Prussians repulsed at Trantenu by Austrians.

1867—A general conference met at Berlin to complete the reorganization of the Zollverein customs union.

1892—King Charles of Roumania visited Queen Victoria at Windsor.

1903—More than 200 persons killed in a railway accident on the Bilbao-Saragossa line in Spain.

1915—Official announcement of the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as governor-general of Canada.

The Day We Celebrate.

Frank Dewey, county clerk, is 35 today. He was in the Civil War, and is bookkeeper and accountant by profession.

Charles G. McDonald is just 41. He was born on a farm in Spencer, Ia., and graduated at Oberlin college. He studied law at the University of Michigan and has been practicing in Omaha since 1900.

Daniel T. Quigley is just 41. He was born in Edgerton, Wis., and is one of Omaha's oldest surgeons.

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, recently in command of the United States forces in San Domingo, born in Connecticut, sixty-one years ago today.

Major General H. Ernst, U. S. A., retired, a noted veteran of the civil and Spanish wars, born near Cincinnati, seventy-five years ago today.

Helen A. Keller, the celebrated deaf and blind scholar, born at Tuscumbia, Ala., thirty-seven years ago today.

May Irwin, for many years a leading comedienne of the American stage, born at Whitby, Ont., fifty-five years ago today.

J. C. (Rube) Benton, pitcher of the New York National league base ball team, born at Clinton, N. C., twenty-seven years ago today.

Bishop Earl Cranston, a leader in the movement for reunion of the divided wings of the Methodist church, born at Athens, O., seventy-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The first national conference of college workers in landscape art is to assemble today at the University of Wisconsin.

Charlevoix, Mich., is to be the meeting place today of the annual national convention of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

Plans to aid recruiting will be discussed today by the supreme council of the United Commercial Travelers, holding its thirtieth annual session at Columbus, O.

A hearing is to be held today before Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bradley in Washington on questions that have recently arisen in the five civilized tribes and the Choctaw nation concerning the settlement for Indian royalties on oil produced on leased lands in Oklahoma.

A special examination of candidates for admission to the United States Naval academy is to be held today. The extra examination is due to the war and the fact that two classes of midshipmen have been graduated this year to meet the need for officers in the navy.

Storyette of the Day.

The heroism of France has made the French language popular. On this head there is a story illustrating the fact of M. Jusserand, the French ambassador. A senator at a luncheon said to M. Jusserand: "Take—er—eska vol voo-ly—I mean—er—passy-moo, sill voo play—er." M. Jusserand laid his hand on the senator's shoulder and in his excellent English said: "My dear sir, my very dear sir, do please stop speaking French. Your accent is so Parisian that, positively, it makes me homesick."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Bee's Letter Box

Sloux City, Ia., June 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The signers of this letter have recently been dismissed from the railway mail service charged with telling the truth concerning delay of mail in the Sioux City terminal. We have not been charged with making any untrue statements. After being dismissed we have published a signed statement in the Sioux City Journal of June 9 charging that mail of all classes is delayed by the department's "economical" method of concentration and delay; that circular mail originating in Sioux City and elsewhere has been piled outdoors in heaps, the mail at the bottom of the piles being delayed at times for weeks; that such publications as Everybody's, National Geographic, System and the Ladies' Home Journal have been delayed a week at a time; that parcels originating in Sioux City were sent to the terminal for distribution contrary to orders and regardless of delay, about one-half of the parcels being delayed thereby. So far as is known no one has denied the accuracy of the statements made in the article. They are facts which an impartial investigation would substantiate. The conditions here are known to be typical of the situation throughout the country. It was stated in the article that the number of transfer clerks at the depots has been reduced from four to one, which has resulted in the mail sending and delay of large numbers of mail sacks and pouches. It was further charged by us that the report was being spread that there is an "organization among the clerks for deliberate delay of mails" in an effort to saddle them with the blame for failure to complete the work heaped upon a reduced working force. We have served nearly four years as substitute railway mail clerks. We have rather large families to support and have found the service very unprofitable. We make no complaint on account of our dismissal as, under the present system of salary cutting, demotion and dismissal without cause, a position in the mail service is not a lucrative one. But, knowing the situation from the inside, it seems to us a patriotic duty in the present national crisis to say some word of the grave impairment of public service resulting from Postmaster General Burleson's deliberate delay of mail in the interest of "economy." A chance acquaintance tells of a loss of approximately \$2,000 to his firm owing to delay of a letter notifying him of increase in the price of tractors. He sold seven tractors while the letter was awaiting "economical" distribution. Every business man will furnish instances of like service—or, rather, the lack of it. The country has no more loyal citizens than the railway mail clerks, but they balk at the wholesale curtailment of service, reduction of force and reassignment to distant points while being made the instruments of Mr. Burleson in his deliberate delay of mails to the serious impairment of the business prosperity of the country. Every week sees further reduction of the working force with consequent impairment of service. Railway mail service is being taken from many lines entirely. Nearly all lines have been cut to some extent. Newspapers, chambers of commerce and the public generally are becoming aroused. It is time that, instead of being threatened with dismissal, railway mail clerks should be required to reveal the facts concerning present service conditions. Congress should investigate the mail service. PAUL NORTON, RALPH M. HOWELL.

