THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Chicago—People's Gas Building. New York—286 Firth Ave. St. Louis—New B'k of Commes Washington—1311 G St. CORRESPONDENCE

APRIL CIRCULATION. Daily 67,265—Sunday 57,777

leaving the city should have The Bee mailed dress changed as often as requested. THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG

Sparks in the council meetings simply mean that we now have a lot of live wires there.

The "arch" will go, but Omaha's welcome for the visitor will not be in any sense lessened.

Never fear! Uncle Sam's boys will give good account of themselves in the big battle.

It should be understood that from now on hard coal is so denominated because it is hard to

What is our new police administration going to do about professional street beggars? This abuse can be easily stopped.

Omaha is in the lead for the moment as a flour center, prophetic of the day when this city will permanently occupy the position,

Chancellor Avery is quoted as saying he was tired of professors' views on the war. He spoke for the public as well as for himself,

Extraordinary conservation of wheat is necessary for the next two months. But just wait till Nebraska's wheat crop is harvested and avail-

Our High school cadets cannot charge that the weather man has failed to keep up his record on encampment week weather. They are about the best little rainmakers we have now.

To grasp the scope of the new freight rate increase it should be remembered that there has already been one 15 per cent boost since the government took charge of the railroads. An increase of 15 and 25 is a 44 per cent raise.

The secretary of war should extend to some of the senators the same request he has made of the newspapers, not to comment on the size of the army we have in France. Most of the misinformation now in circulation comes from Washington, and not a little of it has source in the Creel committee.

A "Welcome" Improvement.

The city council has resolved on one thing that will have general commendation. This is the removal of the so-called "welcome arch" that has obstructed and disfigured Farnam street for some years. Whatever the sentiment that might have prompted the establishment of this monstrosity, it was but poorly represented in the working out, or it was unworthy of an advancing community. No doubt possibly can exist as to the sincerity of Omaha's hospitality, which is extended on all proper occasions without stint. Visitors to the city need no ostentatious reminder of the fact that they are welcome, but if such a proclamation must be made it ought to be without offense to good taste. The "arch" now condemaed conveyed no such message and had degenerated from whatever of apparent greeting it might originally have had into a cheap and sometimes discouraging advertising dodge. It has been used to convey the idea to uninformed easterners that a certain promoter of an uncertain commodity was so popular in this city that he was given a municipal welcome. No general catalogue of its many misuses will be ade, but it will not be missed, and the dignity of the city of Omaha will be increased when that obstruction has gone to the junk pile.

PART THE FARMER IS PLAYING.

One of the remarkable publications sent through the mails while the late Liberty loan drive was in progress alleged that the farmers are slackers. Just now a most sufficient retort to such a charge is afforded by figures from the Treasury department and the Department of Agriculture. Secretary McAdoo makes especial acknowledgement of appreciation for the farmers' contributions to the Liberty loan; every state in the agricultural belt went over its allotment and practically every county in every state, showing the tillers of the soil to be buyers of bonds also. The crop-reporting bureau of the Department of Agriculture gives the total acreage of all crops in the United States for 1917 as 359,625,000, against 311,293,382 for 1909. Part of this increase is due to opening of new farm lands to cultivation, but most of it may be traced to the extra urge on the farmer for production to meet war needs. Preliminary reports for 1918 indicate a considerable increase in area under cultivation over that of last year. The final yield depends on conditions over which the farmer exercises no control, but as far as his part in production is concerned, it has been attended to. The wholesale allegation that the farmer is a slacker or a profiteer, or that he is falling short in any of the great duties laid on him is a slander.

Railroad Rates and Certain Shippers.

