THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Italy's retort: "It might have been worse." About time for the early Christmas shopper

Voluntary food saving now will reduce risk of compulsion later on.

to get busy.

Every conservation pledge faithfully observed increases the force of Uncle Sam's punch.

Indian summer gets the high sign of welcome. The longer it stays the greater the joy of the host.

Eleven Teuton vessels sent to the bottom in one raid warrant another scream for the freedom of the seas.

there suggests the need of guardians for elders with bulging rolls. Those "Barmecide victories" are not in it with

The growing prosperity of "mikers" here and

the Hyphenated's "Barmecide" exhibits of comparative advertising. The latest German retreat restores "the La-

dies' road" to freedom and comparative safety. Especially for the ladies. Incidentally, although we are at war with Ger-

many, we are still officially enjoying a blissful state of peace with Austria and Turkey. Upward revision of the postage rate means

that the 1-cent letter postage movement will have to be held indefinitely in abeyance.

A speed of 135 miles an hour with an airplane definitely shifts the air line plumes from railroads to flying craft. No dust, no smoke, no cinders!

If there is no law to reach and punish food destroyers in Chicago, an involuntary bath in Chicago river might be substituted as an emergency measure.

The nation's per capita wealth amounts to \$47.03, a gain of \$5 in a year. Those who failed to connect with their share shou'd advise J. Skelt Williams. He is the boy to fix it.

The more the government submits to the holdups of profiteers the more arrogant will profiteers become. The time is ripe for clearly pointing out to individuals and corporations where greed

Official calculations show that Germany's army cost averages \$1 to every \$14 expended by the United States. The difference is not wholly due to national economy. It is a pathetic moving picture of the national bargain counter.

Another batch of officers will be commissioned from the Fort Snelling training camp within a few weeks, but its dollars to doughnuts that our amiable hyphenated contemporary will not again brag about its enterprise in violating the release order.

It is announced that the seven-for-a-quarter suit against the street railway company will not be pressed at this time because of increased operating expenses. No, and we will not look for another water rate reduction for some little time to come either.

It is estimated that the new federal taxes will touch Nebraska pockets for \$5,000,000 a year. A mere bagatelle, by itself, but with increased state and local taxation, and living cost kiting, the taxpayer who succeeds in salting even small change deserves to rank as an economic genius.

Teutonic advance agents in Italy pamphleteer the natives with assurances of peaceful intentions. The sudden thrust into the vitals of Venetia implies no permanent danger provided the victim keeps quiet while the burglar finishes the job. From the standpoint of peace, however, the Teutons, by their proclamations, merely emphasize their eagerness for immediate salvation.

Now for Food

In the end, Mr. Hoover has often stated, the conservation of food in the United States must depend upon general co-operation among consumers. The campaign launched this week is based on an appeal to the common sense not less than the conscience of millions of individuals.

It is easy in a burst of popular enthusiasm to collect signatures without end to almost any pledge in a good cause. But under present conditions what is needed is the arousing of a sense of intelligent self-interest among men and women everywhere that shall remain an effective force for the duration of the war and after in checking

waste and extravagance. The people of the United States have not yet really felt the full effects of a serious shortage n the food supply. They have been compelled to pay high prices, which have borne heavily they have not endured privation in the degree

the peoples of Europe have known it. By voluntary rationing in a reasonable meas-Americans as a nation have it in their power today not only to stop needless waste, but to insure for themselves and for less fortunate nations a ficient supply of food to tide over the year until new crops are gathered. Every man, woman and child who enlists heartily in support of the movement contributes to the general welfare and adds to the store from which the whole world

Italy's Left Wing Holding.

The fury of von Mackensen's thrust against the Italian left wing is being met with stubborn resistance, and its full effect is yet to be disclosed. The Allies realize the gravity of the situation, and have sent reinforcements to Cadorna, who still holds his line on the Tagliamento, although the crossing of this stream has been forced by the enemy in one place, from which a flanking operation is now being developed. The fact that Cadorna has chosen his own ground for his stand warrants confidence in his ability to check the rush of invasion. The engagement, characterized by Frank Simonds as the Chickamauga of the present war, is being observed closely by all sides. Its possible effect is already offset to some degree by the abandonment of another section of the "Hindenburg line" in France, an indication that the strategy there pursued by the Allies is telling, just as has been calculated. While all this is going on, the Italian right wing is holding firm in the Trentino, and if pressure on the left can be sustained until the present drive has spent itself, Italy will yet be able to carry forward its share of the great contract between the Allies. The Germans know the importance to them of signal and complete success in this campaign, and will expend every possible effort to gain their objective. The next few days in Italy will be of vital moment to the Allies.

