

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REMITTANCE

OFFICES

CORRESPONDENCE

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION

58,715 Daily—Sunday, 51,884

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as required.

War Savings stamps seal the union of thrift and patriotism.

Just the same, lightless nights are much preferable to heatless days.

The December cold spell carries the makings of an ice boost in June.

Railroad owners appear willing to exchange the worry for the money.

Uncle Sam may count himself lucky if he escapes the double cross of his bureaucrats.

Here's hoping the governor's picture as a colossus has not been turned to the wall.

"In union there is strength," but more strength in the American union than in the Farmers' union.

Certain democratic politicians are after United States District Attorney Tom Allen's official scalp. That's very evident!

Confiscation of all lands marks the latest step of the Russian reds. Fortunately for the owners, land is not a movable commodity, else they should worry.

Still, there is such a thing as overdoing the economizing business. It is possible to spend money economically and to save money wastefully, paradoxical as that may sound.

An excess livery tax on Sunday funerals threatens with gloom a standard form of Sabbath recreation in Chicago. A sorrowful youth, treated to a holiday at the start, loses much of the return zest.

The railroad situation brightens as the car shortage diminishes. Considering excess demands on the service, railroad managers rose to the emergency more effectively than the politicians handled their end of the war business.

The first attempt to nuke the government with shoddy hats for soldiers brought three firms into the federal court in New York. Vigilance is the price of honesty as well as immunity from repetition of the "embalmed beef scandals" of 1898.

The Kaiser spent millions of dollars in the United States on German propaganda to keep this country out of the fight for democracy and liberty. Where some of this money went has been traced, and where some more of it went may easily be guessed.

Co-ordination of allied naval power properly supplements military unity of plan and push. Combining the allied fleets under one general board of managers vastly increases range and effectiveness, insures greater co-operation and more salt water graves for sneaking subs.

Brother Corey wants to blacklist possible "La Follette lieutenant" aspirants for democratic nomination for positions at Washington. What is he going to do with Senator Hitchcock, the self-boasted champion of the Kaiser's bill to make the United States helpless by putting all our munition factories out of business?

The brand of optimism expounded by Lloyd George is a model of its kind. He does not gloss over the obstacles nor minimize the setbacks, but exhibits each so clearly that defensive responsibility may act. The public thus advised knows what lies ahead, tightens its belt and confidently presses forward to the goal.

Let Our Realtors Get Busy.

The change of administrative officials in New York City has moved the Real Estate board to address a very important letter to the new regime. The document relates to the financial condition of the great metropolis, which is not only heavily in debt, but has nearly exhausted its borrowing capacity, while the annual tax upon real estate is rapidly approaching the limit imposed by law. The board urges measures of retrenchment and that the tax commissioners be selected for unquestioned qualifications as experts on real estate values.

The action of the New York board will have added force because it represents real estate owners as a class and has no partisan significance. It is within the true province of an association of real estate men, and if properly followed up will surely be effective. Surely the time has come when most of the larger cities of the nation must adopt measures with a view to reducing the tax levies, which have risen to a high level in recent years. Not long ago The Bee called attention to the extraordinary increase in the levies of the city and of the school district. It is a subject calling for the expert consideration of real estate owners and taxpayers generally—a field of endeavor quite within the domain of the Omaha Real Estate board. The situation presents an opportunity for civic service of the highest importance and we know of no set of men better qualified to undertake it.

War bombs work havoc in unexpected places. Henceforth the retailers play no favorites and the price tags mean the same thing to all consumers.

Hang Spies

Chicago Tribune

The destruction of an army depot containing \$200,000 worth of medical supplies is believed to be the work of agents of Germany or sympathizers. Whether this is proved or not, it is known that enemy agents are at work in this country, and it is high time the government took drastic action and let that action be known.

The penalty for this sort of activity is death, and death should be meted out to such offenders. It is a perverted humanitarianism which would plead for leniency. Take the case of this Chicago depot fire. The destruction of these surgical supplies may mean the death of many an American soldier. It is unwise sentimentality and false logic which would refuse the swift and stern and righteous justice of the hempen rope.

A few executions made known to the public, would teach a good many men who are at work underground in this country that, ineffective as our criminal justice is known to be in peace times, the government is now capable of taking appropriate action against the nation's enemies and will do so.

