

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

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## The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highway, 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.

## Granite From Which We Were Hewn.

This is the age of great cities, among them, Omaha.

The story of this building, as told in The Bee of Sunday was amazing. Old as it is, yet many who now live and work in this Middle Western metropolis know little or nothing of the trials and triumphs by which the early settlers established it. The men and women of the fifty-year period which was commemorated as the semi-centennial of The Bee had their vision as we now possess the reality. The growth and success of the city they planted in the fertile valley of the Missouri was a passion with the citizens of that day. It is well to search ourselves to determine if this same ideal yet flourishes in its pristine strength.

The city in which we live is different from that the early citizens knew. The needs and the problems are unlike in many respects those which beset them. Yet it is the same kind of leadership, the same spirit of devotion and the same loyalty to the community and the empire about it that the fifty years now opening will require.

## Hide and Seek by Army and Navy.

Not much has been told of the details of the bombing tests to be conducted by army and navy flyers this month, and the probabilities are that not much will be made known to the public concerning the results. Brigadier General Mitchell and his associates in the army air service have roused the ire of the seadogs by claims that battleships of the current type would be helpless before explosives dropped from the air, and the results of these experiments may be momentous in influencing the national program of preparedness.

The radio controlled, oil burning battleship Iowa will be turned loose unmaned about 100 miles off the Virginia capes. Blimps and seaplanes will attempt to locate her as she is steered by a wireless device on a control ship far away. Then dummy bombs will be dropped, it is announced.

"When everything on board the Iowa is ready the main engines will be started up and left running very slowly," Secretary of the Navy Denby explains. "The ship then will be abandoned and the officer aboard the controlling ship has control of the Iowa. The first radio signal sent out is intercepted by the aerial on the Iowa and is received by the radio device located well below decks. This signal is then amplified by means of special vacuum tube amplifiers and is made to operate a very sensitive relay or switch, which in turn operates a larger relay. This closes an electrical circuit which operates an electrically controlled pneumatic valve. When this valve opens it admits compressed air to the throttle control, which causes the throttle to open and brings the ship up to full speed."

Another ingenious mechanism enables the ship to be steered in any direction; and another makes it possible to shut off all power and stop her. In this test the main aim is to ascertain the ability of aviators to locate a ship at sea. Some indications of a reluctance on the part of the navy to emphasize the possibilities of ships being disabled by explosives dropped from the air has been noted. However, the contest as it stands contains many sensational features, not the least interesting of which to a landsman is the absentee control of a great warship.

## Oil's Well That Ends Well.

The spectacle of the United States, with its home oil fields exhausted and dependent on supplies from abroad for its gasoline and fuel oil is not an appealing one. There is evident a frantic scramble on the part of England, France and other European nations to make sure of plentiful resources for themselves. The barring of American oil companies from the British mandatory of Mesopotamia has been one of a number of instances of this conflict, which is more than merely commercial.

In Persia and Mexico the British government has invested public funds in the oil business. Now a similar suggestion is being heard in America, that the government, either directly or in co-operation with American capital, develop oil fields in Mexico. Verily a startling proposal in view of the opposition to public ownership of all other industries. A more satisfactory way around this problem would be the discovery of some new kind of fuel. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and here is an opportunity for her to acknowledge her own.

## The Era of the Engineer.

It was particularly fitting that it should be a lawyer who called attention to the rise of the engineer in public affairs. Herbert Hoover is a type of technical mind particularly fitted to cope with modern problems of government. Those municipalities which have met the need for efficiency in administering their affairs by adoption of the city manager plan have turned with astonishing closeness to unanimity to members of the engineering profession for managers.

George A. Lee, an attorney of Omaha, in speaking before the American Association of Engineers, rightly praised them as a constructive force, "creating wealth, enhancing the comfort, convenience and happiness of our citizenship;

changing almost the very social, economic and financial map of the country."

It is in the matter of production that the engineer means most to the future of the nation. Some of them may look for their results in public service, but more will perform their exacting and helpful tasks in industry. It is the engineers who are now overhauling the whole system of production, seeking out its wastes and suggesting improvements. To make it possible to obtain greater benefits and output from human toil and to put production and consumption on a more efficient basis is as great a service as could be rendered to the world.

## Over and Over Again.

History is like the handwriting of fate on the wall to those of evil or unwise disposition, a warning to them, but a well of hope to those who bend their efforts toward peaceful and constructive arrangement of public affairs. After the Civil war many of the same problems arose which now face America. The prostrate condition of the southern portion of the nation did not furnish the only obstacle to prosperity; throughout the land there was an emergency demanding a reconstruction of industries, readjustment of production and co-ordination of the means of transportation. The hopeful thing is that out of the confusion, the wild speculation, the financial depression and the popular restlessness came a new era in which the United States made greater strides than at any previous period.

