THE BEE: OMAHA. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1917.



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CORRESPONDENCE Address communications relating to nows and editorial matter to

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Subacribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed ay often as requested.

Open field fighting guarantees high speed to the Rhine.

Oh, well, Governor Howard can afford to wait. There's another .Thanksgiving proclamation time coming.

A little more expedition in finishing up our still uncompleted school buildings might relieve the pressure.

It is taken for granted that the Teuton peace mission to Petrograd carries a fine stock of Hunied promises.

Hushed for the moment is the Teuton cry: "No annexations, no indemnities." "When the devil is well (in Russia and Venetia) the devil a monk is he."

With American labor and American capital lined up together to win the war, the finish simmers down to the question of getting the men and the goods across.

Too many grain mills and elevators are being burnt up with their contents. What avails it to save by wheatless days and let incendiaries destroy what is saved? The German firebugs must be stopped.

Not a word from our chemically pure contemporary about the recent contamination of its virtuous columns with an advertisement of a constipation cure. What is it-barmecide or camouflage?

Heart and purse alike generously respond to every call for help to advance the welfare of America's fighting men. All the more reason why the stream of generosity should be safeguarded from irresponsible solicitors.

Any proffer looking to the establishment of

Peace Proffer from the "Proletariat."

peace, or fixing conditions on which consideration of terms can be approached, emanating from a responsible source, is entitled to serious consideration. The condition is that it must come from some source or agency that can actually speak for the people. For this reason it may be questioned if the proposal of Trotzky, made in the name of the Russian "proletariat," will receive much attention, beyond that it gets as another of the curiously impudent steps taken by the Bolsheviki leaders. Russia is not in the position of France in 1870, when the empire had been overthrown and the republic set up. Gambetta was proclaimed president, and under him orderly government was established, even in the midst of war, performing the functions of government, administrative and executive. He had no opportunity to address the world, offering peace of any kind, and was not consulted by Prussia when terms were made. No such parallel exists in Petrograd today. Lenine and Trotzky represent only a faction of Russians, and scarcely can expect their farce to be recognized as a responsible government. The pretense of addressing the governments of the world, represented at the Russian capital, may be but a subterfuge by which they hope to receive a credit they can not otherwise claim. The report that Germany has dispatched a diplomat to treat with them is more easy to believe; their ascendancy is due to German intrigue, and if the kaiser can gain

further advantage through connivance with them, it may be expected he will do so. But the peace proffer, signed by Trotzky, is not likely to bring about the requested armistice.

Further Selections Under Draft.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has more definitely outlined the intent of the new regulations for applying the selective draft law. His instructions amplify the power and discretion of examining boards, and their reasonable observance will assist both in expedition and merit in future selections. It is intended to add to the effectiveness of the army by careful selection along industrial lines. This, of course, was the original purpose, but it could not be closely applied in the first draft. General Crowder well expresses the situation when he says the first increment was "hown with a broadaxe." He praises the work of the boards and gives the members encouragement and thanks for their work, saying he holds them to be members of the great army and splendid servants of the republic.

The war must be won by the soldier in the field, according to the provost marshal general, by the good right arm of the soldier and not by the trader or the statesman. The time for the volunteer army has passed and the fighting forces of the nation in the future will be arrayed along the lines of selection. This carries with it the possibility of universal service, which is again being strongly advocated in many influential quarters. Universal training will do away with much of the preliminary work that is now delaying our operations. Reasons for its adoption are many and sound and have been repeated on numberless occasions. The system contains little danger of militarism,

and involves the future safety of the republic." Even with the present war won, the responsibility of our country to its own citizens and to the world is not lessened. In our new relations we must be more than every ready to defend our. elves. The subject will be presented to the cor ing congress and citizens will watch its progress closely, for it involves our next important step.

Styles and the Stage By Frederic J. Haskin

New York, Nov. 17 .- Plays are reviewed. studied and enjoyed about as much from the sartorial as from the dramatic viewpoint this year. The new plays not only show the latest styles, but have also a distinct tendency to assume a leadership in the matter of new ones. The clothing trade is fully aware of this new tendency and leading trade journals devote space to the styles shown in the latest productions. "The stage is the true reflector of the fashions of the day," the Dry Goods Economist admits, "and often serves to inaugurate a new idea in styles."

Now here is a chance for the actor folk to bestow a great blessing upon the human raceto emancipate it from styles. Let the heroes and especially the heroines wear simple clothes, civilized clothes, and let the villians and villianesses bear the odium of those visitations known as the latest models.

