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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Old King Corn isn't nearly so badly off as the "bears" who got caught in the pinch.

Having had no experience as home rulers, the militant suffs evidently expect to get a few advance tips at the White House.

Obviously the demand for equal rights by the suffrage pickets refers to equal rights at the polls and not to equal rights in the jail.

It seems money talks in war as in other affairs. The prospect of a \$10,000,000 loan of American money to the Allies glimpses a scream in advance.

A democratic victory in China following that of Russia no doubt awakens in royal circles the wearied sigh: "There are mighty few divine rights left."

Uncle Sam might have looked up the records of the late Louisiana state lottery and saved a lot of trouble in the way of devising means for holding a drawing.

Lest the matter be overlooked in the rush of events, it is worth while noting that freedom of the seas puts over a goodly amount of business at the old stand!

While the shipping board haggles over the ship-building program results of some value might be had by launching the "windjammers" of congress on the briny.

The new convert is always the most ardent. Is that the explanation of the zealous patriot who insists on pasting the "treason" label on every untagged head he sees?

Russian anarchists are having a lovely time, but they are not doing much to establish the freedom they demand. Even anarchy requires order to make any headway.

The federal court declines to take on the labor controversy passed over to it from out state courts. That's a hot poker at both ends that all the judges would like to avoid.

The Federal Reserve bank is as much a part of the government as any of its other machinery. Must Dr. Hall resign as federal bank director and also as member of the board of university regents?

A collector who acquires a complete file of epistles now being exchanged in Nebraska will possess a fine line of "dope" concerning certain of his fellow citizens, but what good use he could put it to is not so clear.

Two Columbia students, sons of distinguished fathers, convicted of obstructing federal military laws by circulating anti-drift pamphlets, drew a stiff fine and loss of citizenship. The lesson of this and scores of like cases is clear enough for all who live to learn.

But what's the idea in Senator Hitchcock's newspaper reminding folks again that the senator was "educated at Baden-Baden, Germany," and that he made "an elaborate speech in opposition to the food control measure, holding that it conferred too great powers upon President Wilson?" Yes, what's the idea?

The Man and Mars
Detroit Free Press

The mother of one of the khaki-clad who were the first to cross to France said to a friend: "You know what my life has been. I've had to fight example and heredity to make my son what I wanted him to be. He held his hopes and ambitions. Now he is gone. America gave him his chance; he felt the obligation and said he must go. I would not say he must not. If he comes back—if he doesn't pay his debt with his life—he will not be the boy I let go, but a man I shall not know."

This woman voiced the thought of thousands of mothers who have refused to plead for themselves against the call of the nation. There are young men who feel with the gallant young soldier who wrote home the night before Arnold's futile attack upon Quebec, in which, he felt: "I experience no reluctance to venture a life I consider only lent, and to be used as my country demands it." This is the spirit that made us a free nation; it is the spirit that animates the Frenchman of today.

War is the supreme test of the individual as it is of a nation; it probes the height and depth of human feeling and of national character. It is not an unmixt evil, nor always an ennobling experience. Charles Francis Adams records in his memoirs that his four years in the army—which he entered in defiance of paternal prohibition—meant more in his life than his four years at Harvard. The great principle of growth is human choice. Youth goes to war unformed and come out strong, self-reliant, disciplined. In others war's temptations seem to find a wider outlook. The tales that come back to us of noble courage, steadfastness and self-sacrifice in the face of danger, speak for the quality of the men in khaki. A man must hold up to himself some vision, some goal to reach, and this is a training for character. The immensity of the Great Adventure leads to thought of what comes after. The sons of France, those lads of twenty, called to her service, ready to give their lives to her preservation, refuse to be pitted, glory in their cause, and believe they derive courage and strength through prayer.

Stop Investigating—Reorganize the Force.

The city council is starting another investigation of the police department for which a public invitation is issued to one and all to come in and tell what they know.

