

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

Table with columns for Daily and Sunday rates, per week, per month, per year, and by mail.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REMITTANCE

OFFICES

CORRESPONDENCE

MARCH CIRCULATION

66,558 Daily—Sunday, 56,553

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

The Bee's Service Flag



"They shall not pass"

What use has Nebraska for a "stein," anyhow?

Almost a bond in every home. Make it 100 per cent.

Still we have two days of the left. Obey that impulse and buy another bond.

One thing in favor of the "potash millionaires" is that they have not tried to evade war taxes or Liberty bonds.

An Omaha boy has won a battle in the sky. You can not head off the lads who went out from here, above or below ground.

The Omaha Hyphenated quotes with approval defense of pro-Germans from one of Mr. Hearst's editors. In this case the "fellow feeling" is easily seen.

"An orgy of pacifism" is the description given of the spell that is now passing in America, by a veteran who knows what war means. Our people are waking up.

Von Hindenberg's prophecy of peace by August may rest on his belief that the German army will be wiped out by that time. At any rate, he is trying to make good on that basis.

What in Nebraska has been improved greatly in the last month, and the May report is expected to show several points above the April standing. The Antelope state will do its "bit" this year in the food line.

Emperor Karl is hard to satisfy, for he is now reported to be offering separate peace to Italy. Most rulers would have had enough of it, after his experience with France, but he appears to be a glutton for punishment.

Inverted Morals in Court.

A singular case is reported from an Iowa justice court, in which the magistrate is said to have commended a man who was before him for stealing. The justification rests on the fact that the culprit had intelligence from his wife that she was in Chicago and without means. He therefore committed a crime, that her extremity might be relieved, and the justice of the peace before whom he was arraigned is recorded as saying the husband thus showed the proper spirit. Willingness to provide for a wife is good in any husband, but his devotion should stop this side of stealing. That resort to crime in this case was unnecessary is proved by the fact that as the situation became known ample funds were immediately contributed to relieve both husband and wife. No honest person need suffer long in America. It may be humiliating to have to ask a stranger for assistance, but very few persons will decline to assist a worthy person in need, and most folks will take the chance of being imposed on, even as did Goldsmith's vicar, whose pity gave her charity began." Moreover, it is far better to apply to pride the softer shock of admitting misfortune than to have it sustain the blow of detected crime. The mercy shown by the Iowa justice is commendable, but let his emotions get a little ahead of his judgment in expressing approval of theft in any form.

Just 80 Years Ago Today

County Commissioner Pete Corigan of South Omaha was married and his friends went out to their Twenty-fourth street home to offer congratulations.

A very enjoyable dinner was given at the Millard by the Harvard club. The tables were beautifully decorated.

Secretary McAdoo offered the first \$500,000.00 of the war loan at the regular subscription.

Today We Celebrate.

Peter E. Peterson, president of the Union Pacific Steam Baking company, born, 1843.

Ernie Erwin Rivers (Chris. Post Wheeler), author, born in Christian county, Kentucky, 46 years ago.

Charles H. Sloan, Nebraska congressman, born at Monticello, Ia., 55 years ago.

Marion F. McCormick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, born in Chicago 46 years ago.

Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, U. S. N., retired, born near San Antonio, Tex., 73 years ago.

Today in History.

1877—David Wooster, commander of Connecticut troops in the revolution, died of a wound received while fighting the British from Danbury, Nov. March 3, 1710.

1848—Revolution in Spain and general massacre of the French regulars in Madrid.

1861—Canadian House of Commons passed a bill establishing May 24 as a day to be named Victoria day.



A delightful menu was served and followed by impromptu remarks, which were enjoyed by everybody.

The Young Men's Christian association is preparing to hold a reception in the hall in honor of Ed T. Dadum, the new general secretary, and an attractive program has been prepared.

The first game of the championship series between the St. Paul league packers and the Omaha base ball team was played and the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the home team.

Robert Mantell is appearing at Boyd's opera house in his beautiful five-act drama, "Monbars."

ANOTHER DRIVE FOR PEACE.