The time is past for hesitation and compromise. The spy evil and the evil of sedition have been allowed to go too far. The strong hand should appear to our American home affairs.

## PUTTING THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

When a man enters military service he has brought home to him, perhaps for the first time, with sufficient force to make him realize it, the uncertainty that besets his future. He does not know how long he will be away from friends and family and from his customary avocation or in what condition he will return, or if he will return at all. He hurriedly puts his house in order as best he can. He takes an inventory of his belongings and his obligations, looks ahead a little for his dependents and makes provisions against contingencies he has never before given a thought. Even if he comes back safe and sound this ordering of his affairs will not only do no harm, but will be to his advantage.

But if it is a good thing for the man who is called to the colors to put his house in order, why is it not equally a good thing for everyone else to do the same? If the war will force folks—the stay-at-homes as well as the fighters—to take stock and find out where they stand and figure on tomorrow as well as today a useful purpose will be served.

This does not mean that people should defer everything to the future and completely sacrifice the present, for they have but one life to live and youthful years of activity and satisfaction soon pass. What are extravagances for some people are merely comforts or necessities for others. An expenditure that is perfectly justified this year may be luxury next year and vice versa. It does mean, however, that there should be some system in everyone's life and everything in its proper time. What is wanted is a common sense program, or at any rate the application of some sense, rather than just drifting without guidance or control.

If we will all put our houses in order and keep them so from day to day and from month to month this old world of ours will run along much more smoothly.

## Canada's General Election.

The general election in Canada, which closes with the balloting tomorrow, is the outgrowth of the conscription law passed by the Dominion parliament last summer, and the life of that measure depends on the result. Sir Robert Borden, the present premier, who rode into power as an opponent of free trade with the United States, now embodies the war spirit of the Dominion and stands forth on the broad platform of "win the war at any cost." At the head of the opposition stand Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the ablest and most popular of Canadian politicians. In many respects Laurier's actions in a war parliament resembled the conduct of Robert La Follette in the United States senate during the special session. Laurier opposed conscription without a referendum, and, failing in that, forced a general election at a time calling for more patriotism than politics. Should Borden secure a majority in parliament conscription stands. Laurier's success insures a referendum on the repeal of the law, which means nullification by inaction and the rescue of French Canadians from the perils of the draft.

Before the balloting predictions sound notes of party confidence as firm as those heard on the eve of American presidential battles. Uncertainty is equally visible. It is impossible to measure the depth of the war feeling, complicated as it is by the prompting of self-interest in ditching conscription. On the other hand, soldiers' wives will exercise the right of suffrage for the first time and Canadian soldiers at home and abroad will vote on the issues. These are expected to support equality of national service. Besides, all aliens of less than 15 years' residence have been disfranchised and denied the prized privilege of hitting a government they dislike. The effect on Borden's political fortunes, or the return of Laurier to power, remains a guess. One is never sure of the political game until the ballots are counted.

## The Art of Letter Writing.

Another flower we hope to see blossom from the ugly root of war is a renaissance of the art of letter writing. The boys in the far-away trenches will be pardoned all the crudities and abruptness of letters written under high pressure amidst untoward surroundings, but those at home who write to them should give their missives enough care and attention to make them readable and expressive as well as informationally.

The gentle art of letter writing, once a much-prized accomplishment, has not been greatly cultivated of late, regrettably be it said, and, although the level of literacy has risen so that very few are nowadays unable to read and write, the interchange of the average social correspondence constitutes not only a linguistic atrocity, but is also a reflection upon the ability of the writers to give intelligible utterance to their thoughts. There is no good reason why a letter should not be a delight to read as well as a welcome reminder of the sender. One of the best tests of a letter is that it bear reading and rereading over and over again, and if the writer will apply this test before mailing the letter standard will be perceptibly improved.

## Let Our Realtors Get Busy.

The change of administrative officials in New York City has moved the Real Estate board to address a very important letter to the new regime. The document relates to the financial condition of the great metropolis, which is not only heavily in debt, but has nearly exhausted its borrowing capacity, while the annual tax upon real estate is rapidly approaching the limit imposed by law. The board urges measures of retrenchment and that the tax commissioners be selected for unquestioned qualifications as experts on real estate values.

