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American troops in France, and all's well!

The strike is off. Jup. Pluvius in on the job to stay.

Trimming the people in war time is bound to become a dangerous business.

Some people save their hides by dodging recruiting offices; others store them until the tanners come across.

King Alcohol has mighty few friends in Washington, where the atmosphere is not favorable to royalty just now.

Reports from Nebraska potato patches indicate that liveliest hopes will be exceeded by the facts. Speed the day.

Attorney General Reed is finding out something about the intent and scope of injunctions, and that may help some.

If money makes good its talking reputation the Liberty loan and the Red Cross outpourings acclaim a national ratification.

Among the flowers that bloom in the summer none surpass in popular esteem the blossoms on the bonnet of the swelling spud.

If the main trouble about excess hides is due to long hair, manifestly the packers should install a first-class tonsorial department.

The great importance of the task before exemption boards is all the more reason why even-handed justice should guide decisions.

A death of Fourth of July orators is reported in several quarters. The purifying influence of war may not be as visionary as it looks.

Omaha may not get the cantonment, but it will be pretty hard to make the home folks think it was lost because of inferior qualifications.

During the corn-making season at least, patriotic Americans will cheerfully forego a place in the sun and welcome the shady side of the street.

From the north to the south end of the national capitol is a short hike, but the trip affords facilities for measuring the peril harboring presidential bees. Ask Champ Clark.

Premier Venizelos, the Greek statesman whom Constantine cast out, returns to rule the Hellenes. And Constantine is not among them. Thus doth the mills of democracy grind on.

Government officials told the coal operators in plain words whither they were heading. The situation called for emphatic warning. Those failing to heed pile up trouble for themselves.

The proposed new ward map of Omaha will look much better than the irregular and confused arrangement now existing, but it will take "the boys" some time to get themselves re-orientated.

A 34 per cent increase in Nebraska's corn acreage may not sound so very big, but it means more than 100,000,000 bushels added to the total yield, which may make the figures seem the more impressive.

Six of the suffragists who made themselves obnoxious in Washington prefer to go to jail rather than pay fines, a choice they will be permitted to carry out with little comment by their countrymen.

The official footings of registration gives Nebraska a total of 118,123 eligibles, of whom 64,595 claimed exemption. The boards about to pass upon these claims can safely postpone summer vacations for several weeks.

The Idealists

Washington Post

The passing of "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien at the age of 80 terminates a career crowded to the full with exciting adventures.

But the gist of his career is based on the fact that from early youth he succeeded at all times in being strictly unneutral. There are other men like that and all nations have been contributors.

American liberty was largely due to their predictions in this respect. It was foolish for the young Lafayette to leave a young wife and child to come to this country, but he came. The same was true of Kosciusko, Pulaski and others.

Edmund Burke was fairly unneutral during the revolution. Carl Schurz managed to get on every side of the political fence in his day, but no one questioned his sincerity and no one doubts where he would be lined up now. The world has a way of honoring these names.

The truth is that no man with real insides can keep from taking sides. The kind that do take sides are the true pacifists, so devoted to their doctrine that they are willing to fight for it at the drop of a hat. It may be said of "Dynamite Johnny" that he was paid for his work. So he was, in measure. But he gave back more than he received. We, too, made money from Europe in the early stages of the war. Before it is over we will give it all back willingly and much more.

America is full of "Dynamite Johnnies" in embryo. Moreover, their number will be increased from now on. No truer word has been said than that by the president that this is the last great war in which neutrality will be possible, even for a moment. It may be that all of the results desired will not be achieved. Nevertheless, idealism will aim high to that end. The only low aim will be at the enemy who stands in the way.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The meager announcement from France that the second contingent of American troops had safely been landed is confirmation to the public mind of a movement all had felt was under way, but none cared to discuss because of the injunction of silence.

The United States actually is engaged in the war now, its armed forces being present on the field as well as on the waters, and all its tremendous energies and unlimited resources are devoted to the consummation of the task it has assumed. No longer is there doubt as to our purpose nor of our ability to send our soldiers across the Atlantic. Old Glory in on the battlefield once again.

