VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

REMITTANCE OFFICES.

CORRESPONDENCE ddress communications relating to news and editorial matter to make Bea. Editorial Department.

JUNE CIRCULATION 55,982 Daily-Sunday, 50,986

average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwigh. Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed a them. Address changed as often as requested.

Yes, Mr. Weather Man, you're doing tolerably well-but a little more rain, please.

Wheat is not the only food product of the American farms, so why stop there? Threat to abolish "moose's milk" disturbs the

Loyal Order, but it has been done by others. The longer the food bill is held up the more

time the distillers have to get in their work. Those who are eager to escape the draft still have a chance to volunteer and many are tak-

ing it.

neighbors.

Declining to lay water mains may be a good way to cut off cost of pipe, but what about service to consumers?

Nebraska's new flag law requires the flying of the flag on all "national holidays." What are our "national holidays?"

Those Iowa folks surely have a towline on the War department. Results count. Hats off to the fellow who knocks the persimmon!

Nebraska's state fair comes under the head of national exhibits this year, a belated recognition of the educational value of the institution.

Now that the county judgeship here is a better paying position than the district judgeship, will the line of promotion be the other way?

Swedes and Danes report the loss since the war started of over 300 vessels of various sizes; one of the inconveniences of having quarrelsome

The State Council of Defense takes a much milder tone with the Lutherans, now that it has heard from the church itself. Its shot scattered too much in the first place.

Issuing passes to army officers may be a good war measure, but it is strictly forbidden in time of peace, and both parties are taking a long chance in carrying out the deal.

A debate between the United States senators from Nebraska as to what is for the farmers' best interest would be entertaining at a time when the country was not busy with matters of importance.

The smoke curtain is not dense enough to keep us from getting glimpses of what is happening in Russia. The curtain is sure to lift, however, and soon, and open it up to full view.

An Omaha man's conscience has just been relieved of a burden of \$1,170, which he admits he gained by unfair means. Wonder what would happen if this sort of conscience became epi-

Nebraska's democratic farmer legislature resoluted for one-dollar wheat, but our democratic United States senator at Washington raises it to two dollars. Just a little difference of one hundred per cent.

"Blood and iron" is an heroic prescription and difficult to administer, even to a docile people; therefore Premier Kerensky may have some trouble in getting the Russians to swallow the medicine with a good face.

Seventeen billions is Senator Smoot's estimate of the cost of our first year in war. Part of this naturally is chargeable to our national habit of procrastination. Maybe we will apply the lesson we are paying so dearly to learn.

To transmit more than 10,000 draft numbers with only thirty-one variations from the official master list is a real tribute to the skill of the telegraphers who handled the big job. Nothing in ordinary life is much nearer than 99.7 per cent perfect.

Industrial war is war just as much as any other kind, but the leaders of the local labor strike damage their unions as much as the employers when they send out broadcast attacks designed to run down Omaha and put the city "in bad" abroad. They should realize that some weapons do more execution at the breech than at the muzzle.

Profits on War Contracts

A dispatch from Washington published in morning paper that the government is doing al its buying on a cost plus 10 per cent basis is not in accord with information obtained here from ompanies which are supplying or negotiating orlers for government supplies. Not long ago the government awarded contracts for 7,500,000 ounds of three-inch ammunition as well as some

200,000 rounds of larger shells, all on a competitive basis, and bids were submitted for a number of 4.7 shells on a competitive basis.

Other contracts, it is known, have been negotiated without competitive bidding in the cases of concerns specially equipped for the work required and in such cases the government has simply asked for prices which were accepted when sub mitted, in most cases, except in a few instances

where the bids appeared extravagant, when a compromise was usually agreed on.

Munition manufacturers here with government contracts are practically unanimous in saying that so far the attitude of the governmental authorities has been entirely fair and that no manufactures who was ready to accept a reasonable profit had had cause to complain. On the other hand, it has been made plain that manufacturers who sought to take advantage of the national emergency to stick" the government would be handled with-

Still Hope for Russia.

