# Тне Омана Вее

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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

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sabs See. Editorial Department.

JULY CIRCULATION 57,229 Daily-Sunday, 51,153 rape circulation for the month subscribed and swom to by Dwigh

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bes mailed them. Address changed as often as requested.

King Coal joins the colony of discredited monarchs. Next!

Oh, well, as the hog picks the bed of affluence. who will begrudge it? .. period of activity on exemption boards ful fills every necessary test for membership in the

Don't Worry club. Business appears a shade unsettled in Wall street. An excess of bull juice for bears upsets

It should be noted on the scoreboard of sunny summer days that King Corn does his customary bit with unseemly conversation.

the equality of the split.

If the fighting crew of the Campana had a few more shells! "If"-mark the word! No other pair of the alphabet compresses as much speculative

Deferring the second draft call until next year gives the elect ample time to arrange their affairs and tide them over the holidays. Buy your Christmas presents now.

The government, we are told, loses millions every year through evasions of the income tax. Still some authorities insist that American art has seen its best days.

Nothing less than \$3 a bushel will satisfy the patriotic reach of Oklahoma wheat growers. The kaiser is not the only one eager for the earth and the fullness thereof.

A friendly reception of the papal note was to be expected in Germany. For more than a year the Central Powers have shown suspicious partiality for a round table debate.

Government regulation of life's necessaries i another way of reminding alleged patriots that "doing one's bit" does not include doing the other fellow. An official club lets in the light.

"Everybody is doing it" is on par with other excuses put out in justification of pirate prices for coal at the mines. Some day a candid member of the combine may hark back to the true formula, "We need the money," and let it go

Nevertheless and notwithstanding the anonymous letter writers are still abroad in the land. We know because we see no-name missives that go into our waste basket appearing almost daily in print in the columns of our amiable contemporaries.

Chances of repeating last winter's squeeze in coal shipments grow beautifully less. Government control of distribution spoils a fine line of brokerage at the mines and gives buyers an equal show in price and quantity. More power to Uncle Sam's fist!

Quick action in the food survey is promised by the Agricultural department. Stocks in licensed warehouses are already known. The chief task ahead is seeking out the minor hoards of foodstuffs, which form one of several pillars devised by profiteers for "stabilizing" prices and heading off market slumps.

A summer season of prolonged drouth greatly increases the menace of forest fires raging in Montana. Under seasonable conditions control of forest fires calls for energetic and dangerous work. Lack of moisture multiplies the peril and requires extraordinary forces of fire fighters to check the spread of flames.

Several of the big props of the Navy league have retired on account of the persistent attacks of President Thompson on Secretary Daniels. Whatever reasons exist for a personal squabble, this is not the time to air it. In promoting discord in the service for personal ends the league destroys whatever usefulness it had.

### Getting the Truth at Last

Lieutenant General Baron von Freytag-Lornghoven is likely to get himself into trouble in Germany. He is their chief military historian with access to the staff records, and what he writes about the invasion of Belgium squares with the truth. All the falsehoods circulated of French designs on that country or of airplane and auto-mobile attacks are discarded by him as childish.

The invasion is shown as what it was—the un-pardonable violation of Belgium to secure a military advantage over France. That advantage was in a large measure se-cured and this is ample justification to this German military critic. France trusted the neutrality of Belgium and its mobilization was made with due regard to international rights between Bel-fort and the Belgian frontier, in the confident assurance that Germany would respect its pledges Had France been equally unscrupulous the whole of northern France now in German occupation and

at least that part of the Belgian coast now used for submarine bases would have been saved. As the general says, the French had to break up their plaus and move their troops in order to meet the attack through Belgium. This, against four perfectly equipped and prepared German armies, gave the Germans an advantage of from ten to fourteen days and entailed the French fight-ing rear guard battles up to the German check at the Marne. Nothing could bring out more clearly the enormous value to civilization of the heroid sacrifices the Belgians made. Had they not made them the Germans might have been in Paris now and probably in the occupation of the channel

#### New Tune on an Old Harp.

Dr. Richard von Kuehlman, third to fill the office of foreign minister for Germany since the war began, has delivered his first speech to the main committee of the Reichstag, and it is astonishing to note the difference in his expressions and those of his predecessors. Von Jagow, at the start, stood manfully for the accepted doctrine of militarism, that superior force constituted both right and justice, while Zimmermann, who succeeded him, abated nothing in devotion to that theory, but felt called upon to achieve by craft what he could not attain by open aggression. Von Kuehlman may believe as did those who have gone before him, but he states it differently.

