ТНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Problem of Railroad Wages.

It was a very unfortunate thing for all parties concerned, and this necessarily includes the public, that the adjustment of zailroad wages had to be made in war time on an emergency basis. It will be equally as unfortunate if the readjustment take place on the same scale. When Mr. McAdoo applied the rule of thumb to the question of 1918, he was moving to secure an immediate relief from an unbearable situation. Out of that grew some hideous inequalities, but these are subject to the patient treatment possible under peace time relations, and do not require the arbitrary and sometimes violent treatment accorded them under vicissitude of war.

The ten specific instances cited by Mr. Kruttschnitt for the edification of the senate committee, and through that committee the public, are veritable but extreme examples of what occurred when the McAdoo rule went into effect. They are not exactly typical, but they are eloquent of the abuses that must be corrected. Certainly the labor board created by the Esch-Cummins act has power to deal with such injustices, and may be depended upon to remedy them. While reading what Mr. Kruttschnitt has to say, we should keep in mind that all the injustice is not on one side. Quite recently in Omaha a man who has been in employ of a railroad in a clerical capacity for longer than twenty years was dismissed, because the department in which he was employed was abolished. Only a few months ago that department was established and this clerk was transferred to it from another. He was efficient, yet when the order came to do away with the work he was doing, he was turned out, although at the time in the department from which he originally served men much younger than he in the service were retained. A slight readjustment under the seniority rule would have avoided the injustice done this man.

If a firm of plumbers sends a workman to do a repair job, it charges for his time from the mo-A similar rule covers railroad plumbers and pipefitters; it makes heavy the cost of repairs done far away from the central point, but such exigencies are recognized in other businesses, and should be in that of the railroads.

The prime purpose of the railroad is not to earn dividends for its owners, but to give service to the public. Rates must be adequate to meet costs, and these include decent wages. The people are coming to understand that wage scales need revision in order to do away with existing inequalities, but are not ready to see the railroads returned to the unrestricted control of Wall Street management. The managers will do well if they first restore service and then settle the wage question.

For Better Americanism.

The co-ordinated effort of the patriotic societies of America, led by the Grand Army, the Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion, to inculcate a truer form of Americanism is an encouraging sign. One of the recent writers on the topic called attention to the tremendous unassimilated mass of foreign life in New York, and asked what of its future. That will be safe enough if it be approached in the proper way. It is not enough to banish the hyphen from our national life; nor will the task be completed when we have taught the alien citizen habits of American speech and social intercourse. Much more than that must be done, and some of it affects those who have sprung from roots as old as the government as well as those but lately come among us. Most of the foreign-born came here to better their condition. They have been confronted by false standards.

Until Americans are ready to accept the same rule they lay down for others, they will meet only disappointment in their attempts to make entirely satisfactory citizens from those born abroad. Only when the square deal is applied all around, when the foreign-born understands that the native-born is governed by the same law, and when they know the law touches all alike, then will they become real Americans. The job is a big one, but not impossible of accomplishment, though the veterans who are devoting themselves to the movement will make greater gains against the line when they more clearly realize just what is back of those lines.

Behind the Times. The good, it sometimes happens, die old, and the pity is that they should ever have to go. Over in Iowa, at the age of 89, a model landlord is dead. Although he operated on a system that could scarcely be expected to win the approbation of a world in which business is said to be business, only that and nothing more, he had succeeded in amassing close to a million dollars. He was a breaker of law-that is, of economic laws such as the one which lays it down that the worse one needs a thing the higher the price will be and which operates on the flower trade on Mothers' day and on everything from baby rattles to tombstones the year round.

This man, Fred Durey of Manchester, owned thirty houses which he let to tenants. Instead of tacking up signs stating that no children were wanted, he offered a cash reduction in rent for every baby borh in his houses. There were other peculiar characteristics, too; he took up a farm in 1856 and held on to it, never plastering a mortgage on it and laying the basis of his forsume on its soil. He came from England, practically without means and brought his family rom Illinois to Iowa in a covered wagon. Eccentric old fellow, Mr. Durey. Too bad there are not more like him.

Welcome the New Administration.

A new city commission will enter upon its hree-year term today. On it will sit four men who have had extended and varied experience as members of the city council, and who are famillar with the problems of city management in all details. One of the remaining three has had long service in the department over which he is to become head, and is very well acquainted with its perplexities and exacting duties. The other two are yet to be tried as administrators of public affairs, but have records in private life that justify the expectations held for them.