Per Capita City and School Debt.

The Bee is in receipt of a request, apropos of the impending school bond election, for information as to the per capita school debt of Omaha compared with other cities. The only authoritative data at hand is that supplied by the census bureau's latest publication of its "Financial Statistics of Cities," which throws some light, although it does not give precise per capita figures.

In this compendium Omaha's total gross debt is given at \$21,656,357, of which \$1,663,402 belongs to the school district, while the total net debt is \$17,420,841, making the net per capita \$106.75. These figures are computed on a census population estimate for the year 1916 of 163,200. On the same basis the proposed issue of \$2,250,000 of additional school bonds would increase the school indebtedness to \$3,913,402 and would add to the per capita \$13.78, raising our per capita total to a fraction over \$120. It is obvious that the census population estimate is too low by approximately 20 per cent, but even with corrected figures the proportions will remain the

As to the school debts (gross) of other cities, we can only quote from the same census volume the following figures taken from the table of cities rated between 100,000 and 300,000 in 1916:

City. Population. School D		col Debt.	
Kansas City	292	2,278	\$7,199,210
Portland	271	.814	766,000
Indianapolis	265	5.578	1,511,000
Denver		3,161	250,711
Columbus		722	1.457,200
Oakland	THE PARTY OF THE P	703	1.211.604
Toledo		.840	3,207,147
New Haven	A	7.095	125,000
Scranton	A	1.081	1.791.992
Spokane		2,990	2,413,425
Grand Rapids		.392	1,130,052
Dayton		509	816,633

We submit this information hoping it may prove serviceable to those who are studying Omaha's problem.

Omaha and the Teachers.

Omaha greets the Nebraska teachers with utmost warmth as they come for their annual convocation here. Relations between them and the metropolis are most cordial, the result of mutual regard born of long association. Of all the gatherings that meet here through the year none is more important than the teachers' association. Men and women who are in charge of the work of training the young children of the state are vital agents in the perpetuation of the free life of the republic. Their duties require that they be abreast of thought continually and in their councils they find information, inspiration and encouragement. Fidelity to their trust is characteristic of them, but devotion to duty does not deprive them of the faculty for social intercourse. Like the Gilbert-Sullivan burglar, when off duty their "capacity for innocent enjoyment is quite as great as any other man's." So Omaha offers its hospitality to them and hopes they will consider all doors open while here. They are our welcome and honored guests.

Another "Great" German Victory.

News from our army in France tells of the cutting off of twenty men of Pershing's forces in an isolated sector of front line trenches. Three were killed, five wounded and twelve captured or missing. Over this exploit the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin emits a loud guffaw. In choicest of diction it exudes ponderous Germanic irony, which may afford comfort to its readers and in some way prove an anodyne for the pain caused by the announcement that the crown prince has just executed another "strategie" retreat in France. One of the Berlin editor's utterances is prophetic, although not within his meaning. The twelve American soldiers will be followed over the Rhine into Germany by a host such as will cause even the mighty Hindenburg to wonder if he did not make a mistake, while the "company" will realize the power of the force it has evoked. Americans did not expect to win in this war without making sacrifices. They understand German methods and are prepared to meet them. Casualty lists will bring sorrow to us, but not fear. Each American who falls gives a life for liberty and helps to make the future secure for mankind. Able German editors may sneer and scoff at our boys in the trenches, but the end of the war lord's vicious rule is coming nearer every

Closer Co-operation on War Moves.