In politics, he says, might counts, but right also is entitled to some consideration, and at least ought to have a part in calculations. By giving attention to this, he says, Germany may be able to avoid alienating nations not already in arms against the empire. If such advice had been heeded three years ago the deluge of blood that has since drenched the earth would have been spared, no thunder of guns would have been heard and the millions who are under arms would have been left to pursuits of peace. It is a new tune the imperial foreign minister is playing when he says: "To arrest further defection of important neutrals is an extremely serious and important task confronting us." Considering the fact that every first class power and many of the lesser outside the Mitteleuropa combination is already arrayed against that combine, Von Kuehlman's warning comes rather late.

It is encouraging, though, that even by indirection a member of the kaiser's cabinet should admit that the policy which drove the United States into the war and which has alienated Brazil. Argentina, China and other nations that strove to remain neutral was a bad mistake that must not be repeated. At any rate it is the first word of the kind that has come out of Berlin.

#### Peace and Politics.

Pacifists are giving way to politicians in the preliminary maneuvers that precede possible approach to peace. The jockeying for position has become quite an interesting spectacle. First in the movement, the socialists have hope of getting whatever advantage may come to any political movement through being the originator of the basis on which the world war may be ended without further fighting. These have devoted themselves to this view from the first, but all the shrewd and self-seeking politicians are not socialists, and therefore the rivalry for the honor that will be the lot of the ultimate peacemaker. Emperor William himself has aspirations in this direction and will undoubtedly make a special claim to the credit coming to him who ends the war and accommodates the conditions between nations. In the United States we have a number of individuals and societies who are bending every effort in this direction.

Little progress has been made toward the goal, however. As already pointed out by The Bee, the definite aims of the several nations, while undoubtedly subject to material modifications, still contain such elements of opposition as are irreconcilable until one side or the other is driven from its present position. So long as the actual issues of the war are so rigidly joined talk of peace must necessarily be more or less indefinite ecause of the uncertainty of what one or the other of the contestants may be induced finally to accept. The actual compromise, however, does not seem to have been approached as yet. In this connection it is interesting to know that a mysterious American said to be reverenced in Japan has taken a considerable part in the conference in Rome prior to the announcement by the pope of the proposal that has been since more or less praised in Germany because it contains the Teutonic terms. Much curiosity may be expressed as to the identity of this American and the Japanese diplomats who made the assertion might serve a good purpose by giving the name.

Until the very end we may feel sure that the aspiring politicians will not permit to pass unimproved any opportunities for the furtherance of their interests and that they will continue puttering away at peace suggestions until the final settlement is made. Then the scramble to secure the honor will equal some of the mighty engagements now presented in the battlefields.

#### Russia's New Struggle for Freedom.

Advices from Russia bring disquieting reports as to the progress of the social readjustment there. At least three divergent elements are co-operating. unconsciously, perhaps, but effectively, to disturb and defeat all attempts at establishing a stable and orderly government. Chief of these agents of disorder is the radical group, made up of the anarchists and extreme socialists, who are opposed to any form of government, save some hazily outlined schemes of their own, wherein they contemplate nothing that savors of permanence. The next group is that of the reactionaries, comprising the aristocracy and its followers, who seek return to power, and the most dangerous of all is the German group, whose propaganda is forwarded by both the others through their unwillingness to assist the moderate socialists and constitutional democrats in the great work of putting the affairs of the country into orderly shape. Just now a conflict that may amount to a counter revolution is threatened. Kerensky is holding firm, with the majority behind him, but majority means nothing to the irresponsibles, the overturned aristocrats or the agents of the kaiser, on whose suppression the safety of the Russian republic depends. The only sign of encouragement is found in the fact that the great mass of the Russian people desires freedom and order and may yet be brought to understand that these can be secured only through self-control. For the present the problem is their own and they must solve it for themselves in their own way. Friends of liberty everywhere will watch them closely, feeling certain that in the end the people of Russia will have their own government, fashioned as they would have it.