These men were selected by their fellow townsmen on the basis of definite and specific promises publicly made. They undoubtedly were sincere, and fully realize that the citizens will look to them to redeem those pledges. Omaha requires and expects good government, security for the citizen at home and abroad, protection for his person and property; the maintenance of good order under all circumstances; preservation of public property; protection for the public health, and such general management of the city's government as will safeguard all interests, having due regard to all and without special favor

The task of taking care of all the multifarious details of a growing community, such as Omaha, is not a light one, and the people have their proportionate share in its discharge. It is not fair to throw all responsibility and all blame on the officers; these must be shared by all, and with proper co-operation will be made so light as to almost be inappreciable. Omaha does not look for somersaults at the city hall, but has a right to demand that steady hands guide and clear brains chart the course to be followed through the coming days.

New Rule on Taxable Assets.

If the telegraphed report from the supreme court is correct, a considerable addition is made to the taxable property of the United States. In the case of the La Belle Iron works, the court holds in effect that accrued increment is taxable; that is, whatever advance in value is noted in the assets of the company must be reflected in the tax return, regardless of the original investment, where nothing appears to change the form of investment. In this case the property concerned is now valued at \$10,000,000, although it was purchased by the company for \$190,000. The latter figure represents the purchase price or investment at the time, the former its present value or investment. On the basis of cost or market, whichever is lower, the company appears to have taken a profit of \$9,810,000 on its iron lands, and therefore is held for taxes to that extent. How far-reaching this opinion will be scarcely can be conjectured. It will probably have the effect of taking cognizance of all the marked-up values on which income is now being returned, and promises in that way to tap a new reservoir of profits. As Mr. H. Archibald Harris of Chicago, testifying before the senate finance committee, points out, the "shaking" of the returns for 1917 are bringing out about \$35,000,000 a month in additional revenue, and that the returns for 1918 will very likely jump this to \$75,000,000, the profits tax as a revenue producer is beginning to justify itself. When the full weight of the court's decision in the iron company's case is felt, the Treasury may be gainer by some billions, enough at least to make quite a dent in the present floating debt.

Madame Curie and Her Triumph.

When Mr. Bryan has finally disposed of Darwinism, he may find time to take up the case of Madame Curie, who has just landed in America. In all the story of scientific achievement and discovery nothing quite holds the place assigned to radium. Just as Neptune had to be discovered, that a vagary in the calculated movement of Uranus might be accounted for, so it was necessary to discover radium to fill a gap in the table of atomic weights. To this Madame Curie devoted her research, and succeeded in isolating the substance that completed the cycle of calculated weights and proved the postulate.

She was not expecting to encounter a radioactive substance that gives off alpha, beta and gamma rays of such intensity that they penetrate metals as readily as sunlight penetrates clear glass. No thought was in her mind that the emanation from radium would automatically transmute itself into helium, nor did she dream of other wonderful properties of the metal, which investigators have pursued to the result that the entire system of physics has been reconstructed to conform to the knowledge imlocked when this strange element was brought to light. But she did open the way, and science has availed itself of the opportunity.

Darwin's survival of the fittest is mild in comparison with some of the things suggested in connection with radio-activity. And every one of them is really an added proof of the wonders of creation and properly tends to magnify the Creator. If Mr. Bryan can ever contribute to the world something as useful as the notion of evolution or the discovery of radium, he will have served society well.

There may be some question about the advisability of a department of public welfare, but there are many reasons that could be advanced for at least a federal bureau of cosmetics.

Now that a Texas summer asort has been destroyed, one may expect to hear of something happening to a winter resort located in North

We may now look for the Poles to expand their efforts at annexation to the North and South poles, on account of the similarity of

William G. McAdoo has taken the slogan, "Disarmament or bust," and many have thought that both happened to him at the democratic convention in San Francisco.

The mayor of Dallas, who announces that music is second to religion, has ousted cleanliness from its traditional position. Somehow, it seems warmer in the house

since the screens were put on and the storm windows removed. Haiti and the Philippines are inquiring to

view Uncle Sam's mandate papers. Politics is serious business, but it is becom-

Speaker Starts a Wedding

Culs Red Tape and Brings Romance to Happy Ending

(From the Washington Star.) Speaker Gillett, by a decision yesterday, which settles apparent conflict between two

house rules never before raised, has opened the

way for a happy wedding. Tuesday a resolution favorably reported from the house committee on immigration and nat-uralization to admit Emil S. Fischer of New York to American citizenship was defeated by eight votes. When Representative Siegel of New York, in charge of the measure, let it be known that, not only had Mr. Fischer rendered services to this country, especially in China, "which gold would never pay for," but that he now wants to get married, and the lady of his choice will not wed him until he has a clear title to American citizenship, the sympathies of the house were aroused.

