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#### The Bee's Platform

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

#### Where Money May Be Saved.

When Secretary Mellon appeared before the ways and means committee of the house, he excited a train of activity that may in its final application touch the point. Floor Leader Mondell in the house, ably seconded by Mr. Madden, a member of the appropriations committee, and Senator Borah in the senate, have become clamorous for reduction in expenditures that taxes may be lowered. All this is commendable, and The Bee hopes that the rash will spread, until every honorable gentleman under the dome is affected by it.

However, the methods proposed vary, and until they can be harmonized we fear little of real good will come from it. Mr. Mondell, for example, is ready to accept a deficit of \$1,000,-000,000, that so much may be lopped off the immediate tax levy. Mr. Madden is willing to forego, for the year at least, the \$500,000,000 sinking fund contribution, and some similar expedients are suggested. Mr. Borah would further reduce the army, navy, and shipping board appropriations. Each of these suggestions contains the element of further waste.

In his second year in office Secretary Mc-Adoo was compelled to resort to short-time borrowing in anticipation of tax collections, that the government might meet its obligations and pay current expenses in cash. The deficit has been present steadily since then, one year's turnover in short-time certificates amounting to \$19,000,000,000 plus. For the year 1920 these certificates were redeemed in the sum of \$15,589,117,458.53, and in 1921 the total redeemed was \$8,552,225,500.60. These figures will give an idea of the magnitude of the transactions in short-time loans to the government. This money has been borrowed at rates varying from 2 to 6 per cent, mostly around 51/2 per cent. The last statement of the public debt showed a total of approximately \$24,000,000,000. of which, in round numbers, \$18,000,000,000 was War Savings certificates. This leaves \$6,000,-000,000 of floating indebtedness, on which the interest charges at 5 per cent amount to

\$300,000,000 a year. Secretary Mellon wants to fund this floating indebtedness at a rate of interest not exceeding | Consumer. that paid on the Liberty bonds. This will admit of return to a cash basis, and will save at least \$100,000,000 a year in interest charges. The Borah demand for further progress in disarmament may well await the proceedings of the forthcoming conference on the point, while his demand for the discharge of clerks and other curtailments of public service can easily be left to General Dawes, who is diligently progressing with his undertaking as head of the budget bureau. The Mondell plan will entail the addition of \$60,000,000 to the annual interest charge, while the Madden proposal will simply postpone the payment of \$500,000,000 of indebtedness and continue the interest charge of \$20,000,000 a year

Secretary Mellon is proceeding on business principles. The plan he suggests for the government has been adopted by some of the great business houses of the country, who were forced to borrow large sums at ruinous rates of interest, and who have since succeeded in converting the indebtedness so created into bonds rather than notes or certificates. The advantage of this must be readily apparent to any who give careful thought to the subject. If the Treasury can be put back to a cash basis, further borrowing eliminated, and the budget bureau achieves even a portion of what is expected from it, relief from taxation will be certain. Such relief in permanent form cannot be achieved by smashing things. The burden was piled up through the adoption of haphazard methods of meeting a great emergency, and will only be properly removed by the application of sound principles of finance.

#### Out of the Primitive.

Unless some act of violence such as has been ascribed to the Ku Klux Klan in other states is committed under the disguise of the whiteshrouded membership, honest folk can afford to smile at the initiation recently held at Lincoln. Mystery, strange oaths of allegiance to an "Invisible Empire," a flaming cross of glass, apparently built on the principle of an electric light, a white headpiece showing only the eyes, and a flowing robe of muslin, cut not on the skimpy style of the present day, but full length, such as was the modest fashion of the 60s-all these appeal to the primitive instincts of man. Boys who play pirate and bandit, hoisting the skull and cross-bones over a make-believe ship or digging a cave in the security of some weedcovered lot are answering to the same call out of the past.

As far as the purported objects of the Klan are concerned, so long as it refrains from viotence, it has as much right to exist as any neighborhood improvement association or fraternal organization. If the members desire to deck themselves out in a uniform such as is commonly ascribed to the midnight spirits of a graveyard, there is no great harm done, although the connection between this masquerade and morality and Americanism remains one of the secrets of the order. At all events, the order represents nothing more than the logical extension of the popular sport of worrying about the conduct of others without feeling any particular responsibility for the conduct of oneself,

#### Barriers to Prosperity.

Nebraska is the banner agricultural state this year. Its wheat, corn, hay and other crops are abundant. People out here don't think about that; they consider that good crops are the natural and almost inevitable result of industry and skill and that if Nebraska's harvest is promising it is no more so than that of farm areas beyond our borders, probably not so good as in some

favored localities. One of the products of which Nebraska has a surplus is hay. In many dairy states to the east pastures are burnt up by heat and drouth and meadows have failed. There is a shortage of hay there and cows and calves are being slaughtered as the easiest way out of the difficulty. There will result also a shortage of milk unless the situation is met. In Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and even Massachusetts dairy farmers face catastrophe. Eastern Iowa also is suffering.

