FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested. In the meantime, the weatherman is doing

tolerably well, thank you. Gently but firmly Mexico is reminded to defer the prodigal son act until the invitation arrives.

Any port in a storm. The Teutonic ship of state lightens cargo as a measure of temporary

Our soldier boys have now reversed the Henry Ford slogan, and are singing "into the trenches by Christmas."

In urging peace without indemnity or territory the forward-looking German politician foresees the inevitable.

Chairman Willard reports the 693 railroad systems of the United States completely mobilized. The work is waiting for them, too.

I. W. W. agitators might with profit read of the proceedings at Rockford, where Judge Landis sentenced 112 of them to jail in a batch.

The kid "emperor" of China will not be lonesome in exile. The old world has a flock of his kind. More are tagged for the same destination.

A sergeant from the Somme is now at the Fort Omaha balloon school as an instructor. Wager he does not complain the air is unsuitable.

Residents of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona will breathe normally, no doubt, and take customary nourishment. Herr Zimmermann looks like a goner.

The Russian drive gains steam as it presses onward. Lemberg looms just ahead. Beyond lies Vienna in the thickening shadows of the Slav peril.

It is quite evident that southern senators are long as cotton remains free from official restraint. Could loyalty do more?

Poor Herr Zimmermann. He, too, is slated to go ere his work is done. The world of diplomatic gayety is bound to slump when Herr Zimmermann walks the plank.

Army authorities complain that they are having more trouble in finding cooks than in getting generals. Which might give rise to debate as to the relative value of the two functionaries.

The University of Nebraska is too important to have its usefulness in any way impaired by disloyalty among its professors. Here may be a job for the chancellor and the Board of Regents.

If a contractor can afford to pay \$7,000 for the privilege of removing only a portion of the city's refuse, should not that be a strong argument in favor of the city doing the whole job

If Governor Howard succeeds in solving the open muffler question for Lincoln he is invited to come to Omaha, where he will be provided with ample opportunity to exercise his new-found

Now comes the "Fighting Fourth" Nebraska, asking that its ranks be filled. This regiment has been in service for a long time and deserves a little attention from the boys who want to get to the front.

Due notice should be taken of the fact that soaring corn prices are not due to export demand, but to a rush by distillers to get ahead of a possible "bone dry" food regulation bill. Unexpected results flow from well-meant efforts now and then, and this is one of them. Farmers with corn to sell will not worry if the senate keeps up the debate indefinitely.

Some of the Compensations

Josh Billings once said, "It is the height of wisdom to get comfort out of calamity.

War is a calamity. Yet war has its compen-sations as well. And when war is forced upon us it is the height of wisdom to look about for compensation and to count up the possible ad-

vantages to be gained. The economic value of temperance has been demonstrated to the world in the present conflict as never before. The waste of time, labor, money, foodstuffs and manhood resulting from the use of strong drink has led most of the nations at war to face this problem squarely and resolve that this waste must be stopped. In the case of Canada, Australia, Britain, France and Russia the advantages to the nation from the practice of temperance are already so obvious that it is hardly possible for the old condition to obtain after the

Then the necessary practice of economics is bringing health and happiness to a multitude of homes and is helping in a measure to solve the difficult problem of the high cost of living.

The possibilities of the productiveness of the soil are being demonstrated and hundreds of families are already producing in their own gardens necessaries of life for which they were formerly dependent on the market and this self-reliance is

extended to nations as well. Nations are learning to produce at home multitude of necessaries for which they formerly went abroad and this is furnishing employment to many classes of laborers and is helping in a large measure to solve the difficult labor problem.

Then, too, this war has stimulated the growth of democracy. Those who do the fighting demand a voice in solving their own problems and in making the conditions under which they must The people and not those claiming to rule

Nebraska's Unpatriotic Element.

Much food for serious reflection is afforded by the pointed statement from the Nebraska State Council of Defense in regard to affairs within the state. It has been patent for many months that a decided opposition to the war existed in Nebraska, though it may not be greatly different in other states. A year ago this was made manifest in many ways; it was not then a matter of national contern. Now that the country has entered the war, whatever remains of pro-German activity has become anti-American. This is a condition that cannot be changed by any amount of sophistry.