Yesterday was calendar Wednesday and under that rule, adopted in the Sixty-first congress, 1910, no other measures are in order except by

call of committees. Rule 18 of the house provides that on the day vote is taken, or on the day following, any member who voted in the affirmative can arise and move to reconsider. Representative Fordnev arose vesterday and moved to reconsider action on the Fischer resolution. A point of order was made that this could not be done on calendar Wednesday. After hearing considerable argument, Speaker Gillett ruled that the motion to reconsider could be entered on calendar Wednesday, although it could not be considered. This reconciles the conflict between the two rules, and Representative Siegel said that he would call up

the Emil S. Fischer case again in a couple of days, "when it will be promotly passed," he said. The story of how Mr. Fischer has failed to qualify as an American citizen is thus told in e records of the case:

Emil S. Fischer was born in Austria in 1865 When under the age of twenty-one he left and went to Brazil. In 1892 he came to New York City for the purpose of joining his parents. His father, upon arrival in this country, made application for citizenship, but died shortly thereafter. The mother of Mr. Fischer lived the remainder of her life in New York.

Emil S. Fischer remained in the United States from October, 1892, until March, 1894, when he went to China. In 1899 he returned to New He remained in New York until the end of 1903. November 4, 1903, he took out his first papers to become an American citizen in the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York. Within a month thereafter he left to go to Russia and Siberia, but returned here early in 1904, and in 1906 proceeded to China. He again returned to the United States in 1910. Leaving here, he came back in 1912 and then went to China once more. In 1915 the Chinese government commissioned him as an adviser and foreign secretary to the Chinese government and sent him to the San Francisco exposition. He remained in the United States until December 22, 1916, when he sailed again and arrived in Shanghai in January, 1917 He returned to the United States March 2, 1920.

During his entire residence in China and in this country he has regarded himself as practically an American citizen and each time he has stated and given New York City as his home. As appears from the testimony taken before the committee, he has always rendered invaluable assistance to our government from the time that he arrived in China up to and including when Fifteenth United States infantry required p over there.

The report from the house committee shows that Mr. Fischer has rendered very valuable services to the United States and to American interests, as follows:

There is no question about the loyalty, patriotism and devotion of Mr. Fischer to our in-stitutions as demonstrated by him both here in "Moral character is the foundation of good citizenship." In addition thereto loyalty and devotion to our republic, both in its hour of need and in times of peace, are two elements to be considered in conferring citizenship. Mr. Fischer has demonstrated that he possesses all of these.

On account of his being in China, it has become impossible for him to avail himself of the law, which requires that he must be a continuous resident of the United States for five years preceding his admission as a citizen. For more than seventeen years he has endeavored to become an American citizen. May 11, 1920, he again applied for his first papers before the district court of the United States for the southern district of

All of his interests and sympathies have been and are centered in our civilization. He is exceedingly anxious to be a full naturalized citizen of the United States. He is also in the position that he cannot be married, as the young lady that he is engaged to is an American citizen and declines to marry him until he becomes such. He has always exclusively represented American firms abroad in China and he is to go abroad again to represent the North China Commercial company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York and all of whose directors and stockholders are American citizens.

The position in foreign trade which we have acquired will be lost to us unless we can send abroad men who thoroughly understand the peo-ple of the country to which they are going, including their languages and customs. The danger of losing that trade is now well recognized. There are only a very few men in America at the present time, if any, who possess the knowledge of Chinese conditions, customs and language as Mr. Fischer does.

Through no fault of his own, but on account of the early death of his father, he has not been able to acquire American citizenship without giving up the work which he has been doing in China, although he has spent more than the required five years in this country, but not in succession. The only possible relief which can be given him is by a special act of congress.

Our Farthest North.

Many Americans have worried about a stubby little peninsula which extends from Canada into the Lake of the Woods north of the forty-ninth parallel which marks the established boundary between Canada and the United States from the Lake of the Woods to Puget Sound. This small area, chopped off from Canada and surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Lake of the Woods, belongs to the United States. Disregarding Alaska it is the northernmost land of the American republic.

No map shows any town or village in the remote and isolated region. It appears merely as a trackless forest wilderness. Now it is indicated that there is a village in this forgotten enclave, for a postoffice has been established at Penasse, and a weekly mail service is maintained. During to winter the service will be by horse and sleign across the ice of the lake. In the summer a motorboat will be used.