It is an old saying that one part of this great nation was built to save the other. And so it might seem, with a bountiful hay crop in Nebraska, that the surplus here would find a ready market there. Yet much of last year's hay crop has spoiled on the farms, and unless certain conditions are altered, much will go to waste again this year. A member of the Omaha hav exchange tells of a farmer with 2,000 acres of fine prairie grass, who intends to burn it off instead of cutting it. He has figured that the cost of cutting and getting it to market would amount to \$1.04 a ton more than he would receive. Between the farmers to the east, who need hay, and the Nebraska farmers, who have hay in abundance, stands a freight rate so high as to make relief impossible. It is less unprofitable for some farmers to destroy their hay than to market it, and it is less unprofitable for other farmers to kill their stock than to pay the present rates on feed.

This is only one crop out of many which Nebraska stands ready to share with the nation. Yet the distribution of every one is hampered by high transportation charges. Nebraska cannot consume all that it raises. It must ship vast quantities to other regions, and instead of assisting this movement the railroads are hampering it. The Interstate Commerce commission is soon to consider the plea of the Nebraska State Railway commission for lower rates on farm products. This plea must be made a demand. Every ounce of pressure must be brought to bear to obtain relief, not only for the sake of Nebraska, but for that of the whole of America.

#### Portrait of a Consumer.

For him crops are raised, goods are manufactured, stores established, railroads built, mines dug, novels and plays written and inventions and discoveries made. Without him wages and profits would cease, industry would close down and both capital and labor would silence their dissension and disappear.

Viewed from one side he is king, but from the other he appears a slave. It is he who pays all the taxes, all the interest on loans and stocks and all the dividends on bonds. He pays the rent on yonder great store, supplies the means with which the plate glass and marble fittings are obtained and even foots the bill for the ink with which the bookkeeper addresses his bill.

Jones may pay the freight, but the coin in which he pays is from the well-worn purse of Mr. Ultimate Consumer. Smythe may pay taxes the form of Liberty bonds. Victory notes and of a million dollars a year, but before doing so he circus comes to town and gives a free paradethe city charges a heavy license fee-and the bill for both of these is duly honored by the pleasant-mannered, open-hearted and necessary

One would guess that he must be immensely rich, but as a matter of fact he is not. Sometimes he may have an income of only a few dollars a week. Yet the mere spending of this makes jobs for thousands and profits for many. That matter of income, however, complicates the picture. It becomes apparent that the entire Consumer family is leading a double life. With the exception of only a few, every one appears during a part of the time to be disguised as a

It is impossible to think of a class known as consumers and distinct from another class known as producers. There is no dividing line. Consumers and producers are all one-but it is not until this fact is generally recognized that a beginning can be made at consolidating their efforts under an intelligent plan.

### Cards Down, Face Up.

A very graceful acknowledgment of a real victory for American diplomacy-or the lack of t, as some may insist-marked the close of the imperial conference just ended at London. The assembled premiers explain that the insistence of a preliminary conversation prior to the Washington conference, grew out of their misapprehension of some part of President Harding's invitation. It was not their intention to take any action that might bind the conference; the idea was to clear away some misunderstanding with regard to the Pacific problems, and to plan, if possible, a broader and more substantial convention to take the place of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, one in which the United States would be a contracting party. Delegates attending such a preliminary conference would have been volunteers. All this, however, will be set aside and will have no effect on the gathering that probably will be held in November.

Thus delicately do the leaders of the British empire pay a tribute to our "shirt sleeve" way of doing things. President Harding announced himself in favor of a free and frank conference. where all should meet for the purpose of considering the business in hand, hampered by no preliminary arrangements or secret agreements of any kinds. It was the unsuspected arrangement between France and England on the one side and Japan on the other that helped to wreck President Wilson's plan at Paris. Part of the work at Washington will be to undo the results of that secret treaty.

Questions affecting the world's peace may be openly discussed, even if such proceedings do entail the sacrifice of secret ambitions or private aspirations. The time is here to lay the cards on the table, face up, in hope that a peaceful understanding for the good of all may be reached.