Prices were high, in many instances as high as after the world war, from the effects of which we are now emerging. The currency was inflated until it becomes necessary for the government to contract it by retiring large amounts of legal tender notes, a process which was stopped abruptly by congress in 1868.

The adventuresome spirit brought into play by the war encouraged a period in which the speculative spirit was uppermost. The same legacy of heavy taxation was inherited from the war, a burden that was lightened by the scaling down of internal revenue collections while the tariff was retained as a protective measure. Immigration, which had fallen to about 100,000 Europeans a year during the war, suddenly leaped to 326,000 by 1868.

"Though the more risky and irregular phases of national progress were thus very conspicuous," says the historian, William A. Dunning, "the solid basis of prosperity was seen in the steady and substantial development of established agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. The great crops which were the chief index of economic welfare were in 1867 and 1868 altogether satisfactory in bulk and price." Part of the problem was made easier by the opening up of millions of acres of farming land in the west, an outlet for labor that does not now exist. Development of large scale industry, which had been encouraged by war contracts, was another feature of the time.

Reading over the issues of those days is as if viewing the problems of our own times. By courage and industry, not without many serious missteps, sound conditions were brought back. The progress toward readjustment was not swift, there was much unrest, but ultimately the people won their way through, just as it is being done now.

## The Key of Education.

One of the dominant questions today is whether man is to be the master or the victim of civilization, according to the view expressed by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of sedate old Dartmouth college. "Has man in his individual capacity explored the realms of science and appropriated knowledge beyond his capacity to control the forces he has released or combined?" this educator asks. Education, in the broad sense in which this term is used by H. G. Wells, raising the intellectual level of the mass and preparing the minds of whole classes and nations for common forward action by a training in common ideas, offers safety, he believes.

General Pershing, in a speech at a military camp in New Jersey lately, spoke of the disgrace and menace of the lack of proper mental and physical training in America. A sound mind in a sound body is an ancient ideal which never yet has been reached as completely as it should have been. The general was thinking of preparedness for war, and the college president was thinking of preparedness for peace. Intelligence is as necessary for the one as for the other, and perhaps as ignorance and prejudice are lessened and a common understanding is secured, training for peace will become more important than training for war.

## Omaha Welcomes Foch.

Triumphant in war, Marshal Foch will surrender to American hospitality on his visit to America this fall. He comes as the guest of the American Legion, and will attend the national convention of his comrades-in-arms at Kansas City. Where else the generalissimo of the allied forces will make a sortie is not decided at this time, but the Aero club and the American Legion post of Omaha have done well to get their invitation in early.

Omaha wishes to pay its respects to the marshal, whose visit to America in some respects resembles that made by Lafayette after the revolution had been won. Under the plan of unified command which vanquished the Germans, Foch was commander of the Yanks, and more than any other general of the allied forces is entitled to the wholehearted thanks and admiration of the people of the United States.

New York has conferred the freedom of the city on a Venezuelan statesman and now the question is just what this entitles him to. A license for just walking, perhaps; a seat in the park secure from the police injunction to move on, or a free drink of city water? Down in Deshler, Neb., the key of the city, which is given noted visitors, is a huge wooden affair, to which is attached one of the white brooms for which the city is famous. Put whisk and key together and the best of good spirits results.

France is now seeking a trade agreement with Germany, which has an odd sound after so much talk of never having any intercourse with the enemy after the war.

Although there appears to be some difference of opinion as to why we went to war, no one, not even Germany, has doubted that the Yanks went in to fight and to win.

President Wilson has been admitted to the supreme court bar, which is much drier than it looks in print.

A cut in railway rates has been ordered—in Cap.

## Chained to a Key Ring

Reverry of a Lover of Outdoors at His Desk

Christopher Morley in "Mince Pie."