Truly these be times of joy for those who kneaded muscle and perspiration with seed in garden plots. The vagaries of the vegetable market provoke no worry and King Spud's lofty pretensions start a scoffing chorus. Decorating the family table with home-grown, hand-picked edibles, fresh from the soil, constitutes an outward and inward reward for industry and thrift.

"Successive waves of men," says the account 'assailed the hillside occupied by the Canadians and melted before the guns." This is war as autocracy wages it for self-preservation. To the average mind untainted by Kultur it is nothing more than plain human slaughter.

Maximilian Harden expresses the opinion that President Wilson has the power to make peace Americans hold the same opinion. For that reason Americans are moving on Europe to exert the power which alone can make peace worth while, sion as second lieutenant in 1897.

### American Pensions

B Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Aug. 21.-The war insurance bill now before congress is an effort to place the compensation of persons who have fought or suffered in behalf of their country on a just and efficient basis. The compensation to be paid soldiers and their families is called an insurance instead of a pension, and is provided definitely in advance, instead of merely giving promise of some compensation to be provided later. The most progressive provision of all is that which encourages forethought on the part of the men themselves by providing an opportunity to insure their lives at low premiums.

As Secretary McAdoo has frankly stated, one of the foremost objects of the administration in providing this measure of compensation is to stimulate response to the draft. It is hoped that its passage will result in a decrease in the number of claims for exemption and it will certainly justify more rigor in passing upon these,

The United States has long claimed the distinction of having dealt more generously with its old soldiers than any other nation. The word generous" is, of course, rather misapplied in this connection. The man who loses both his legs or his eyesight is not generously recompensed by a pension of \$75 or \$100 a month, nor does a payment of \$40 a month to the wife and \$5 for each child generously recompense a family for the loss of the father who would have served it in so many capacities besides that of provider. Patriotism, like other virtues, must be largely its own reward so far as the man that actually goes to war is concerned, although for those who serve their government by providing it with munitions, funds or political talent, it is not infrequently

Most of the pensions which our government s now paying are provided under laws having reference to those who served in certain wars, and their dependents and surviving relatives; and nearly all of them have been variously amended from time to time, generaly in the direction of liberalizing them. Nearly 1,000,000 persons, or one per cent of the population, have shared in this governmental bounty.

In spite of these large and widespread disbursements, many of our pensions have come too late to do much good. Service pensions were not granted to the widows of men who fought in the revolution until 1836, and then only for a period of five years, and provided the soldier's marriage was prior to his last service, and that he had served for at least six months. In 1853, seventy years after the close of the war, the limitation as to the time of marriage was removed In this way many women who had married veterans of the war were provided an income, which women who actually lost their husbands in the struggle never enjoyed. It is such legislation as this, extending the benefits of heroism long after the last of the heroes are dead, that has wasted Uncle Sam's pension money. The last survivor of the war of independence was Daniel F. Bakeman, who died in 1869 at the age of 109 years and six months. Yet two claims based upon service in that war were still being paid in 1908.