But it is reasonable to expect this inquiry to be fruitful of more definite results than those that have gone before it? Who are coming in to tell what they know except people with personal grievances or having axes to grind? Anonymous complaints are perhaps properly shut out, but why should anyone with a real story to tell expose himself to reprisal or retaliation just for the fun of the thing?

No, this latest investigation, whether protracted or speeded up, is not apt to draw out any information not just as easily, and more readily, obtainable in some other way.

It has already been proven to everyone's satisfaction that the police department is in need of thoroughgoing reorganization. Would it not be wiser for the council to devote to this job the time otherwise likely to be wasted listening to witnesses merely seeking the limelight?

Politics and the Nation's Peril.

Certain United States senators seem unable to divorce themselves from petty politics long enough to give the nation a chance to make provision for self-protection. In opposing the food control bills they have strenuously objected to the Council of National Defense and particularly have they criticized the purchase board.

Presence on these boards of men of established capacity for dealing with the big business problems that confront the nation in its preparation for the war is especially offensive to these senators, who pretend they see the way opening to extravagance and favoritism. These radicals would sacrifice the interest of the nation as a whole that they may have the appearance of being conservative.

Not only is the machinery of the national government inadequate, but it is in the hands of men entirely unfamiliar with business operations on the scale required by the war. But these big operations must be carried out successfully and men who are accustomed to doing things have volunteered services for which private institutions pay huge sums. These are objected to by certain senators, who seem unable to understand that a man may rise high in the business world and retain a sense of personal honor that is a far better guaranty of his conduct than any bond that might be furnished. Is it not better that men of this class be given the authority than to turn it over to petty politicians and self-seekers, who alone would be available if the senatorial objectors had their way?

The passage of the Pomerene amendment is a merited rebuke for the narrow-minded or ill-advised senators who opposed the presence of able men on the advisory boards. The country needs the best that may be had in every place just now and men who give their counsel and advice deserve thanks rather than abuse and base insinuations.

Kind Word for the Press.

Some unidentified person at Washington at last has recognized and admitted that the war has laid a considerable burden on the newspapers of the country. This admission comes in connection with the drawing of names in pursuance of the selective draft. Publication of these names entails an enormous amount of detailed work as well as extra expense for the papers. No arrangement is so far made to give the newspapers any assistance, except that the numbers will be carried in the press reports. Even this expense is borne by the newspapers, while the tremendous work of fitting the numbers to the names and addresses must be done locally at destination.

The extent of this undertaking is just beginning to dawn on the authorities, who have thus requisitioned thousands of pages of publicity from the press of the country. Of course, the valuable space will be freely given, for the press of the United States has always cheerfully borne these impositions, even at the very moment when most vehemently accused of being subsidized or controlled by sinister interests. It may yet be understood at Washington how great is the forbearance of the publishers of the United States, who will efficiently meet the present as they have met other problems forced on them by a government too seldom appreciative or responsive.

Restricting Deals in Grain.

The president of the Chicago Board of Trade warns members who object to certain regulations recently promulgated by the directors of that body that unrestricted trading in grain will bring governmental interference and possibly suppression of the exchange. He argues that voluntary submission is better than compulsory control and thereby shows himself to be both patriotic and prudent. Opposition to the course comes largely, if not entirely, from men who possess a peculiar advantage at present and who are thus in a position to take advantage of uncommon market conditions. These men expect to reap enormous profits from the deals that will be interrupted if the restrictions on trading prevail.

The present corner in corn resembles greatly that in wheat, which brought about the drastic action taken in April, when the May option was wiped out by the directors of the board. Something similar was the cotton situation in Liverpool a little later, when open trading there was suspended, because the brokers had literally "choked themselves" with future tradings. In each of these events traders have sold large quantities of something that doesn't exist, the delivery of which is impossible and settlement, if made at all, must be in cash and not in kind. The public is not especially concerned in the misfortune of the grain gamblers, but it does have a direct interest in the possible effects of their manipulations. Panic that is certain to follow pressure under the conditions will touch everybody and must be avoided, even at the expense of heading off some successful speculator in his course.