Our promise to the world is that liberty shall not perish. That glorious ideal for which the best and bravest of men have stood through all the ages, which has found its highest development on our shores, will be maintained. Stricken France, desolated Belgium, sorely strained England, devoted Italy and struggling Russia will take heart now, for the greatest reservoir of men and material in all the world has been tapped and from it comes a flood of relief that will not be stinted or measured, but will flow without reserve until democracy is saved from threatened destruction and the future is made secure.

Behind "Black Jack" Pershing and his men is a nation, one hundred million strong, whose prayers, hopes, treasure and lives are pledged to his mission, and he cannot fail.

Control of Oversea Commerce.

One of the most important moves by the United States in connection with the war has just been taken, the president naming a board that will be charged with the oversight of exportation of goods of any kind from American ports. This is a direct outcome of the war, the result of a peculiar situation which requires unusual action. President Wilson explains briefly the purpose in the following statement:

"The free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with. It will only be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to the needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of our people at home and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad."

Much of the inflation in prices which has induced such oppressive conditions in this country has been due to speculative buying among nations neutral in the war, but active in commerce. These have asked for American products far beyond their own normal requirements, with the intent of selling again. Americans have not been alone in gambling in necessities, looking to gain undue profits through war conditions, and for the protection of the consumer, both at home and abroad, this must be checked.

Shipping shows the tendency in direction of a general holdup of the commerce of the world. It is openly charged that a million tons of neutral bottoms swing idly at anchor in belligerent ports, waiting for higher freight rates. Enormous profits already obtained have only stimulated a desire for more and the exorbitant demands of the vessel owners will have to be met just as other attempts at extortion are being met. With the United States properly organized and equipped to deal with these modern pirates, something may be done to remedy a situation that has become intolerable.

Missouri Pacific on Its Own Feet.

Omaha has a peculiar interest in the announcement that the Missouri Pacific railroad has passed from the hands of the receiver into the control of its owners. Details of the reorganization plan were long ago discussed and need not here be recounted. The important fact is that the great railroad system has been restored to usefulness and under the conservative management of the new company it will be permitted to so operate as to better serve its patrons. It is a most important connection for Omaha to the southern part of the country, into which the products of this region are going in ever-increasing volume. Locally the new arrangement may permit of an easier adjustment of several matters that have been in state of suspense between the railroad and the city. The Missouri Pacific is an indispensable link in the great transportation system of the central west and should be of untold service to the region it traverses.

Soft Words of No Avail.

The North German Gazette is an ably edited newspaper, to whose words real importance must be attached. Therefore its conclusion that the United States has entered the war for the purpose of protecting its loans to Great Britain, France and Russia may be fairly taken as in a measure expressing views held by thinking Germans. It does not matter that this is entirely wrong, for the important thing is that such assertions will have great effect in discrediting our intentions among the populace of Germany. It is not enough that we send over copies of the president's address; the German government has a very ready answer to that in the argument presented by the North German Gazette, the effect of which must be to solidify the support of the nation back of the kaiser. Hope of ending the war by means of propaganda of the sort proposed by the pacifists is vain, for soft words will not turn aside the sword of a warrior in so desperate a fight as that now being waged. Deeds must be relied on to determine the outcome and on them must rest our hopes.

Showman Barnum is no more, but his spirit animates the war grabbers. "Make money," said Phineas, "honestly if you can, but make money." The same thought in different form is expressed in the letter of a coal mine president produced at the trial of indicted coal men in New York. "We have the world as a place to put the coal," he wrote, "and are in elegant position to get the very topnotch price for the stuff we have." The modern version of Barnum's motto lacks much in terseness, but there is nothing the matter with its gripping reach.

Scarcely a day passes without bringing to light schemes of plotters, anonymous threats and bomb discoveries, all designed apparently to distract public attention from the big tasks on hand. These outcroppings of alien malice are less impressive than the fact that they succeed. The vigor and certainty of federal prosecution instills wholesome fear among spies and plotters.