One of the complicating features of the general freight rate situation in the United States is forced to the front by the order of Mr. Mc-Adoo putting into effect a 25 per cent increase. Certain industries will be compelled to absorb this increase, which has the effect of putting them at a disadvantage with regard to competitors. Notably is this true of oil companies not affiliated with the Rockefeller interests. The Standard transports quite a large portion of its product by pipe line or water, while its chief competitors, and the smaller oil concerns particularly, must depend on the railroads to send goods to market. Under these conditions the rate increase will have to be absorbed by the shipper, for it is not likely the Standard will favor its rivals by increasing the selling price sufficiently to properly protect them. What is true of the oil industry applies to some others, live stock and grain for example. The basic selling price for grain, fixed on Chicago delivery, includes freight charges, and unless the upset price is modified the increase must be taken up by the seller. These points have been called to the attention of the secretary of treasury and he has been asked to give the interests concerned a hearing. The whole situation is a reminder of the fact that justice can not be achieved by sweeping and inclusive orders, even in war times, but must rest finally on a full examination of all the facts.

Check the Riveting Contests.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board has issued an order that is of more than passing interest. Its effect will be to stop the individual riveting contests that have excited so much comment within the last few weeks. Wonderful numbers of rivets have been driven by gangs working under perfect conditions, but the net result has not been the gain that might have been expected. It has been discovered by experience that after a riveting gang has undergone one of these bursts of speed the reaction is such that several days, sometimes a week or longer, must elapse before its members are fit to work again. Recovery from the nervous strain, the burns and other disabilities incident to the test takes time, and the output is less rather than greater because of the endeavor. Mr. Hurley is of the opinion that a gang that will drive 1,000 rivets a day and do it six days a week is putting out more finished product than the gang driving 4,000 rivets in one day and then laying off five. From now on the test will be on the monthly output rather than on the achievement of a single shift. Steady and sure is a good rule for the riveter.

Germany and the Open Sea.

Admiral von Tirpitz insists that Belgium must be retained in order that Germany may have free use of the seas, but seems to overlook a proceeding that engages more public attention than the remote likelihood of retention of Belgian ports by the kaiser. This is the move to Germanize the Baltic. No purpose is plainer than the determination of the German plotters to hold the Baltic as a closed sea. All the world is to be shut out from this gateway to northwestern Europe. Seizure of the Russian provinces and subjugation of Finland gives Germany possession of the Baltic and all that it means, to the exclusion of England, America and every possible maratime rival of the kaiser. Conditions of the days of the Hanseatic league are thus restored and an old chapter of world history is again brought to light. Possession of Belgian ports is of small moment if the Hun is permitted to hold what he has seized from Russia. The pretense of contention for freedom of the seas looks small alongside the plan to secure a monopoly on one of the world's great gateways for commerce. Von Tirpitz may hold Belgium up, but he cannot hide the Baltic in that way.

Improvements in Firearms, Battle Losses and Rival Strategy Francis Vinton Greene in New York Times. While the artillery has been of a charac-| which would prove suicidal and ridiculous

nearing its end.

Our allies have pursued a most judi-

"slams," meanwhile inflicting on the Germans

losses probably two or three times as great as their own. The time will come, as this

war slowly drags its length toward its inevit-

Americans Learning New Art of War

ter such as no American had any conception in actual war. of four years ago, and has produced such war on precisely these principles. They casualties as artillery has never produced in seized the offensive and have held it. Their any previous war, yet the fundamental fact attacks have been conducted on the fundahas not been changed that the combat is de- mental idea of "driving home," not with colcided by the infantry; and the manner in umns such as those of MacDonald at Wagwhich infantry has been used by the Teu- ram with 30,000 men occupying a front of Cross needs the sincere co-operation tons-and hence necessarily by their oppon- only 400 yards and a depth of 500 yards, ents—has been a constant surprise to all but with endless successive waves of skirmilitary students. For the last hundred years mishers rushing across "No Man's land" and the improvements in firearms have been con- using the bayonet freely. Their losses in the stant and rapid and the difficulty of moving battles of the last 30 days have been frightinfantry to the attack in face of the con- ful. If they could have gained a victory like Nebraska is to be congratulated on stantly increased volume of fire has been Wagram it would have been well worth having your hearty co-operation. I the subject of the deepest thought on the part of all military leaders and writers. The following figures are worthy of care-

Total Killed and Battles. Engaged. Wounded. Pct. 1745-58 7 738,000 Napoleon-1800-1512 2,104000 Crimea-1854 2 149,000 Italy-1859 1 298,000 United States-1861-6511 1,572,000 Austria-1866 1 436,000 France-1870 6 1,263,000 Turkey-1877 5 512,000 71,200 Total45 7,072,000 1,052,000