High and important service is possible through the exercise of the legitimate function of the grain exchange, but extreme danger exists just now in unlimited "free" trading, which simply means the unrestricted pursuit of speculative dealings.

Canada has developed a simple and efficacious machine for rendering the fat of all classes of food goods. Power is vested in every political unit of the Dominion to investigate and prosecute profiteering in each locality, and open defiance of local demands for any information sought opens a broad and unobstructed highway to jail. It is reliably stated that the pulp paper trust is the only combination which has evaded the law, and its success is due to working most of the squeeze in the states.

Today will also be marked with a red stone in the life history of several million young Americans

Teaching the Cripples
By Frederic J. Hahn

Washington, July 17.—The first American institution for training crippled soldiers has just been established in New York City. A private philanthropist of New York, Jeremiah Milbank, started it with a check for \$50,000, and the war council of the Red Cross is to carry it on. Already all sorts of working equipment has been installed, from typewriters and sewing machines to carpenters' tools and broom straw, so that when our first detachment of crippled soldiers and sailors are released from the base hospitals a new future will be awaiting them. In the meantime, the Red Cross will be used for industrial cripples, of whom there is a startling number.

This is the first war in which the state or society has recognized its full duty toward the derelicts of battle. Before, the state felt that it had discharged all responsibility when it paid a man a small pension for his disability, but today that does not suffice. A pension of \$25 a month does not compensate a man for the loss of a remunerative occupation or even an unremunerative one, if it happened to be congenial. You cannot pay a man in coin for the loss of a congenial occupation, which is one of the greatest gifts of life.

The French were the first to undertake the business of re-educating their crippled soldiers to fill up the gaps in industry. The first institution for war cripples was opened in Lyons, France, in 1914. The buildings were contributed by the town, and the funds raised by popular subscription, while the minister of war agreed to pay about 70 cents a day for each soldier.

This was 32 cents less than the government paid to men who stayed in their own homes, the deduction being made on the ground that the school was in the nature of a hospital. The men did not see the government line of reasoning, however, and there was considerable grumbling, which the mayor of Lyons dispelled by allowing each man 30 cents from the funds of the institution as long as it was possible to spare it. Besides this, the men enjoyed the profits from the sale of the goods they manufactured.

France tried several plans before it finally adopted the technical boarding school as the most satisfactory. First, the government paid the crippled soldier a certain allowance while he lived in his own home and learned a trade by becoming an apprentice in some workshop in his neighborhood. This did not turn out well at all. He had the constant example of men working without a handicap before him, and he soon became discouraged.

The second plan provided that the man should also live in his own home, but should attend a vocational school which would teach him a trade and also serve him a substantial meal in the middle of the day so that he would not have to waste time in going home. This plan was better than the first, but not so efficient as the third, where the man lived entirely in the institution and was under the constant supervision of his instructors. The instructors have not only to inculcate a trade, but a new psychology in the cripple.

Now there are nearly twenty such schools in France, and almost as many in Great Britain. A man must be cured of disease and his wounds healed in a hospital before he is accepted as a candidate for one of them, and he must also be unfit for further military duty. Furthermore, a man must be physically strong enough to take his place in the industrial army.

After a thorough physical examination the soldier cripple is conducted over the establishment and permitted to make his choice of occupation. The school courses, with a few exceptions, include book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting, book-binding, paper-stitching, woodwork and drawing, shoe-making, broom-making, gardening, and the ordinary of machinery, wood-carving, tailoring and toy-making. The last has been an occupation much encouraged in France recently, since before the war 90 per cent of French toys were supplied by the Germans and the people are determined not to return to German toys when the war is over.

A special course, known as accounting, is also taught. It includes bookkeeping and stenography, arithmetic, geography, history, English and Russian, and is far the most popular course. Every soldier wants to take it, but unfortunately many of them are precluded on account of the lack of sufficient elementary education.