The action of the New York board will have added force because it represents real estate owners as a class and has no partisan significance. It is within the true province of an association of real estate men, and if properly followed up will surely be effective. Surely the time has come when most of the larger cities of the nation must adopt measures with a view to reducing the tax levies, which have risen to a high level in recent years. Not long ago The Bee called attention to the extraordinary increase in the levies of the city and of the school district. It is a subject calling for the expert consideration of real estate owners and taxpayers generally—a field of endeavor quite within the domain of the Omaha Real Estate board. The situation presents an opportunity for civic service of the highest importance and we know of no set of men better qualified to undertake it.

War bombs work havoc in unexpected places. Henceforth the retailers play no favorites and the price tags mean the same thing to all consumers.

# Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

## MY FATHER'S NAME

MY FATHER'S NAME, taught in a cursory glance through the index of the just-out volume of the Nebraska State Historical society publications, was brought to my attention in a paper presented by William M. DeGoursey French at the 1916 meeting of the society, but only now disclosed, because at the time merely read by title and filed for publication, the author introduced himself with this opening paragraph: "I was a pioneer in Nebraska. My first work was done in the first state legislature as one of the assistant enrolling clerks. My writings are in the first state archives. I am the founder of the first state institute for the deaf at Omaha in the first year of the state. Edward Rosewater and myself were coeds for the band of the same young lady, whom he afterward married."

With due deference to the accuracy of other parts of the narrative, I have to take decided exception to this wholly unfounded reference to my mother. While, if true, it might be no disparagement to her, but on the contrary, a tribute to her good judgment, Prof. French's own account of his coming to Nebraska furnishes the conclusive proof of his faulty recollection. He explains elsewhere in his paper that his home was in Bloomington, Ind., that he first arrived in Omaha in 1870, and that he was employed in the fall and winter of 1868 as a clerk in an abstractor's office in St. Louis and that he had prior to that corresponded in the spring of 1866, while a teacher in the Indiana School for the Deaf, with the last territorial governor of Nebraska, the late Alvin Saunders, in regard to a school for the deaf children in Nebraska.

On the time schedule of his own career, Prof. French could not have met either my father or my mother until long after they were married. My father's residence in Omaha dates from the fall of 1861, when, straight from the War department at Washington, where he was in the military telegraph service, he was brought here to take a position as operator in the Omaha office of the just-completed Pacific telegraph, of which he was the manager. I am the son of his first wife, who lived in Cleveland, to which he returned a year later to be married, bringing his bride back with him to Omaha on Thanksgiving day, 1864. Prior to that time he had never been in Indiana, much less in St. Louis and had never had any opportunity to receive the attentions of Prof. French.

Outside of this, Prof. French recalls some things undoubtedly correct and worth remembering on his initial excursion to Omaha. In February, 1869, he tells us, he came up by railroad from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. "I crossed the Missouri river in a large sleigh drawn by four horses over the ice. I found that the territory of Nebraska had been admitted into the union as a state, that the capital had been located at the village of Lincoln, I made my headquarters at a large boarding house on the corner of Howard and Tenth streets. To go to Lincoln I went down to the small Union Pacific depot on the flats near the river, and out to Elkhorst station, where, with others, I took an old-fashioned stage coach, in which we crossed the Platte river at the village of Ashland, partly on ice and partly on a flat ferryboat. We arrived at Lincoln after 7 o'clock and stopped at the best hotel. In a few days I secured employment as one of the assistant enrolling clerks in the legislature. I also worked in the interest of the school for the deaf among the members of the third state legislature. I found a bill in the statutes already passed in the legislative assembly relating to such a school at Omaha under a corporate body, but without any financial aid. I went to work to secure this aid and succeeded and so the Nebraska School for the Deaf was established."

