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

	By Carrier.	By Mail
Daily and Sunday	per week, 15c	1 year, $6.00
Daily without Sunday	" 10c	" 4.00
Evening and Sunday	" 10c	" 6.00
Evening without Sunday	" 6c	" 4.00
Sunday Bee, only	" 5c	" 2.00

Send notice of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee Circulation Department.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

REMITTANCE

Remit by draft, express or postal order; only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal check, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES

Omaha—The Bee Building. Chicago—People's Gas Building.
South Omaha—2318 N. St. New York—286 Fifth Ave.
Council Bluffs—14 N. Main St. St. Louis—New B'k of Commerce.
Lincoln—Little Building. Washington—1311 G St.

CORRESPONDENCE

Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION

58,715 Daily—Sunday, 51,884

Average circulation for the month, subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

Put your 1918 Red Cross membership at the top of the list.

But the fuel administration has not ruled against congress turning on the light.

Even the mightiest and most successful wrestler has to take his final fall never to rise again.

The expected has happened in Russia. Had the unexpected happened, it would have been almost a miracle.

Denver will have to go some just the same to come anywhere near a two-to-one Red Cross membership exhibit as compared with Omaha.

It is one thing to get business men elected to the school board and it is another thing to get them to stay there and serve out their terms.

Rival thoughts publicly expressed by Hoover and Spreckels indicate more vinegar than sugar in the controversy. Conservation forbids wasting the latter.

Despite the tearful pessimism of Columbus, there is yet hope of Colonel Neville drawing his sword. Where there's a will, there's a way of circumventing pothouse politics.

A six months' sentence for lese majeste stands against Herr Trotzky in Germany. In view of his splendid services for the fatherland a real pardon may be quickly effected.

Still, if Governor Neville is really so eager to fight for his country, there is nothing in the way of his enlisting as a volunteer, with or without the consent of the democratic political bosses of Nebraska.

Pope Gregory probably emitted a pious chuckle when he finished the job of calendar making. The way he planted the short days of the year just before Christmas suggests a deft stroke on the funnybone.

Poor old Turkey! Day by day its bounds contract and its plumes vanish. The fall of the Ottoman empire, now well advanced, emphasizes once more the folly of a broken down national crook allying itself with a live professional.

Fifteen hundred barrels of flour, 200 tons of meat and nearly 200,000 pounds of sugar saved in a month constitute a fair starting score for Nebraska conservationals and glimpses big results when belts are tightened a few more notches.

Omaha cordially reciprocates the compliments and renewed good will of the State Teachers' association. The molders of the citizenry, by repeated evidence of good taste and discrimination, show themselves worthy of their high calling.

Assurances of the paramountcy of the United States in the Allied end of the war flatters national pride a bit. Seriously viewed it measures a big job cut out for this country. Confidence abroad and at home all the more urgently presses for energy and speed in certain vital directions.

Nebraska has more than $10,000,000 in its permament school funds, the annual interest proceeds going to the support of our educational institutions. With this princely dowry Nebraska will have little excuse for not keeping up close to the top in the record for least illiteracy of its inhabitants.

Selective draft fairly equalizes national service within age limitation. Similar equality in footing the bills calls for earnest efforts at home. The Iowa plan of grouping levies for war welfare work and levying a tax, proportioned to wealth, for the amount, maps one route to equality of expense. Like other taxing methods, the plan offers no means of gripping invisible wealth and shaking it loose.

An Amazing Case

—New York World—

If the charges made against Otto Julius Merkel, who was arrested in New York, can be substantiated, his is one of the most amazing cases of espionage the war has yet brought forth.

The man is said to have maintained several expensive apartments and commanded many employes. He had an organization of university graduates for "German defense," a term of double meaning. He sought knowledge of newspapers in which articles favorable to the German cause might be printed. And while thus poisoning the sources of American information, he is alleged to have been in receipt of code messages from Mexico and to have sent military information to his family, in Germany, intimates of General Mackensen.