When a soldier has mastered a new vocation—and it is astonishing how soon they learn to get along without the usual number of legs, arms and hands—the school undertakes to place him in the industrial world. Thus hundreds of efficient workers have been returned to industry. Then the schools encountered a new problem. What was to be done about employers' liability? Would the private corporations insure against accident men who were already handicapped by a disability? The employers insisted that they did not have to, but finally agreed, and so everything has been going along smoothly.

It is hoped that the re-education of soldier cripples will lead to the re-education of industrial cripples when the war is over. Already this seems to be the idea in the establishment of the new Red Cross institution in New York. Every effort will be made to make the school permanent. An investigation is now being made to determine the various advantages and difficulties of returning disabled men to industry. Representatives have been sent to Canada, Great Britain and France to obtain information. One man is taking a census of the cases of men who have had amputations in the New York hospitals, with the idea of tracing them and discovering how they have met the situation. In a few years the New York school will doubtless be only one of many such institutions.

The Banquet is Hoovered

Hang the halo on Herbert Hoover! No ordinary food administrator is he, but a real benefactor of mankind. For has he not set out to abolish the banquet? Has he not advised the lodge brethren, the college alumni, the testimonial dinners, the farewell feasters, and all the other gentry who drag us out o' nights for feasts of reason and flows of soul, to give up the practice until the war is over?

For, look you, Mr. Hoover is not merely saving us from the food customarily served at banquets. He is also saving us from a lot of other things. No more shall the after-dinner speaker, totally unprepared as he is, devastate us with his rhetoric. No more shall he be reminded of a story. No more, when high hopes that he was about to sit down had been generated, shall he be able to say, "Speaking seriously, however," and then start in afresh.

Along with him into limbo shall go the toastmaster with his "We have with us tonight," and his "Though the hour is late, I cannot forbear calling upon Mr. So-and-So." And the male quartet, with its harmonies, we shall now escape. Along with it shall go all those other vaudeville interruptions that have helped make dinner nights hideous.

Now if Mr. Hoover could also manage to abolish those modest little noonday luncheons, to which helpless committees are bidden, with the idea that, while the table d'hôte is disposed of, weighty problems, social, economic, political or religious, can be talked to a happy solution! The waste of food and philosophy at affairs of this kind must be something tremendous in the aggregate.

Nebraska Press Comment

Norfolk Press: A writer in The Omaha Bee suggests a new article of clothing for men to supersede that now in use, the new garment to be made in one piece and to take the place of all other clothing. He also suggests discarding the heavier serges, tweeds, etc., and using fluffy stuff in its construction. There's no denying the fact that the first man to parade down Norfolk avenue in that kind of togger would create a sensation—but, then, come to think about it, some women have been dressing about that way for several years.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day. Friday is the best or worst of days.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British drove Germans from Longueval and Delville Wood. The Russian army moved on Carpathian passes on six-mile front.

French resumed offensive on both sides of Somme and captured six miles of German trenches.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Morgan Heafey has returned from St. Paul, Minn., with his bride and has taken up his residence at 1201 Pierce.

There is a large force of carpenters engaged in putting the new chamber



of commerce into condition for opening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Riley, Edward Riley and J. B. Finley have gone to Philadelphia for a month's visit.

Rev. J. Boyd, editor of the Christian Hour, has returned from a pleasure trip to the east.

Fire Chief Sullivan was granted a three weeks' leave of absence by the board of fire commissioners. The chief will go to Baltimore to consult an eminent oculist in regard to an injury received by being run over by a heavily-loaded truck. His injuries were attended to at John Bell's drug store.

Rev. W. D. McFarland, from Washington territory, was engaged to teach the first class in the Deaf and Dumb institute, while Charles Zorbaugh of Council Bluffs and Miss Fannie Henderson have also been placed on the teaching force.

This Day in History.

1759—English under General John Prideaux besieged Fort Niagara.

1765—William Tryon became governor of North Carolina.