The human tragedy now being enacted in Russia surpasses in immediate interest even our own preparations for war. The spectacle of a great mass of people, struggling for a firm foothold on its new path, threatened with destruction from within and from without, is pathetically impressive. It is impossible to exaggerate the difficulties in the way of Kerensky, on whom has fallen the hope of all friends of order. His great personality, unswerving fidelity and devoted courage may be potent to restore reason to the terrified multitude and overcome the effects of the extremists' propaganda. Socialism is being put to the acid test in Russia now. Its advocates are in full control of the government, whatever it amounts to, and are charged with all responsibility. Every possible aid will be given by organized democracy that the aspiration of the Russian people may be realized in the final establishment of an orderly government which will embody and preserve their ideals of liberty. No one will underestimate the magnitude or importance of the task, but for the present hope rests on the probability that the shock of threatened defeat will arouse even the stupidist of mujiks to a realization of the danger and the necessity for action. The tide of retreat must be stemmed or Russian liberty disappears again under the domination of a restored autocracy.

Our Readers Entitled to the Truth.

The Bee acknowledges receipt of a letter finding fault with our display "in such prominent type" of the unfavorable war news from Russia, declaring that it "discourages our American readers" and by so doing "gives aid to our country's enemies.

Every patriotic American is distressed by the Russian fall-down, but no good would come out of self-deception by ignoring it. It is not "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" to tell the truth about war developments and to tell them in a way forceful enough to rouse our people to a sense of the danger in the situation. If The Bee, or any other paper, deliberately suppressed bad news from the war arena in order to print only good news it would soon lose, and deserve to lose, the confidence of its readers, and, worse than that, when the facts were disclosed, as they surely would be, the reaction would be disas-

The Bee will continue to give the war news promptly and accurately as it is available, rejoicing when it is good news and grieving when it is bad news, but not flinching from performing its duty as a newspaper.

Confusion Over the Food Bill.

The situation developed at Washington over the food administration bill resembles in some ways conditions prevailing in Russia. Diversity of opinion rather than harmony of action prevails and with the divergence of views is cropping out an acrimony of feeling that presages little good. At first it seemed simple enough to enact a law that would provide for the reasonable control of food distribution. The embargo measure had gone through in such form as seemed to clear the way for its companion bill. Selfish and sinister interests could not permit this, however. The bill was framed finally so that only products of northern farms would come under its provisions, the southern staples being particularly exempted. Then the prohibitionists tacked on their pet measure and finally in the senate a minimum price for wheat and a committee to direct the war policy of the country were added. All of these things are foreign to the original purpose of the measure, but they serve its opponents well. A patriotic majority in congress is again split into partisan groups, the cost of living is steadily advancing and the country waits in vain for promised relief. The present delay may not be fatal, but it is exasperating as an exhibition of how prone some statesmen are to put personal views above public duty.

Smothering the Shipping Board Squabble.

President Wilson took an extreme course to smother the shipping board squabble and one that may well be discussed critically. In the first place, the president is largely responsible for the unfortunate mess, because of overlapping instructions he issued. In appointing General Goethals to be head of the ship-building corporation the president plainly stated that the general was to be in sole charge of construction. This naturally implied that his views would determine whatever was done. At the same time the president gave to Chairman Denman of the shipping board complete authority over the expenditure of all moneys in connection with the government's ship-building program. Mr. Denman promptly assumed the right of review over General Goethals, vetoed his plans and the deadlock resulted.

Choice between the two would have seemed easy. Goethals is an army officer, a trained and experienced builder and proposed workable plans that promised results. Denman was wholly unknown until the upheaval in California last fall brought him to the surface. He is a lawyer, whose experience with ships consisted in the conduct of a few cases in the admiralty court. Moreover, the wooden ship plan so strenuously advocated by Denman was not proposed by practical ship builders, but by two engineers, who also quarreled with the chairman of the board and were dismissed by him. Shipping men are all in line with Goethals and it is generally believed his plans will be adopted eventually.