The coming conference of the Allies at Paris is expected to bring about closer co-operation on war plans. Such action has been sadly needed for a long time. The go-it-alone policy has proven disastrous for both Russia and Italy, left to solve their own problems, while the whole Allied cause has received a setback as the result. The closest of understanding exists between Germany and Austria, giving to them great advantage in all movements undertaken. All the Allies are equally interested in the outcome of the war and therefore should be brought into perfect unison as far as military operations are concerned. Experience of Great Britain and France has shown the value of this policy and the United States since entering the war has exhibited this spirit by deferring to the judgment of those who have been longer engaged in the fighting. The coming conference will have many important topics before it, among them preparations for the great drive to be made in the spring, when America will join in force with the others on the western front. Only through harmony of understanding and action will the duration of the war be shortened, for the strength of all must be exerted as one if we are to win readily.

War Kitchens Bu Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Nov. 3 .- Delicious wholesome bread at 61/2 cents a loaf is now being made by Washington housewives under the direction of a community war kitchen. It's a fact. Every morning from 25 to 50 women assemble in a neat white-washed basement in one of the city's most

fashionable sections and make their own bread. One morning they come and make their own yeast. For 7 cents they can make enough yeast to raise 20 loaves of bread. The next morning they come and set the sponge, using the yeast made the day before. Then they go down town to shop or go to a movie, or sometimes they go home to attend to other household duties. Five hours later they return, and, behold, the sponge has risen dutifully. They bake their bread After which, they pay 13 cents to the director of the kitchen and walk home, a la Benjamin Franklin, a loaf of bread under each arm.

It is a novel idea-this war kitchen where women are taught how to cook correctly and economically-and one which is soon to be extended to every city in the United States. The food administration, the food controller of the District of Columbia, and a number of enterprising Washington women are responsible for it. Last summer, the schools were thrown open to women for canning purposes. Housewives who were willing to conserve fresh vegetables and fruits but did not know how, were told to bring their materials to the schools and do their work there under the supervision of domestic science teachers.

The plan worked well. Women who complained that they could make nothing out of the cold pack method as explained in the pamphlets made excellent progress when actually shown how, by a practical demonstration. The practical demonstration sometimes proved that the pamphlets were wrong. For example, it was found that while the recipe for canned tomatoes called for an 18-minute period of sterilization, the actual time required for sterilizing tomatoes was 25 minutes. It was then that a few women began to conceive the idea of a community kitchen, which would teach housewives to save other things besides fresh fruits and vegetables.

The food administration called upon the women of the country to save wheat by using less white flour. Recipes for potato bread, corn bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread-every kind of bread except white bread-were sent abroad, and the food authorities expected to see the use of white flour considerably cut down. But nothing of the kind happened. The women of the nation, otherwise patriotic, went right on using the kind of flour they had always used.

The local food administration was pained and disappointed. Members smiled sarcastically every time they saw a woman with a knitting bag, which was very often. Just as they were at the point of complete disillusionment concerning the patriotism of the fair sex, they received a call from a certain Mrs. Wilcox, who made a strong plea for the stubborn American housewives. "What for the stubborn American housewives. do you expect?" she asked in some indignation. These women have been using white flour all their lives. Most of them do not believe that bread can be made with anything else. Now the thing to do is to show them that it can."

So Mrs. Wilcox is now showing the house wives of Washington, assisted by a couple of domestic science experts who are volunteering their services. The food administration is footing the bill somewhat reluctantly, inasmuch as the idea is something of an experiment. The Liberty War Kitchen, as it is called, opened three weeks ago, with an attendance of about six women, including the director and her two instructors. The next day, however, there were 15, and since then the classes have been increasing until it is beginning to look as if a large auditorium will be needed to house the kitchen before the win-

In the three weeks that the Liberty War Kitchen has been open it has proved a great success. The classes are enlarging daily; the various war bread recipes are being transferred from neighbor to neighbor, and the local food administration is accomplishing results in food conservation that could hardly have been accomplished by the mere circulation of pamphlets. When the women find by actual practice that they can cut down the high cost of living by being patriotic it is only natural that they should be enthusiastic. One woman announced the other day that she had figured out her accounts and found that she could save \$2.50 a month by using the bread recipes of the war kitchen.