The United States is at war and has requisitioned the services of all its citizens; whomsoever is not prepared to respond without reservation is to that extent lacking in patriotism and is not a good citizen. None is asked to choose between other countries except as they are friends or encmies of the United States. The time has come to end shamming, to fairly meet the fire in the rear, whether it come from a professor in the university, a preacher in his pulpit, a citizen who threatens his banker or his merchant, or the idler who thoughtlessly gossips his unimportant chatter. Six thousand Nebraska boys are already enlisted in the army of the United States and other thousands are to be drafted into the service and they must not march away to war knowing that enemies of the government are at home enjoying all they are fighting for and making their efforts the harder by a cowardly campaign to undermine the strength of the United States.

Russian Drive and Its Effect.

Expert analysts of the war's progress are disconcerted to some extent by the energy with which the Russjan army has renewed its activity. Many of these had considered as only remotely probable the vigorous participation of the new republic's soldiers in the summer campaign, That the Germans had so looked on the situation is evidenced by the withdrawal of their forces from the eastern front. The determined advance of the Russians in the direction of Lemberg must now engage the attention of the Central Powers. If the defense is left to Austria troops must be withdrawn from the Italian or Rumanian fronts, each actively threatened by our allies.

The ferocity of the German attacks on the Champagne and the drive against the British left wing along the Yser suggest a definite purpose there to cover some greater strategy, which must be developed later. Two reasons for this are in full view; a land victory is imperatively demanded to meet the political situation developed at Berlin, while, as pointed out by The Bee some weeks ago, the moves of the British against the German right in Belgium threaten the U-boat campaign by exposing Ostend and Zeebrugge to land at-

If the Russians are able to maintain their renewed offensive at its present pitch their return to the battle line will greatly embarrass any plan of the Central Powers on the other fronts. That this has been foreseen by the German high command and taken into consideration may be accepted as a fact. The outlook just now is that plenty of the war will be left when the big American army gets on the scene some time in 1918.

Food Control and the Public.

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the food administration board that has only moral power to support its mandates, has written a very interesting letter to the president, pointing out what should be done to protect the public in the matter of food. His summing up of the situation is accurate and his proposals are extremely practical. Mr. Hoover realizes the producer must be given full reward for his energetic efforts to meet a great emergency and that the consumer must be entirely saved from the rapacity of greedy speculators. How to accomplish this is not so easy, but Mr. Hoover's general plan holds promise of some result if it be reasonably enforced.

The letter to the president, however, deals with only one phase of the problem. Next to production the most vital factor in the work of feeding the nation is the question of distribution. The National City Bank of New York has gathered some interesting information on this point disclosing a state of facts that reflects no credit to our national system of management. From one Florida correspondent the bank quotes to the effect that less than 20 per cent of the available food raised in the gardens there reached the consumer. From Texas it has the word that vegetables in the Lone Star state were worth more as fertilizer than on the market. While prices in the north were sky-high these southern growers could not get their products shipped. In Texas market towns the growers saw long trains loaded with green stuff grown in California go rumbling through, while they were unable to obtain cars. Daniel Willard of the Council of National Defense advises people to buy in their nearest market and thus help the railroads, but how does he propose to meet the situation that confronts the Texas growers?

The food problem of the United States may be made less acute, but it will not be solved by a single act of legislation. The evil is too deeply rooted and bad practices, entrenched as firmly as the opposing armies of Europe, may be eliminated only after a long campaign of education and control, rigidly and effectively applied along lines that converge at the point sought. Congress is looked to now for help and congress must keep in mind what the difficulties are that must be met.

Time continues mocking war prophets and prophecies. General Kitchener's prediction of three years of war nears its limit without visible sign of the finish. Albert Ballin, Germany's shipping magnate, last March predicted the end by June 30, but the basis of the calculation failed to support the conclusion. A host of less distinguished prophets have also fallen discredited. When inclined to prophesy, don't!"