DO YOUR BIT.

Brooklyn Eagle.
We are in the fight to stay—
Do your bit!
We have seen the light of day—
Do your bit!
Every drop of fighting blood.
Every instant that is good,
Bring you have's the brotherhood—
Do your bit!
Every mother's son of you
Do your bit!
For the old Red, White and Blue
Do your bit!
When our kaiser begin to boom,
Let them roar the kaiser's doom,
Let us sweep them like a broom—
Do your bit!
For the Britons and the French
Do your bit!
For your brothers in the trench
Do your bit!
For the freedom of the seas
Bring the kaiser to his knees,
Stop his sacrilegious pleas—
Do your bit!
For the cause of Peace and Right
Do your bit!
Let us smother them with our might—
Do your bit!
With a good red-blooded yell
Let us sound the dying knell
Of this Prussianic hell—
DO YOUR BIT!

LAUGHING GAS.

Randall—There's no foreign travel now. Rogers—Isn't the whole world planning to "do Germany"—Life.
"Say, I'm thinking about going into a big deal with Blank. What kind of a man is he?"
"ON, he's like a fish."
"What kind of a fish—shark or sucker?"
—Boston Transcript.
Jennie—Gee, we've got company, and we're gon' to have swell sets. What you gon' to do?
Jamie—Oh, I guess we'll give us some more of her blame calories.—Judge.

Every Day is "Cut Price Day" at the Rexall Drug Stores

With prices of food stuffs and other necessities rising rapidly you owe it to yourself to make your purchases where dependable merchandise can be procured at the least expense.

You can save time and money by trading at the 5 REXALL DRUG STORES

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Five Good Drug Stores.



It's Cool Today

In Colorado Springs and Manitou

YOU will want to linger in Manitou, famous for its health-giving Mineral Springs and world renowned scenic spots. Your Railroad Agent can ticket your tour ticket through Colorado Springs without any additional fare. If you are planning an auto tour, write for detailed lists and information. You'll see these World Famous Scenic Attractions: Soda Springs—Where "Original Manitou" Water is bottled. Cave of the Winds—Temple Drive, Geological Miracle. The Cog Road—By Rail to the Summit of Pike's Peak. Pike's Peak Auto Highway—Easy Grade to the Summit. Mount Manitou Incline Railway—To Summit of Mt. Manitou.

For full information write Chamber of Commerce, 432 Burns Bldg., Colorado Springs, or Manitou Commercial Club, Manitou.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Manitou. Modern, American Plan. Free Auto Service. \$15.00 to \$20.00 Weekly.

ACACIA HOTEL. Colorado Springs. Newest Hotel. Beautiful. Acacia Park. Thoroughly modern. European plan. \$10.00 to \$15.00 Weekly. W. W. Adkinson, Managing Director.

CLIFF HOUSE. Manitou. In front of the Manitou Soda Springs. Free Auto Service. All outdoor sports.

THE ANTLERS. Colorado Springs. Absolutely Fireproof.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

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