The point is that an obstinate politician is permitted to oust from public service an experienced and disinterested man of high character and unquestioned ability. Chairman Denman may go back to his California law practice full of whatever satisfaction he can get from this knowledge. The ship-building program will go on, but the president will do well to settle any question of authority with his new board before it gets under headway.

Further Complications for the Future.

Siam's declaration of war on Germany may not mean a great deal as affecting the actual fighting, but it has some reference to the future. When peace is finally made the interests of all the world will be considered and while only the belligerents will be seated at the council table all nations will be present to present views and claims. Thus Siam will get a vote where it would have had only a voice, if anything, in the deliberations of the nations over final adjustment. Its declaration of war was accompanied by seizure of German property, which gives an unpleasant quality of piracy to the transaction, for Siam had little occasion for quarrel with Germany, and resorts to "defense of human rights" in order to justify its grab of German ships. This sounds good enough, but it will add another item to the bill that must eventually be set before the peace council for audit and more or less scaling

Are Women Farmers? British Daughters of Martha By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 23 .- In Great Britain the teaching of agriculture to women has been adopted as a war measure. Classes in milking, cheese-making, poultry-feeding and light farm work are a big feature of every village, town and estate. Farmers, as a matter of patriotic duty, have loaned their cows and horses for such instruction; the agricultural colleges are boarding women farm students in dormitories and numerous counties throughout England. Scotland and Ireland have organized courses of farm instruction for women.

The agricultural situation in Great Britain is extremely serious. Evidently the German U-boat maneuvers were not anticipated in the early part of the war, for England let its food production diminish to a distressingly small output before it realized its danger. The soil, much of which had lain idle, had to be treated and many remedial measures had to be instituted before food production could be restored to a normal basis.

The training of women farmers was one of the first measures to be undertaken, inasmuch as the country had sent nearly all its farm hands to the trenches. House-to-house canvasses were made by war committees to induce young girls to attend classes in farming and to induce farmers to employ them. Some counties instituted a public registration of women who were willing to undertake "war labor" on farms and of farmers who were willing to employ such labor. When these measures did not prove successful the county government appealed to the national government,

which then took a hand. The agricultural subcommittee of the county co-operated with the war agricultural committee of the whole nation in preparing a scheme which has helped to solve the problem. Naturally the farmers were dubious about hiring girls who had never seen a cow, who did not know roots from vegetables and who could not handle horses. So the government overcame this difficulty by training the girls. They were sent to approved farms throughout the country, where they had to agree to remain eight weeks. The first four weeks were regarded as a period of instruction. While the girl was getting acquainted with the nature of the cow and intricate dairying processes the government paid her a wage of 10 shillings a week. For the next period of four weeks, however, the farmer had to pay the wage, since it was assumed that by that time the girl would begin to be really useful.

Then there are so-called patriotic gangs made up of a leader and several girls, who travel about the country from one farm to another helping with various harvests. Sometimes they pick strawberries on one farm; milk cows on another; work in the fields of yet another, and then end the season by harvesting hops. Many of the women in these gangs are of the leisure class in peace times. They have never done anything more strenuous than to knit stockings and caps for soldiers. For them the experience is nothing less than revolutionary. When your life has been a comfortable routine of chocolate in bed at 10 in the morning, shopping at 12, luncheon at 1, knitting and a drive through the park in the afternoon, with dinner and bridge in the evening, it is a considerable change to rise at 3 o'clock in the morning, pick strawberries until noon, eat a small "snack" and spend your afternoon cleaning stables and churning butter; then milk the cows and go to bed immediately after supper. Physically, it does not seem to hurt the women, and it seems to improve their mental attitude,

Even before the war agriculture was urged as a profession for women by many people in Great Britain. Women themselves suddenly seemed to develop an ambition in that direction. Various agricultural schools for women were started by one person and another, one very good one in particular by the countess of Warwick. In other parts of Europe farming has always been one of the principal-if not, indeed, the principal -occupation for women. Russian women for centuries have tilled the soil by the sides of their husbands; in some cases have tilled it alone, while their husbands went to the cities and became cab drivers or porters. In France, too, agricultural work is shared equally by the women, who sometimes do the housework, too. In Germany the same is true, while Mongolian women are veritable farm drudges, bearing the greater portion of physical burdens. You will find Japanese women carrying burdens on their backs under which they are almost invisible. In all these countries, how ever, farm work is confined to the peasant class.