When the great German drive was commenced more than a month ago, it was accompanied by a prediction that it presaged a new proposal for peace. Just now we are told that the pope is preparing to submit to the warring nations within a few days further views on the subject. No reason exists to suppose that any connection may be traced between the two statements. It is but one of the odd coincidents of the war. All the nations, belligerent and neutral alike, are earnestly desirous of peace, and it is no less than simple justice to think that the head of the great Roman Catholic church earnestly and zealously labors at all times to restore order and amity to the world. What basis for an understanding his holiness will propose must be left for his disclosure, but he is aware of the war aims of the Allies, as set out in President Wilson's fourteen theses. He must also understand that these expressions in substance the expectation of the American people, and therefore are subject to little if any modification. It was with utmost reluctance this nation entered the war, and even now it is fighting only to establish justice and equity between nations, and until this be accomplished it is idle to talk of peace to Americans. Unless the war party of the Central empires is willing to accept far less than heretofore offered by them as terms for settlement, peace still awaits their ultimate defeat.

Three Million Men for Service.

Washington is preparing the country for the announcement of another increment to the army, and reports traceable to Secretary Baker's office set the figure at 3,000,000. This means doubling the force that was under arms on May 1. General Crowder already has laid plans for adding 800,000 to the army, training to be started during the summer, that the men may be ready for transport to Europe early in the winter. A quarter of a million of these will be in camp very soon. Troop movements within the last few months have been pressed with utmost energy, the only limit being that enforced by the shipping available. The amount of tonnage at hand for transport is steadily increasing, so that it is possible to send a constantly increasing number of men to France each month. Whereas, 50,000 a month was attained early last winter, it is the impression that that number has at least been doubled. All that is certainly known is that our government has sedulously avoided making public the number of men it has sent abroad, this for military reasons, and that it is doing its utmost to get men over there. Preparation for training further soldiers must be commenced without delay, that the boys abroad may have proper support, and the statement that the army is to be increased to 3,000,000 will be accepted as a proof that our president means to win the war as quickly as possible.

Justification for Centralizing Power.

Senators who voted against the Overman bill did so on the high ground that it gives extraordinary powers to the president. These and others feel some trepidation at even this approach to absolutism. Reasons for the measure are found in the necessity for doing many things promptly and without resort to delays or circumlocution inevitable under the operation of our government on its theoretical basis. We are at war, and so must exercise our united power as a nation; concentration of effort is imperative, and concentration of authority becomes equally so. Danger lies in a possible deadlock between co-ordinate branches of the government and the compromise that thus would be forced to obtain movement.

Our president is commander-in-chief of both army and navy, and has asked that he be given unusual authority for the exercise of his functions. The Chamberlain bill was designed to bring about the same result, so far as centralization is concerned, as will be produced by the Overman bill, the difference being that the former measure, originating in the committee on military affairs, contemplated a war council of three members, to be appointed by the president subject to confirmation by the senate. The Overman measure, which came to the senate from the White House, puts all the power for co-ordinating and controlling the war activities of the country in the hands of the president, Congress is in effect eliminated, its business being to provide ways and means for carrying out plans formulated by the executive.

Mr. Wilson wants a free hand, and will be given it. The people want a victory, and will win it. Difference of opinion as to how best the end could be brought about will continue, but the great need is unison, and the country will accept any workable plan that will bring central control while the war is on. No danger to democracy lies in this, but rather its certain preservation.

The only support given to the proposition that Senator Hitchcock be made chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations comes from those who are frankly opposed to the Wilson administration. The connection is quite clear.

Sheriff Clark now has control of the elevator leading to the county jail, and the tempest that got too big for the teapot has finally passed. It raised quite an uproar while it lasted.

Sheep for Vacant Pastures Definite Plans Made to Supply Farmers With Reliable Animals

By G. W. Hervey.

How can I get breeding sheep? This has been the general inquiry coming from all over the Missouri Valley states for the past year, from the small farmer who wants to try the sheep business in an experimental way, and see how he likes it. This class of sheep buyers realize that it is a difficult proposition to buy a good quality of sheep in small lots, without being obliged to take some very undesirable animals, culls, refuse, tail-ends—"the whole bunch must go together or no sale" is the emphasis used by the seller. The sheep and wool committee, appointed by the State Council of Defense, last fall, saw the need of devising some plan whereby this class of sheep buyers could be supplied with a good, serviceable quality of breeding sheep, at a reasonable cost.