At any rate, Army Chaplain Major exhibits the spirit proper in an officer and a gentleman. He is willing to battle energetically for the men under his care. Better understånding of the men in the ranks and some of their problems might easily lead to less of mollycoddling. What the "boys" need is to be treated as rational men, not as a peculiar group of especially exposed sinners.

The Indian bureau sits down sharply on the good intentions of Jackson Barrett, the Creek Indian millionaire of Oklahoma. Spurred to act like the paleface in contributing to the Red Cross fund, Barret won a call-down from the White Father and an order tightening his purse. Burcaucracy rarely misses the leather medal.

Flour, which reached the top-notch price of

A Navy for the Air A Tested Weapon By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 9 .- The people of the United States, through their representatives in congress are asked to appropriate the neat sum of \$639, 000,000 for the building of a fighting force of airplanes. Upon what evidence do the supporters of this program base their request for this huge sum? Here is some of the more striking evidence of the efficiency of the airplane-and let it be stated at once that every dollar invested in an air fleet will be money well spent, even if the

projected sum is doubled. Without airplanes an army cannot see. Ai domination means artillery domination and artillery domination means land victory. This is a proven principle of modern war and it is being proven over again every day on the western Without a certain amount of supremacy in the air the allies could not push the German line back. Given complete supremacy in the air they can break that line. We can give them complete supremacy if we strain our industrial resources to the utmost.

The airplane in its seagoing form, the flying boat or hydroplane, is the best of all methods to fight the submarine. The aviator can see the submarine from thirty to 100 feet under water. He can see the wake of a periscope with ease where a ship can only see it with difficulty. He can swoop on the submarine in a few seconds. He can sink it with bombs or if he has one of the big new airplanes he can sink it with one single shot from his three-inch nonrecoil gun. All these things have been done. From the very beginning of the war submarines have been sunk from airplanes and dirigibles. There are a score of recorded instances and how many subs the British have destroyed this way only the admiralty knows. Only a few days ago a submarine rose and cleared its deck guns to sink an Italian freighter in the Mediterranean, A convoying hydroplane dropped 1,500 feet and began to drop bombs. The U-boat submerged without cere-mony and may have been sunk. The freighter was unharmed. This sort of thing is of frequent occurrence.

Within the flying radius of the scaplanes they make the most effective convoys. We can extend that radius across the ocean by building bigger and better seaplanes and by establishing ocean bases or mother ships. The biggest and best flying boats in use today, the one that England is using in this work, are built in America.

Airplanes can sink battleships single-handed by the use of torpedoes. The form of airplane used for this purpose, the torpedo-plane, with its accompanying device for launching a torpedo, is the invention of an American, Admiral Fiske. No battleship has yet been sunk by an airplane, but a German plane, using the Fiske torpedo-launching device, has torpedoed and sunk a 3,500 ton British ship, the Gena.

Airplanes can inflict and have inflicted severe military damage on fortified towns, munition bases and submarine bases. Air raids by the English on the German bases of Ostende and Zeebrugge have inflicted such damage, as was admitted by the Germans.

Airplanes have repeatedly attacked and routed strong bodies of infantry. In the recent British advance in France airplanes flew low over the German lines and raked them with machine gun fire. Aviators attacked troop trains and fired through the windows. In the Egyptian campaign occurred one of the most striking instances of this. Four allied machines discovered a Turkish force of 3,000 infantry and 1,800 cavalry executing a flank movement on the British forces. The four airplanes—eight men—attacked the 4,800. They dropped forty-eight bombs. Of these bombs forty-seven exploded in the thick of the Turks. The flanking force was completely demoralized and routed. That was on the 26th day of March,

With the big machines which are now being built weights of bombs and weights of armament hitherto deemed impossible are easily carried. An American machine with an American pilot has risen to 7,000 feet with twenty passengers. A single French squadron early in May dropped 2,500 pounds of bombs in a single night. The same squadron dropped 7,250 pounds of explosives in four days. Airplanes can now mount three-inch guns, which is quite a respectable caliber of artillery for a sea-going ship, and one well-directed shot from which can sink a submarine. Our own experts say that one man in a modern airplane is equal to from 100 to 500 infantrymen.