For there is a distinct tendency in civilized society to throw off the yoke of ugly and worsethan-useless clothing and if given the captivating and far-reaching support of the stage and the If so it movies this tendency might triumph. could save the nation billions in addition to emancipating woman from the killing corset and the crippling French heel, and man from the throttling collar and the hair-destroying derby and silk hats.

An interesting explanation of how man came to discommode himself with such styles is of-fered by Prof. Thorstein B. Veblen of the University of Missouri. He shows that our method of dressing, like many of our other institutions, is a survival of barbaric times. In those days the getting of wealth was almost wholly an emula-tive process.

Hence the man who got wealth was anxious to prove that he had it by doing no work and to this end he decorated himself with all sorts of elaborate garments and ornaments which made it evident that he did not intend to work and in fact impossible that he should. To further impress less fortunate members of the tribe he also caused his servants and his wife (who was one of his servants) to dress in such ways that they could not work, thus proving that he could sup port them in idleness as well as himself. The compression of the feet of Chinese women so that they were unable to walk was a product of this barbaric method of display, and so probably was the Turkish admiration of women too fat to do more than sit still and eat.

Now, especially in the wealthy and well-to-do classes, a great deal of this barbaric custom of display remains among the so-called civilized mations today. Many of our customs, especially of dress, can be explained in no other way. The deformation of our women by means of corsets and their custom of wearing French heels are exactly similar in motive and effect to the deformed feet of the Mongol women and the adipose tissue of the Turkish beauties. They make it evident that our wives do not have to work hard for a living; that in fact, they could not. The doubtfully decorative and certainly uscless hats worn by women, the hobble skirts, puff sleeves and innumerable other wasteful, ugly and crippling devices which they have worn in the past few years are all evidence of this same barbaric survival.

The rapidity with which styles change is also explained by Prof. Veblen. Each succeeding style is so hideous that a reaction inevitably takes place against it, whereupon it is supplanted by a still more hideous and uncomfortable style. Thus when we see an old photograph of a man wearing the pegtop trousers and long coat of 10 years ago, or of a woman wearing a hoblle skirt and an enormous hat, we can scarcely suppress a smile. Yet 10 years hence we will doubtless smile at the tight fitting trousers and the abbreviated skirts and ridiculous little hats of today. None hats of today. 140 of these styles can have any permanent appeal, because none of them are soundly based upon principles of utility and beauty. Observing styles from this point of view you can see two distinct tendencies in them. There is a tendency on the one hand to stick to the barbaric principle of clothes that cripple and incommode, and on the other hand toward sane garments that are comfortable. The manifestations of the former tendency are too numerous and obvious to need illustration. Of the movement toward safe and sane clothing the vogue of the soft collar and the cap, as against the choker and the derby, is interesting and significant. So is the tendency for women to abandon the small or mutilated waist line and return to garments falling straight from the shoulder after the Grecian fashion. The growing tendency for women to work and play in trousers or knickerbockers is another movement toward civilization in clothes.



When the National Municipal league

assembles at Detroit today for its annual convention, one of the most active participants in the proceedings will be Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who has been secretary of the league since its organization a number of years ago. Mr. Woodruff is a Philadelphia lawyer who has earned distinction by his devotion to numerous reform movements, particularly those having to do with the betterment of municipal government. Among the organizations of which he is an active member are the National Civil Service Reform league, American Church union, American Civic association, American Economic association, American Park and Outdoor Art association, the National Conference for Good City Gov-

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Science association.

ernment and the American Political

M. Trepoff, a reformer, was apinted Russian premier. General Serrail's Italian forces pushed ahead west of Monastir. German and Bulgarian troops under von Mackensen crossed the Danube and threatened Bucharest.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Two exceedingly large audiences greated the Abbott opera company at Boyd's. "Chimes of Normandy" was sung at the matinee and in the evening Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was presented.

A feast was served for the street urchins by M. Hellman & Co. Both of



the spacious windows were used for the purpose of dining rooms and the lads had a fine time.

dence of Dr. A. W. Edmiston, 1613

lots in one of South Omaha's additions The Omaha Maennerchor society elebrated Thanksgiving with a dance at Kessler's hall. A large crowd was in attendance and 20 numbers were anced.

a fitting time to hold their first annual ball. One hundred and twenty-five

This Day in History. 1783—Allen Trimble. Ohio governor and organizer of the Ohio State Agricultural society, born in Virginia. Died at Hillsboro, O., February 3, 1870.