Bread is not the only thing in the war kitchen's curriculum. How to use leftovers for soups, to employ substitutes of milk and to utilize meat fats in the place of butter are all taught by actual demonstration. "Starving the garbage can" is the most important slogan.

The primary purpose of the war kitchen is to show the women how to save. As a matter of fact it is doing much more than that. It is showing them how to buy food as well as cook it; it is showing them how to plan their menus, and it is stimulating an interest in cooking such as has not been known in a century. If the war kitchen is extended to all parts of the country, it seems quite probable that America may yet become a nation of splendid cooks.

The German Patents

The German government has stolen American inventions of great value in war, and used them for three years without compensation to the owners. We deal with such property in another way. Our government, about to permit manufacturers here to use thousands of devices and formulas covered by patents owned in Germany, will require a strict accounting from all to whom li censes are granted, and there will be payment to the foreign inventors after the war. There is abundant proof of the theft in the results of an inspection of the German submarine now on exhibition in this city. Germany's submersible boats would be ineffective and worthless without our Holland inventions, all of which were filed in the patent office at Berlin and entitled to such protection there as we give to German patents in this country. They were not only stolen, but are used to destroy the property of the nation whose citizens have thus been robbed.

Of the many inventions and formulas which are affected by the new license regulations of the federal trade commission, those relating to dyestuffs and drugs or medicines are the most useful, but the assertion that the dye patents are of "vital importance" to our manufacturers is not warranted by the facts. We have built up a great dyestuffs industry without their aid, but they will broaden the field and variety of products. Many of the drug formulas, however, are greatly needed Our supply of certain patented remedies and anaesthetics is very small, and the prices of some have been multiplied by 10, partly for the reason that the patents have not been infringed or stolen.

There will be all the safeguards that the German owners could suggest. Money to pay for the use of their property will be collected and held by our government. But after the war there will be a just claim against the fund in behalf of the defrauded owners of submarine patents. This claim will not be a small one, and it should be satisfied before German owners receive any part

People and Events

Lutherans are more numerous in three-fourths the counties of Wisconsin than are members of all other Protestant bodies combined. It is said that the ex-czar of Russia still has

to grains of wheat which in good open ground

produced a hundredfold (Matthew xiii:8). The

common triticum vulgare will sometimes produce

100 grains to the ear.

on deposit in the Bank of England \$35,000,000, placed there years ago in provision for the rainy day which now has come. In the parable of the sower the Lord refers

Right in the Spotlight. John Philip Sousa, the famous

bandmaster, who recently enlisted in the United States navy so that he might organize a large military band for the Great Lakes naval training station, is 63 years old today. Mr. Sousa is a native of Washington, D. C. He was a teacher of music at 15 and a conductor at 17. He played first violin in Jacques Offenbach's orchestra when that musician was in the United States. From 1880 to 1892 he was leader of the United States Marine band in Washington. Then he organized his own large group of expert musicians and toured the world. He has composed many popular marches, orchestral suites, songs, waltzes and light operas. The list of his composi-

One Year Ago Today in the War. British steamer Arabia torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean.

from are large.

is long and the royalties there-

Germans made successful counter attacks on both British and French lines in the Somme district.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. John S. Prince, the local champion biker, has entered the six-day bicycle

chase at St. Paul, Minn., and will leave for that city in the course of The Omaha Chess and Whist club



have atted up cozy apartments in the Ramge block. The architect is engaged in drawing the plans and specifications for the new athletic hall which is to be built this year at the corner of Nineteenth

street and St. Mary's avenue. The Eighth Congregational church corner Thirteenth and California streets, was formally opened. Some thirty teachers from Missouri Valley and Dunlap, Ia., came to Omaha Friday to visit the schools and

examine the educational methods in use there. A large delegation of Omaha sporting men will leave for Minneapolis next Thursday evening to witness the

Clow-Gover fight. Fire broke out in the back part of John Reese's barn, near the southwest corner of Blondo and Saunders streets. Before the fire department could reach the place the structure, with its entire contents, consisting of twenty-five horses and as many carriages and buggies, were consumed.

This Day in History.

1671-Colley Gibber, the actor who became poet laureate of England, born in London. Died there December 12.