I know a man who carries in his left-leg trouser pocket a large, heavy key ring, on which there are a dozen or more keys of all shapes and sizes. There is a latchkey, and the key of his private office, and the key of his roll-top desk, and the key of his safe deposit box, and a key to the little mail box at the front door of his flat (he lives in what is known as a pushbutton apartment house), and a key that does something to his motor car (not being an automobilist, I don't know just what), and a key to his locker at the golf club, and keys of various traveling bags and trunks and filing cases, and all the other keys with which a busy man burdens himself. They make a noise clanking against his thigh when he walks (he is usually in a hurry), and he draws them out of his pocket with some kind of an imposing gesture when he approaches a magic wand that admits him to a realm of kindness whose service is perfect freedom," as say the fine old words in the prayer book. And he does not think of his safe deposit box as a hateful little casket of leases and life insurance policies and contracts and wills, but rather as the place where he has put some of his own past life into voluntary bondage—into Liberty Bondage—into a quarter per cent of the matter, he is blithely he may psychopomp the matter, he is wise enough to know that he is not a free man. However content in servitude, he does not blink the fact that it is servitude.

"Upon his will he binds a radiant chain," said Joyce Kilmer in a fine sonnet. However radiant, it is still a chain. So it is that sometimes, in the lulls of telephoning and signing contracts and talking to salesmen and preparing estimates and dictating letters "that must get off tonight" and trying to wriggle out of serving on the golf club's house committee, my friend flings away his cigar, gets a cornob pipe out of his desk drawer, and contemplates his key ring a trifle wistfully. This nubby little tyrant that he carries about with him always makes him think of a river in the far Canadian north, a river that he visited once, long ago, before he had built up all the barbed wire and the great arch of green-blue lucid river that ran in a purposeful way between the fringes of pine trees. There were sandy shelves where he and a fellow canoeist with the good gift of silence built camp fires and fried bacon, or fish of their own wooing. The name of that little river (his voice grave as he recalls it), was the Peace; and it was not necessary to paddle if you didn't feel like it. "The current ran" (it is pathetic to hear him say it) "from four to seven miles an hour."

The tobacco smoke sits and eddies into the carefully labeled pigeonholes of his desk, and his stenographer wonders whether she dare interrupt him to ask whether that word was "priority" or "minority" in the second paragraph of the memo to Mr. Ebb-smith. He smells that bacon again; he remembers stretching out on the cool sand to watch the dusk seep up from the valley and flood the great arch of green-blue lucid river that ran in a purposeful way between the fringes of pine trees. There were sandy shelves where he and a fellow canoeist with the good gift of silence built camp fires and fried bacon, or fish of their own wooing. The name of that little river (his voice grave as he recalls it), was the Peace; and it was not necessary to paddle if you didn't feel like it. "The current ran" (it is pathetic to hear him say it) "from four to seven miles an hour."

Suddenly he gets a vision of the whole race of men, campers out on a swinging ball, brothers in the common motherhood of earth. Born out of the same inexplicable soil, bred to the same problems of star and wind and sun, what absurdity of civilization is that has robbed men of this sense of kinship? Why, he himself, he feels, could enter a Bedouin tent or an Eskimo snow-hut and find some bond of union with the inmates. The other night, he reflects, he saw moving pictures of some Fiji natives, and would read in their genial, grinning faces the same human impulses he knew in himself. What have men done to cheat themselves of the enjoyment of this sense of kinship? Why, he himself, he cries, to the stenographer's horror.

He thinks of his friends, his partners, his employees, of conductors on trains and waiters in lunch rooms and drivers of taxicabs. He thinks, in one amazing flash of realization, of all the men and women he has ever seen or heard of—how each one nourishes secretly some little rebellion, some dream of a wider, freer life, a life less hampered, less mean, less material. He thinks how all men yearn to cross salt water, to scale peaks, to tramp until weary under a hot sun. He hears the Peace, in its far northern valley, howling among stones, and his heart is very low. "Mr. Edwards to see you," says the stenographer.

"I'm sorry, sir," says Edwards, "but I've had the offer of another job and I think I shall accept it. It's a good thing for a chap to get a change."

My friend slips the key ring back into his pocket. "What's this?" he says. "Nonsense! When you've got a good job, the thing to do is to keep it. Stick to it, my boy. There's a great future for you here. Don't get any of those fool ideas about changing around from one thing to another."

## The Book of Nature.

The master and wardens of the Company of Gardeners, being desirous of continuing their historical connection with Thomas Fairchild's lecture, which is delivered annually at Shore-ditch Parish church, attended the service there when the lecture was delivered by Dean Inge. Dean Inge said that the lesson of sacrifice was written in red, not doubt, upon the book of nature. But it did not shriek against the creed of Christendom; it rather confirmed and illustrated it. The great lesson of nature was that no man or thing lived for himself. The scheme of things was not constructed on the basis of justice to individuals.