1842-Lieutenant William B. Cushing, famous for his exploit in torpedo-ing the confederate ram Albemarie, born at Delafield, Wis. Died in Wash-ington, D. C., December 17, 1874.

1852-Commodore Perry started for Japan on a special mission to open up the ports of that country to American

1862—General Joseph E. Johnston was appointed to the supreme com-mand of the confederate armies in the

west 1863-Battle of Lookout Mountain,

Tenn. 1867-The Sloux Indians were de-feated by the Fourth United States



Ours Was "Fine."

Omaha, Nov. 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee: At an impromptu session of our committee today, comments were exchanged upon the liberality with which your paper treated the pa triotic mass meeting of the 19th, From the date of our first general meeting in the court house until the day of the mass meeting, your news editors, presumably under your instruction, gave the subject constant attention We feel that your newspaper helped to make the event the great success

it was, and we realize that you have ione the community a real service in helping to stir patriotic sentiment in the minds of the people of this city and state.

Your Sunday editorial on November 19 was fine, believe me.

NORRIS BROWN. Chairman Committee on Arrange-

Corn Huskers.

Minden, Nov. 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Wouldn't we have been the laughing stock of the country if we had acquiesced in the request of the State Council of Defense to close all the schools the last two weeks in Oc tober and the first two weeks in November and turn everybody out to husk corn when the facts are that the corn is not fit to husk now?

ments.

It is a pretty safe thing not to lose one's head and do radical things on the spur of the moment. It is good that Chancellor Avery of the state university and other educators wer level headed enough not to be carried away by this unreasonable request. The facts of the case are, there are more corn huskers today in the state of Nebraska than can be used and the price has fallen down to 6 cents a bushel with more applicants for work than can be accommodated. RURAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

Cut Out the "Confessions."

Omaha, Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your paper on November 20 mentioned an objectionable feature of the World-Herald which has been arousing my indignation for some time, i. e.-their serial "Confessions of a Woman Thief." The title you suggest "Practical Lessons in Shop-lifting," or "A School for Crime," would be a more fitting caption. Presumably the thief will repent eventually, but in the meantime detailed instructions are given in shoplifting, pocket-picking, check forging, hotel swindling, etc. Surely this is not uplifting, and the effect upon young or morally weak readers cannot be any thing but harmful. A newspaper should be a force for good, and in view of the World-Herald's pretentions to virtue along advertising lines it is ludicrous as well as disgusting to see them print such pernicious informa-

I should like to see the church peo-plemand women's organizations force the World-Herald to abandon this serial before it does still further harm. Perhaps if the merchants who have been complaining of increased losses from shoplifting lately would join this movement and withdraw their advertising unless this serial was discontinued, they would strike at the true source of the evil. MRS. G. B. E.

Who Raised the Funds?

Omaha, Nov. 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In Nebraska, as well as every part of this great country, the campaign to raise funds for war work among our fighting forces has been

more successful than even the most optimistic had thought possible. It

call with that sort of liberality which belongs to an enlightened and patrictic citizenship. In my judgment, the responsibilities which will be placed upon the association of the future will make those of the past seem small in comparison, and in view of the unani-mous support which has been freely given this work, it becomes our duty to see that the money contributed shall be handled wisely and economically,

for the best interests of our fighting forces and for the greatest aid to the Stars and Stripes. J. DEAN RINGER.

A Little Learning.

President George Rister of Campion col-lege said the other day in Prairie du Chien: "Learning, profound learning, is the light f the world, but we continually get new reaf of the harm a little learning does. "A lady employed a schoolgirl of 12 to of the

serue her front steps. The schoolgirl worked well, but suddenly she stopped coming. The lady met her on the street and said : "What's the matter, Minute? Why have

you stopped working for me?" "Tm takin' Latin new,' she sniffed, 'and I don't scrub steps no more.""--Philadelphia Telegraph.



Your Home

Transformed

People nowadays realize more than ever before the importance of the home environment.

The piano adds wonderfully to the home atmosphere, but the Baby Grand Piano is the ideal.

It will transform your home into an abode of greater joy. It gives distinetion, and is a tribute to the refinement of the family. The dainty

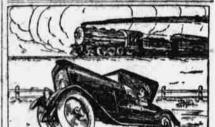
Brambach Baby Grand

is wonderful in tone, beautiful in design, fits any room, in same space as an Upright Piano, and the price is only-

\$485

Inspect It TODAY At Our Store.