How this financial aid was secured and the foundation still laid for the magnificent institution still devoted to instructing the deaf and making it possible for them to become useful citizens is told in another paragraph as follows: "Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of 1871. One of our local committees was too modest and so thought that we had better ask for \$5,000 for a school building. I told him I would ask for \$6,000 for the support fund. None of the board was consulted about this matter and none went down to Lincoln to see about it, so I was alone. I went down, with Mr. Rosewater and others, to see the legislature organize. In February I took a few pupils from the school to Lincoln for an exhibition in the chapel of the state university to show the legislature what the school was doing and that it was worthy of support. Governor Butler was present and spoke earnestly for our cause and the education of such children, and applauded the work just witnessed and asked the legislature to be most liberal in this work. A few days afterward I applied for \$6,000 for the annual support fund and \$5,000 for a new building. While I was in the lobby, Mr. Rosewater came to me personally and asked me why not apply for \$15,000 for a building instead of a shabby \$5,000. I told him it would be better and to go ahead, if he could get it through, as it would be a credit to the state; which he did without much apparent trouble, along with the \$6,000 annual support fund—in all \$27,000 for two years. The board met in April, 1871, and I made a report to them of my work with the legislature. They were surprised and pleased at the liberality of the legislature. The building appropriation was on condition that the board secured not less than 10 acres of land donated free of charge to the state within three miles of the city of Omaha. Far out northwest along the Military road, such a tract was offered by James Bonner in a large wheat field. The board accepted the Bonner tract and erected the first building on it."

I have a letter from an old friend and neighbor, George Heimrod, formerly American consul at Berne, Switzerland, where he is still living, now in retirement, giving some further details of the sad circumstances surrounding the death, about two months ago, of his eldest son, George Heimrod, which was chronicled at the time in the Bee. The incident has, of course, undergone reshaping in transit, but that is not the point, but rather what may be read between the lines as to conditions in Germany. Mr. Heimrod writes that he intended to go to his son's funeral, but that entry into Germany for that purpose was denied him, although his eldest daughter and her husband reside there. "The remains were cremated in Bremen, but the ashes will be, until future disposition, transferred to the Berne crematory as soon as political conditions permit any member of the family to accompany them." The father is naturally grief-stricken over the tragic outcome resulting from an explosion while performing an experiment in the chemical laboratory of the Rockefeller institute in 1909. The accident deprived the young man, a summa cum laude Harvard graduate, entirely of his eyesight and eventually, although he continued his scientific work for the institute with the aid of an assistant, produced a complete breakdown.

## People and Events

Boosters of good roads in Missouri propose making their section of the Jefferson highway the best in the eight states constituting the system. Besides putting up the money for work and material, gold medals are to be awarded next fall for excellence in road construction and maintenance.

The Swiss legation of Washington comes to the defense of Dr. Karl Muck, director of the Boston Symphony, and clears up confusing reports regarding his citizenship and nativity. From this it appears that the doctor is a Bavarian by birth, but a citizen of Switzerland, as his father was.

# TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Four French divisions swept away the German divisions at Verdun in spite of desperate defense.

Announcement at Washington that Germany would not accept peace terms unless complete acceptance after the cessation of hostilities.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The Emeralds club gave the second party of its series and the occasion was a delightful one. The party was held in the Metropolitan ball room by 19 couples.

Two of the large reels containing the cables to be used in the operating of the cars of the Omaha Cable company were unloaded at the corner of Tenth and Leavenworth streets. The first and lightest weighed between 3,000 and 31,000 pounds.

The Christmas bazaar given by the members of the Southwestern Presbyterian church at the residence of the pastor, 412 South Twentieth street, was an agreeable affair and a financial success.

The directors of the Omaha base ball club held their annual meeting for the election of officers. The greatest harmony prevailed and the old officers were unanimously re-elected for the coming year.

After several months' residence at the Paxton, Dr. Low and family have moved to their new home, 1321 Cass street.

The case of the 13 policemen against the city of Omaha for their conduct when in November, 1916, they heard before Justice Anderson, with Council and Gilbert attorneys for the plaintiffs and City Attorney John L. Webster attorney for the defense.

## This Day in History.

1742—Field Marshal von Blucher, who commanded the Prussian army at Waterloo, born in Mecklenburg-Schwern. Died in Silesia, September 12, 1819.

1770—Ludwig von Beethoven, one of the greatest of musical composers, born at Bonn. Died in Vienna, March 26, 1827.

1817—John S. Carle, United States senator from Virginia during the civil war period, born at Winchester, Va. Died at Clarksville, Va., in 1878.