The co-operation of the extension department of the University of Nebraska offered the best means of providing a working force that would be able to canvass the state and get in close touch with the needs and desires of the small farmer who wanted to try sheep raising on a small scale. This problem was finally given over to the extension department of the university and a representative of the sheep and wool committee of the State Council of Defense to work out, formulate into a practical proposition that could be applied in supplying this demand.

The extension department incorporated into its bureau of information a sheep department, whereby all inquiries for the purchase or sale of breeding sheep would be taken up, and buyers and sellers put into communication, so that many persons could have their needs accommodated. Every county agent of the extension department in this state becomes a source of information in regard to where and how the farmer buyer may receive assistance in getting the animals he needs or wants.

This department has been placed under the supervision of Prof. W. K. Warner, representing the State Council of Defense sheep committee, and Glen Snapp, the government agent who has been placed in Nebraska to assist in promoting the farm flock industry of the state. This makes the matter of sheep supply, in getting a suitable quality of sheep for a farm flock, comparatively safe.

both in quality of sheep and cost. The university farm has become a source of information for both purchase and sale of sheep; thus an interchange of correspondence with buyer and seller may be had that will result in great good to the live stock interests of the state. Nothing but good quality of stock, sound and serviceable, will be considered or accepted. The assistance of the South Omaha Live Stock exchange has been secured in the filling of orders for carload lots of sheep. This advantage may be had by neighborhoods or communities forming sheep clubs, and join in the purchase of carload lots of breeding sheep, thus greatly reducing the shipping expense to neighborhoods where a carload can be sold.

Mr. Snapp is holding meetings or sheep institutes in neighborhoods where the sheep interests desire instruction, an awakening in the care and management of the flock. His work is of a missionary character, teaching the little details of how to handle, feed and care for the sheep, in sickness and in health. Such lectures, from a practical shepherd, one who has lived with the flock through all the varied conditions of flock management from the breeding of the stock to the bringing of the lamb to full sheephood is of inestimable value to the beginner.

The safety and protection of the flock from the dog and coyote is a feature, however, that must not be overlooked or carelessly passed, in the excitement of high priced wool and desirability of entering the sheep raising business. There are means of protection for the sheep raiser that he must enforce himself until a sufficient dog law can be passed. One reasonably successful course for the sheep raiser is to use his gun on all dogs trespassing on his premises. This is his right and privilege. Another is to protect the flock by a dog proof fence, enclosing corrals and pastures where sheep are left at night. The present dog population in Nebraska more than equals that of the sheep representing the farm flocks. Present conditions demand the very closest watching, vigilance must be resorted to by the sheep owner, or loss and damage will soon result in discouragement.

Too Costly Even for Carnegie Free Pensions for College Teachers Down and Out

Boston Transcript.

Twelve years it is since the liberality of Andrew Carnegie first brought the day of free pensions to its dawn in the American colleges. It has been the brightest and warmest single material blessing which the faculties of the associated institutions have known, bringing comfort and protection to scores of professors in the later years of lives spent in unselfish and underpaid service—a deferred compensation received by them, as Mr. Carnegie expressly directed, as a payment due them in right, not in charity. Supported by the millions of wealth which the great donor gave the Carnegie Foundation as direct endowment and the millions more which the Carnegie Corporation was given to hold in reserve, his pension plan was hailed as one of the enduring works of the 20th century. Surely it seemed that it must be. Yet at the end of only 10 years the necessity of discontinuing it began to be mooted by the trustees in control of the fund. And now, after 12 years, the sunset of its bright day is firmly and finally foretold by President Henry S. Pritchett in his latest report. There are to be no more free Carnegie pensions for college teachers in the ultimate future.