1756-Richard Dale, famous naval officer, who commanded a ship at 19, born near Norfolk, Va. Died in Philadelphia February 24, 1826.

1853-The first Presbyterian Chinese church was organized in San Francisco. 1854-Miss Nightingale and a band

of English nurses arrived at Scutari for service in the Crimean war. 1861-Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was elected president of the confederate states of America. 1867-First Parliament of the Do

minion of Canada met at Ottawa. 1905-Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian association, died in England. Born in 1821. 1914-An army of 25,000 Turks began an invasion of Egypt. 1915-Berlin reported the capture of

Nish by the Bulgarians, opening through rail route for Austro-Germans

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Alfred O. Peterson, physician and surgeon, is 44 years old today. Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous planist, who is laboring indefatigably or the relief of the war sufferers in his native land, born in Poland 57 years ago today. John Philip Sousa, famous band-

master and composer, now "doing his oit" as a bandmaster in the navy, born in Washington, D. C., 63 years ago to-

Thomas W. Gregory, attorney gen-eral of the United States, born at Crawfordsville, Ind., 56 years ago to-

Holman F. Day, famed for his stirring Maine coast stories, born at Vas-salboro, Me., 52 years ago today. York clergyman and author, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 58 years ago today.

Walter Johnson, star pitcher of the Washington American league base ball team, born at Humboldt, Kan., 29 years ago today.

Storvette of the Day.

Here is one of the tales for which the late "Private" John Allen of Mississippi, a prince of story tellers, was

noted while in congress: One hight after being out with the ooys electioneering I got back home later than was my custom and, as my good wife had upbraided me a few times on this delicate subject, I concluded to slip in bed without awakening her, if possible.

I got in bed and settled down as softly as possible and was feeling secure when she put her hand over and touched me on the head and patted me and said, "Poor Towser, be quiet; your master will be home soon." (She had a little house dog named Towser that always slept on her bed when I was not at home and sometimes he got up on the pillow with her.) Well, sir, when I saw she mistook

my head for poor Towser I had just presence of mind enough to lick her

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR. The war is now costing the belligerent na-

tions \$6,500,000 an hour. Denmark is suffering from an enormous nerease of taxes as one result of the war. London has supplied steel helmets to the

pecial constables on duty during the air Fireworks, fire balloons, etc., have been prohibited in England since the commence-

The "boiled" shirt and the glazed collar are now rarities in England, owing to the

government ban on starch. Blue is worn by the wounded soldiers and by nurses because, according to the scientists, blue is a "healing" color.

Great Britain assumed the entire railway control of the United Kingdom within ten hours after issuing its first declaration of The National Bible society of Scotland

tures among the soldiers of the British and No fewer than 10,000 French, English and Belgian women carpenters are now engaged in the work of building huts for the sol-diers on the western front.

has distributed 4,000,000 copies of the Scrip-

The German forces since the commence ment of the war have usually been divided between the two fronts in the proportion of two men on the western front to one on

To aid in the conservation of the country's meat supply Texas poultry raisers have decided that the killing and dressing of turkeys for the holiday trade this year shall be postponed later than usual so that the turkeys may attain full growth.



Omaha, Nov. 4 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed an article in your columns calling the public's attention to the fact that there were 800 homesick soldier boys at Fort Crook who were looking for some far-famed western hospitality. Friday evening of the last week I took great pleasure in phoning the Young Men's Christian reposing in bank in the hope that association at Fort Crook, offering to entertain two of the soldier boys at my home for Sunday dinner. party answering the phone claimed to be the manager, asked for my name, street number and phone number, promising to let me know by phone not later than Saturday at noon of giving acceptance or not.

This is Sunday eve and we are still waiting for the jingle of the phone Italians. Now, Mr. Manager, if the good peo-

ple of Omaha are kind and courteous enough to follow these requests, why not show a little courtesy in return by at taking a few moments of your time to have thanked us for our spirit or western hospitality.

A SUBJECT.

