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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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Dig for thrift stamps and get the habit.
Let the heart expand and direct the hand in spreading Christmas cheer.

At this distance fighting over buttons at St. Paul seems a shameless waste of scrappy talent sorely needed at the battle front.

Dispatches say a counter revolution in the Caucasus "eliminated all charity funds."

Sixty-one Nebraska counties have no bonded debt. A comforting situation for taxpayers possibly, but hardly flattering to the business energy of bond promoters.

Congress could perform an extraordinary public service and speed the winning of the war by subjecting to the draft all males, regardless of age, caught fighting one another at home.

More than half the northern world, neutral and belligerent, face winter on reduced rations. The prospect would be a cheerless one did it not carry the certainty that the punishment of the authors will fit the crime.

Steady as the demands on Omaha's generous purses have been, the needs of home charities should not be slighted. Urgency and liberality in war charities apply equally to the needy at our doors, pinched by the mounting cost of necessities.

Political factions in this country occasionally stage a mixup thriller, but they are few and far between. Our skill in that line is as gentle taps on the sleeve beside the Chilean political scrap which netted seven funerals and 17 hospital cases.

The people of Nebraska are intensely patriotic and loyal—as much so as the people of any other state in the union. Why should not Nebraska be represented in the United States senate at this critical time by men reflecting the patriotism and loyalty of their constituents?

If desire could be translated into action Emperor Charles would command peace at once. But those who placed the match to the fuses of Europe's powder houses are powerless to end the explosions. The dual empire is yet to meet the United States in the argument before the final decision comes.

Everyone should understand that the Red Cross is a society with a volunteer membership paying annual dues. The coming membership drive is for the double purpose of getting 1918 membership dues from those who enrolled and paid for 1917 as well as to enlist new recruits in the Red Cross army.

Finland is the latest section of Russia to declare its independence. Siberia, Turkistan, Ukraine and the Caucasus are reported to have taken like action. Considerable territory awaits final classification. The reds control in vital spots, however, and are capable of rendering priceless service for Teutonic prize money.

A protest has come to us against the action of the State Council of Defense compelling a kaiser worshiper to kiss the American flag as expiation of his offense. Why contaminate the Stars and Stripes by the touch of a mouth foul with traitorous utterances? There must be some proper punishment to inflict that will leave our starry banner undefiled.

A nest of human vultures fattening on contributions to fake war activities has been uncovered in New York. This emphasizes the demand The Bee has been making for centralized and responsible control by some recognized authority over all the war fund solicitation, which as now conducted is too often an open invitation to grafters and scoundrels to absorb for themselves money intended for soldiers' comforts or war sufferers' relief.

Suffrage in Prussia
The subtle craft of Bismarck survives his disgrace and death and continues to beguile the German people with the mask of liberty over the despotism of blood and iron. He taught the kaiser how to fool the people.

The kaiser-king now endorses the reform clamored for by the Prussian people. He approves abolition of the unequal suffrage of the three classes and the conferring upon all Prussian subjects of equal suffrage for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

So the first kaiser, advised by Bismarck, conferred universal suffrage upon all Germans for the Reichstag. But the Hohenzollerns and the land-holding aristocracy continued to govern Germany, as they will continue to govern Prussia.

The Prussian diet, appointed by the king, will still have the last word on legislation, as the imperial council has. The ministry will be responsible only to the king of Prussia, who by his absolute command of military and civil service can usurp the pretended legislative control of revenues as he did in the '90s.

By the German system the people may vote, but the kaiser and his ministers govern down to the last mark and the last act of life or death.

Here is an instructive example of the kind of rule the Germans dream of imposing upon the world.

Nonpartisanship Camouflage.
Handing us "the retort courteous" on our suggestion "that democrats who consider non-partisanship a mighty good thing for the country ought to show their sincerity by impressing it on the folks at Washington," the Lincoln Star lists a lot of distinguished republicans whom the democratic administration has picked out and honored with positions requiring capacity and ability and adds this clincher: "Why cannot The Bee bring itself to be as nonpartisan with reference to the war as President Wilson has been and is?"

The Star apparently cannot imagine that a partisan democratic administration does not become nonpartisan when it temporarily unloads some of its most exacting and uncompensated positions upon men taken from republican ranks. It should know that there is a vast difference between requisitioning the services of patriotic citizens regardless of politics for the thankless task and making the government nonpartisan by sharing the responsibility for its policies and their execution. Congress, for example, has in both houses many republicans of as great statesmanship and wide experience as it has democrats, but it must remain a strictly partisan body so long as it is organized wholly on democratic lines, with democratic officers and democrats in control of every committee. The same is true of the cabinet, which is the only responsible advisory council of the president, into which, however, none but dyed-in-the-wool democrats have been invited, no matter how many commissions and boards may be consulted that are powerless to do anything except offer advice.