The first act granting pensions for having served in the war of 1812 was not passed until 1871, fifty-six years after the war was over. Under this act a man had merely to have served sixty days in the war to be entitled to a pension. Laws providing for those injured had been passed long before. Widows were not granted a pension unless they had been married previous to the treaty of peace which ended the war. But in 1878 this act was so amended that a man had only to have served fourteen days to get a pension, and the limitation as to date of marriage was removed with regard to widows. In this way the benefits of this war were handed on down the years, like those of the revolution. In 1908 no less than 471 widows were drawing pensions based on service in the war of 1812, although the last survivor of it died in 1905 at the age of

37Such have been the bungles and frauds of our pension laws. The one now before congress is better drafted and will probably be more efficienty administered. The contrast between old and new provisions with regard to war cripples is typical. Under the old law the government would buy a new wooden leg every three years for a man who had lost his limb in action; under the new one, it will teach him how to work with what is left of his anatomy.

## The Barrage

The word "barrage" is not as fully defined in the dictionaries as it will be "when this cruel war is over." Present definitions are clear to the extent of defining a barrage as an obstruction placed in position to check or restrain; as "an artificial bar in a water course to facilitate irrigation and for other purposes." Hereafter the lexicographers must include in the definition the use of barrages which are not stationary nor made to restrain permanently, but a moving wall to advance in front of a column of infantry and to act upon something in front of its line.

The idea is not, in itself, new to military operations. There was an incessant cannonade of two hours' duration immediately preceding Pick-ett's charge at Gettysburg, which, failing, the world heard "the death cry of a nation lost." There was a long bombardment of the British position at Waterloo before the Old Guard charged and was sent reeling back to defeat-and glory. But these fierce fires were never called barrages and, compared with the magnitude of the barrages of these times, they were mere popgun af fairs. The barrages of today act in conjunction with a moving column in the sense that they precede it to the point of closest action, clearing the ground of mechanical obstacles and holding the enemy under an incessant fire of shot and shell until the men can come to close quarters. Some of the reports call such a bombardment "a curtain of fire." A curtain it assuredly is for troops advancing to an attack. But barrage is the shorter term and the one that will live.

### Our Fighting Men

Edward K. Massec.

Captain Edward K. Massee, recently promoted to be a judge advocate in the United States army, is one of numerous officers who recently have made rapid advance in the army without the advantage of a West Point education. Captain Massee hails from the northwest and began his military career as a private in the artillery. In the war with Spain he was a minor officer in the Wisconson Volunteer infantry. At the conclusion of the war he re-enlisted in the regular army and for ten years was a private and non-commissioned officer. He made a highly creditable record during several years of service in the Philippines and by 1915 he had attained the rank of captain. He was educated in law at the law school of the University of Minnesota. He is also a graduate of the infantry and cavalry school and of the staff

Known to hundreds of college men in many sections of the country is Captain Ira L. Reeves, U. S. A., retired, who has been nominated to be transferred to the active list of the army with the rank of major. Captain Reeves was retired in 1901 on account of disability caused by wounds he received while serving in the Philippines. Since that time he has served as an instructor in military science in a number of institutions of learning, including Purdue university, Henry Kendall college and the University of Vermont. In his youth he passed the West Point examination as an alternate, but failed of entrance to the academy because his principal also passed. Young Reeves immediately enlisted as a private in the Fourth infantry, rising rapidly through the noncommissioned ranks and receiving his commis-

It takes two to make a bargain.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Roumania mobilized its troops and crossed the frontier. Subscriptions to new British 5 per ent loan in the United States were losed, the \$250,000,000 being over-

subscribed within three days. In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Harris & Fisher bought the lot on the northeast corner of Seventh and Leavenworth from John Powers, paying for it the sum of \$20,000. their intention to erect upon it a handsome warehouse which may be used for wholesale purposes.

A natural gas spring was discovered in the region of Fifteenth and Burdette by the following gentlemen: Joseph



r. Witherow, Charles J. Menter, John Drexel, Michael O. Maul, A. B. Snow-den, S. J. Chambers and William A.

Nelson, the porter on the dummy while assisting the ladies on the car on his morning run, was pushed aside by a man who seemed to be in a hurry ar a refused to give the ladies preferwhereupon the porter viewed him according to the Sullivan style and the rude fellow, being satisfled with his punishment, took a seat when his turn came.