Conditions in Mexico are said to be improving. No doubt they have tried the fad of the moment and been restored to complete wellbeing and prosperity by tickling themselves in

The Russians may not have understood that under the prevalent theory of government, whatever party is in power is responsible for drouth, grasshoppers and crop failure,

#### Secretary Mellon's Suggestion Businesslike Proposals to Get Money Enough for the Government

#### From the Boston Transcript.

The report that the self-styled "leaders" of the house of representatives are displeased at the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury relative to tax revision will not surprise hose who take the precaution to recall that Secreary Mellon is not a politician. He is a great constructive economist, endeavoring to assist the legislative branch in raising the revenue necessary to run the government by ways and means that the people will clearly understand and recognize as honest and intelligent. The fundamental difference between Secretary Mellon and some of his critics in the republican house lies in the fact that he is opposed to deceiving the taxpayers or insulting their intelligence by trying to deceive them. His recommendations are based on the theory that in the raising of taxes an expert knowledge of the theory and practice of taxation is a better guide than the 1810 that it was due to a diet of are ordinarily adopted. whims and fancies of pork-barrel politicians.

Secretary Mellon proposes a federal license of \$10 on automobiles, believing that their owners will cheerfully make this contribution to nelp pay the costs of the war. He proposes a stamp tax on checks, because it has been tried in the past and found to be a good revenue producer, easily and cheaply collected. Moreover, the people who pay it constitute an intelligent public, alive to the fact that in spite of new economies in public expenditure, and in spite of retrenchments all along the line, the tax bill of the nation for many years to come must be neavy. We see no reason why the same sort of tax should not be levied on papers exchanged n all sorts of legal transactions.

Instead of taxing the children for their ice cream, and men, women and children for their 'soft" drinks. Mr. Mellon proposes to increase the tax on tobacco, and here again his proposal will commend wide approval outside of congress. The increase of the present 10 per cent income tax on corporations to 15 per cent, and the repeal of the excess profit tax: elimination of the \$2,000 exemption corporation tax, and the elimination of the income surtax above 40 per cent, with an increase on these rates of income from \$6,000 to \$50,000, are among other recommendations that have excited the ire of certain republican politicians who come up for re-elec-

If Secretary Mellon can command the unfaltering support of his chief, it will not take long to develop in the senate and in the country at large an intelligent sympathy with, and an understanding of his program that will prove to the house politicians how false and unfounded are their personal anxieties and selfish suspicions. It is not surprising that the present house should take a cynical view of Secretary Mellon's faith n the common sense and common patriotism of his countrymen, because a large number of mediocrities in congress today owe their election to the fact that they were able to misrepresent themselves as men of real ability, disinterestedly desirous of an opportunity for national service They hope to be re-elected next year by resortng to the same deception. This ambition Secretary Mellon may not have taken into account in the scientific study that preceded his recommendations for revising taxes. Let us hope that the administration will share his faith in the people's willingness to meet the costs of the war and to maintain the government even at the expense of replacing at the next election many of the mediocrities in the lower house of congress

#### Smash Cost of Government

The cost of pretty nearly everything in this country is coming down faster and farther than the cost of government, but the cost of government should come down faster and farther than pretty nearly anything else. This is true of local son-McFadden commission and the and state governments which had no direct war contagion theory. burdens et magnitude as well as of national i government with its prodigious war debt charges.

The cost of government should come down with a rush, because of the numbers of employes which went on all public pay rolls but are no longer needed there and should not be kept there beyond the next pay day; because the wages of day laborers have come down sharply everywhere and, even after superfluous employes are cut off entirely, day laborers are employed soup, fresh fruit, stale bread, no in armies by the municipal, county, state and national governments; because of the heavy drop in prices in materials and supplies, including food, clothing, and all commodities consumed in stupendous quantities by government agencies all over the country.