The general lesson to be drawn from the trustees' enactment of this decision may well be said to be this: That even the millions of a great American magnate cannot do the work of the world. Without an adherence to the principle of individual responsibility on the part of the professors themselves and of their respective institutions—no endowment, however vast, can be large enough to carry the load which the passing of years will come to pile upon the founder of a free pension system. To this it may be objected, however, that if the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation had restricted the operation of their plan to a few colleges, instead of adding quite steadily to their number, they could have avoided the menace of bankruptcy. This may be so, but it only brings one face to face with the question: "Can there be justice in establishing, within our higher educational world, a closed circle of special beneficiaries limited to the few already fortunate?" The idea is obviously inconsistent with our democratic ideals, and it is fair to assume that the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, even setting aside President Pritchett's ambitious desire to extend the influence of the system, could not long or rightly have resisted the pressure for expansion which came to be placed upon them.

As a matter of fact, it was the trustees' forthright decision that they ought to include all institutions in the foundation's benefits, which has been one of the reasons for their recent abandonment of the original pension plan and their choice of a scheme which can be applied to all, upon a sound financial basis and without risk of overtaxing the available funds. There will be, in the end, no more free pensions for the institutions now on the associated list, but there will be a plan for the sale of life insurance and annuities to all college teachers who desire to accept the new system's benefits. The Carnegie Foundation will pay all overhead expense of writing this insurance and annuity business, and so will be offering such contracts to college teachers at a very low cost. It is admitted that the exact success which this plan will attain remains somewhat in the field of doubt, but, as the trustees have finally fixed its arrangements, there can be no question of its financial soundness or of its entire fairness. Compulsory acceptance of the life insurance, as at first recommended by President Pritchett, has been stricken out, and only a measure of influence brought to bear to suggest that the payment of annuity installments be made a universal obligation of all faculty members in any college which votes to adopt the plan.

Dealers in Liberty bonds in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities have piled up on their desks an increasing string of numbers of Liberty bonds that have been stolen and which they have been asked to hold up if they come into their possession. Only the \$50,000 and \$100,000 denominations are registered under the name of the holder, all other issues being negotiable out of hand and without any demand for title from the seller save the passing of the physical possession of the bond from seller to buyer. Practically all the Liberty bonds handled in Wall street are "bearer" bonds and are readily sold without any red tape or ceremony, and pass from hand to hand like so much goods or merchandise.

Watch Your Liberty Bonds

If the owner of Liberty bonds does not make a memorandum of the numbers and denominations of his bonds, there is absolutely no way of proving his property if the thief should be caught, because there is no public record of the numbers. Physical possession gives title and unless the numbers are known and kept by the owner, once lost or stolen the bonds cannot be recovered unless the under happens to know to whom the bonds belong or the thief repents, and the year since the government issued the several series of Liberty bonds fully \$300,000 have been stolen in the New York Federal Reserve district and elsewhere others have been lost. It behooves every Liberty bondholder, therefore, to first see to it that he has a memorandum of the number of his bonds put away in a safe place and that the bonds are placed in a strong box—New York Financial World.

People and Events

The governor of Minnesota has given all concerned to understand that the Gopher state will be a dangerous place to pull off a fight for money on July 4 or any other old day. Fighting for liberty and democracy is the only lawful diversion in Minnesota just now. That's a plenty.

To head off local police scandals through official telephone wire tapping the New York legislature put through a bill prohibiting the practice. The governor interposed a veto on the ground that the proposed law might obstruct the ends of justice by facilitating the activities of alien enemies.

Lawrence B. Thompson a former Nasby at La Branch, La., is in jail in New Orleans for attempting to annex a postoffice inspector in his "school of love." For some time previous he had conducted an extensive correspondence school with girls without their consent, finally drawing a real flirtatious letter from the inspector. Thompson thought he had landed an eager soul. Instead he landed in jail.

"You say, madam," said the lawyer to a woman in the witness box. "that the defendant is a sort of relation of yours. Will you please explain what you mean by that—just how you are related to the defendant?"

"Well, it's just like this. His first wife's cousin and my second husband's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were own cousins to my mother's own aunt. Then, again, his grandfather on my mother's side were second cousins, and his stepmother married his father and my mother died, and his brother, Joe, and my husband's brother, Henry, married twin sisters. I ain't never figured out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on 'em as a sort of cousin."—New York Globe.

Twice Told Tales

Some Relationship.