These figures enable us to get a proper sense of proportion between the wars of the have a defensive line of marvelous strength to places where the services are given past, and between each of them and all of behind the Rhine from Dusseldorf to Muhl- gratts or at a nominal salary. them in comparison with the present war, hausen, about 350 miles long. They will then which, as nearly as can be judged by such be nearly 200 miles nearer their own base; figures as have been made public by compe- behind them will be their own country untent authority, is somewhat more than three touched as yet by the ravages of war, and in times as great as the sum total of all wars front of them will be the desert into which during the previous two centuries. Before they have converted "the smiling lands of it is ended it will probably be six times as France."

The figures also develop the unexpected transport our troops and munitions of all tions and go much farther than our fact that while there has been a constant im- kinds, and we shall be 200 miles further away national leaders in Washington care provement in firearms since Napoleon's time from our own base on the sea. In order to the losses in battle, in proportion to numbers have any chance of crossing this wide and is a provision of our constitution. Acengaged, have decreased. This is confirmed deep river and pushing across the 300 miles cordingly when a law is passed it must by statements recently made by our War de- from Strassburg and Metz to Berlin we partment that the losses in killed and must have a greatly preponderating force; Pollsh as well as against Germans be-wounded in this present war are only 7 per and as the French and British have passed cause the two downtrodden nations cent of the numbers engaged. If this informa- the peak of their man power our contribu- are subjects of the Central powers, with its unprecedented array of machine guns, with its unprecedented array of machine guns, arrillery barrage 16-inch howitzers 70-mile maintained at that strength from reserves artillery, barrage, 16-inch howitzers, 70-mile siege guns, airplane bombs, poisonous gas, hand grenades, etc., has produced a smaller percentage of killed and wounded than any other great war of modern times save one.

The losses in Napoleon's wars, it will be fighting line at one time) and fully as great local dailies, "Vox Culae," under his noticed, were one and a half times as great as the French. The British and French comthe average of the other wars; if this present manders will be nerve-exhausted by the strain amongst us from the belligerent nathe average of the other wars; if this present manders will be nerve-exhausted by the strain tions also those who are loyal and war is included, Napoleon's losses in pro- of more than four years of unparalleled re- true. They appreciate the government portion to troops engaged are fully twice as sponsibilty. great as in subsequent wars.

The classic case of Wagram is still worthy of the most careful study, for, while firearms have changed, the human heart, the human mind and human psychology ("reactions" in modern slang) are immutable,

The Germans have been the most profound students and would-be imitators of regiment or brigade in France and as un- try." Napoleon. Their tactical wrifers, Clause-witz, Von der Goltz, Balck and Bernhardi, in 1861 and the early part of 1862. have always emphasized the advantage of the offensive and the necessity of "driving home," or, as the French say, "charger au fond." The great general staff was saturated with these ideas, their maneuvers during the 10 years preceding this war were conducted on these principles, which caused the British and American military attaches who witnessed them to draw the erroneous conclusions that the German emperor in his ability commensurate with his supreme task, vanity and love of spectacular effects was for which history present no precedent and practicing at maneuvers a method of warfare comparatively little guidance.

The Bee's A

Chicago, May 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Mr. Frank W. Judson, director of the second war fund for the American Red Cross in Nebraska, has sent us copies of The Omaha Ree containing the very fine publicity which has been given to the Red Cross.

We greatly appreciate the splendid spirit which prompted you to print these articles. The American of the American press and such articles as were published by The Omaha Bee carried a message to the public which is impossible to give in any other way.