Understanding that lack of concealment is the best concealment, this artist in super-espionage is represented as doing his work not behind locked doors in his apartments, but in the reference-room of the New York public library, with his stenographer by his side and attendants bringing books to so distinguished a "student." He was much "annoyed by his detention; it caused "surprise" to some of his associates.

Unless Merkel has been grossly maligned by government officials, his arrest suggests two widely different lines of inquiry: How many men such as he is described to be are at large in the country? How long in Berlin could a man engage in such activities without being backed against a cold, grim, blank wall to face a firing squad?

The Armistice With Russia.

The first armistice of the war has been concluded between Russia and the German-Austrian combination, but it must not be taken as any harbinger of early peace. So far as the kaiser is concerned he doubtless can draw some degree of satisfaction from having reached this point as a result of Russia's internal troubles rather than of his own success at arms—of having secured from the revolutionists what he was covertly negotiating for with the czar at the very time of the latter's dethronement. Even at that, the kaiser is holding out terms to Russia far different from what he expected to exact when he set fire to the fuse that started the world war. Then, according to his plans, he was to crush France with one quick blow and with the next to bring Russia to complete subjection. A peace agreement with a provisional government of questionable capacity to carry it out is far different from the glorious victory which the kaiser promised his people at the outset.

What influence will the eastern front armistice exert on the other fighting fronts? That is a question which must wait for its answer. It must be admitted that the Russian truce will not make it easier for us and our allies, but it must make us all the more determined to do our part to save the day for democracy, no matter at what sacrifice or how long it takes.

Our Debt to Gasoline.

"Gasoline stopped the enemy at Verdun," said Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne.

The debt we owe to gasoline does not stop there. It not only saved France at a time of mortal urgency, but it will finally win the war. It is not alone in the voitures, trucks or flying machines, but also in the tractors of American farms. Only by the use of up-to-date tractors can American agriculturists cope with the lack of labor and produce the bigger, better yields we demand of them.

America must feed the allies. And she is working under terrific handicaps. Munition plants and factories have steadily drained labor from the fields. The draft has taken thousands more. Unskilled farm labor is in the first draft class. Despite these disheartening facts, Uncle Sam's farmers must stimulate production as never before. No essential factor working toward this end can be neglected.

To solve the problem, machine must replace muscle. The farm tractor is the most effective weapon Uncle Sam can place in the hands of his agricultural army. He should see to it that the road is cleared for manufacturers of these valuable implements. He should help them secure materials for turning out tractors in large quantities. Uncle Sam must back up his fighters on the farm as well as on the firing line.

Dependency Due to Desertion.

Every cold spell adds to the work of the Associated Charities, already arduous enough. The activities of this organization grow from year to year, for there seems to be little or no diminution in the number of urgent cases. It was organized, not only to afford relief, but to occupy, chiefly, the entire field of charitable work in order to prevent duplication of succor, or imposition by mendicants. The worthiness of each case must be established before anything is done for it. The plan of operation is excellent and well executed. A contributor to the relief fund can feel certain that his money will not be misappropriated. We commend Associated Charities to the benevolent-minded men and women of the city.

We understand that the directors are not unmindful of the number of recreant husbands who desert their families at the beginning of the winter season, leaving them to the mercy of the good people of the city. Usually they are utterly destitute, and must be cared for. The men who thus shirk the sacred responsibility voluntarily assumed seem to escape punishment for the despicable act of desertion. Would it not be well for the county attorney to investigate these cases of desertion and make some effort to find the deserters and, failing in that, to watch for their return in the spring and grab them.

The county attorney could do another thing to lessen the burden of the Associated Charities by starting an investigation to ascertain how many indigent persons have been transported to Omaha by officials of other counties or others in order to obviate the expense of their keeping. It is an old practice which the county attorney and deputies should stop and this is a good time to start the needed investigation.