It was a couple of women in Thatcham who introduced the first intensive farming into England. One woman in traveling through rural France had come upon a Frenchman and his wife who were making about \$2,500 a year out of one acre of land. She returned to England and explained her discovery to several friends, who agreed to go in with her on a similar project. They leased five acres of land. They would have bought it had they been able, but land is rarely for sale in England, and when it is the price is usually prohibitive. Next, they bought a horse and cart and carted load after load of manure from a nearby stable which they mixed in the There was a clause in the lease which provided that on its expiration the lessees were to be permitted to dig up the soil and remove it to a depth of eighteen inches, a provision that was only fair since they had practically furnished that mucl new soil. Here they started their plants under bell-shaped glasses known as clochers in France and later transferred them to glass-covered frames, or, rather, film-covered frames. The young women could not afford to buy glass, so they bought old films from a photographic establishment which, after cleaning, served the same purpose. Around the field they built a fence of zinc plate, sunk for some distance into the ground, so as to keep the nutriment of the soil concentrated in that one field.

This farm is now yielding an amazing income, although it is only two acres. The women let three acres go, since they found they were not necessary. The secret of the success is that the crops are cultivated ahead of the usual time, so that they are always in the market ahead of the

At Heathfield, in the county of Sussex, there is a farm colony of women known as the Women's Co-operative Farmers, Ltd., which owns many acres. The central farm is a school where pupils are received at \$30 a month for board, lodging and farm tuition. Some former pupils rent holdings. They are perfectly independent of the school, but have the privilege of seeking advice and help from the instructors; and they buy provisions and market their produce through the school, thus avoiding many pitfalls that await the inexperienced.

People and Events

Another turn of legal wheels in Illinois bring loser to the squeeze stockholders of Smiling Billy Lorimer's string of broken private banks. The circuit court holds that stockholders are liable for double the amount of their holdings and ordered payments made on or before August 25. The case will probably go to the state supreme court. Meanwhile Smiling Billy is nursing a broken leg due to an accident in a Wisconsin

sawmill where he was working. The world war develops strange family divisions and mixups. The case of Guardsman Vyzralek of Lincoln has a partial counterpart in that of Paul Schortenberg of Minneapolis. Vyzralek's father is in the Austrian army, a brother in the Russian and another in the Italian army. Schortenberg was a Minnesota guardsman on the Mexican border, where his German sympathies got the better of his discretion and won a prison term. Max Schortenberg, serving in the famous foreign legion of France, has written to the Minnesota guards inquiring if Paul is his long

Hunger is a good sauce.

One Year Ago Today in the War. British completed the capture of

United States made strong protest against British blacklist. Russians threatened Austrian hold on Brody, taking 4,000 more prisoners.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. Julius Treitschke, 501 South Thir-

teenth, wishes information in regard to an old lady dressed in a dark skirt and light calico vest, wearing carpet slippers, bareheaded, who had wandered away. A swarm of bees settled down on

the mall box attached to the lamp post at the corner of Tenth and Far Julius Meyer procured a box nam.



and making the proper openings therein placed it under the swarm and in a short while had the honied colony

A petition is being circulated by the grocery clerks of the city to have the grocery stores close every evening ex-

cept Saturday at 8 o'clock.