All callings the most wholesome and perhaps the happiest were those which kept us close to Mother Earth, whether the labor was to produce food for man, or to help nature to produce those beautiful flowers which our Lord loved to look upon, and those fruits which added to the innocent pleasures of life. Let none think that a beautiful garden was a waste of time and money; that was a sentiment worthy of Judas Iscariot, who sold to the gift of ornament made by the woman to Christ. Beautiful things were worth making for their own sake. God loved all things bright and beautiful. Our gardens were full of varieties which human ingenuity had devised. This, too, was pleasing to God, who had ordained that nature was only conquered by obeying her, and only obeyed by conquering her.—London Times.

## The Bee's Letter Box

Another View of Ireland.

Sidney, N. Y., June 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Scanning the pages of a recent issue of The Bee I was attracted by the letter of Mr. Jerry Howard on "The Condition of Ireland." Having been born and having lived for over 30 years in that little island of shamrocks, ir-reconcilable, and spuds, I was naturally interested in reading Mr. Howard's pathetic letter.

Unfortunately, the letter is an effusion of the usual type—utterly one-sided, and characteristic of the impulsive, emotional Celt, who refuses to think deeply and logically, and who believes everything to be wrong, which does not harmonize with his own preconceived notions. Mr. Howard states that England laid hold of Ireland about 1170 A. D. Quite so, but he did not say how that event came about. It was thus: The then pope, according to his ecclesiastical title, Adrian IV., was an Englishman (Nicholas Break-speare), and as such was doubtless agreed to extend his rule of the Hibernians of his day—which was of the same "twill" as today. Henry II was then king of England, and like other despots, he refused to let his dominions in Ireland lay next door, so he applied to Adrian to assist him in his project. This the pope did, the also being wise enough to extend his rule of the bull to the king, and from which I take the following excerpts: "You have signified to us . . . that you desire to enter the island of Ireland in order to bring that people into subjection to laws and to exterminate the weeds of vice from the country."

"We therefore, noting your pious and laudable desire which it deserves . . . express our will and pleasure that in order to check the growth of vice, and the state of morals, and promote the inculcation of virtuous dispositions, you shall enter that island and execute therein what shall be the will and pleasure of the country; and let the people of that land receive you in honorable style, and respect you as their lord, and as a strict ruler of their conduct." (Note: There are some who question the existence of Adrian's bull, but Dr. P. W. Joyce, an Irish historian, says, in his "Concise History of Ireland," "the evidence is overwhelming on the other side." Also, Rev. Dr. Lanigan, a Roman Catholic historian, says: "Never did there exist a more real or authentic document." And from those excerpts we learn that Adrian practically ordered Henry to invade Ireland; that the people should receive him as "their lord," and that the inhabitants were living in a condition of vice and crime.

That England will ever allow Ireland absolute independence, is an utopian dream. Ireland is a strategic point in case of war, and could readily be the base of attack by an invader, as was attempted by the Germans, with the assistance of the Feinns, during the late war. The entire history of Ireland shows her to be incapable of absolute self-government, and the more rational minds among the people recognize that dominion home rule, as now established in Ulster province, is capable of meeting every need. But, will the southwestern provinces accept it? Probably not.

## (IRISH) AMERICAN.

Question of Foreign Loans. Omaha, June 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: With the most money per capita we have ever had, we find today bankers demanding the highest rate of interest and a shortage of money, which has resulted in 4,000,000 men being out of employment, slack business and failure to get the profitable trade of which a large part of the world is begging us to take. Why are these conditions? Are our members of congress playing cheap politics at the expense of the people?

The federal reserve and farm loan acts were the demands of the people for a greater supply of money, but even with these two organizations there is much left to be attained. Lacking gold we are using credit instruments called bonds. It is clear that there is not now and never will be enough gold in the world to serve fully our money needs in spite of the fact that bond brokers claim America is receiving too much gold when this government today has \$26,000,000,000 worth of bonded indebtedness payable in gold and only \$3,000,000,000 in gold to pay it with.

The federal reserve board says, "The United States must buy bonds of Germany, absorption of reparations bonds is unavoidable to readjustment of trade, and that our market will be called upon to carry a substantial share of the necessary financing growing out of the German readjustment." Right here, as an American citizen, I declare that this policy is absolutely wrong and the American people should not permit the bond speculation of this country to place on them any further burden of taxation by loading up with their worthless bonds or extending their further credit.

Today there is in America over \$600,000,000 in interest bearing coupons now six months past due from the allies. Our past experience with Belgium and Italy has proved that they have borrowed American money and purchased millions of bushels of Argentine wheat, and are now asking the American farmer to extend them more credit so they can buy their farm products. Statistics show that we only export 16 per cent of our crop and it would be better to give this surplus to the poor of America than to finance foreign nations at the expense of American industry.