Any government manager, national, state or local, anywhere in the country and under whatever circumstances, who cannot and does not get down his government operating expenses, and get them down heavily, without being driven to it by budget commissions, investigating committees and legislative appropriating bodies, needs the skylight treatment without explana-

Smash the cost of government!-New York

#### Generators in Service 26 Years.

It is almost 26 years since the famous 5,000horsepower electric generators were installed at Niagara Falls. Engineers and laymen who think back can remember the country-wide controversy over this first large installation at the falls. Many were the dire predictions made regarding this apparatus because it differed so radically from machines then in use. Electrical engineers, many of whom stood in the first ranks of the technical men of that period, found fault with

Yet this apparatus has withstood years of criticism and of intense activity. This machin-ery has generated literally millions of horsepower since it was installed in 1895. At that time these 5.000-horsepower generators were the most powerful in the world. As they were so vast, according to the reckoning of that day, engineers concluded that they would not be efficient. Now generators are made with capacities as high as 120,000-horsepower, a giant this size having been installed recently in the Colfax power station of the Duquesne Light company of Pittsburgh.

It is interesting to note that B. G. Lamme who designed the generators for installation at Niagara Falls, also was insrumental in the Colfax apparatus.-Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company Bulletin.

#### Simplified Finance.

Briefly, an important element in reconstruction should be the making of America more gen-erally investment-minded. This demands able and popular publicity effort. The average man must first be interested and then informed-fairly and fully-upon the possibilities of the investment market. And his education must be accompanied in a homlier terminology than that in vogue among financiers, which terminology is well devised to puzzle the public and even to leave its own followers very often uncertain.-New York Commercial.

#### Will Be on the Right Side.

Men who thought they would make no money on this year's crop are going to find that the big yield plus lower harvesting costs will bring them out on the right side of the ledger .- Pendleton East Oregonian.

#### Quite So! Mustapha Kemal Pasha is at the moment flee-

ing toward Smyrna, but one flee more or less

makes no difference to Mustapha Kemal Pasha

than to a wire-haired terrier.-Louisville Courier-Journal. Succeeding in Life. Persons who make a specialty of giving advice on how to succeed in life generally prescribe liberal doses of optimism.—Thrift Maga-

### How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS by Dr. W. A. Evans-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE. When Surgeon General Cumming alled on the American Red Cross o help succor the south because of an emergency created by a rapid the grand jury should be called. and great increase in the ravages of pellagra, he threw fuel on a flame time, and for the reasons generally which has been burning a long time. given, it might be well to bear in Hirsch says that by 1730 the disease was quite prevalent around
Lake Maggiore in Lombardy. But
not much thought was given to its
elsewhere where prosecutions by incause until Mazzari contended in formation by the county attorney corn. Lussana and Frua went a step 2. The nature of the matters and number.

further in 1856 and said a diet of things which the grand jury is to served upon a grand jury.

CITIZEN. orn caused it because corn was de- investigate. ficient in protein.

The next theory to find wide acceptance was that of Lombroso of able crime, and not a part of it, and northern Italy, who claimed that it that when the grand jury is in seswas due to eating spoiled corn. Most sion all preliminaries in of the chapters in Hirsch's Hand tlons must come before it. Book are taken up by argument sustaining the theory that it was a be in session if it thoroughly invesmold on gorn similar to ergot that tigates the numerous business instiwas the cause of pellagra. In 1905 Sambon claimed that it ters of crime which then must come was contagious and that the con- before it. tagion was borne by the buffalo 5. That the purpose of a grand

This theory was getting along and to return indictments charging finely until 1912, when Funk said pellagra was a deficiency disease, 6. What wi due to lack of something like a vitamine which was removed from returned when they reach the pettit corn by hulling.

In 1913 Alessandosini and Scala claimed that it was due to eating colloidal silica, a form of sand.

All of this is by way of setting complex conditions and ramifications. The Thompson-McFadden com-

mission, on which there are seven United States army officers, has been working for several years in and around Spartanburg, S. C. They considerable work, and have had a great deal of They contend that it is contagious. that it results from bad sanitation and that the way to fight it is by building privies, cleaning up gener-

service has been detailed to the in- cause of fear or favor. estigation of the cause and cure of

people in the south and that it inreases there whenever times are nard and decreases whenever times are good. This is because in hard times the poorer people do not get enough fresh meat, milk and butter, whereas in good times they get more of these foods.

Goldberger gives figures which show that the number of cases in Mississippi in 1914 was 11,000. In 1915 times were hard and the numter rose to 16,000. In 1916 they were good and the reported cases dropped to 8,000. Times have been very hard in the south since the fall of 1920 and if the Goldberger theory be true there must be a great in So the fight now is between th

public health service, backing the Goldberber theory, and the Thomp-

#### Write to Minneapolis, Mrs. H. W. K. writes: "1. Can

btain a raport on breast feeding in Minneapolis? I was not able breast-feed my boy, who is now 28 months old. I had a nard fight to raise him on a bottle.
"2. He eats fresh vegetables,

quart of milk, cereal twice a day, sugar, butter, or meat.