It should be remembered that we cannot build an airplane fleet over night. It will be many months, perhaps a year, before we are turning ou 3,000 engines a month. The task is a tremendous one and the United States today is the only nation in the world that has the resources and the capacity for wholesale standardized production that it calls for. But in view of the hard facts of the case; aside from all rosy hopes and prophecies, with all due discount for disappointments, it seems the thing best worth doing, the most promising solution of the world deadlock. The greatest project the specialists put before the nation deserves the support and the funds that they ask.

Our Fightng Men

James B. Erwin.

Colonel James B. Erwin, U. S. A., who at present is on special inspection duty for the Eastern department, is one of the well known officers of the cavalry service. Colonel Erwin is sixty-one years old and a native of Georgia. His army service since his graduation from West Point thirty-seven years ago included duty in the Geronimo campaign, service in the northwest and as superintendent of Yellowstone National park. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain he was assigned to the Philippines and remained there nearly seven years. When the war cloud appeared on the Rio Grande he was sent with General Pershing into Mexico. As commander of the Seventh cavalry Colonel Erwin was mentioned for special bravery in connection with the pursuit of Villa.

Ira A. Haynes.

Colonel Ira A. Haynes, coast artillery corps who has been assigned to the command of the South Pacific Coast Artillery district, with head-quarters at Fort Miley, Cal., has served in the coast artillery since 1911. He was graduated from the United States Military academy in 1883 and was appointed a lieutenant in the field artillery, in which branch of the service he served until 1910. He was graduated from the Artillery school in 1888. Recently Colonel Haynes has been on duty as assistant to General Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of the coast artillery corps, at the War department in Washington.

People and Events

Suit for damages for unlawful detention of Danish steamer has been started by the Actieselkahet Dampskibsselekabetstorebelt. If this doesn't start something among the proofreaders good intentions go for naught.

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana s working overtime to save women in the printing office from working overtime. Press of printing requires extra hours at extra pay, but that does not weigh in the scales of reform.

Ach, Himmel, and some more. Saloonkeepers along the waterfront of Hoboken must close up shop at 10 p. m. and stay closed until 7 a. m. Military and local authorities joined in the order and for seven hours out of twenty-four Hoboken's front is a sober picture of still life.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago has a staunch follower in Mayor Meraviag of Elizabeth, N. J. The latter is an Austrian by descent and passed up an invitation to participate in an American flag presentation. At last accounts his name was by divine right are hereafter to govern this \$17 a barrel in May, now sells under \$12 in the on the public pay roll as a testimonial of his adworld.

Recounts his name was on the public pay roll as a testimonial of his adworld.

The people and not those claiming to rule and presentation. At last accounts his name was on the public pay roll as a testimonial of his adworld.

Empty wagons make the most noise

One Year Ago Today in the War. Germans repulsed French south of

the Somme. German submarine shelled Seaham harbor, on English east coast. British captured German first line of trenches on front of nearly eight

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. While James Wyman and Michael Melady were driving in a buggy on Farnam street the horse became res-tive and dashed off at a rapid rate, throwing both men to the ground with great force. Wyman received a com-pound fracture of the right leg, a dislocated shoulder and a fractured skull while Melady escaped with a broken rib and a severe cut on the face.

Rifle club at Bellevue Dr. Worley, hav-



ing the highest score, carried off the

A meeting of the clothing salesmen of the principal houses was held at Metz hall, where a permanent organization was effected and the following officers appointed: W. P. Hudson. president; C. O. Ruihard, treasurer H. Barr, secretary. Harry Hunter of The Bee is catch-

ing salmon down the romantic and picturesque St. Lawrence.

The following gentlemen have filed articles of incorporation of the Literary and Social club;" Messrs. H. B. Kennedy, E. D. Bibkins, Fred Jacobs, J. N. Turrants, H. H. Huff, L. J. Hendershott and C. B Hook.

A. D. Jeutson, the Omaha catcher, has arrived from Syracuse. He is a great big, good-natured six-footer, 22 years of age and looks as if he ought be a No. 1 shortstop.

This Day in History.