Rising Tide of Realty Values.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The cost of building materials going into the construction of large and small buildings in this city may have reached the apex in the scale of prices. There are some indications of a downward trend in some of the materials. Yet the decline is not sufficient to make any considerable difference in building plans. But the transportation problem is getting more complicated every day, and with the difficulty in getting materials for building operations an artificial demand is created, which of course, enhances prices considerably. In this situation it is difficult to predict much of a fall in prices between now and the opening up of the building season in the spring.

The average advance in prices of building material covering a period of the last five years is such as to render impossible the duplication today of any structure built five years ago. Thus the actual value of all buildings put up during the period named or even within the last ten years in enhanced and property owners are enjoying an increment upon improved property held by them. On this point the single taxers might say that the owners are enjoying such increased values when they have no right to them. But the more rational way of viewing the matter is that the law of supply and demand is operating here to the advantage of men fortunate enough to own Omaha real estate.

It is not too much to predict that these slow but sure advances in value will continue during the period of war. And incidentally it may be said that the mortgages, if any, held against improved real estate properties in Omaha are based upon better security than ever before and this security in some cases is stronger and better than it was at the date of the mortgages.

New enterprises represented by capitalized corporations as yet show no recession on account of war. The New York Journal of Commerce reports a total of $285,500,000 of capital stock companies launched in November, a marked increase over the same month of the two previous years

Cafe Patriotism

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Patriotism in the cafes and restaurants these days is reaching prodigious proportions. It does not stop at meatless and wheatless days. Indeed, no! American eating houses disdain such small sacrifices for their country. If food must be conserved they believe in doing it properly. In time of war, one oyster is enough for an oyster pie; to be thoroughly patriotic, grape fruit should be no larger than a lemon; an order of ice cream should resemble a snowflake, and string beans should be served by the piece.

It is quite understood by everybody, of course, that the cafes and restaurants of the nation must take an active part in food conservation. Before the war they represented the fourth largest industry in America—an industry whose sole purpose was to sell food. Incredible quantities of food are handled by the hotel cafes alone which might easily lead to incredible waste if carelessly used. Hence, when cafes and restaurants are careful to waste none of the products needed by American and allied soldiers they are performing a very necessary patriotic duty.

But there are certain things the American and allied soldiers do not need—things that could not be shipped even if they did need them. For example, the food commission does not anticipate the shipment of any great quantities of oysters, nor fish, nor lettuce, nor oranges, nor turnips. So far as can be ascertained there is no particular reason why the cafes should be so extremely economical in the use of these products; maybe they are so from force of habit. But the fact remains that diners-out are now sometimes finding it necessary to order two dishes of everything in order to get enough to eat. It used to be that two people could order one dish of turkey or potatoes au gratin and make it do, but now they order four.

Furthermore, this extraordinary conservation on the part of the restaurants and cafes has not brought the prices down; on the contrary, they have gone up. Conservation has its rewards for the household consumer, for his saving on food products also saves his pocketbook. Rye bread is cheaper than white bread; cheese is cheaper than meat; rice is cheaper than potatoes. If he voluntarily cuts his own rations he also reduces his own costs. Not so, the diner-out. He pays just as much for rye bread as he does for the other—more than he did two years ago—and the price of a few leaves of lettuce is just a little more than what he used to pay for a whole head.

In the markets the prices of fresh vegetables have not increased in the same proportion that other commodities have. You can still buy lettuce at 10 cents a head, celery at 10 cents a bunch, beets and carrots at 5 cents a bunch. The cafes and restaurants, buying from wholesale houses, get them for much less. But you would never suspect it from the prices on their menus.

Also, many first-class cafes that would never have been guilty of such a thing in the past now feel they have a perfect right to be "out" of things. Not long ago, a government clerk in Washington, feeling the burden of an enlarged pay envelope, dropped into one of the better cafes of the city. It happened to be a wheatless day, and the waiter informed him that they had nothing left but nut bread. As a matter of necessity, the government clerk ordered nut bread, and later was somewhat irritated to find that it cost 15 cents extra. Since then he has let the better cafes alone.