"They are all doing it," or words to that effect, was the only excuse a coal magnate could give congressmen for boosting fuel prices 75 to 100 per cent. As a sample of profiteering candor this takes the blue ribbon.

U-Boat or Airplane? By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, June 25.—Will the U-boat or the airplane win the war? So far the U-boat had the advantage, owing to its ability to operate in all kinds of weather. The airplane is handicapped by thick atmosphere. Now, however, summer is here, with long stretches of clear skies, affording excellent opportunity for flying. Already the duel has begun. Vive l'airplane!

It is obvious that the side which develops the greatest number of efficient airplanes is going to have a considerable advantage. Indeed, the invention of a super-airplane by either side would undoubtedly throw the victory to it. The airplane has already accumulated various improvements during the war. It has added to its speed and to its weight-carrying capacity, while it has benefited by several changes of engines and apparatus. At the beginning of the war an aviator could photograph the enemy at no more than 1,100 feet; now very good photographs may be obtained at 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

The United States is entering the war at this stage has the benefit of the Allies' three years' experience. We know, for instance, without fighting three years to find out, that the airplane may prove the decisive factor in the war. Thus the sooner the United States can manufacture airplanes and get them over to Europe the nearer the defeat of the Germans. At least so argues the National Council of Defense, which is in the care of our military problems. Thousands of airplanes and trained aviators are to be part of our contribution to the war. It is estimated that the French and British governments are each turning out over 4,000 airplanes a month. The United States is going to turn out a like number as soon as the machinery gets going.

Even the National Council of Defense, however, must await the action of American democratic legislation before the plan may be put into effect. There is no use getting impatient. Congress must discuss the wisdom of the measure and prepare extensive reports before the legislative machinery even starts. The president has asked for six hundred million dollars for aircraft and someone is almost certain to oppose the appropriation of such a large amount. There must be something left in the treasury for United States postoffices.

Aside from the question of helping the Allies the United States needs aircraft. For a long time we have had practically none. It must be remembered with pride that the airplane is an American invention—or perfection. In 1903 the Wright brothers took out a patent on the first practical heavier-than-air machine. Subsequently they offered it to the government for \$100,000. The government was not interested. The Wright brothers therefore began to develop it on their own account, incidentally acting as an inspiration for the whole of Europe. By 1911 the large countries of Europe all had their aerial fleets attached to the armies, while the United States government was just beginning to realize a sad mistake.

Even then, however, no effort was made to increase our aerial facilities. At the beginning of the war we had three airplanes for the army and three for the navy, but the atmosphere had to be in unusually good condition before they would work. At the same time Germany and England had over 100 each. Now, at last, in the third year of the war, we are waking up, rubbing the sleep from our eyes and suddenly discovering the enormous importance of the modern airplane. A few months ago the War department ordered a few American army officers to Canada. The officers went directly to Borden, Ontario, where the Canadian government maintains one of its four aviation camps. The officers made notes on everything they saw and then they visited one of the Canadian technical schools. As a result of what they learned aviation has now been introduced into numerous schools and universities, which include the Universities of California, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Cornell and the American Institute of Technology. Students taking the aviation course are to spend six months learning the scientific end of flying, its foundation and theories. Then they are to enter government aviation camps. So we are getting in line. The navy is experimenting with wireless by airplane and the coast defense guard is planning a system of aerial coast defense. American airplane factories are preparing to supply the government orders to be shipped to Europe as soon as Congress provides the money. We plan to buy 50,000 airplanes, with aviators, mechanics, to send against the Germans. We have set out to answer the question, "U-boat or airplane—which?" in the right way.