Over in England we have a war cabinet on truly nonpartisan lines, including representatives of every group that is loyally supporting the government. We believe President Wilson will have to come to this himself eventually—in fact, we thought he would have come to it by now, for such a coalition government would surely strengthen his hands and command greater popular confidence. Until we have republicans sharing with democrats the formulation and direction of the war program talk about nonpartisanship is camouflage.

Questions That Carry Their Own Answers.
"For some time Senator Hitchcock has been in doubt as to the policy of declaring war on Austria at this time. He has regarded Austria as Germany's unwilling partner already anxious to make peace if Italy's demands could save its seaports in the Adriatic Sea. He therefore doubted the wisdom of a declaration of war which would seem to endorse Italy's extreme demands. The president removed the objection in his address to congress."—Senator Hitchcock's Hypnotized World-Herald.

This is the explanation now offered for Senator Hitchcock's over-night flop from open opposition to extending our declaration of war to Austria to a promise to support the president's recommendation.

But why all this tender solicitude on the part of Senator Hitchcock for Austria, the willing—never the unwilling—partner of the kaiser? Why has our senator been unable all the way through to suppress his ardent sympathy for German ruthlessness and Austrian arrogance?

Why is he so anxious to save for Austria its seaports on the Adriatic Sea?

Why does he not have a thought to save little Serbia, which Austria undertook to wipe from the face of the map, and thus at the same time give the kaiser his desired excuse to start a world war conflagration?

Why has our senator not had a thought to save innocent Belgium, its fair cities demolished and its population enslaved to promote the German-Austrian conspiracy?

In a word, why should not Senator Hitchcock stand up straight for "America first" and for "America all the time" instead of playing the German end of the game until forced into line by President Wilson? Would a senator be constantly offering excuses and explanations if he were going right?

New Banking Methods Making Good.
The Annalist in its last issue says: "Saturday's New York clearing house statement showed an increase of \$264,000,000 in loans for the associated banks—a new high record. It brought the loans up to \$4,838,935,000, the highest total ever reported, and marked an increase of about \$1,000,000,000 in three months." \* \* \* Ninety-day loans were made at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent. This item is significant of the growing demand for money and the consequent advance in interstate rates. In view of the financial situation in the east as well as in the west, which is regarded as satisfactory, we think that the people are to be congratulated. In the face of the colossal loans floated by Uncle Sam there has been ample money for the promotion of business, big and little, and for the movement of crops. This result is due, not only to good management of new situations incident to the war, but to the machinery of the Federal Reserve association, which has met the emergency as its advocates predicted it would do. The time is coming when the business men and farmers of the nation will give merited praise to the statesmen who planned and constructed the federal reserve system, to Aldrich as much as to Carter Glass. As a matter of fact the new banking system was devised by leading bankers and business men regardless of party, and they made their proposals to the business men of the nation without particular reference to partisan politics and has justified itself chiefly in just those points about which there was no political contention.

Goodby, Observation Cars!
It is interesting to note that the New York Central railroad had abandoned its observation cars on the Chicago-New York trains for considerations of economy. This action follows upon the heels of the food conservation order applicable to dining car menus. It is a significant sign of the times when the people are just beginning to realize that some of the luxuries of life must be dispensed with. The presumption is that other railways will see the wisdom of curtailing their equipment in order to economize motive power. In fact, it is not unlikely that railway managers will be required by federal and state authority to practice every possible economy in the matter of train service. The signs of the times point in this direction—and the exigencies of war may be expected to prepare the public mind for this and other measures of retrenchment in the railroad service as well as in hotel management and other activities of a semi-public nature.

Pleas for exempting beef from meatless days come from the right quarter. Rarely is Chicago short on "bull."

Reclamation Farm Returns
By Frederic J. Haskin
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—With 1,000,000 acres in crops, and the gross return of the land estimated conservatively at \$50 an acre, the farmers of the United States Reclamation Service feel that they have delivered their full share of that increased food supply for which the government called in the spring.

It may be safely asserted that there is no other body of farm land in America of like size more thoroughly utilized than the reclamation projects; while the average gross value of their crops per acre is just about twice that for the country as a whole.