1817-Henry D. Thoreau, famous author and naturalist, born at Concord, Mass., Died there May 6, 1862. 1842—Cfara Louise Kellogg, at one time proclaimed the world's greatest prima donna, born at Sumter, S. C. Died at New Winsted, Conn., May 13,

1848-Archduke John of Austria elected vicar of the German empire. 1856-Crimea was evacuated by the Allies. 1867-Announcement of the impe-

rial decision to remove the capital of Japan from Kioto to Tokio. 1876-King of Greece visited England and was invested by Queen Victoria with the Order of the Garter. 1892-Cyrus W. Field, projector o the Atlantic cable, died at Ardsley, N

1915-German cruiser Konigsberg destroyed by British monitors and

Born at Stockbridge, Mass., No-

The Day We Celebrate.

Lewis A. Ellis of the Lee-Coit-Andreesen company was born in Cincinnati sixty-seven years ago today. is an Omaha pioneer of 1870 and has been in the hardware business fiftythree years. John F. Stout is 56 today. He was born in Middlesboro, O., and has for

twenty-one years been engaged in law practice at the Omaha bar. Frederick W. Krelle is just 41. He an Omaha-born boy and builds Omaha houses, being one of our ar-

chitects. V. Ray Gould is an Omaha-born boy, just 35 today. He is in the con-tracting business, being secretary and treasurer of F. P. Gould & Co.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney general in the British cabinet, born at Birkenhead, England, forty-five years ago today.

Elhu Grant, who has been appointed professor of Biblical literature in Haverford college, born at Stevensville,

Pa., forty-four years ago today. George Eastman, inventor and manufacturer of the kodak camera, born at Waterville, N. Y., sixty-three years

Jeter C. Pritchard, former senator from North Carolina, now a judge of the United States circuit court, born at Jonesboro, Tenn., sixty years ago

Sir William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins university, now professor of medicine in Oxford university, born at Bond Head, Canada, sixty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Today is the 100th anniversary of

appointed by President Lincoln to be governor of the territory of Nebraska. He was afterward United States sena-

Today is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Henry D. Thoreau, the famous author and nature lover. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of llinois is to be the orator at a great

atriotic demonstration to be held on Boston Common today as a feature of the Elks' reunion. All land owners in Mexico have been summoned to meet in confer-

ence in the capital today to consider means to avert the threatened shortage in the country's food supply. Business women of the United States

are to "mobilize" in Chicago today to work out plans whereby every business woman in this country may be at the nation's disposal on a moment's

Storyette of the Day. Sometimes, to be sure, the opening

so unfortunate as to incur instant resentment and positively invite re-fusal. Take the case of the diminutive man of kindly appearance who was accosted by a seedy purist with "Sir, I am looking for a little suc-

"Well," snorted the wearer of the size 13½ collar, "do I look like one?" —Atlanta Journal.

RED CROSS.

(Thomas L. Massor, Editor of "Life.") Out where the line of battle cleaves
The horizon of woe,
And sightless warriors clutch the leaves.
The Red Cross nurses go.
In where the cots of agony
Mark death's unmeasured tide—
Bear up the battle's harvestry—
The Red Cross nurses glide.

Look! Where the hell of steel has torn Look! Where the neit of steel has a lis way through slumbering earth, The orphaned urchins kneel, forlorn, And wonder at their birth Until, above them, calm and wise. With smile and guiding hand, God looking through their gentle eye The Red Cross nurses stand.

Here, in our sheltered homes we sit, Here, in our sheltered homes we sit,
Remote from war's red sweep.
Doing half-heartedly our bit,
Sleeping our painless sleep.
Seel Where the Red Cross flag's unrolled
With red, and white, and blue;
Let us pour out our treasured gold
To guide the Red Cross true.

Omaha, July 10 .- To the Editor of The Bee: L. B. H. in the issue of July 9 passes Christian Science through heathen philosophy, pantheism and finally eliminates it by asserting that it makes God to be a liar. Judging from the context the critic desirous of following the teachings of the Bible and therefore it is proper for us to invite him to a further investigation of the subject from the Bible record.