The Red Cross needs your help, and while. The loss of Paris, while of immense personally wish to thank you for the moral importance, is of no military importaid you have given to the second war ance if the French army remains intact. But fund campaign and I am sure the results obtained in Nebraska are due in they have not destroyed the French or Brita large measure to the excellent pubish armies, and their offensive seems to be licity given the cause by your paper. Yours very truly, LEWIS N. WIGGINS,

Associate Manager Central Division.

cious course in falling back before these President Wilson's Appointments. Eddyville, Neb., May 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: What percentage of the important appointments made able conclusion of the destruction of the Gerby President Wilson have been given man army, when the Germans realize that to republicans? W. J. LAWSON.

they cannot break the French and British Answer-President Wilson has aparmies. Their losses in man power will then ointed no republicans to office under have been so enormous that they can no his administration, except in the very longer carry on the offensive; and they will few cases wherein the law requires require time with their inferior economic re- that he name someone not of his own sources to replenish the thousands of tons political faith. Both President Taft of artillery ammunition which they will by and President Roosevelt named demothat time have fired away. When that time crats to judicial and other positions, arrives, possibly in the autumn of 1918, or ed their example in this regard. He possibly in 1919, they will have to change has named a number of republicans from the offensive to the defensive. They in connection with the war activities

Distinguish Between Friend and Foe. Omaha, May 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Sweeping orders inaugurated by Governor Harding of Iowa will find little approval amongst the best and thinking class of Americans They do not conform, neither in word Across this desert we and our allies must nor spirit, to our laws and constituto go.
"There shall be no class legislation"

be passed against Bohemians and maintained at that strength from reserves in training of at least equal numbers. This is nearly twice as many as the British will enemies and allies, between friends then be able to supply (they have probably and foe. never had as many as 1,300,000 men on the In a communication to one of the

that made them. They fill the bill of The principle of unified command has at requirements of American citizenship. last been established at the expense of Brit- They give their time, money and sons ish traditions fully 1,000 years old; and it is quite among the possibilities that the commander of the 5,000,000 men engaged in winning the final victory will be some young winning the final victory will be some young world has ever seen. Make them feel West Point graduate now commanding a that this is their country-our coun-

Upon this man, whoever he may be, will delapidated Austro-Hungary the fath-devolve a responsibility as a military commander with which those of Caesar and hemia, not Austro-Hungary, and Bo-Napoleon will seem small. Upon his ability hemians are proud of their fathersuccessfully to handle unprecedented num- land, for Bohemia as a nation is lined bers of infantry in an attack upon presentup on the side of the allies and is leavday trenches and all the accessories will de-pend the lives of many hundred thousands of American lads. God grant that he have pressors of long standing. The Boof American lads. God grant that he have

hemians not only fully contribute their share to the war funds of this country, but in addition by voluntary contributions are maintaining their own in-dependent army on the battlefield to held lick the kaiser. The reports come this morning that the Bohemians of Wahoo bought the two pounds of White House wool, for which they paid \$5,000, and the report says: There is a large proportion of Bohemian population there (in Wahoo) which is exceedingly active in war

The Bohemian population of Chicago is about half that of the city of Greater Omaha, and yet the subscription to the third Liberty loan of Bohemian Chicago exceeded that of Greater Omaha by almost a whole million, and out of three Omaha boys who have laid their lives on the field of honor two were Bohemians.

All these things should be taken into consideration before such sweeping orders as those made by Governor Harding are propounded, for it pulls on the heartstrings when all these sacrifices remain unnoticed and unheeded. SIMPLICIMUS.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"I fear I went too strong on that talk about it wasn't money we were suing for, but the principle of the thing."
"Why so?"
"The Jury saw it in that light, evidently.
Gave us a cents damages."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"In the course of a single paragraph, this writer has assembled an odd menagerie."

"A sun dog, a moon calf, an eccan grey-hound, a sea puse and an Irish buil."—Bal-timore American.

Jinks—The eld saying about wolves in theep's clothing comes back to a man. Blinks—When? Jinks—When he orders spring lamb in a cheap restaurant—Brooklyn Eagle.