Right Kind of Censorship

Philadelphia Ledger

How is information calculated to give "aid and comfort to the enemy" being conveyed to Germany from the United States? The newspapers are not at fault; they have scrupulously observed, almost without exception, the requests of the government. It may be doubted if spies in the government departments have much to do with it. There is a much simpler explanation. The mails and the cables to Europe are still uncensored on this side. That task is left to the British censorship. It is a task which none but ourselves can adequately perform. An interesting Washington dispatch in the New York Tribune points out why. In the first place, much mail for neutral countries does not pass through British hands. German sympathizers here are cut off from direct communication with Germany, but they can send any news they please through Mexico or Spain, for example. In the second place, the British censorship cannot in many cases discover the true nature of messages which comes from the United States. Unless there is something plainly suspicious about them they get through. The subtler forms of information can be detected only by American investigators.

If, therefore, the revealing of the movements of our warships and similar confidential matters is reaching German officials, the explanation is sufficiently obvious. Large numbers of Germans in this country are unwatched and unregistered; they have every means of knowing all that is going on. No doubt the majority of them are perfectly loyal. But this is no reason for giving them the opportunity to be disloyal if they desire. Those who have nothing to conceal cannot object to a censorship of their correspondence, since all citizens of this country will have to submit to it. There is something distasteful, of course, in the idea that letters, sent out of the country must be opened and read. But many things must be tolerated in war which would not be tolerated in peace. We are courting disaster so long as we let those who would do us injury have a free hand.

Food Saving Day

New York World

Herbert Hoover's plan to make next Sunday a day for special consideration of the problem of food conservation, a "Food-Saving Day" on which to devise means for conserving food for ourselves and our allies, should receive hearty support, as it must. On that day in all American homes attention should be given to economical food consumption as it affects the family and to personal measures taken in every household "to save the waste and win the war." This is a patriotic movement in which everybody can join to help the country by helping himself. It involves no expense and only a negligible amount of self-denial and makes possible through individual economies an enormous collective saving. In the United States there are more than 21,000,000 families. If by each one of them a pound of meat or a pound of flour is saved from the garbage pail every week it is a matter of easy calculation what the effect would be in offsetting since a shortage of crops or an act of exports. This is the way to win the war and rout the food speculators and its adoption now demands none of the hardships of war rations. The date set falls suggestively near the anniversary of independence. Why cannot it also be made the day of a new emancipation from habits of food waste and from servitude to the food gambler?

TODAY

Proverb for the Day. Don't swap horses while crossing a stream.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Turks drove back Russians in the Caucasus. Russian drive on Kovel halted by the Germans. Italian forces recaptured Posina and Arzier. French made further gains near Thiaumont.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. Colonel C. S. Higgins furnished a sumptuous spread for seventy-five or eighty Knights of Pythias at St. Cloud.

Frank L. Reeves has received the contract for building a hay barn for the Union Stock Yards company at South Omaha. The new building will be constructed of brick and iron and will be fireproof. It will be located on the ground where the old barn stood, which was burned down a few months ago.



William H. Washington and Miss Kittie Condon of Omaha were licensed to wed by County Judge McCulloch. P. Morse, dry goods, 1818 Farnam, when asked his opinion, stated that he thinks the ball grounds are a preferable Sunday resort to the beer gardens and approves of the game. J. A. Thompson of Thompson-Baldy dry goods, takes no interest in base ball Sunday or any other day, while S. A. Orchard had nothing to say one way or the other.

A meeting of the Contractors' Protective association was held at Clark's hall, Henry Livesey, president, occupying the chair. General and Mrs. Dandy and family have vacated their residence on Park avenue and will be guests of the Millard hotel for a week, when the family expects to go east for the summer. Mrs. Adolph Meyer and son have gone to Spirit Lake, Ia., where they will spend some weeks. They will be joined by Mr. Meyer and subsequently visit Minnetonka.

This Day in History. 1774—A mechanic of Plymouth, England, perished in an undersea craft of his own invention, being the first recorded victim of submarine navigation.

1776—British fleet under Sir Peter Parker made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.

1843—United States frigate USS Wasp captured British sloop-of-war Reindeer in the English channel.

1836—James Madison, president of the United States during the war of 1812, died at Montpelier, Va., March 16, 1836.

1860—General Joseph E. Johnston was appointed chief of the quartermaster's department of the United States army.

1882—Confederate advance called back by General Lee to concentrate at Gettysburg.