When the call for increased production went forth these western farmers faced a late spring and frozen ground; the cost of every farming operation was higher than it had ever been before; and many adventurous young men of the west had enlisted, leaving many farms short-handed. But the response to the call was generous none the less; for the reclamation folk are accustomed to co-operation. They manage their water supply on a co-operative basis, and this experience brings them together, teaches them the value of collective effort.

Furthermore the office in Washington sedulously cultivates this get-together spirit. It publishes a magazine called the Reclamation Record, which goes to every water user on every project. This magazine shows that a government publication need not be dry. It is in fact an interesting popular magazine—especially the writings of C. J. Blanchard, for some obscure reason designated as statistician.

The reclamation farmer has reason to be patriotic. He has purchased his farm from the government, and has gotten most advantageous terms. He pays down only 5 per cent—it is 15 years before he is compelled to make the next payment; and he has 20 years in which to pay for his farm without being asked for any interest on what he owes. Hence the reclamation farmer has no heavy mortgages to stagger under; no gouging interest rate to pay. He may well be patriotic, for this government confers upon him not only political freedom, but also a degree of economic freedom.

So the reclamation farmer, feeling that he really owed something to Uncle Sam, put forth every effort to increase production. Meetings were held and plans matured by the project communities acting as units. More land was put under cultivation on almost every project that had vacant land to cultivate. Most of the projects made good crops. The reclamation farmer did his share.

It is to be regretted the government has, not more farms to sell to the people on these fair terms which inspire for confidence, community effort, and independence. Nearly every acre on every project is taken up. As soon as a project is opened, men with sense enough to see the opportunity it offers pour into it from all over the country. They have to put up with all the hardships of a pioneer life. The only thing they have to begin with is land, covered with brush and timber, and water enough to make crops grow on it. They have to clear fields, erect fences and houses; they have to get together and build schools and churches and towns. Yet such is the energy of the Americans who are seizing an opportunity that in eight or 10 years they are as prosperous and have as many of the comforts of life as the old settled farming communities of the east. This seems to show that men need only a fair chance to get back to the land—that the difficulty of getting and keeping productive land under a system of competitive and speculative prices, is the difficulty that sends the young man to the city.

For the reclamation projects draw a lot of men out of the cities. Strangely enough, they often make the best farmers, Mr. Blanchard says. He attributed this partly to the fact that they are accustomed to co-operative effort, which the reclamation community calls for, and in the second place, never having farmed anywhere else, they are willing to learn the methods necessary to success in the west. The man who has the hardest time is the old farmer from Iowa or Illinois who knows all about how they do it back home and declines to have anything to do with these new-fangled methods.

Another advantage which the reclamation farmer has many of his eastern neighbors is that many of the project lakes form ideal summer resorts. They are all made by damming streams, and often the resultant lake is up in the mountains, yet within easy reach of the valley which it irrigates. The project farmer almost invariably has an automobile. After a hard week's work in the broiling sun of the flat land, he can make a two-hour run Saturday night, camp at an elevation of 80,000 feet, where he will sleep under heavy blankets, and spend Sunday catching big trout out of a mountain stream. During the hot weather, he can send his wife and children to the mountains.

Some of these reclamation lakes have attained such fame for their beauty and the sport they afford that tourists come to them from all over the country. The Roosevelt reservoir in the Tonto Basin on the Salt river project is one of the best advertised summer resorts in Arizona and is one of the favorite spots along the auto route known as the Apache trail. There is fine fishing and bathing there, a wilderness of mountains to explore, and a cool summer climate. The Boise project in Idaho has two artificial lakes. The Deerflat reservoir is conveniently located near the middle of the project and can be reached by trolley as well as by team or auto. It affords fishing, bathing and boating. The Arrowrock reservoir is formed by the highest dam in the world. The resultant lake has been stocked with trout, which are famous for the large size they attain. There are few of the projects which do not afford something in the way of sport and change to the farmers in the valleys.

Pork and Victory
Wall Street Journal
Pork one day last week reached \$51 a barrel. Compared with the price of \$21.65 in the morning before war began, it is sensational. This daring advance is described as "spirals," stands his machine "on its tail" and shoots upwards.

The price is even more disturbing than the high level of cotton. The reason is largely the same, but its import is more sinister, and calls for prompt measures for its remedy. The price lays bare the fact that the supply of meat is inadequate to our military and civilian needs.

Food, we are told, will win the war. It will be no child's play to beat back the Hun. If it is accomplished the fighting forces must be kept physically fit at all times. That can be done only by an abundance of energy-giving food. That food is wheat and meat.