1821—Benjamin F. Coston, who invented and introduced percussion caps, rickets and percussion primers in the United States navy, born in Philadelphia. Died there, November 24, 1848.

1837—Public funeral services in New York City in honor of Henry Clay.

1887—Jennie Collins, a Lowell mill girl who became famous for her work in organizing soldiers' relief in the civil war, died at Brookline, Mass. Born at Ameskeag, N. H., in 1828.

1892—Missouri democrats nominated William J. Stone for the governorship.

1906—Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, celebrated its 400th anniversary.

1911—Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon made a round trip in Germany, carrying eight passengers.

The Day We Celebrate.

Henry A. Thompson's life history had its beginning in Keene, N. H., July 20, 1855. He is senior partner in Thompson, Belden & Co., one of Omaha's best known stores.

William S. Wright was born in Portage, Wis., just sixty-two years ago today. He is treasurer of the Wright & Wilhelmy company, wholesale hardware.

Sidney W. Smith is forty-two today. He was born in Rockford, Ill., and is a member of the law firm of McGill, Gaines & Smith.

Alberto Santos-Dumont, one of the most celebrated of the pioneer aviators, born in San Paulo, Brazil, forty-seven years ago today.

Alfred Charles de Rothschild, who has placed his beautiful English estate at the disposal of the government, born in London, seventy-five years ago today.

Ernest Carroll Moore, the new president of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Normal school, born at Youngstown, O., 48 years ago today.

John H. Thompson, American ambassador to Argentina, born at Dedham, Mass., sixty-two years ago today.

Westley Woodbury Willoughby, Johns Hopkins professor of medicine, died at Alexandria, Va., fifty years ago today.

Michael J. Gibbons, well known middleweight pugilist, born in St. Paul, twenty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The Belgian mission to the United States, headed by Baron Moncheur, is to be entertained today at Topeka.

Dr. Charles W. Moore, one of the visitors is expected in Pittsburgh today for the national convention of the Royal Order of Moose.

The training of southern women for national service will be the chief topic at the annual Southern City conference of the Young Women's Christian association, which is to begin its sessions today at Blue Ridge, N. C.

As the initial step in an organized campaign for food conservation the Wisconsin State Council of National Defense has requested the women of that state to take an inventory today of the cans, jars, cups and bottles in their households, with a view to using them as containers for dried and preserved fruits and vegetables.

Signal corps reserve officers have been ordered to report today at Monmouth, N. J., where they are to be put through a course of intensive training. The course will be held in the signal corps barracks which are being organized throughout the country.

Storyette of the Day.

"Mary Anderson," said a critic, "has temporarily returned to the stage to play for the benefit of the soldiers. She is as beautiful, or almost as beautiful, as she used to be. I dined with her last year at her charming English residence at Broadway. During dinner she complained that she was growing old. Her hair, she said, 'I counted four gray hairs.' "Navarro, her husband, spoke up: "My dear," said he, "as long as gray hairs can be counted they don't count."—New York Times.

Nebraska Editors.

The Newman Grove Reporter, Robert R. Channer, editor, is now an all home-print paper.

The Elkhorn Valley Editorial association will hold its summer meeting in its own building at Long Pine Friday and Saturday, August 3 and 4.

The Nemaha City Beacon discontinued publication last week. High price of print paper and other supplies is given by Editor Morgan as reason for the step.

The Genoa Leader celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary July 4. Frederick H. Young, its long-time editor and publisher, has been at the helm twenty-seven years.

William M. Rynearson, formerly foreman of the Madison Chronicle, has purchased a half interest in the Madison Star-Mail. The name of the new firm, Jones & Rynearson, appeared in the head of the editorial column last week.

The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha, Neb., July 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been in-duced the cantonment it would have meant—

1. The location of over 42,000 soldiers in the city.

2. A cash pay roll of over \$2,000,000 per month.

3. The purchase of an immense volume of supplies, and Omaha merchants would have sold their share.

4. An expenditure of over \$3,000,000 for construction of the cantonment. Omaha firms would undoubtedly have secured these contracts for construction, and Omaha laborers benefited thereby.