1892—United States battleship Texas was launched at Norfolk.

1893—General Cervera departed for Manila to take command of the American forces.

1914—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian student.

The Day We Celebrate. N. H. Loomis is 55 today. He was before he came here a prominent attorney in Kansas City and since May 1, 1898, has been general solicitor for the Union Pacific.

Harry S. Byrne, of the Foster-Barker company, is just 39 today. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins university and studied law at the university of Maryland.

Frank Agnew, well known on the South Side, was born June 28, 1858, in Illinois. He graduated from the law department of the state university of Iowa and has been practicing law in this country since 1906.

Lieutenant Colonel Munroe McFarland, member of the general staff corps of the United States army, born in Maryland fifty years ago today.

Dr. Alexis C. Leonard, celebrated American medical scientist, now engaged in war work in France, born in France forty-four years ago today.

Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury of the United States, born in Madison county, New York, eighty-one years ago today.

Otis Skinner, one of the foremost actors of the American stage, born at Cambridge, Mass., fifty-nine years ago today.

Sally Crute, well-known actress in motion pictures, born at Chattanooga, Tenn., twenty-seven years ago today.

Fatsy Cline, prominent lightweight pugilist, born in County Londonderry, Ireland, nineteen years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. In some quarters it is predicted that King Haakon may ask the Norwegian Parliament to declare a state of war against Germany when it convenes today.

One thousand delegates are expected in Milwaukee today for the opening of the annual convention of the Wisconsin state organization of Christian Endeavor unions.

President Livingston Farrand of the University of Colorado, who has been named by the Rockefeller Foundation to direct a campaign against tuberculosis in France, is to be the commencement speaker today at the University of Michigan.

A conference of the various national and state women's war relief societies and patriotic organizations has been called to meet in New York today by Mrs. William G. Brown, New York state chairman of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense.

The Sigma Chi fraternity, which includes among its members Brand Whitlock, George Ade, Booth Tarkington and many other men of wide prominence, is to open its annual national convention today at Washington university, St. Louis.

The present first class of the United States naval academy at Annapolis is to be graduated today, a year ahead of the usual time, in order to provide additional officers for the United States fleet of submarine chasers. The 200 members of the class are to be commissioned immediately as ensigns.

Storiette of the Day. She entered a downtown cigar store, and the clerk led a regular customer to wait on her.

"I want to get a birthday present for my husband," she began.

"Yes, ma'am," agreed the clerk. "A box of nice cigars, now—"

"No, indeed!" she interrupted, firmly. "I've read enough funny-paper jokes about the kind of cigars a woman buys. No, I want to buy him a pipe."

"Certainly. What kind of a pipe would you like to see?"

"One suited to a man about 42, though he doesn't look so old as that, five and nine inches tall, rather stout and with dark hair and mustache."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bee's Letter Box

How the Dog Fools His Master.

Omaha, June 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: The sheep-killing dog has been known to do so many smart, deceptive things in connection with his sheep killing that he cannot be classed as an idiot, a crazy loon, or a silly, ignorant fool. On the contrary, the old sheep-killing dog is what might be called in his line of deprecation, an expert. He has been known to be at home at bedtime, and there the first thing in the morning, comes crawling out from under the porch when his master gets up at daylight, seemingly all right after a quiet night's rest. But in the meantime he had been several miles away and engaged in a terrible slaughter of sheep, not always by himself, frequently with associates. Dogs have been known to engage in this bloody butchering slaughter of sheep and escape detection for a long time, owing to their skill in destroying all evidence that might lead to their detection. They have been known to go to a stream of water following their murderous attacks on a flock, wash themselves clean of blood stains, roll in the grass to dry off, go home and when traced down on suspicion appear to have a clear case of alibi until some little feature of evidence such as finding a few fibers of wool between the dog's teeth, or a stain on some part of the hair that had not been removed, settled the evidence of guilt.