Our wheat crop is short and the world supply is 85 per cent of normal. A shortage of wheat calls for more meat. The beef supply is short and the purchasers of meat have turned to pork. As even there the supply is not up to requirements, prices go skyward.

The obvious duty is to increase the supply of wheat and meat. The farmers have seeded a larger area to wheat and the outcome now rests with nature. To increase the beef herds is in point of time like increasing the battleship fleet. But hogs develop rapidly and increase faster than compound interest. Therefore hopes of military success must rest upon them.

If it is necessary to depend upon private enterprise, then call the farmers to their duty. Tell them the need of the hour and show them that they are sure of a profit never before known. By every means encourage the raising of hogs and keep them until a safe age. Change the usual commencement day oratory and tell the farm boys to hitch their wagons, not to a star, but to the tail of a pig.

Not quite so classic, perhaps, but more to the point. Every security value in the land rests upon victory and therefore upon pigs. Here then is work for banks, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, and everyone who, directly or indirectly, can influence the farmers to raise more pigs.

TODAY
Right in the Spotlight.
Dr. J. J. Jusserand, who is to be the guest of honor tonight at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, has held the post of French ambassador to the United States for the last 15 years. He was born in Lyons in 1855 and at the age of 21 gained admission to the French foreign office. His diplomatic career began in 1881, when he was sent on an important mission to Tunis. Later he was appointed a counselor at the French embassy in London. From 1895 to 1902 he represented France at Copenhagen and in the latter year was sent to the United States. As an author Dr. Jusserand has an international fame and his books have been translated into many languages. Probably his best known work is "A Literary History of the English People."

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Roumanian army, trapped in Prava valley, surrendered to General von Mackensen.
British admiralty officially announced that a German vessel of the mercantile type was sighted in the north Atlantic.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
Articles of incorporation of the Herbert Knights of Charity were filed with the county clerk. The officers are: President, L. Calmenson; vice president, A. Corablieh; treasurer, I. Liphelitz; first trustee, L. Slobodsky; second trustee, B. S. Felser; third trustee, William Catlin; clerk, J. D. Nathanson.

The new stable at the corner of Seventh and Davenport streets, which was opened a short time ago, has gone into the hands of E. N. Sherwood.

Thomas R. Kimball, a son of Thomas L. Kimball of the Union Pacific, having graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at New York.

Commissioner Griffiths of the freight bureau of the board of trade left last evening for Washington, where, with W. A. L. Gibbon, Euclid Martin and Robert Easton, will appear before the Interstate Railway commission to argue in favor of the retention of carload shipments which eastern jobbers are now trying to destroy.

This Day in History.
1654—New Amsterdam received its seal and coat of arms from Holland.
1765—Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, born at Westboro, Mass.
1822—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, famous Norwegian poet, novelist, dramatist, patriot and reformer, born. Died April 28, 1902.

1837—Wendell Phillips made his first public speech.
1855—Governor Shannon of Kansas made a treaty with the free-state men and ordered the militia and sheriff to disband their forces.

1875—Dedication of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston.
1881—Seven hundred lives lost in the Bing chait fire in Yonkers.

1914—The German cruisers sunk by the British fleet in great battle off the Falkland Islands.

1915—Washington sent note to the central powers demanding satisfaction for violation of American sea rights in sinking of Ancona.

The Day We Celebrate.
Colonel Robert S. Oberfelder, Sidney, Neb., was born in New York City 62 years ago today.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N., commander of the north Atlantic fleet, born at Burlington, Vt., 61 years ago today.

Frederick Ayer, a noted leader in New England finance and industry, born at Ledyard, Conn., 95 years ago today.

General William Murray Black, U. S. chief of the engineering corps, born at Lancaster, Pa., 62 years ago today.

William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, one of the three American members of the Sacred college, born at Lowell, Mass., 53 years ago today.

Dr. Harrison Randolph, president of the College of Charleston, born in New Orleans 46 years ago today.

James P. Austin, infielder of the St. Louis American league base ball team, born at Swansea, Wales, 35 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Sweden today will observe the 10th anniversary of the accession of King Gustav to the throne.

Canada today will celebrate "Sailors' day" in commemoration of the British naval victory off the Falkland Islands December 8, 1914.

Frederick Ayer of Boston, who organized the American woolen industry in its present form and who is still an active leader in New England finance and industry will celebrate his 95th birthday anniversary today.

A meatless and wheatless menu is to be served tonight at the annual dinner of the Indiana Society of Chicago, which the committee in charge proposes to make one of the big patriotic events of the year.