Continuity of Organic Evolution. Omaha, Nov. 2.-To the Editor of he Bee: The strongest characteristics of the surviving peoples are intelligence and humaneness. At present our development is accomplished through improving the quality of our brains and mainly by the expansion of our reason. Nature bestows her highest premium on this faculty. Founding civilization partly by applying the natural laws of heat, electricity, etc., partly by evolving and enforcing the humane statutes it lifted us from the brute plane. To release the destructive forces of mind from its moral control causes a stunting of the higher mentality, a discord disastrous to harmony and necessary balance. By relinquishing their hold on reason races slide backwards and sometimes perish, but others take their places, upholding the modern slogan of justice and co-operation, opposing the ancient law of retaliation of the fang and the sword. Humanity moves forward in spite

of retarding instincts. As we reach out towards perfection our higher nature comes into play more and more, increasing the momentum of our pro-ress as we advance. H. MELL. 1463 Binney street.

Public School Accommodations. Omaha, Nov. 5.-To the Editor of The Bee: It seems that the present is a very inopportune time for the Omaha school board to experiment or try "innovations" at the expense of the taxpayers of the city. It is clear that not only Omaha, but every other city, should economize at this time on capital expenditures for educational purposes. Conservation should be the keynote, particularly during war

True, Omaha is a growing city and this may mean that more pupils may have to be crowded into the existing school houses, in which there is little spare room, if the limits prescribed by the Board of Education are to be strictly adhered to. It may become necessary to assign a larger number of pupils to some rooms, especially in the higher grades. It may also be nec essary to transfer older pupils to schools located at a greater distance. This arrangement would no doubt call forth from both pupils and parents a protest, but for the immediate future

such protests should be unavailing. The resulting inconvenience should be charged to the war and those who are responsible for it. If we fail to win the war there is a possibility that fewer school houses will be needed in Omaha. All war taxes are just and should be paid cheerfully, but to impose, at this time, unnecessary taxes on a public already overburdened would be disastrous. The duty of the Board of Education is clear and peremptory. They must do all they can to mitigate the present distress as long as it lasts, which may be for a considerable time after the war is over. Any community must, to be safe, adapt itself as completely as practicable to educational constraints that

are abnormal but unavoidable.

A Way to Help Italy. New York, Oct. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: As chairman of the American poets' committee now en-gaged in providing ambulances for General Cadorna's army I have just received from Mr. Nelson Gay, our representative in Rome, a cablegram informing us that the work of delivering our cars to the Italian government is proceeding with the utmost possible dispatch. Mr. Gay spent last week in Milan, where our Ford chassis have been bought, rushing the work of preparation, equipment and delivery to General Zaccone's representative, who tests the efficiency of the

cars and superintends their consignment. The ambulances are being sent immediately to the front and the early delivery of at least forty is assured. Our funds are being cabled to the Banca Italiana Sconto (formerly Sebasti and Reali). Rome, to the credit of Mr. Gay and his auxiliary committee and the public may be assured that not a moment will be lost in putting

to active use any contribution that may be sent to us. In this connection we make special appeal for "dead" funds—what I may call "good intention" funds-moneys raised to buy ambulances or other material of war relief, which are safely somehow they will there benefit the soldiers of the Allies. But, as Emer-

The son says: Blood is blood that circulates; Life is life that generates. I have already heard of several such

funds and we earnestly covet them for the urgent work that we have the fato do in aid of the valiant, though now temporarily defeated,

Are there so many organizations now engaged in the actual work of helping Italy that lovers of liberty can afford to omit or delay supporting this pressing and practical work? Should it be put aside because greater plans are in contemplation? We have now over \$100,000. To supply quickly this group of available ambulances, sorely needed by Italy's stricken army, we should have the other \$100,000 this Men are dying on the Isonzo line in defense of America; let us make a forced march to save them.

We particularly need the aid of men and women of means to secure the cooperation of other persons of means. Meantime checks in any amount-preferably of \$2,000 for the donor's car are greatly desired. They should be sent to me at Room 411, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, treasurer. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.



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She loves her little homethe hours she has spent in making it beautiful, attractive, artistic. How much of her life it is to her. It has been the fulfillment of her dreams; but one thing more will make the home entirely complete-a delight to her ear and eye-the dainty

Brambach Baby Grand

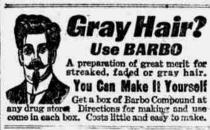
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