3. I would like to have another baby, but I am afraid to face bottle feeding again."

REPLY. 1. Write to the Minneapolis Infant Welfare society, asking for literature and sending stamped, ad-

dressed envelope.

2. One pint of milk a day is enough. Butter is good for him. About one ounce of meat a day will not hurt him. He can have unstrained soups. Don't you give him custard or rice pudding, and how do you keep him happy without 3. You should be able to breast-

feed your next baby. Read all you can find on the subject and counsel with your physician. I have written another article on the subject which will appear shortly. It contains one or two new suggestions.

#### Not on Right Track.

Yvonne writes: "Can you recom-mend a tonic for purifying the blood. It seems as though everything I eat brings out rashes on my arms and chest. I am at present taking pepto-mangan, and have not had any results as yet. Do you think I ought to keep on?" REPLY.

There are no tonics which purify the blood. The blood purifies itself with the aid of the liver, kidneys, skin and lungs. There is no rela-tion between the rashes on your skin and the purity of your blood. You could take a barrel of peptomangan without purifying your blood or affecting the rash.

Humorous Wife Helpful.

A. O. T. writes: "As to A. O. B.'s inquiry regarding the skin between toes peeling off, leaving cracks in the raw flesh, I was troubled the same way. After trying every remedy in a drug store, with no result, my wife, in fun, suggested that maybe some dog medicine would be good for me. I rubbed the toes with mange cure morning and evening and in 10 days was entirely cured and have never been bothered since. You are welcome to use this information for some other unfortunate

#### CENTER SHOTS.

What's become of the fussy man who used to grumble about the racket made by the pneumatic riveters?—Syracuse Herald.

The big hope for the doctrine of the freedom of the seas lies in the fact that Pussyfoot Johnson is no fish.—Philadelphia North American. They've put a ban on "throwing

rice" in the depot at Washington. Now, for a ban on "throwing the bull" a few blocks distant .- Grand Rapids Herald.

Some men for the speckled beauies, some for the freckled .- Boston "Soft lights in the home would avoid many divorces," says a light-

ing expert. A little soft soap, how-ever, is even better - Richmond ever, is eve (Ind.) Item. Grave Reflections! It is estimated that \$0,000 people

## The Bee's Letter Box

vestigate criminal responsibility in the failures of numerous business of public through bankruptcy and faithfully? In any other business concerns in Omaha, those who have he authority to call such inquests

due deliberation it is deemed best, In calling a grand jury at this their hands. mind some essential things:

3. That when convened they should cover the whole field of prob-4. How long will the grand jury

tutions in addition to all other matjury is to investigate probable crime

6. What will be the result if a wholesale batch of indictments are juries?

tions which will be found in records and other evidence in institutions which fail through manipulations of experts? 8. Is not the usual method by

prosecuting officers adequate? 9. Has there been in the past in Douglas county, or in the United States courts or attorney general's office any evidence of unwillingness on the part of county attorneys, disally, fighting flies, and, incidentally, to do their duty? Furthermore, this is not a case where such officers would hesitate to do their duty be-

this disease for several years. He grand jury is essential because of but not to exceed 1,000 miles. If I would appreciate any information because its ability by process of subpoena to he has given the road 10 years of tion that you can give me about this of the same type as scurvy and beri- force witnesses to tell the facts al- faithful service he may get a pass beri, and that contagion has nothing though the prosecuting officer has for more than a 1,000 miles. It the work to do with it.

About a Grand Jury.

Omaha, Aug. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: In considering the question of calling a grand jury to in-

other proceedings. 11. Cannot the attorney general, a week's vacation on full pay and United States attorney and county most companies grant two ter before taking the step. Al-though it may involve the county oughly investigate and file com-ployes every Saturday afternoon off. in much expense and add to our plaints in all cases where there is a Do you hear the railroad men craboverburdensome taxes and our over-crewded court dockets, yet if after And it is said that the attorney newspapers advocating the prohibi-

crowded dockets unless for good

less for good reason? On these matters every citizen has a right to think and express Ask anyone who has

#### About Railroad Passes.

Falls City, Neb., Aug. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like the privilege of answering the letter of Preston Duvall in regard to railroad passes, printed in your issue of

July 29. In his letter Mr. Duvall stated and he also stated that many em- fit to print through regular fare, thereby causing the what this "klan" may represent. railroads to lose thousands of dollars a year. Other statements were then why are not all those who have made in his letter that were equally participated in the last world war.