1820—John P. Hartman, civil war commander and governor of Pennsylvania, born at New Hanover, Pa. Died at Norristown, Pa., October 17, 1889.

1842—General Nathaniel P. Banks took command of the federal Department of the Gulf.

1874—The Reichstag gave an adverse vote to Bismarck and he resigned the chancellorship.

1882—Rev. Lemuel H. Wells was consecrated Episcopal missionary bishop of Spokane.

1914—Germans raided English sea-coast towns, killing 99 persons.

1915—Austria in reply to Ancona note evaded issue, declaring the responsibility lay with America to show legal liability.

## The Day We Celebrate.

Frank L. Weaver, in the Brando building, is 56 years old today.

Vice Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., in command of the Asiatic fleet, born at Ware, Mass., 63 years ago today.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U. S. N., in command of the Asiatic fleet, born at Ware, Mass., 63 years ago today.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U. S. N., chairman of the commission on the establishment of additional navy yards, born at Grassville, Ill., 62 years ago today.

One B. Colquitt, former governor of Texas, born at Camilla, Ga., 56 years ago today.

Ralph Adams Cram, a noted leader of the architectural profession in America, born at Hampton Falls, N. H., 54 years ago today.

Rufus Hardy, representative in congress of the Sixth Texas district, born in Monroe county, Mississippi, 62 years ago today.

## Storyette of the Day.

William Jennings Bryan said in a temperance address in Kankakee: "We temperance people should make no rabid, exaggerated or false claims. With the truth we can win and easily win. Inaccuracies only harm us."

"A temperance lecturer once ruffled up his hair and roared: "Every glass of beer a man drinks shortens his life one week." "Question" shouted a stout, red-faced chap in the gallery. "Question!" "Well, what's your question, friend?" "Did I understand you to say that every glass of beer a man takes shortens his life one week?" "That's what I said. Why?" "Oh, nothin'," said the stout chap, "only I've been doing a little mental arithmetic, and I find I ought to have been dead 620 years ago!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## WAR TIME LIFE IN BRITAIN.

Official price fixing grows in public favor as its worth is demonstrated in food lines. Plans are developing for extending control over the manufacture of clothing, and a board of 33 members has been created for that purpose. To obviate the difficulties incident to various qualities of cloth, particularly "slogans," the board comprises fixing standard quality, manufacture and tailored at fixed prices, which allow reasonable profits for factory and tailor.

An exhibition and sale of the needle work of wounded soldiers, trained in the art of restoring their own clothing, was held in London last month. The standard of work done by the men astonished women folks, who were the chief patrons. The finest piece shown was a polo screen made by a former cabinet maker, with quaint ornamental figures worked in tapestry stitch. A former butcher wrought a cushion in a stitch of his own invention. Another soldier embroidered a foot-stool covered with white lambs and smilingly refused to work a black one among them.

Making war supplies forms the chief industry of the kingdom. Nearly 10,000 workshops are producing munitions. Naturally the output of material is on an immense scale, but the limit has not been reached. Four new national factories, to cost \$2,000,000, are under construction, and enlargements are being made to existing plants. These improvements also involve the erection of dwellings for workmen and increase the drain on the labor supply. Notwithstanding the ever growing call on human energy a movement for a six-hour-day has been launched in London.

A writer in the London Chronicle, returning to the metropolis after an absence of three years, sketches a significant revolution in life wrought by war. The prominence of women in activities of the city wrought greater freedom of the sexes, greater sobriety of character, the occurrence of comradeship springing from the common source of sacrifice. Class distinctions have all but disappeared. Austerity and aloofness are rare. "The camaraderie of the soldier," says the writer, "has become the ever growing call on human energy a movement for a six-hour-day has been launched in London."

## SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

Of English invention is a camera that looks like a short telescope and takes photographs at right angles to its user's line of vision without the subject's knowledge.

The state of California has voted \$15,000,000 to be spent in perfecting the state highway system and an anti-trust law called to give the engineering measure a majority.

Geological survey statistics show that 1,247,472 acres more of our land were mined in the United States last year, the greatest amount on record, an increase of more than 14,999,999 tons from the previous year.