This particular cafe happened to be a very fashionable little place with dainty Japanese trimmings, vases of yellow chrysanthemums and neat blue-ginghamed waitresses to match the wall paper—the blue gingham, not the waitresses. Every afternoon the fashionable ladies of the capital give tea parties here, at which time the place becomes filled with a mass of rich furs, plumes, velvets, perfume and epauleted officers. Naturally the prices are high, the tea good and the food indifferent. But it is always crowded, for everybody's ambition is to be seen where the "best people" go. On the other hand, a cafe farther down the street, which serves much better food, but is not quite so pretentious, can hardly secure enough trade to keep it going.

This instance is typical of the whole country. Everywhere people are willing to pay more for a fashionable atmosphere than they are for food. What does it matter if the filet mignon is only the size of a marrow bone if the person on one's left is the owner of a yacht and a cottage at Newport? Thus, while the household consumer is actually struggling with the high cost of living, the diner-out is struggling with the cost of high living which grows more expensive with each week of the war.

This is not true of all diners-out, of course. Usually a healthy appetite will seek its own level, and wherever there is a demand for well-cooked nourishing food at moderate prices an establishment answering these requirements grows up. Take New York, for example. Nowhere may the diner-out be found in such copious numbers, and nowhere is the pursuit of the fashionable quite so conspicuous.

There are many cafes in New York, notably the French and Italian table d'hotes, that serve excellent meals at amazingly low prices. This is doubtless because most of their patrons are foreigners, and foreigners are most apt to pay for what they get—not for what they look at. Then these cafes are out of the fashionable district. Far from the razzle-dazzle of Broadway, they are disdained by most New Yorkers, who are not to be satisfied with a mere bill-of-fare. Ask a New Yorker what he knows about any of the foreign cafes of the table d'hote variety, and he will most likely tell you: "Oh, that is one of the cheaper cafes—I have never been there."

Where the Rich Live

—St. Louis Globe Democrat—

Human curiosity will never be satisfied until the names of the heaviest income tax payers may be lawfully published, but the publication of the surtax receipts by states gives some comfort. A table appearing in the New York Annalist gives much interesting information. All the states and Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia have residents paying surtaxes on individual incomes up to $200,000. Then Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming drop out. Arkansas, New Mexico and Utah have nobody paying on incomes between $250,000 and $300,000. Iowa has none with an income above $300,000. Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska and New Hampshire have no individual incomes above $500,000. The District of Columbia, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin have no incomes in excess of $1,000,000. California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Vermont and Washington have no incomes in excess of $1,500,000. Only 13 states pay no incomes in excess of $2,000,000, ranking in the following order, as to surtaxes from this class: New York, Oklahoma, Delaware, Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Rhode Island, Illinois, New Jersey and Florida, the latter getting in by the skin of its teeth, its payment being 13 per cent on $44.

New York leads in every class and in the total. The surprise is that Oklahoma, the baby state, should stand second in the highest class, its payments more than doubling those of Delaware and of Texas, trebling those of Pennsylvania and being nearly six times those of Ohio. In fact, its surtaxes from this class equal the total of all the other states, after excluding New York and Pennsylvania. It stands seventh in total payments of individual income taxes, the rank being New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey and Oklahoma. The answer is oil; nothing else could account for such a showing either in the highest surtaxes or total individual income tax. The surtax on the class of $2,000,000 and over furnishes $16,000,000 of the $167,000,000 total from individual income taxes.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Andrew J. Peters, who is a candidate for mayor of Boston in the municipal election to be held in that city today, is a former member of congress. Born in Boston in 1873, he took up the profession of law after his graduation from Harvard. His political career began in 1902 with his election to the Massachusetts legislature. In 1906 he was sent to congress. He made an excellent record in the minority and when the democrats gained control of the house he had so demonstrated his ability as a careful legislator that he was chosen the New England member of the committee on Ways and Means. In 1914 Mr. Peters resigned his seat in congress to accept appointment from President Wilson as second assistant secretary to the treasury. As candidate for mayor of Boston he has the indorsement of the Good Government association of that city.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

French recovered Chambrettes at Verdun and repelled attacks near Peronne.