J. B. Sheldon, manager of the Union Pacific telegraph office, was married to Miss Mollie Wilbur, an Omaha girl. They will reside at 601

North Seventeenth. Clinton Butler, head of the mailing department of The Bee, was married to Miss Mary Fagan, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Mc-Carthy of St. Philomena cathedral. the groomsman being J. L. Kelly and the bride's attendant Miss Lida Peter-

The result of the recent meetings of the police and fire commissioners was announced in the appointment of the following officers: Frank Johnson, Patrick Havey, Antoine Banouns, Michael Kissane, W. E. Clark, G. B. Curry, A. C. McCracken, John H. Savage, A. F. Ward, G. F. Mayhood, Wil-liam Collins, B. F. Walker, G. W. Lowry, G. W. Rayworth, Simpson V. Osborne, D. J. Ryan, E. M. Scanlon, W. H. Shoup and Jesse Newman.

This Day in History.

1775-Continental congress estabished the postoffice service and placed Benjamin Franklin in charge. 1784—Charles Morris, a famous American naval officer of the war of 1812, born at Woodstock, Conn. Died

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1842-The famous sloop-of-war Saratoga was launched at Portsmouth,

1845-Sir John Franklin's expedition last seen by a whaler. 1863—General Sam Houston, the father of the state of Texas, died at Tex. Born in Virginia

farch 2, 1793. 1864-Stoneman's raid to capture facon, Ga., commenced. 1867-Dr. Peters of Hamilton college discovered the ninety-second planet, which was named "Undina." 1876-Allen T. Caperton, confederate states senator from Virginia and United States senator from West Virginia, died in Washington, D.C. Born in Monroe county, Virginia, Novem-

ber 21, 1810. 1892-Rev. Charles R. Hale was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Springfield, Ill.

The Day We Celebrate.

J. C. Eugene Duval, better known as "Gene," general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is celebrating his fifty-fifth birthday He was born in Toronto, coming to this country as an infant.

William R. Merriam, former governor of Minnesota, born in Essex county, New York, sixty-eight years

ago today. Emmet D. Boyle, the present govrnor of Nevada, born at Virginia City, Nev., thirty-eight years ago today. James K. Vardaman, United States enator from Mississippi, born in Jackson county, Texas, fifty-six years

ago today. Stephen O'Meara, former wellknown newspaper publisher, now police commissioner of Boston, born at Charlottetown, P. E. I., sixty-three vears ago today.

Edward H. House, who has been called "the western Warwick" cause of his position of intimate friend and adviser to President Wilson, born at Houston, Tex., fifty-eight years ago

Timely Jottings and Reminders, The Feast of St. Anne will be eb

erved today by Roman Catholic churches throughout the world. The annual convention of the Michigan League of Municipalities meets at Grand Rapids today and will continue over tomorrow.

In railroad and financial circles considerable interest is manifested in today's meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, owing to rumors of a possible dividend reduction and the reports that A. J. Earling may retire from

the presidency.

A plan is to be submitted in court at Pittsburgh today whereby policy holders of the defunct Pittsburgh Life and Trust company will be protected by the Metropolitan Insurance company. The affairs of the Pittsburgh company become involved as a result of the alleged looting of the company's funds by Clarence F. Birdseye of New York and several associates.

Storyette of the Day. In the bureau of the census, at

Washington, acts against the law are recorded under a few general heads, such as murder, burglary, etc. An officer of the bureau tells of a woman clerk who was puzzled by an entry she encountered in one of her The crime as set down was 'Running a blind tiger." After due

reflection the woman placed it under the head of "Cruelty to Animals."— Irish World.

Nebraska Editors.

The Gering Courier is one of the few Nebraska weeklies that succeeded in getting the names of the men drafted in its regular edition.

The Clay County Sun, which has been under the efficient direction of Fred B. Howard for the last few years, was 34 years old last week. The Butler County Press and several

names and addresses of men selected to serve their country. Editor Charles D. Blauvelt of the John son County Journal last week celebrated

other papers issued extra leaflets giving the

the installment of his linotype by getting out a twenty-four-page edition. Editor F. A. Cox of the Burchard Times has sold his paper to Mrs. Weaver Borden, an experienced newspaper woman, and is doing his bit as a member of the Nebraska

National Guard. The Fremont Tribune of last Thursday contained a four-page advertisement telling of many bargains offered by one of the tions of this kind are always welcome during this period of high price of print paper.