It really is a matter of small moment at this stage about the name "Christian" or "Science." Let us find out first what it is and whether it is worthy of consideration and after we have turned in our report on these questions the name will take care of the luster of an otherwise illustrious

Bible students of the type before us invariably criticize the teachings of ments are directly opposed to the pur-Christian Science that are bodily taken from the writings of St. Paul. Their investigation leads them to the conclusion that they are new, heathen and lies. They cannot be all three. No claim is made that they are new. Merely calling them heathen carries no weight and so we fall back on Paul stitution of the United States. to prove that the specific charges now made cast no cloud on the veracity of enough to commit such an outrage. God the Father.
"The carnal mind is enmity against

God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be." Bear in mind that St. Paul wrote this, not Mrs. Eddy. Substitute if you wish "mortal" for "carnal," for they are synonyms, and you have the problem presented in the words of Jesus, "I am not come to destroy, but to ful-Certainly Jesus did not come to fulfill anything opposed to the "law of God." Remember that he did not come to "destroy" anything. He speaks of evil, Satan, as "a liar and the father Is a lie real? Is two and two are five real? Nothing is real that is not subject to the law of God, Prin-

Mrs. Eddy says, "If what opposes God is real there must be two powers and God is not supreme and infinite. (Science and Health, P. 357.) We make too hard work trying to understand Christian Science. We have let the theologians tamper with the gospels and the epistles to such an extent that when Mrs. Eddy presents them in their original simplicity we do not recognize them and think it must be some outlandish heathendon that we know nothing about.

The Bible is its own best interpreter but we have lost sight of this fact in the maze of commentaries, and Mrs. Eddy is simply endeavoring to lead us back to the primal truth contained in its pages. When the way seems clouded she points to the "works" as well as the "words" of Jesus and in them finds both the inspiration and the guidance for the dem-onstrations in Christian Science, which after all furnish the final proof of its being of God.

CARL E. HERRING.

Class Legislation.

Omaha, July 9 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I object to Mr. Wilson's attitude on the conservation bill, now pending in congress. It is class legislation of the rankest kind. By a previous act soldiers have been deprived of all intoxicating drinks. Now, Mr Wilson and the senate say that civilians may have all the beer and wine they want. Mr. Wilson says it is as necessary for civilians to be efficient as soldiers in this war, and if so they should be under the same efficiency discipline.

If I were an officer in the army and loved a "nip" once in a while I should say to Mr. Wilson, "I shall suffer no such discrimination. nence is necessary for soldiers, it is just as necessary for civilians. I object to your making me fish and my civilian brother flesh. Accept my resignation; I will not be made a slave to set the world free; if any preference is shown it ought to be shown the soldier, who risks his life for his coun-

try, which the civilian does not."

If I were a distiller I should protest against the favoritism shown the brewer and winemaker. Ten men are rendered inefficient on beer to one on spirits. Beer wastes barley just as whisky wastes corn. Precisely the same reason exists for prohibiting beer as for prohibiting whisky. You cannot without offensive partiality forbid one and not the other.

If I were a distiller I should make

up a case and carry it to the supreme court of the United States. That court once said "the negro has no rights which white men are bound to respect;" but I doubt if it would dare to close the distillery and give the whole job of debauchery to the breweries. If I were a member of the hous

I would indignantly reject the senati amendments and let the entire bill fai rather than perpetrate such an out rage on soldiers and certain indus tries. Let us not "do evil, that good may come." The president's excuse is "he does not want the bill delayed." If he had pushed this bill as he did the census bill it would have been enacted long ere this time. That excuse will not be accepted by the best people of this country. king and cabinet of Great Britain asked the archbishop of Canterbury to abstain from wine, he said he could not do without it. He was quite willing, however, that the soldiers should be deprived of it, and the world scouts administration. These vicious amendpose of the bill and will greatly weaken, if not defeat it. If brewers can waste barley, inconshiners can waste corn. "Thou that sayeth thou shalt not steal, dost thou steal?

I call upon the house to "stand pat" and defeat this outrage upon the conneed the law bad enough, but not bad D. C. JOHN.



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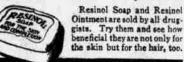
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