The chunk of land which Uncle Sam holds in defiance of all considerations of geographical propriety is commonly known as the "Northwest Angle." It is nearly square, and measures about twelve miles each way. The population of Penasse is 150, and the population of the en-tire region is but little more. It is pleasing to know that the Penassians, most hyperborean of all non-Alaskan Americans, are at least officially and comfortably connected with the rest of the country. It becomes unnecessary to worry about their isolation. Instead, we may welcome them as brothers since a whimsical geographical quirk makes them Americans instead of Canadians .-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dough Is Needed.

A housekeeping column is headed "The House Built of Bread." The "house built of a roll" would sound more like it these days .- Tacoma Ledger.

Drop Back Is Shorter.

There is no easy road to knowledge, but we see evidences every day that there are numerous chart cuts to fame.-Birmingham Age-Hegald.

How to Keep Well

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

tilled water.

Try Eating Less.

are good for one who is troubled

REPLY

gas in the stomach, not due to gall

something along those lines, call for

son who does hard physical labor or

who exercises vigorously can gor-

dilettante.

lately.

mandize with less risk than can the

Infection Usual Cause.

C. H. H. writes: "Will you kindly tell me what fever blisters come

always thought they were a sort of

cold, but was recently told they were

sign of excess acidity. I never used

to have them, but have had severa

REPLY.

Fever blisters result from infec-

tion. They may be the only symptom of infection. The infections most

liable to cause them are those du

o pneumococcus and malarial per-

asites. Infection with typhoid bacil-

lus is not apt to cause them.

from, their prevention and cure?

bladder trouble, appendicitis,

writes: "What exercises

T. B. AND MARRIAGE.

That persons with well-developed derived from taking it as preconsumption do get well enough to scribed." can be questioned. One man writes that he has 15 persons with cases of arrested consumption working in his office. The country is full of persons who have had consumption. who are carrying on with more than

Since men are men and women are women, the question is asked, shall persons who have been cured marry? Mary and Ted Mack, who are the authors of a very helpful little book named "Outwitting the T. B. Bugs," answer the question in The Journal of Outdoor Life. At least they answer it affirmatively by telling their

Mary had had several hemorrhages when she went to Phoenix nine years ago to work out her cure. Ted may have had laryngeal as well as pulmonary tuberculosis when he showed with indigestion, bloating, and gas up in the same town seven years in the stomach?" ago. Soon afterward his disease was Hers having previously passed that stage they were married. They advise persons with arrested consumption to marry, because a t. b. naturally has to live a certain mode of life to which a well person might not subscribe. a change in bowel habits and the eating of less food. Of course a per-

The person who has had t. b. and has learned enough about it to regain health must of necessity have digested the valuable lesson of proper living and sanitation. He is, there-fore, less dangerous to a community than is the well person. T. B.'s should not marry until their cases have been arrested. Then with the knowledge of living they learned they can be of great assistance one to the other in completing their health program. They must of necessity eat the same kind of food, they need the same good fresh air, go in for the same exercises, and generally live in conformity with the rules they learned to obey while chasing the cure. Mary and Ted, married, made one

rule from which they have never de-viated. That was never to save on their table. They chased the cure together for two years on Ted's salary of \$100 a month. Then they went in business for themselves. They have prospered. They do all things in moderation, except taking

long auto trips in the country.

The editorial note in The Journa of Outdoor Life warns against a uni-versal acceptance of the news of Mary and Ted by consumptives. In the first place some may overlook the advice to wait until the disease has been arrested in both persons. In the second place, each person contemplating matrimony should ask the question:

"Have we the same good common sense that was shown by Mary and Ted Mack? Have we learned their lesson and are we willing to live it? Aside from the question of the wel-fare of the individuals there is that of prospective children to be con-sidered. The people of Colorado insist that native sons have more re sistance to consumption thaan other people. There are those who claim that part of this immunity is due to inheritance from parents who at one time were tuberculous.

The theory that most of us escape tuberculosis because we inherit some immunity and some times gain more by mild infections in childhood has

many followers just new.
On the other hand, the draft examiners found an undue proportion of tuberculous in certain resor states and in their report they raised the question as to whether this was to an inherited low resistance Certain it is that we are not ready for a conclusion on that point.

You Ought to Be Lean

S. A. J. writes: "I am 17 years old, 6 feet tall and weight only 130 pounds. In other words I am of the lank and lean' type. "1. Could you suggest some means which I might take on weight and broaden a bit?

"2. Is plenty of exercise advisable?
"I do not believ I am undernour-shed, as I have three squares a day and eat heartily

REPLY Men of the nationality implied by your name are apt to be of the lean and lank type during adolescence. Exercise regularly and systematically. Eat plenty of cereal with milk and sugar. Get plenty of sleep.