"My wife is such a thoughtful woman." "So is mine. You couldn't imagine all the things she thinks about me if I hap-pen to be detained in town."—Boston Tran-Mamma-Why, Tommie, you look quite

Tommie-Tee'm: I've washed

"He removes your moles, freekies and rinkles and makes you look young again." "The beauty doctor? "No, our photographer."-Judge



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The Rainbow Sign in Ravaged Lands Red Cross Symbolic of Relief and Better Days St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

the campaign for the Red Cross fund was inaugurated, one of the addresses made was by H. P. Davison, official head of the Red to do and is now doing in many lands. In telling of the details of Red Cross ministration it was unavoidable that he should draw many gloomy pictures. The background of such pictures can be nothing but dark. But at one point he showed a foreground illuminated with something like a ray of sunlight. In telling of the gratitude of peoples finding friends in direst need, he said: "It is beyond description. When we were in Bowe might walk upon them. Everywhere we visiting list that time. went the American flag brought forth cheers German might shall not prevail, is stirring. comfort, hope and victory.'

or's delight," foreboding an end of storm-tossed seas. Surely no other people in his-talker.

At that great meeting in New York where, tory could ever have been so finely and fit tingly characterized. Europe is in blackest night. Its people would be lost in despair but for the suddenly appearing rainbow which spans their sky, and at the end of Cross organization in the United States. which is, really, the once fabled pot of gold Mr. Davidson's talk went into that interest-ing detail needed to impress upon the minds lions of men and for sending cheer and comof people the extent as well as the character fort to millions despoiled who, without this of the work the Red Cross has been ordained sign of hope, might decay and irreparably weaken resistance. We must fulfill the rain bow's promise.

People and Events

A curious combination of lightning strikes was scored in New York during a recent storm. Nature's electricity struck a moving passenger train, smashed a school house chimney and wrecked a flagpole on a ogna, Italy, schools were dismissed and the fire house. Strange to say, the freakish children threw flowers on the ground that lightning omitted church steeples from its

Jeremiah A. O'Leary of New York, prothat were far from perfunctory. The way German president of the American Truth these people of our allies hold out their society, is badly wanted down there; so much hands and look to America as the land of so that federal authorities offer a reward of hope and promise, making it certain that \$250 for his apprehension. Two years ago O'Leary was the warmest curbstone agitator America is today a rainbow toward which along Gotham's highways, and the way he western Europe, from the north of Scotland twisted and knotted the British lion's tail to the south of Italy, looks as the sign of sent thrills of joy across the Atlantic to Cork and Potsdam. Failure to appear in court That is a very striking, as well as pretty, and stand trial for violating the espionage illustration of a thought. The rainbow is act prompted the reward for his capture. always a promise of clear shining after He is described as 37 years of age, six feet storms, so much that it has passed into tall, weight 165 pounds, dark brown eyes, proverb that "a rainbow at night is the sail- bushy hair and eyebrows, smooth face, good

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Secure your Grand now before the price again raises, it may cost you fifty per cent advance shortly. Easy payments.

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One Year Ago Today in the War. British delivered heavy fire and ds on Ypres and Arras sectors. rkmen and soldiers seized Kronriadt, the Russian fortress defending Petrograd, and repudiated the pro-visional government.

The Day We Celebrate.

Frank C. Durr, chief clerk to the auditor of passenger accounts of the Union Pacific, born 1867.

Charles W. Martin of Martin Bros.
Insurance company born 1863.

E. H. Sprague, the rubber man, Margarete Matzenauer, celebrated peratic mezzo-soprano, born in Hun-

Rt. Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, Catholic bishop of Winona, born in New York City, 58 years ago.

Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, famous Methodist missionary bishop, born at Moline, Ill., 76 years ago.

Day in History. 1812—President Madison sent a in Harrison, and for many years nited States senator, born at Procville, Vt. Died in Washington, D.

Mr. D. McCague, C. W. Martin, George L. Ames, Frank B. Smith, Eugene Ganster, L. E. Penard, Emile Bessiere, Fred Brun and Clarence S. Smith.

The well-known property of Gansal March 4, 1908. 1831—Redfield Proctor, governor of semont, secretary of war under Ben-

Just 30 Years Ago Today

large and selected assembly of people took advantage of the holiday to visit the fair grounds and witness Cricket club, first 11 against 15 other members.

A number of young men desirous of cultivating French (among them several Parisians) have formed the Franco-American club. They have ased and furnished the house at 1620 Douglas street and engaged



French cook. Under the rules only I message to congress asking for aration of war against England.