It is reported that Omaha is to have another daily newspaper under the management of O. H. Rothaker. Among those who have subscribed \$1,000 each are Isaac S. Hascall, Hugh Murphy and several other men who are interested in politics, public im-provements and raising Cain generally.

Adolph Meyer, musical director of the synagogue, announced that the choir for the next year was selected as followed: Mrs. J. W. Cotton, soprano; Miss L. Pennell, alto; W. B. Wilkins, tenor; T. J. Pennell, basso; Miss M.

Boulter, organist. Charles Mares and James Chamberlain at the Union Pacific depot, Officer Olsen at the B. & M. and Ward, the regular day police officer on the Tenth street beat, are examining suspects very closely as they come into the city, endeavoring to keep crooks and confidence men from overrunning Omaha during the fair and Grand Army of the Republic reunion.

#### This Day in History.

1777—Washington's army passed through Philadelphia for the Chesa-

1781-The allied American and French armies under Washington and Rochambeau crossed the Hudson and marched upon Philadelphia.

1810-Theodore Parker, eminent divine, whose grandfather fired the first shot at the British at Lexington, born at Lexington, Mass. Died in Rome, May 10, 1860. 1814-Battle of Bladensburg and

burning of the capitol at Washington. 1851—James McDowell, twenty-fifth governor of Virginia, died at Lexington, Va. Born in Rookbridge county, Va., October 11, 1795.

the Order of the Eagle of the first class upon the commander-in-chief of the Belgian army. 1914-Capture of Namur by the 1915—London reported a successful landing of allied troops at Suvia bay.

## The Day We Celebrate.

Ferdinand Haarmann, president of the Haarmann Vinegar and Pickling company, was born August 24, 1856, at Hanover, Germany. He went into his present business with his father in

Peter H. Dillon, an old-timer on the Omaha police force, is fifty-three. was born in Cincinnati and went into the service in 1889. Frederick Cohn, rabbi of Temple

Israel, is celebrating his forty-fourth birthday. He was born at Attleboro, Mass., and educated at Hebrew Union college. Harry G. Counsman was born Au-

gust 24, 1861. He received his educa-tion in the Omaha public schools and for four years filled the office of county Miss Lolita Armour, who recently

was honored with election as a trustee of Armour institute of Chicago, born in Chicago twenty-one years ago today. Rt. Rev. Theophile Meerschaert. Cathelle bishop of Oklahoma, born in Belgium, seventy years ago today. Rear Admiral John C. Watson,

United States navy, retired, who com-manded the Cuban blockading squadron in the war with Spain, born at Frankfort, Ky., seventy-five years ago

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, for many years president of the American Unitarian association, born at Cambridge, Mass., fifty-five years ago today. Harry B. Hooper, outfielder of the Boston American league base ball team, born at Santa Clara, thirty years

Henry Gowdy, late catcher of the Boston National league base ball team, now in the army, born at Columbus, O., twenty-seven years ago today.

#### Timely Jottings and Reminders. A monument to Horatio S. Earlo, the father of good roads in Michigan, is to be unveiled today at Cass City,

ago today.

Important transportation problems are scheduled to be discussed by the National Industrial Traffic league at its summer meeting in Buffalo today.

One hundred and three years ago today 4,000 British troops, under the command of General Ross, took pos-session of the national capital, having

defeated 6,000 American soldiers on

their way. A committee named by the War, Navy and Labor departments to study adjustment of wage schedules in navy yards, arsenals and other government works to bring about satisfactory schedules, is to report its findings to the government today.

### Storyette of the Day.

London children certainly get some quaint views of life. An instance of this recently occurred in an East Side Sunday school, where the teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and his wisdom.

"When the queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment be-Solomon, what did he say?" she asked presently. One small girl who had evidently had experience in such matters

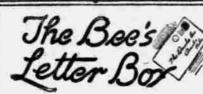
promptly replied: "'Ow much d'yer want for the lot?"
-New York Globe.

### HERE AND THERE.

Some of the big guns used by the allies in the fighting on the Somme have fired as many as 600 shells a day.