Taking Calcium Chloride. A. B. C. writes: "Some one recent ly referred to your calcium chlorids prescription in your columns. Three readers of these valued columns would appreciate information re-

A Cult of Obscurity

(From the Baltimore American.) More and more during the past few years "publicity" has been estab-

lishing itself as a popular slogan. Advertising has become not only an art but a science, and the profes-sional advertiser's aid has been invoked to encourage recruiting, to sell war bonds, to make appeals for civic and charitable objects, as well as to sell material commodities. It has been the age of the interview and the newspapers have helped any man who had, or thought he had, a message for the public to make himself known to the vast circle of newspaper readers who are not only made familiar with the thoughts and words of people who aspire to be-come famous but with their persona appearance. The camera man and film operator pursue both the just and the unjust and, however modest and retiring you may be, you cannot escape them. Who's Who, which started as a slim volume not so many proportions, and each year a fresh crop of life histories springs up in its fertile pages.

A reaction has set in, or at least one individual thinks there should

be a reaction in the contrary direc-tion. An Englishman, George P. Hodgkin, believing that he has an inspiration to meet the occasion, is trying to organize a Society for the Encouragement of Obscurity. He professes to fear that in the not dis tant future a time will come when each family will not only have a gallery of portraits of its ancestors but phonographic records of the va-rious stage in their lives from their first baby lispings to the garrulities of second childhood, and endless reels of film showing them in the thick of the chief events in their career. Presumably, the members of this society would be urged to take vows of silence, to avoid the pho tographer and to put behind them the movie operator. But it seems a forlorn quest. This is a vocal, if not, as some pessimists say, a jazz age. Moreover, those sleuths, the reporters would make it a point of professional honor to nose out every detail of such an organization and its doings, with pictures of its mem-bership, would be chronicled at column length in every newspaper Thus the intentions of the pious founders would be frustrated. The ideal is much "too bright and good for human nature's daily food" and unattractive as an appeal to live in

Avaricious Parents Threaten Integrity Of Marriage Customs

Minneapolis, Minn., May 16 .- Avaricious gypsy parents who sell their daughters several times to gypsy court. garding this prescription, for what it integrity of the tribal marriage customs, Minneapolis gypsies told police when Albina Yans, 16, and Dissolve four ounces of calcium Anna Adams, mothet of John chloride crystals in one pint of dis-Take one teaspoonful Adams, were held on advice of Chiwell diluted three times a day. Keep cago police. The girl's parents it up for several months. The theory on which, the use of lime is based is charge she was kidnaped.

that in certain spasmodic disorders Anna Adams told the police she the system needs lime. Among spas-modic disorders are hay fever, aswent to Chicago and bought the thma, and tendency to have convul-sions not otherwise explained. Since girl as a wife for her son for \$2,000. A gypsy husband must buy his bride, the system does not readily take up she explained. After she had paid the price asked, she declared that minerals not in organic combination. examples: lime and iron, the direc the girl's parents attempted to get tion is to persist in the use for her back so they might sell her Frank Lee, a gypsy friend of the young suitor, said he had bought

four girls, paying \$25,000 altogether. but that in each case the parents had repudiated gypsy law and had recovered their daughters by re-

About the only one that gets you course to American laws. anywhere is the exercise of control "When I do get a wife I shall of eating. Indigestion, bloating and

Man Denied Trial by Jury in Justice Court

Fremont, Neb., May 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Ray Larison, implicated in the charges of violation of the prohibition laws brought against Herman Kruger, was denied a trial by jury this afternoon in justice His case will be heard be-

suitors are seriously threatening the fore a justice next Wednesday. Kruger was found in a wrecked coupe a few nights ago, his face and head badly lacerated, and intoxicated. In the car police found a two-gallon jug of "bootleg" whisky He was held on the charges of in toxication and transportation of

> Larison is believed to have decamped from the scene of the wreck when the car came to a halt. Witnesses testify that he is the man who was riding with Kruger just before the smash. Kruger is a wealthy, retired farmer of this city.

Lincoln Ministers Protest

Appointment of Kinsler Lincoln, May 13.—(Special.)-Protests against the appointment o C. Kinsler, Omaha, for United States attorney were sent today to President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty by the Lincole Ministerial association. Kinsler's get her in the American way," he alleged enmity to the prohibition law was the basis of the protest.



COMMERCIAL PRINTERS - LITNOGRAPHERS - STEEL BIE EMBOSSERS LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

The wild animal republic

– a real democracy in Yellowstone Park













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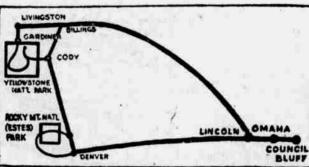
Out, Cody Road

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