"You say, madam," said the lawyer to a woman in the witness box. "that the defendant is a sort of relation of yours. Will you please explain what you mean by that—just how you are related to the defendant?"

"Well, it's just like this. His first wife's cousin and my second husband's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were own cousins to my mother's own aunt. Then, again, his grandfather on my mother's side were second cousins, and his stepmother married his father and my mother died, and his brother, Joe, and my husband's brother, Henry, married twin sisters. I ain't never figured out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on 'em as a sort of cousin."—New York Globe.

Passing a Hot One.

Was it at a meeting of our aircraft officials? Perhaps it was and perhaps it wasn't. Anyway, a member was protesting vigorously against the small-like progress in turning out things that were sorely needed. A "scene" ensued and the chairman tried to pour oil on the troubled waters.

The Bee's Letter Box

Shake Dice for Stamps.

Omaha, April 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: To help sell war savings stamps why not divert the dice shakers to this more patriotic and also more profitable pastime, viz: Use two dice with five fellows in the game. Decide dice make two spots, 4, 6, 8 and 10 spots. Each player shakes until one of these five total spots appears, and that determines his ante; e. g., the first player may throw two fours or a five and three or a six and two (making eight spots). Eight spots call for 80 cents, six spots, 60 cents; 10 spots, \$1; four spots, 40 cents; two spots, 20 cents. Total antes \$3 to pay for \$3 in stamps.

Then, using five dice, the five players throw "horses" and by elimination determine who is to take all of the stamps, or which two will each take half of them, or which three \$1 worth each.

It's a good gamble for the players and the government can't lose. And war savings stamps are good property, in addition to their bad effect upon kaiserism. R. E. S.

Tin in the Black Hills.

Helvey, Neb., April 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see by today's Bee that Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation of tin and tin products from the Dutch East Indies, cinchona bark, quinine, quinine salts and kapok, all of which is needed in large quantities by the United States for war purposes.

The embargo on tin and tin ore will prove especially embarrassing to the United States as the supplies needed for munitions and food preservation were expected to come from the Dutch East Indies.

Now as a matter of fact, we have here at home a few tin mines which are located in the Black Hills, within a radius of 10 miles of Hill City, S. D. In the early days these mines were running in full capacity, with a large ore mill running night and day grinding the ore. It was said at that time by the operators that there was enough gold in the ore to pay all running expenses and that the tin obtained was all velvet.

Now, during the winter of 1892 the mines and mill were closed down and the mill locked up and put under guard. It was said at that time by good authority in Hill City that all the mining property including the mill had been bought up by some foreign tin syndicate for the purpose of stopping the tin industry in the United States, as they were all the tin mines in the United States.

Now, if this is true, and no doubt it is, why not our government take over these mines and produce our own tin, or make an investigation at least? I was at that time employed by the Burlington railroad which hauled the ore from the different mines to the mill and was with the crew that did the work and know something about the situation. Our engine stood on a side track nights out in the weather most of the winter, waiting developments. When it was decided that the mines were to be paying proposition the company built a house for the engine. When we were nicely located in the house with the engine things took a sudden change and mines and mill closed down for good. For what reason, unless to stop the tin industry in the United States? Patriotically yours, B. F. TOWNSEND.

Kissing the Flag.

Des Moines, Ia., April 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is time for all loyal Americans to protest against forcing traitors and pro-Germans to desecrate our glorious emblem by kissing it as a source of punishment. What does it mean to a German sympathizer? Not the spirit of honor, truth and freedom it does to us. These people who come to this land because they could not live in their own land and have the freedom they desire in this or a decent living retain their own traditions, spread discord and terror throughout our nation should be punished, but not by kissing our flag. This is for those who truly love it and the thing for which it stands. Tonight on the shell-sweet fields of far away France our Sammies are sleeping under its starry folds. Tomorrow they will shed blood to protect us from the most barbarous foe the world has ever known, the "Unspeakable Hun." From all buildings the Stars and Stripes are proudly floating and gloried in it and kissed.