British premier announced in Parliament that Allies rejected German peace offer.

German semi-official estimate put French casualties at 3,800,000 and British at 1,300,000 since war began.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

S. G. Whitaker, the Chicago bicyclist, is in the city.

Mr. Popendick, proprietor of a saloon at Thirteenth and Howard streets, held a fourth interest in the

ticket which drew the third capital prize in the last drawing of the Louisiana lottery, amounting $50,000. Mr. Popendick's interest will bring him in the neat sum of $12,500.

C. C. Williams of Missouri Valley, wants to shoot Frank Parmelee a 50-bird match Christmas for $100 a side.

Merchants are putting their shelves in order for their Christmas trade, and today will be served as "grand opening."

Service was held in the new Presbyterian church of South Omaha for the first time.

Thirty-nine cars of hogs and no cattle were reported at the stock yards.

Mr. Julius Meyer threw open his private rooms to the members of the National Opera company, all of whom were present.

The most successful meeting held by the Press club took place in the parlor of the Barker hotel.

Charles Mack, who for 12 years has been in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad company has received the appointment of yardmaster for the Union Pacific Stock Yards company of South Omaha. Mr. Mack's knowledge of the business makes his selection an admirable one.

This Day in History.

1865—Thirteenth amendment to the federal constitution went into force.

1867—Convention of leading manufacturers at Cleveland demanded the full payment of the national debt.

1878—A gold and a paper dollar of the United States were of equal value for the first time in 17 years.

1883—The German crown prince visited the pope at the vatican.

1889—David J. Brewer was commissioned an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

1892—Sir Richard Owen, famous English naturalist, died. Born July 20, 1804.

1914—British protectorate claimed throughout Egypt.

1915—German cruiser Bremen reported sunk in Baltic by British submarine.

The Day We Celebrate.

L. M. Whitehead, chief clerk of the general passenger office of the Burlington, was born at Fairmont, Neb., 38 years ago today.

Nathan B. Scott, former United States senator from West Virginia, born in Guernsey county, Ohio, 75 years ago today.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, noted clergyman, author and editor, born at Roxbury, Mass., 82 years ago today.

Charles H. Dillon, representative in congress of the First South Dakota district, born near Jasper, Ind., 64 years ago today.

Francis Burton Harrison, governor general of the Philippines, born in New York City 44 years ago today.

Otis W. Caldwell, celebrated botanist and dean of the collegiate department of the University of Chicago, born at Lebanon, Ind., 48 years ago today.

Rt. Rev. John Grimes, Catholic bishop of Syracuse, born in County Limerick, Ireland, 65 years ago today.

Tyrus R. Cobb, outfielder of the Detroit team and champion batsman of the American league, born at Royston, Ga., 31 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The president and Mrs. Wilson will observe their second wedding anniversary today.

Nathan B. Scott, former United States senator from West Virginia and long a republican leader of national prominence, reaches his 75th birthday today.

A conference has been called for Richmond, Va., today to further consider plans for the proposed union of the northern and southern Presbyterian churches.

Four leading candidates, each of whom is a past or present member of the national house of representatives, are contesting for the mayoralty in the election in Boston today.

The society of the Army of the Philippines, composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the Philippine Islands from 1898 to 1902, is to meet in Boston today for its 18th annual national convention. More than half the present membership of the society is now in active military service.

Storyette of the Day.

Many a good Scotch story is told by Sir Henry Oliver. One is in regard to a certain beadle who had to show visitors over the remains of an old abbey "somewhere beyond the Tweed." He had on one occasion performed this service for a lady who, on leaving him at the churchyard gates, merely rewarded him with thanks.

"Weel, my leddy," he remarked, "when ye gang hame, if ye fin' oot that ye have lost your purse; ye maun recollect that ye haven't had it oot here."—Liverpool Post.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"There is one thing which shows what an inconsistent creature man is."

"What is that?"