There is but one remedy, one cure, one means of protection for the sheep owner; one that is sure, and that is legislation for the government of the dog in each state that engages in the sheep and wool industry. The dog cannot be left to be trespassing on his own will, he must submit to restraint the same as any other property, other live stock and his owner must be held responsible for damage that he may do to personal property. The dog is personal property, listed and taxed under some system of assessment, per head most likely. The wolf is a predatory animal and must be dealt with accordingly, hunted down and destroyed, or a some system of bounty or reward must be provided from public funds to encourage this work. The dog tax properly applied will afford the funds to pay \$5 on the grown wolf and then frequently leave a nice balance for the county school fund and public road fund or other features of public need. G. W. H.

"What I Voted For."

Omaha, June 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Replying to the short letter of Jesse T. Brillhart, I will say that he is very badly mistaken when he says that I voted for the present conditions that exist in the country today.

We have never had a national administration that has so utterly failed to enforce the laws against trusts and combinations. A blind man could see what the United States officials fail to see. The laws that exist against trusts and combinations have not been enforced, nor has any effort been made by congress or any state legislature to pass any law to punish the rich manipulators who buy up food products and store them away by the millions of dollars worth. The government officials cannot fail to see what is being done by the food speculators in forcing the high cost of living higher and higher every day. But they seem to be asleep as to the rights of the general public.

One of the reasons I voted for Charles E. Hughes is because he "busted up" the ice trust and other huge trusts in New York City and the state of New York. If he had been elected I think he would have looked after the interest of the people and would have tried to devise some means to punish the speculators who have been robbing us blind for the last two years. Had Hughes been elected president he would have had the backbone to meet the trusts and combinations and millionaire food speculators with a firm and vigorous hand. He also would have had the backbone to have met the savage warfare of the Germans with a vigor that would have met the most enthusiastic approval of the people of America.

I am not a Roosevelt enthusiast, as everyone knows who knows of my interest in political matters, but were he president today we would see the most stupendous preparations of this nation to combat the Germans in all of their merciless, inhuman and disgraceful warfare. Had Roosevelt been allowed to raise the army that he could have raised without any draft and had he been allowed to take that army to France, his army would have met with the most enthusiastic reception that any expedition has met in all the history of the world. As M. Clemenceau, the great French statesman, said, the mere presence of Roosevelt and his army at or near the front would have been of incalculable value to the allies, who are fighting to drive despotism from the world for all time to come.

No, Mr. Brillhart, I did not vote in favor of the food speculators who are robbing us. I voted for Hughes because he believed he would carry out the same vigorous policies as have always been carried out by republican presidents when the republican party has been in power. The day of retribution is bound to come to the food gamblers and the reckoning will be at the hands of the republican party. The party that Mr. Brillhart belongs to will never furnish the relief from our oppressors in our midst. It will take the vim and vigor of the good old republican party to cause them to meet their just deserts.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

Advertisement for Quilza Gasoline. 24 1/2c per gallon and the "PEPIEST" gasoline on the market. Includes an illustration of a car.

Advertisement for Quilza Gasoline. 24 1/2c per gallon and the "PEPIEST" gasoline on the market. Includes an illustration of a car.

Advertisement for Cuticura. RASH ON FACE ITCHING INTENSE. Caused Disfigurement. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Healed. Includes an illustration of a man's face.

Advertisement for Nickel Plate Road Excursions. Chicago to New York and Return... \$31.70. Chicago to New York and Return, one way via Washington... \$34.40. Chicago to Boston and Return... \$30.50. Chicago to Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Return... \$18.35. Through Observation Library Lounging Sleeper and Standard Sleepers to New York. Write A. B. Burrows, D. P. A., 787 Brandeis Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

Advertisement for Standard Oil Company. THERE'S THE "BUY" SIGN. Stop at the Red Crown sign for clean, powerful, uniform gasoline. Makes the engine eager, full of life. Look for the Red Crown sign. Polarine Oil prevents scored cylinders; lessens engine wear. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Nebraska) Omaha. Includes an illustration of a Red Crown sign and a car.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU. Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of The Canning Book. Name, Street Address, City, State.