A new British industry is being established. The British Dunnington company of Birmingham, has been formed to utilize the supplies of tin scrap and tin shavings that are accumulating very fast.

The success of the recent auction sale of the "Sea Queen" of England, a 2,000-ton ship, which was sold for \$1,111,412, makes that ship more than ever confident that it has become the capital of the world's far trade. St. Louis owed much of her early development to the trade in furs.

It appears that during one of the recent "hazy" days of the "Sea Queen" of England, a 2,000-ton ship, which was sold for \$1,111,412, makes that ship more than ever confident that it has become the capital of the world's far trade. St. Louis owed much of her early development to the trade in furs.

## HERE AND THERE.

The deepest well in the world, at Beaulieu, Pa., that cost over \$500,000 has been abandoned as a failure.

Last year the state of California from 20,000 acres harvested 250,000,000 pounds of new. This cereal is a very good substitute for potatoes, and much cheaper at current prices.

As a variation on the non-durable bottle, a New York man has invented attachments for ordinary bottles that prevent their contents being poured out if they have been tilted.

Lawston, Pa., has a woman hunter to be proud of. She is Mrs. G. S. Miller, and last season on Shade Mountain, near Peru, Juniata county, she killed a turkey gobler weighing 19 pounds.

A squash vine in the garden of D. G. True, Windsor, Me., grew 12 feet along the ground, when it caught on a drooping branch of an apple tree, climbed it and developed a 10-pound squash 15 feet from the ground.

The New York State Banking department has just published a list of \$3,498 long unclaimed accounts in that state alone. Although most of the individual accounts are small, they amount in all to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

## A LAMENT.

My landlord asked me for the rent. I said, "I don't have it." He said, "You don't have it? Then you must be a very poor man. To see the common law, come, show your 'rent' to the law. Forbear to press your claim." He answered, "I'll return on you if I have your little cash."

I tried the grocers, but they refused to see the point. The butcher said he'd make me pay. "Though times were hard on you, my son, the time has passed." The baker craved me. "I wouldn't want the landlord's collection. The doctor looked quite blue."

Last income makes me quite decent. And tax will be paid. You will not give me a penny. Just as in times of peace. With patriotic calm I'd share. The doom of poverty.

But is there no one to share? My sacrifice with me. SAM L. MORRIS, Omaha.

## FLORIDA

VIA

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Route of the

## Celebrated Seminole Limited

THE ALL STEEL TRAIN

Most Direct Service to the South and Southeast

Round trip reduced WINTER Tourist Tickets on sale daily. Limited to Return May 25, 1918.

RATES TO PRINCIPAL POINTS AS FOLLOWS:

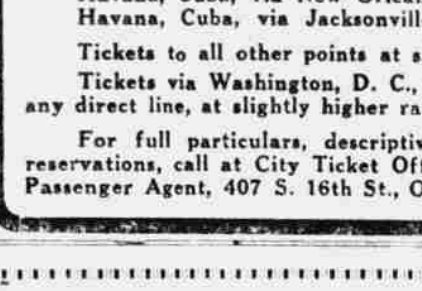
Jacksonville	\$54.56	Ft. Lauderdale	\$75.16
Ormond	\$60.96	Palm Beach	\$73.06
St. Petersburg	\$66.16	Lake Worth	\$73.06
Daytona	\$61.26	Miami	\$76.66
Tampa	\$66.16	Key West	\$87.66
Orange City	\$63.66	Fort Myers	\$71.26

Havana, Cuba, via New Orleans.....\$95.91  
Havana, Cuba, via Jacksonville.....\$102.56

Tickets to all other points at same proportional rates. Tickets via Washington, D. C., in one direction, returning via any direct line, at slightly higher rates.

For full particulars, descriptive literature and sleeping car reservations, call at City Ticket Office or write S. North, District Passenger Agent, 407 S. 16th St., Omaha. Phone Douglas 264.

## MR. XMAS SHOPPER



BUY A W. O. W. CERTIFICATE  
Ring Douglas 4570—No Charge for Explanation.  
J. T. YATES, Secretary. W. A. FRASER, President.

## THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C.  
Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of the book: "The Cornmeal Book."

Name.....  
Street Address.....  
City.....State.....