When I think of what our flag stands for—liberty, truth, freedom—to degrade it by vile, seditious lips it makes my blood boil and every man, woman and child should protest to you, Mr. Editor, the right to kiss Old Glory is for lips who love and reverence it. If you want to punish these Hun-lovers send them bag and baggage back to the land they love so dearly. Maybe a submarine might teach them what true liberty is. But spare our flag the desecration of unclean lips. J. A. LOGUE.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Why are men always holding up the Venus of Milo to women as a model?" "Because if all women were like her, they would not take matters in their own hands."—Baltimore American.

"What is the chief aim of Jobling's existence?" "Making money."

"But he's always hard up." "Quite true. His aim is poor."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"This item bobs up again from the south about a fan who became so enthused over a home run that he hugged a perfectly strange girl sitting next to him."

"Sometimes I think the base ball people spread these reports to increase feminine attendance."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I knew a college fellow who was hazed by having a lot of jam rubbed in his hair."

"I guess the other fellows wanted his sweet impressions to stick."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Confound those feminine squabbles! They cost me a lot of money."

"Whenever my wife quarrels with another woman, she always says: 'I'll be just like you.'"

other woman, she gets up a big dinner party as an snub the other woman by not inviting her.—Boston Transcript.

Mandy—Rastus, you all knows dat you remind me of dem dere flying machines? Rastus—No, Mandy, how's dat? Mandy—Why, because youse no good on earth.—Sun Dial.

TO THE DRAFTED MAN.

"They're sendin' the drafted men candy. 'N sweaters, 'n wristlets, 'n such; They're a invite to dine any of 'em. Seems 'aif folks can't do too much. When any of them come aroun' 'rum'— They're welcome with all kinds of fuss; But I guess 'cause we're the regulars. They're kind 'a forgotten us."

"We've fit the blacks in thuh 'lands. 'N tangled with chinks in thuh east; We've blistered our hands in the boiler sands."

"With Pershing, when beans was a feast! 'Jee 'cause we got rank parlor manners. Thens 'drafted men give us the dus'. But I guess 'cause we're the regulars. They're kind 'a forgotten us."

"But I ain't a durned old growler. An' what I say now is right— That when 'Death's Still' is on thuh 'mill' 'We'll be side by side in thuh fight; An' when the shoutin' all over, 'We'll back that blame lucky cuss. The folks at home may go 'n forget, But them Germans 'I remember us. Omaha.—"MICHAEL O'NEIL, Of the Regulars.



Ursula Dietrich CONCERT PIANIST



The Apollo

Reproducing Piano which created such a furore at the Blackstone Recitals last week, is now to be seen and heard at

HOSPE'S

In our special Apollo war-rooms these beautiful instruments are demonstrated daily.

The public is invited.

A. Hospe Co.

1513 Douglas St.

Don't fail to ask to see the famous

Brambach Grand Piano \$495.00

and the Hoppe Player \$475.00

Easy Terms

WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS?



L. V. Nicholas Oil Company

"Business is Good—Thank You"

TORMENTED BY TERRIBLE ITCHING

Healed By Three Cakes of Cuticura Soap and Three Boxes Cuticura Ointment.

"After an attack of typhoid fever I retained an irritation of the forehead and scalp. Day and night I was tormented by a terrible itching and I suffered very much for a week. The skin was inflamed and sore and the itching was so intense that I scratched and irritated the affected parts."

"My wife advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Herman F. Sonntag, R. D., Dorsey, Ill.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 5c. Ointment 5c. and 5c.

SAVING TIME

EVERY day 1,500 to 2,000 busy people have a precious hour or more saved for them by the prompt, courteous service they enjoy at

"The Hotel of Perfect Service."

Whether your time is worth \$1 or \$100 an hour, when you are in Chicago, you want to be in the Center of this Great Central Market.

At the "Morrison" you are "in the Heart of the Loop" where is the step to the great office buildings, department stores, theatres, railroad stations—with speedy transportation to every outlying part of the city.

Whether you pay \$2 or more for a room you have the same advantages of location, enjoy the same efficient sanitation and leave with the same memory of time spent to best advantage.

Every room has bath, circulating ice water, and the most modern comforts.

Manage of the Famous Terrace Garden Chicago's Wonder Restaurant, Where Food, Service and Entertainment are Supreme

Morrison Hotel

Personal Management of HARRY C. MOIR

Clark and Madison Chicago