The greatest linoleum manufacturer in the world is Lord Ashton, who is said to derive a yearly income of \$2,300,000 from his

The thumb, according to professional palm ists, is an unerring index of the mind. If a person is trying to deceive you he will in-variably draw his thumb in towards the palm. On the other hand, if he is telling the truth, the thumb will be relaxed and point away



Omaha, Aug. 21.-To the Editor of The Bee: Much misinformation has been circulated concerning the operations of the new federal farm law. In justice to the federal land bank of Omaha it is only proper that the public should know that there is already a well-organized National Farm Loan association, with headquarters in Omaha, through which the land bank has recently loaned over \$30,000 to members of this association and an equal amount is in process of being loaned to other members.

The members of the Douglas and Sarpy National Farm Loan association are well satisfied with the promptness with which the land bank has met their needs. In every case they have secured their loans at a lower rate of interest than they formerly paid. This association is prepared to serve any farmer in Douglas or Sarpy coun ties who wants a loan on long time and at a low rate of interest

JOHN J. BURESH, Secretary-Treasurer Douglas and Sarpy National Farm Loan Association, Rout 5, Avery, Neb.

#### Trade with Sweden

Omaha, Aug. 22 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I want space to reply to a letter published from one who hated to see the thumbscrews applied to the old folks of Sweden. Of course, the trouble begins with the stopping of exports from this country. A few figures will speak very plainly in the case of Sweden. Last year 75,000,000 tons of pig iron were shipped to Germany and during the first three months of this year 16,332,000 tons of pig iron were exported to Sweden from United States. Sweden supplies the German army direct with great sup plies of material.

As belligerents we cannot sell to the Scandinavian countries when they import from us to replace what they have sold from their own countries to

the Germans. Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Hol land are the nations helping the Germans hold out. No true American could think for a minute that the United States should aid any of them in their unfriendly trading with our enemy. They are truly the black sheep among the neutrals. Mr. Carl W. Ackerman is my authority.

FAIR PLAY

#### MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Madge-Many men down at the beach where you were? Mabel—Mercy, no! They were so scarce had to learn to swim from a magazine.

Little Eisie had great difficulty in re-membering her prayer. The other night after repeating it with the assistance of her mother, she looked up and said: "Mam-ma, won't the Lord be real pleased when I can say this through without a break?

"I've traded some worthless stock for Mexican farm."
"Seen it yet?"
"Nope, and I don't want to see it. I'm
happy now in the belief that I couldn't

have lost anything and may have gained." Louisville Courier-Journal. Beatrice-Marriage is such a problem!

Bernice—You've said a mouthful! One's trousseau is so seidom worthy of one's first—and one's second is almost never worthy of one's trousseau.—Judge. "The second doctor the Smith family got is exactly like the first one. Don't you think they would have wanted a little

family have of making money than any twenty I know."

"What's he done now?" "He's opened an employment bureau for kings only."-Life. The Major-How long have you been

Private Grogan-Wan week, sor; but I The Major—And did you salute with a pipe in your mouth in '98?

Private Ggogan—No, sir; I wasn't smokin'



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N. P. SWANSON

### To Quickly Remove Ugly Hairs From Face

(Beauty Notes)

Beauty-destroying hairs are soon banished from the skin with the "That man Clark can invent more sure aid of a delatone paste, made by mixing some water with a little plain powdered delatone. This is spread upon the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed to remove the remaining delatone. This simple treatment banishes every trace of hair and leaves the skin without a blemish. Caution should be used to be certain that it is delatone you buy .- Adv.



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66° to 72° at midday; 36° to 42° at night—that's how the thermometer registers at Glacier Park. Out there in the Montana Rockies breezes cooled by the mountaintop snows and by the glaciers make glorious summer days, "campfire" nights. In the passes snowballing's a midsummer sport.

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Further information from nearest ticket agent or

W. M. ROMINE, District Passenger Agent, 315 Seventh Street, Des Moines, Ia.



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