Western bankers have furnished the information that President Miller of the Kansas City Federal Reserve district, has exacted an 18 per cent and 20 per cent on rediscounting paper in the federal reserve. At the same time we find the federal reserve system has a surplus of over \$500,000,000 in undivided profit. The farmers and the workers can expect no relief as long as the federal reserve bank system is being manipulated in this manner. What the farmers should do is get together and demand the removal from office of President Miller and his kind.

The American people should be warned against the buying of foreign bonds, for every dollar invested in these bonds is tantamount to pushing money away from American industry to help build up foreign industry. It is ridiculous to think of buying German reparations bonds at 25 cents on the dollar when there is no gold back of them, with American Liberty bonds selling as low as \$87. It is about time for the American people to advise their representatives in congress that they will not stand for America being made a dumping ground for any further foreign loans, and demand that American industry be furnished with the necessary funds to give employment to our 4,000,000 unemployed men, and the necessary money should be taken out of this surplus of the federal reserve which would free the American business man from the beggarly condition he has been forced into by this system.

## ROY M. HARRIS.

"Some of the greatest works of literature and philosophy lie buried in obscurity." "I know it," agreed Senator Surghum. "Look at any of last year's party platforms."—Washington Star.

## How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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## BREAST FEEDING.

Each of the baby foods has some advantages and some disadvantages. No food compares with human milk for the human baby. It is practically free from bacteria, does not contain tubercle bacilli or other disease producing bacteria, is always fresh and of the right temperature, never spoiled, and comes nearer having the food elements present in exactly the right proportions than does any other baby food.

The baby who takes it rarely has diarrhoea, and, if so, it is not serious as a rule. They have only one seventh the death rate of babies otherwise fed, and their advantage in the hot months is greater still. They have far less measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases. The only disadvantage is that if the baby cannot get or take mother's milk because of diarrhoea, or because of other reasons, it is difficult to feed the baby.

The advantage to the mother is that she is spared the strain of nursing her baby through serious illnesses. Some women fatten and feel at their best while nursing their babies. The mother who breast feeds gets more pleasure from motherhood and gets a firmer hold on the affection of her child.

The disadvantages to the mother are few. It keeps the mother at home. She cannot stay away from her baby longer than four hours. In part overcome by having the mother give one artificial feeding a day. This permits her to get away once a day from six to eight hours. In many factories where women are employed the mothers are encouraged to go home once or twice during the day to breast feed their babies. Some women find

breast feeding their young babies at 10, 2, and 8 o'clock and their older ones at 10 and 6 more trouble than getting up, preparing and heating the babies' bottles. Others think it less trouble than more than 20 parts of the world show that more than 95 per cent of the mothers of young babies can breast feed provided they can and will make that their principal business.

To do so they must not worry. They must get plenty of good sleep. They must not overwork. They must empty the breasts properly at regular intervals. As a rule complete emptying is advisable even though each breast is emptied not often than once every eight hours. Some women fail because of broken sleep, others because they are overworked. The necessity for working out prevents many women from breast feeding. Diet is not much of a factor. A few women cannot breast feed because they eat too little, but the number in this country is small. As a rule mothers eat too much. In their desire to eat enough to furnish milk for the baby they overeat, cause some degree of indigestion, or start on the road to obesity. There are no special milk producing foods. A diet composed of good milk, meat, bread, cereal, soups, vegetables, and fruits fills all requirements. Closing the breweries will not lessen the supply of mother's milk.

## How to Feed Baby.

Mrs. S. writes: "My baby is 6 1/2 months old and I would like to know what to feed her as warm weather comes on. The baby is fed every three hours. She gets a teaspoonful or two of orange juice an hour before her morning nursing and I give her a small piece of zwieback in water in the middle of the day. Can I

give her a little well-cooked farina daily? She weighs 16 pounds."

REPLY.

It is well to stick rather closely to properly diluted good milk and fruit juice or tomato juice during hot weather. Since you are giving toasted bread you may continue it, but do not give cereal or other new food for the next six weeks and after that add an occasional new food, but be cautious about it.

## Exercise May Help.

A. W. writes: "Is there any possible chance for a girl of 24 to be cured of curvature of the spine?"

REPLY. If the curvature is due to postural it is but slight exercises will cure it. If due to posture and it is considerable exercise will lessen it. It is due to tuberculosis, the probability is that nothing can be done to lessen it materially.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dear?" a woman asked her little girl. "No, dear," said the child. "The hens were scratching all around as hard as they could, but they hadn't found a single egg."—Boston Transcript.

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