A. Hospe Co. 1513-15 Douglas St.



George H. Mosher of this city and Miss Effle F. Edmiston of Clinton, Ill., were united in matrimony at the resi-Dodge street.

A real estate firm disposed of 100

The Omaha Merchant company's mployes chose Thanksgiving night as jolly couples were in attendance.

In the agony of his fears and gripping rheumatism one Richard cried out, "my kingdom for a horse!" Traders failed him, to his sorrow. Gencral Haig anticipated a similar crisis and had his horse ready for it. Great head is Haig's.

Driving the Teutons out of the trenches and dugouts at the threshold of winter does not mean a departure from the allied principles of humanity. Oh, no! On the contrary the action implies ample provision for making it warm for them

Measured by the volume of sound the Russian reds appear to believe, like Monte Cristo, "The world is mine." In reality they are more like the man who imagined he could swing the bear by the tail. The chances are the reds will be heard presently screaming for help to let go.

Uncle Sam ought to constitute his city and rural letter carriers an adjunct to his secret service. The man who delivers the mail knows who is getting seditious German language newspapers and other questionable literature, and can discern suspicious action as well as a professional sleuth.

Senator Harding of Ohio harks back to the "40 acres and a mule" song of civil war times by suggesting a farm for every soldier who will farm it when peace comes. As a reward for patriotic service the suggestion is commendable, but the senator neglects to tell where government gift farms can be had.

The strike conference with the brotherhood representatives at the White House recalls events leading up to the enactment of the Adamson law, commonly supposed to have given us permanent industrial peace in the operation of our railroads. It looks now as if the charge that the Adamson law was a makeshift to meet the political emergency of the moment was well taken.



There is something ugly and yet familiar about the fact that the organizers of a "bazaar" for philanthropic and patriotic purposes, out of re-ceipts of \$71,475 could only turn over a few cents less than \$755 to the worthy object for which this "bazaar" was organized. It is a disagreeable fact that a comparatively large number of what may be called "professional philanthropists" are feathering their nests out of the war. Perhaps we have had little experience of this

parasite class, but it is well enough known in France and England. It is an easy thing to put your hand in your pocket and give a quarter to a mendicant. But it is a hard thing to invite that mendicant to accompany you to the nearest pelice station, where he will be advised as to the proper sources of relief. This proposal can be made with absolute safety, and in the one-thousandth time where it is accepted a genuine case of distress has at last been found.

It becomes, therefore, necessary to establish professional means of verifying cases of real distress, and it is here that the professional philanthropist makes his harvest. Te works on a basis of commission, as a rule, but he has what is called t "rakeoff" from everybody who shares in what is collects. He is an unmitigated nuisance, be-ause he plunders in the field of those who are loing genuine charitable work and have an estab-ished reputation for probity.

People who are not worth a wage of a few sollars a week of anybody's money are paying themselves thousands out of funds which are raised by a spectacular appeal to the public. The district attorney does well to bring the matter before a grand jury, and he has only begun to scrape the surface of one of the ugliest cesspools in our social system in our social system

At the Khaki Club.

Omaha has in a most practical way provided for one of the great needs of the soldier. In the Khaki club is furnished a place to meet his want of "some place to go" when down town. Young men wearing the uniform are full of healthy curiosity about the city in which they are stationed and spend many hours of their leisure in getting acquainted with all of Omaha's attractions and advantages. They have been and will be shown every courtesy and consideration by all our people. But the time comes when the soldier boy down town wants to rest in quiet. Heretofore he has been restricted to the choice of public places, a condition not altogether satisfactory to him, for many obvious reasons. The various places open to the soldier are all hospitable enough, but none of them quite meet his requirements. The Khaki club will give him a place of his own, where he can withdraw for such time as he cares to spend and be with his own fellows if he wants to. It is not to set a line between the soldier and the rest of the community, but to give him a little privacy, into which he can withdraw, just as other men do. The Rotary club and those who have assisted have done a fine thing in making this club possible. It will add greatly to the good reputation Omaha already has achieved for its attitude toward the soldiers.

Ban Johnson's Plea for Base Ball.