Peru, Neb., July 22 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have seen in The Bee that our soldier boys in France are wanting books, magazines, newspapers, etc. Can you give me an address where I can send some, and also

the rate? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. Answer-If you will simply place a 1-cent stamp on the upper right hand corner of the cover of any magazine you want to send to the soldiers, and hand it to your mail carrier or deposit it in the postoffice, it will be forwarded without cost. No special address is required .- Editor of The Bee.

Who Has a Job for Her?

Omaha, July 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: They say that because our help my wife with the potatoes this mornyoung men are going to war, there will be many fine positions open to girls, yet I find it is not so in my case. Of course, I frankly confess I've had no business experience for I've studied music most of my life and am an accompanist by vocation. As the times are now, my services have not times are now, my services have not days."—Louisville Courier-Journal. something else, and as I am only 23 years old, full of life and energy, it seems impossible for me to do nothing.

I have visited most of the doctors' offices asking them if they need help, but they either have some one or do not need a girl. I've inquired for office work, but because of my inexperience they do not seem to want me although I am willing to take a small

salary while I am learning. Naturally, I want to do something which I would like to do, something in which there is a future, and as I know of no one who can "get me in" I've relied entirely upon myself. Perhaps I do not understand how to go about it, but I just wish some one would give me a chance.

Praise for Swimming Pools.

Omaha, July 23 .- To the Editor of The Bee: A recent issue of a local newspaper made a statement concerning the lack of order and accommodations at Municipal beach, Carter lake Now it is hardly fair to let such a statement go unchallenged when I, as a daily swimmer, know the contrary. I have been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. I have frequented the many municipal resorts there and to say that the management and help at the Omaha beach deserved the highest praise and commendation for the fine order and discipline among the bathers and spectators would be giving little for the untiring efforts of the man and woman in charge Omaha can well be proud of this

pleasure resort and the man who is responsible for its existence, and instead of giving credit to the commissioner whose department has nothing to do with it, let praise go where it is due. I am told that this beach has claimed two or three lives each year, and so far there has been no accidents of any consequence and the office and management that keeps such good order and efficiency, I praise again. In closing let me say to the taxpay

ers, give your money and moral support to this summer pleasure, where rich and poor can meet on equal plane and share the pleasure and comfort derived from partaking of this privilege. And you, parents, be mind-ful of what it means to you that your

Tread

boy is safeguarded and watched that no harm will come to him while indulging in this most necessary of all recreation. Give credit where credit is due and I for one take this means of paying my regards and highest esteem to him whose department governs this summer pleasure and to the management and efficiency of

those in charge. EDWARD MORRIS.

Reply to Mr. Atkins.

Omaha, July 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In regard to A. M. Atkins, about wanting a remedy or law possible to keep little children from crying, I will say A. M. Atkins should be asking God to let him lose his hearing or maybe he could ask God to turn him into a cannibal and maybe he could eat 'em. Or else he should go to a doctor to see what is wrong with his heart. A MOTHER.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

First Village Bum-Labor's mighty scarce Second Village Burn-Terribul! I had to ing.-Life.

"Sixty miles an hour, a?" said the judge, "You must have been on urgent business. Where were you going in such a hurry?"
"Nowhere, your honor. I'm a man of leisure. I have no place in particular to

He started to take a nap in the barber chair, but awoke with a terrible start, "Have a bad dream, sir?" asked the sympathetic barber. "You bet I did. I dreamed the boy was blacking my white shoes. - Louisville Cour-ier-Journal.

"Do you think your townspeople will give you any banquets?"
"Not if I can head 'em off," replied Sen-"I don't want to get with ator Sorghum. a crowd and sit right down in front of a reminder of the high-cost-of-living probem."--Washington Star,



healed that skin trouble When you think what a source of annoyance and suffering that eczema has been to me in the past three years, do you wonder I am thankful that the doctor prescribed Resinol? The very first time

I used it, the itching stopped for good,

Tread

Omaha, Neb.



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