1—Redfield Proctor, governor of W. D. McCague, C. W. Martin, George

Around the Cities

St. Louis authorities call on saloonkeepers for a showdown on Liberty bond investments. Revocation of licenses is threatened slackers. Still, it's a poor slacker who cannot bor-row a bond for a showndown.

A three-cornered understanding has been reached in Sioux City between the car men, the street car company and the city. The men get the wage advance asked, the company abandons the 6-cent raise in rates and the city pledges assistance in shooing the fitneys from the cream pans on traffic streets.

Out at Yakima, Washington state, school authorities rule that married women teachers look their prettiest at home and are granted permits to stick to that job. Exceptions are made in favor of widows and women compelled to earn their own living because their husbands are in the military service. Yakima, by the way, is a dot on the white map of a full suf-

Down in Louisville a whimsical of allied wounded. And saving sol-sport manipulated the weather levers diers' lives is, after all, the equivalent during the racing days of the week. of war effectiveness in slaying enemy A bet of \$500 that the sun would shine troops. during the afternoon races, although a deluge of rain was falling at the time. The bettor won. Immediately after the races rain poured down, the plane, telegraph, telephone, submanical after the races rain poured down, the plane, telegraph, telephone, submanical after the races rain poured down, the plane, telegraph, telephone, submanical after the races rain poured down, the plane, telegraph, telephone, submanical after the races rain poured down, the plane, telegraph, telephone, submanical after the races rain poured down, the plane after the races rain pour after the rac wind rose to a 45-mile gale, picked rine, quick-firing guns, automobile, up an automobile full of racing fans aniline dyes, locomotives, gas and

Right to the Point Minneapolis Times: Before the war is over Switzerland is likely to have

the greatest private collection of exkings and things in the world. Minneapolis Journal: Lloyd George, breathing hard, looks around remark-

ing, "Is there any other gentleman with a crisis who wishes to be taken Baltimore American: The whole country applauds Mr. Wilson in his appointment of Mr. Hughes. Patriot-

ism knows no partisanship and the best brains of the nation should be utilized in prosecuting the war. Wall Street Journal: Kaiser tells his generals: "We know our enemy to the last depth. We have given him two frightful blows." But every time he blows the whistle the boat "We know our enemy

stops. He wastes a lot of steam. New York World: According to Justin Godard, the French deputy, the efficiency of the American ambulance corps at the front has had a great deal to do in decreasing the mortality

Which would include the air-March 4, 1908.

The well-known property of Genin March 4, 1908.

The well-known property of Genin March 4, 1908.

The well-known property of Genin Myers on the northwest corner
of Sixteenth and Davenport streets is
of Sixteenth and Davenport streets is
of Sixteenth and Davenport streets is
of of Sixteenth and Davenpo

"Over There and Here" A law passed by the New York legislature gives any citizen the legal

The American war garden army has been recruited up to 1,950,000. No limit to the opportunities for service in this line and volunteers may dig in at once.

right to arrest persons making dis-

loyal statements.

The board of superintendents of the New York City public schools recommends to the Board of Education the abolition of teaching German during

the period of the war. Under a new law in Canada re-fusal to work draws imprisonment or a fine. As the war progresses idleness becames a definite class of treason to world freedom.

A Minneapolis scrapper, weighing 113 pounds and standing 4 feet 11 broke into the army on his ninth attempt. There is no such word as "fail" in his vocabulary. Jimmy Gorman of Milwaukee, a former Northwestern engineer, writes home to a friend that he was running

the same locomotive somewhere in France that he used to run on this No effective substitute for tobacco has been found in Germany. Udo Dammer, custodian of the Berlin botanical gardens, tested scores of possible substitutes and found none pos-sessing the qualities needed. "The only thing left, apparently," writes the professor in the Tageblatt, "is that we

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. **Paul Railway Company Announces**

That on Sunday, June 2, the following changes will be made in its passenger service to Chicago: Train No. 6 will leave Omaha at 6:14 P. M. (now 6:02 P. M.) arriving Chicago, 9:15 A. M. Train No. 20 (THE PACIFIC LIMITED) leaving Omaha 7:50 P. M., will be discontinued.

Complete Information at 407 South 15th St., Omaha