selves. that my husband is a railroad man azines? If it is a true ritualistic soand as such, gets one foreign pass ciety of national scope then why are for himself and me once a year if not the qualifications of this society he desires it. But the fact that he openly published and exploited so is allowed no vacation and for every that those qualified, who have not day that he takes off his wages been personally solicited, be allowed are cut in proportion, prohibits many to place application? vacations, especially since the re-cent cut in wages. By "foreign pass" Klan originated, please? Why afe its is meant a pass over another divi-qualifications, meeting places, ofsion or railroad other than the one ficers, its creed, etc., etc., kept sion which he works, and this the lent? Is this Ku Klux Klan really foreign pass a year is limited. Unless an employe has worked on a
division for five years or more he
may get transportation over his own
division only. If he has worked for

is this kit this kit that had real features
a patriotic organization or is it just
a fraternal organization so that social position, money and the recommendation of a member of the klan
is needed before one can become a the division for five years he gets member. 10. It cannot be claimed that a transportation over a foreign road He contends that it developed in this country about 20 years ago because of the poverty of the poorer land of the power of

apply for them. These few facts may help to correct the impression about the railroad employes spending so much time traveling just for

general and United States attor-rey now have much evidence in ment of all vacations on pay? By their hands.

12. Shall we add to our over- and justice for all, and not so much

"sour grapes," Mr. Duvall. The statement that the employes 13. Shall we add to the expense get the passes and sell them is preof our overburdened taxpayers un- posterous and anyone who has ever examined a pass knows how impossible such a thing would be. Mr. Duvall should inform himself on these questions before attempting to mislead the public, and if he can prove that passes have been sold, it is his duty as a public-minded citizen to see that the law is enforced in regard to such misdemeanors.

MRS. MARION HARMON.

#### Read Saturday Evening Bee.

Omaha, Aug. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have been noticing for some time articles in the various papers concerning the Ku Klux thousands of people are trav- Klan, and I am interested to know eling all over this country on free more about this organization or passes just for fun and to kill time," fraternity than the papers have seen ployes take the passes issued to tion on their part, or due to the fact hem and sell them for one-half the that they are ignorant also as to If it is a patriotic organization as fallacious, but they refute them- to the extent of service in any line, In the first place, I wish to state not generally informed through the medium of the newspapers or mag-

> Where was this latter Ku Klux Is this Ku Klux Klan really

What is the Ku Klux Klan? "Klan" and a brief description of It the work, or mission, of this organ-

## 5 Reasons Why it's better to go via West Yellowstone to



# lowstone National Park

THE Union Pacific System is the most popular way to Yellowstone, by testimony of all statistics. There are good reasons for this marked preference—here are five of them.

- 1 By going in and out by the West Yellowstone Gateway you get the COMPLETE Yellowstone tour and see its wonders in most pleasing sequence.
- 2-You see more of the scenic West for the same money—the Rockies of Wyoming, the Wasatch Range, beautiful Echo and Weber Canyons, Great Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, the picturesque ranges of Idaho, and ALL of Yellowstone and Scenic Colorado.
- Through sleeping cars for Yellowstone Park (West Yellowstone gateway) leave Omaha every morning 9:40 A.M., going via Salt Lake City on a fast luxurious Limited train.
- The Union Pacific is double tracked practically all the way to Salt Lake City and you are protected by Automatic Safety Signals all the way from start to finish.
- 5-Six Great Sight-Seeing S Trips for the price of a Ticket to Yellowstone alone

The above fare includes ticket to West Yellowstone (entrance to Yellowstone National Park) Ogden, Salt Lake City, the Royal Gorge, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Denver and return. The cost is no more than for a ticket to Yellowstone and back direct; an advantage enjoyed only by travelers using the West Yellowstone gateway.

Four and a half days in Yellowstone National Park, auto transportation and hotels, \$54.00 additional; if permanent camps are used instead of hotels, \$45.00. Detour from Denver to Rocky Mountain National

(Estes) Park and return, \$10.50 additional. Go first to West Yellowstone in through sleeping car from Omaha and visit the other places returning.

Let us send you free booklets and plan your trip. Mention by name the booklets desired: "Yellowstone National Park," "Colorado's Mountain Playgrounds," "Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park," "Utah-Idaho Outings."



For information ask-Union Depot, Consolidated Ticket Office, or

A. K. Curts, City Pass. Agent, U. P. System

From Omaha

Union Pacific System