President Ban Johnson of the American league has asked the president to exempt from the draft a large number of expert athletes who are on the pay roll of the big league base ball clubs. He gives as a reason that if these professional ball players are withdrawn, the "class" of the game will deteriorate, the standard of play being lowered by the removal of the stars from the field. President Johnson relies on the exemption granted to industries and this brings up the question, Is base ball essential to winning the war? President Wilson has recommended the continuance of outdoor sports, of college athletics and of gymnasium work, but he had in mind the development of young men everywhere and not the enhancement or preservation of professional sport. One recoils at the thought of exposing Grover Cleveland Alexander or Urban Faber, for example, to the dangers of life in the field. What would the world do if Bennie Kauff or "Hap" Felsch, or any of the rest, were to be cut off by a German bullet? We tremble before the thought and refuse to try to imagine the result. But, if Austria could sent Fritz Kreisler or Italy Gabriel D'Annunzio or France and England their painters, singers, actors, professors, cricketers, and even their pugilists, it is supposable we could spare some of our base ball players. Especially is this true when consideration is given to the fact that so many splendid young college athletes have, eagerly volunteered for the most hazardous work of war. We fear that Ban Johnson, by his action, will not elevate professional base ball in public estimation.

The real proof that the food administration means business with its hotel and restaurant rules and regulations would be a few prosecutions of defiant violators. Just talking about it through the public prints gets nowhere.

The health of the American forces in France continues at a high mark. Evidently the gas attacks of American press agents do less damage at the front than at home

Now the stage and the movies have mighty sway over the minds of men. Persons of all kinds have a more or less conscious tendency to imi-tate the characters in fictions of screen and stage that awaken their sympathy or admiration. Let some daring producer then show us an emancipated heroine who refuses to submit to any of the mutilations or hindrances which woman has inherited from barbarte times. Let him discover a designer who will design for her garments exemplifying those two ancient and immutable principles of all beauty-utility and simplicity. And let the hero into whose arms she will ultimately fall, after a futile pursuit by a high-hatted-and dress-suited villian, be clad in garments that neither mortify the flesh nor caricature the figure.

Anthracite Coal Prices Philadelphia Ledger.

How truly touching is the self-sacrificing action of the anthracite operators! They are more than willing to grant all the demands of the miners, provided it costs them nothing. "Let us pass on the cost to the consumers and we will consent," they tell the federal fuel administrator. The wonder is not that they thus try "to pass the buck" to the public, but that they show such great moderation and self-abnegation in the matter. In the past the usual custom when wage increases became imperative was to add enough to the price to pay the increase two or three times over. Today, since the government is excreising supervision, the operators are apparently content to make the increased cost to the consumer no more than enough to provide for the increase to be granted the miners.

If this proposal came from an industry in the last extremes of penury there might be some justification for it. But when the finances of the Lackawanna, the Reading and the other great coal corporations are examined, it is apparent that there is still money-and a great deal of itin the hard coal trade. The government has not yet been able to untangle the relations between the operators and the carrying companies, and until they do the people will never be satisfied with any price adjustment that may be arrived at. There will always be the suspicion that the juggling of accounts, the manipulation of bookkeeping, the artful concealment of the real ownership of mines and leases, are being used to axact an undue tax from the consumers of anthracite. Doubtless the hard coal miners will get more pay. They are all doing it. But why those who are already getting enormous dividends out of the business, directly and indirectly, should not be compelled to bear some of the added burden is one of those things the consumer wants to find

People and Events

A growing desire to fight the kaiser is indicated by a marked decrease in the number of booze tighters in New York City.

Automobile parking constitutes a big problem all over Greater New York and solutions are few and far between. In many places the congestion amounts to a blockade of traffic in Manhattan and Brooklyn

cavalry at a pass in the Big Horn mountains in Montana.

1869-The national woman frage convention met at Cleveland. with Henry Ward Beecher presiding. 1914-British warships bombarded Zeebrugge, German naval base in Bel-

1915-Entente note sent to Greece demanding security of allied troops.

The Day We Celebrate.

Richard Croker, former leader of the Tammany organization in New York City, born at Black Rock, Ireland, 74 years ago today.

Wallace D. Simmons, St. Louis merchant and member of the commission to mobilize the commercial interests of the country, born in St. Louis 50 ears ago today. Walter George Smith, Philadelphia

lawyer, president of the American Bar association, born in Logan county, Ohio, 63 years ago today.