"He wants his friends always to be thinking of him, and yet it makes him mad the minute they begin to reflect on him."—Baltimore American.

Uncle Lige bought a clock. One night the clock got out of order and began to strike. The old man awoke and counted 102. He promptly sat up in bed and, calling to his wife, said: "Cynthia, get up, get up. It's later than I've ever knowed it to be."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Bee's Letter Box

Has No Use for German Language.

Oxford, Neb., Dec. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Under "German in the Lincoln Public Schools" you rightfully say that the teaching of German should not be permitted to interfere with the thorough Americanization of our foreign born population. Let me say that that very interference is what the German language propagandists have sought to do and there is no question that Germany valued and counted on it as a help to keep us from declaring war though they murdered our citizens and destroyed our commerce. The damnable Mockett law that disgraces the Nebraska statutes is only one of the results of this thoroughly worked propaganda. Germany has not allowed the inhabitants of her stolen territory to even speak, much less to use the public money to teach their native language. Yet we find in this country our business interests often catering to this unAmericanizing America. German banks, German stores, German supply companies and German churches all testify to its baneful influence and the hold that German kultur has gained in these United States. The German language press is another powerful adjunct in making our citizens of German birth believe that true conditions and reliable news can be read only in the German language and that made in Germany is the one thing to be hoped for.

The parochial school that takes the youth from the seventh grade and puts them under a German preacher who instills in their minds the importance of the German language and the necessity of learning the catechism in German if they expect to be understood in heaven does not tend to Americanism nor spell for loyalty to our flag. These children are compelled to sit through German singing, German prayers and German sermons on Sunday when they could understand English much better. So powerful has become this foreignization propaganda that demagogues cash it in to help them into office. Here again Nebraska is disgraced by the shadow of disloyalty and lack of common sense. One senator preached an embargo, and that our people should all stay in their own dugouts to please Germany. The other senator gloried that he could prevent our president from arming our merchant ships, for fear the gunners might sink a German submarine before their own ship was torpedoed. He told our German sympathizers in plain English that we had just as much cause to go to war with France and England as with Germany. So I most respectfully differ with the Bee editor as to the value of the German language. A people who pride themselves on dropping bombs on non-combatants, who celebrate the achievement of sending women and babies to watery graves, who subject women and young girls in their captured territory to their brutal lusts while they mutilate the children and enslave the men, I say that people who do those things and value sacred treaties as scraps of paper while they flood the world with their damnable spies are not likely to produce a world hankering for their language after the war. No one more than our citizens of German birth are interested in correcting the evil I have complained of and none more than they should be interested in driving the Patrick Newcombs and their ilk from power.

A. C. RANKIN.

Cut Out Political Nonessentials.

Omaha, Dec. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read an account in your paper of a gathering discussing woman's suffrage in the offices of United States Senator Norris at Washington and was wondering if that is what Norris is interested in at this time.

Mr. Norris' record in the last session goes to show that he was much interested in nonessential amendments on woman's suffrage, temperance, prohibition, along with a few others who hampered and stalled important war measures and wasted valuable time in doing so. Are we to have that again this session?

Our industries and the business in general is cutting out the nonessentials and putting all their energy in essentials pertaining to the war. Why not cut out political nonessentials? At this time it seems to me a duty which we owe to our country, to our fighting boys and everybody in this war, a duty which we should all perform without being urged, and organizations should set the example for the individual.

P. G. LEWIS.

THRIFT STAMPS.

This thrift stamp, the thrift stamp,
O, that's the stamp for me;
It teaches me to work and save,
And practice true economy.

My money I'll no longer hoard,
In cupboard and in stocking,
Where moths corrupt and thieves break in,
In ways that are most shocking.

Nor will I spend my hard earned cash
On vanity and self-seeking—
Not when the battled fields of France
With human blood are reeking.

I've found a way to use my savings
That beats these ways by far—
I'll buy thrift stamps of Uncle Sam
And help to win this war.

—LORIN ANDREW THOMPSON.

Fremont, Neb.

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.....