Storyette of the Day.
The manager of the big department store had a little trouble with the little boxlike chamber which held the telephone of the establishment, for he was a very startled manager, indeed. Within the chamber he could hear Miss Jones, the stenographer, speaking, and this is a scrap of the conversation the startled man overheard:

"I love you, dear, and only you. I'm weeping my heart away. Yes, my darling, I love you. I love you. I love you, dear, I love you so."

The young woman rang off and stepped out of the cabinet, to confront the angry manager.

"Miss Jones," he said, "that telephone has been fixed where it is for the purpose of convenience in conducting business and not for love making in office hours. I am surprised at you. Don't let it occur again."

The young woman froze him with a glance.

"I was ordering some new songs for No. 3 department," she explained, icily.—Dallas News.

SAID IN FUN.
Big Sister (shouting to Bobbie)—Bobbie! You're wanted to do an errand.

Bobbie (shouting back)—Tell mother I can't do it now. The bus.

Big Sister—It's not mother who wants you, it's father.

Bobbie (singing)—All right. Tell him I'm coming.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Papa, said Tommy, 'little brother is a month old tomorrow, isn't he?'"

"Yes."

"Let's you and me give him a birthday present."

"Very well. What shall it be?"

"Let's buy him a wig. He needs that more than anything."

"I am afraid, madam," said a gentleman who was looking for room, "but the house is too near the station to be pleasant."

"It is a little noisy," assented the landlady; "but, if you like, I can show you a fine view of all the people who miss their trains."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bee's Letter Box
Red Cross Help at Cody.
Omaha, Dec. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am sending you an extract from a letter received from W. S. Timberlake relative to the Red Cross work among the boys at Cody, N. M. "Tell dad to tell his friend that I complimented the Red Cross is sure and sounded for we who have not received sweaters from home have all been given a sweater by the Red Cross. Every man in camp is to have one, also socks, muffler, wristlets, mitts, etc., as soon as they can issue them. So, you see, he must have been complaining without cause, or perhaps had acquired the habit of lying (as many soldiers do) just to make it appear that they are against a hard life. Life here in camp is easy on the men and they are well taken care of. Of course, they don't have home care, nor modern conveniences, but the average man of congenial disposition fares well in the army."

Endorses Bee's Editorial.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed in yesterday's Bee an excellent editorial on the conservation of coal by water power development.

From that article I will quote: "True, the number of water power sites that may be profitably utilized is definitely limited."

I wish to call your attention to the great Snake river in Idaho. This river rises in the Yellowstone National park, flows south in the Jackson lake, Wyoming, and from there into Idaho.

In crossing the state of Idaho, the Snake river drops over 5,000 feet, and not one-half of one per cent of all the power that is now wasted on that river is being utilized.

Take, for instance, Twin Falls. These great falls are 180 feet high, 20 feet higher than Niagara Falls, and yet they are not utilized for anything. They are hardly ever seen by anyone except the farmers who live in their immediate vicinity.

Three miles west of Twin Falls are the Shoshone Falls. These falls are 212 feet high or 52 feet higher than Niagara.

There is a very small hydro-electric plant there, but it only uses an infinitesimal part of the power that is going to waste there and when we take into consideration Idaho Falls, American Falls and other falls along this great stream, we can almost say that the heat and power that is going to waste there is almost criminal.

The government of the United States has a power plant on the Minidoka canal and it is selling both light and heat for one-half a cent for a kilowatt.

In fact, electricity is so cheap in the Twin Falls country, Idaho, that most of the big buildings, school houses, court houses, churches, hotels and many of the dwelling houses are heated by electricity, because it is cheaper than coal would be at \$5 a ton, let alone the nuisance of heating plants, chimneys, ashes, soot, smoke, etc.

The government of the United States should look to it at once to conserve this heat and power that is going to waste.

Idaho clipped 20,000,000 pounds of wool last year and immediate surrounding states clipped upwards of 100,000,000 pounds.

People who know state that the most economical way to produce manufactured goods is near where the raw materials are produced.

The greatest overhead expense of any factory is the power, the light and the heat. All these are practically free along the Snake river, after a plant has been installed.

The government needs woolen blankets and woolen clothing of all kinds for its soldiers.

Why not conserve our fuel and have such goods made where they can be made the cheapest?

V. S. PEET.

Fooling the Labor Vote.
Omaha, Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Quite frequently, and especially at the time when local politics are beginning to warm up, I notice in the papers statements by political labor "authorities" referring to "12,000 or 15,000" members of organized labor in Omaha. For the best interests of labor in general they ought to be at least that many, and

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