5. Unprecedented business opportunity for the city, and all Omaha would profit by the location of the camp here.

While abroad recently everyone with whom I talked expressed surprise that Omaha had not been selected as one of the big camps of the country.

The Red Cross War Film.

Omaha, July 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Every citizen should see the Red Cross war film at the Brandeis. If all cannot see it this week, there should be some means of keeping it longer. It should be shown not only for the worthy cause it seeks to aid, but it ought to be seen as an object lesson against the infamy of war.

As I have repeatedly said, every war that is not in defense of liberty is infamous, and even then one side of the contest is infamous, because if liberty were not attacked there would need be no bloody fight to defend it. Yet this war will not be wholly justified if, as a fruit of it, there can be some movement for international disarmament. If that can be accomplished, then the world may be saved, even though such was not his aim.

The plea of the German militarists at home is that they must win in order that the world may be saved. Well, if the Kaiser-horde should win, that alone will make the deaths of all who have fallen, on all sides, utterly vain. For it would mean that the military would be more enthroned than ever, and the entire world crushed under the bloody heel of military power.

This film is an educator against this sort of thing, and every citizen should see it.

Replies to Miller.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb., July 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note in your columns of July 14, that a certain correspondent describing himself as August Miller, remarks that, without the existence of the Nebraska State Council of Defense, we could not know that we were at war with a foreign nation, 3,000 miles from home.

Herr Miller evidently feels grieved that the Council of Defense should attempt in any way, to assist our government, in carrying on a successful war against a bunch of inbred aristocracy who have ruled for the past three years permitted to run amuck, indiscriminately murdering, raping and maiming, plundering and robbing non-combatants, wrecking havoc and destruction on land and sea upon the property of nations weaker than their own and nations that have tried to remain neutral, without being able to justify their heinous conduct for so doing in any way other than egotistical and selfish motives.

Yes, Herr Miller it is just such puppets as yourself that cause so many of the more radical and ignorant persons to do and say things which get them into a bad hair after which they speak up and name your man or remain silent and admit that you have spoken not the truth.

The time is at hand when such purblind dolts as August Miller are to be sent into their proper place and how best to stay in it.

G. N. PARMENTER, Secretary of the Saunders County Council of Defense.

Unequal Preparation Breeds War.

Ottawa, Kan., July 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: There would have been no European war if, when General Roberts emphasized to the English nation the enormous preparations for war Germany had made, Great Britain had at once organized an army half way in proportion to its navy.

Kaiser William would have recognized that he was to have no walk-over and Europe would have been in peace. The pacifists would not permit reasonable preparedness, and then came war beyond all precedent. When Europe went into war the pacifists would not permit this country to at once prepare against the contingencies which arise when other great nations are involved in war. When the United States protested that ruthless warfare must not be continued or this country would enter the war with all its power, Germany assumed that as we had no army and but a small badly equipped navy it made little difference with them, as it believed Europe would be overcome before we could prepare.

It could turn upon this rich country in and in short order collect of us its expenses for the whole war. Having plunged Europe and America into war, will the pacifists be satisfied? They will not! When the war is seven-eighths fought out they will, if they have things as they want, "ball things all up," as the pacifists wanted to do in the civil war in 1864, who struggled to defeat Lincoln and make an immediate peace—a peace which would have been an excellent foundation for future wars. This war must at all costs be fought to a conclusion that settles things, after which I hope to hear no more about war till my time comes to pass over the divide.

J. E. FORBES.

New Binder for Making Briquettes.

Norfolk, Neb., July 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have discovered a binder for making coal briquettes. This binder makes waterproof, weatherproof, smokeless, odorless briquettes, which can be made with or without an machine pressure. They can be molded in the hands or in a penny match box. The cost of binder for each ton of briquette would not exceed \$1 at present prices, and much less if prices should become normal.

The only heat required in making briquettes with this binder is in making

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of The Red, White and Blue Book.

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