John A. Brashear, eminent Dr scientist and manufacturer, born at Brownsville, Pa., 77 years ago today. George J. Burns, outfielder of the New York National league base ball

team, born at St. Johnsville, N. Y., 27 ears ago today. Charles E. Brickley, former Harvard rears.

foot ball star, now coach at Boston college, born in Boston, 26 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The Missouri democratic state committee meets at Kansas City today to elect a new chairman and discuss preparations for next year's campaign. The American Federation of Labor is to conclude the business of its an-

nual convention in Buffalo today. "Cities During War Times" is to be the dominant theme of the annual meeting of the National Municipal league, which is to assemble at De-troit today with delegates in attendonce from all parts of the country. One hundred national war relief

organizations, representing a member-ship of over 2,000,000, are promoting promoting the National Allied War Relief bazar, which is to open for a week's engagement today in the Grand Central Pal-ace, New York City.

Storyctte of the Day.

The conversation in a Washington club turned to the question of pov-erty when Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa told of an impression that a man from the rural wilds once got while on a visit to the city.

The ruralite had gone to town to make a long-anticipated call on a dis-

tant cousin, and when he returned home he had much to tell of city ways and the strange things he saw. "They put on all kinds of fancy frills up there," he narrated to the eager crowd in the corner grocery store, "but I don't believe that they have got half of the money they pretend to have."

"Well, do tell!" wonderingly ex-claimed one of the interested listen-

ers; "do ye really mean it, Josiah?" "Yes, I do," declared Josiah, positively. "One night I went by a house that looked purty big an' purty rich, but jes the same the people what lived in it was so derned poor that two women was playin' on one planner."— Philadelphia Telegraph.

SAID IN FUN.

"Speaking of false hair." "Yes."

"I suppose no woman ever admits that she wears false hair." "No: she keeps that under her hat."---Kansas City Journal.

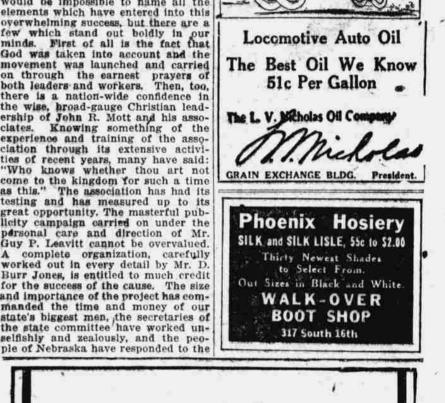
Young Lady from City (to country store-keeper-Have you any ice cream forks? Storekeeper (anxious to be up to the times)-Eh, no, miss, but we're expecting some lemonade knives.-Life.

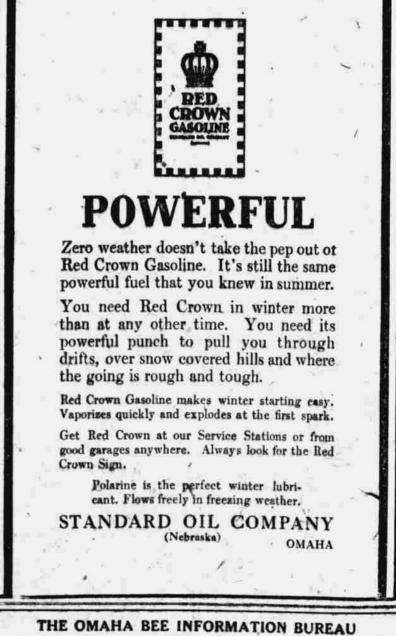
He-Who made this candy?

He--Who made this candy : She--I did. He--Oh! Well. I musta't eat it; I've sworr not to eat candy while France needs the sugar,--Buffalo Express.

"Are Mrs. Flimgilt's diamonds genu I don't know anything about her dia-monds," replied Mrs. Cayenns. "But I un-derstand her family has genuine butter foi breaktast every day."-Washington Star.

would be impossible to name all the elements which have entered into this overwhelming success, but there are a few which stand out boldly in our minds. First of all is the fact that God was taken into account and the movement was launched and carried on through the earnest prayers of both leaders and workers. Then, too, there is a nation-wide confidence in the wise, broad-gauge Christian leadership of John R. Mott and his assoclates. Knowing something of the experience and training of the association through its extensive activities of recent years, many have said: "Who knows whether thou art not come to the kingdom for such a time as this." The association has had its testing and has measured up to its great opportunity. The masterful publicity campaign carried on under the personal care and direction of Mr. Guy P. Leavitt cannot be overvalued. complete organization, carefully A complete organization, carefully worked out in every detail by Mr. D. Burr Jones, is entitled to much credit for the success of the cause. The size and importance of the project has com-





	Washington, D. C.
Enclose entirely free	d find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me , a copy of the book: "How to Remove Stains."
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Street Addre	
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City.	

