

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JULY CIRCULATION. 52,328

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as Dwyer Wilkams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of July, 1914, was 52,328.

DWIGHT WILKAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 4th day of August, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Liege! Namur! Next!

Those Germans are some fighters.

Ak-Sar-Ben's recruits are all volunteers.

To knock against price boosting is perfectly legitimate.

Looks as if the regret-to-report messengers were having a call.

Despite the poet laureate's outburst, the war proceeds unabated.

To complicate the situation, the Texas legislature has convened.

Keep an ear to the ground for returns from the California primary.

Last year California recorded one marriage every seventeen minutes—Ex.

Almost up to Reno's old record of divorces.

That German military machine beats any political machine ever built in any country on earth.

A voice-less candidate would surely make a unique campaign in these days of street corner oratory.

When the final count of his enemies is taken the Kaiser may yet find himself on a sixteen-to-one basis.

Not content with putting the dove of peace out of business, the war has had the effect of raising the price of birdseed.

"The end of watchful waiting is not yet," observes an exchange. Let us hope not, especially in view of conditions in Europe.

A Chicago lawyer coughed up a dentist's drill he accidentally swallowed, but the real test will come in coughing up the dentist's bill.

A single plant of the United States Rubber company has stretched a point in these troubled times and restored 100 laid-off employees to the payroll.

Some more old-world art treasures may be long in being in American galleries where they may be freely inspected by tourists from Europe.

Internal revenue receipts for the year show an increase. With the loss of expected duties on interrupted imports, Uncle Sam will surely need the money.

Democratic congressmen who have supported the administration have nothing to fear from me," the president is credited with saying. And what of the others?

"We Regret to Report" Lord Roberts is detailed for command of the British troops over seas. Old "Bobs" will observe none of your new faugled notions of censorship, either.

Someone remarks on the evident absence of Monsieur Jack Johnson from the battle lines. Evidently no one has as yet offered him the movie royalties and 50 per cent of the proceeds win or lose.

The hosts have gathered in Omaha for the coming republican state convention, and numerous candidates for nomination have set up headquarters, mostly in the Millard Hotel. George W. E. Dorcey as state chairman will open the meeting, which is to be held in Boyd's opera house.

An enjoyable dancing party was held at the residence of A. J. Poppleton on North Sherman avenue.

Charlie Brown, one of C. S. Raymond's pleasing clerks, who came from Clinton that gentleman thinks there is no climate like that of Nebraska. It's a boy.

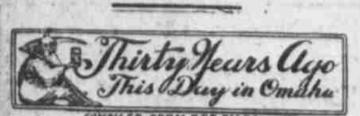
Marshal Cummings is back from his chicken hunting expedition.

Mrs. Minnie Laffler, sister of I. Brown, left for Cheyenne, where she will make her future home.

The Deluge Home company has elected these officers: I. E. Haswell, president; Gus Williams, vice president; Richard Weiberg, secretary; Otto Nelder-winger, treasurer; Fred Pfingling, foreman; William Baxton and John O. Byrne, assistant foremen.

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The Fall of Namur

Despite stubborn opposition of the allies, Germany's close military formation and early attack continues to meet with marked success. Late bulletins indicate the capture of the old fortress city of Namur and other important places, together with sweeping line losses by the allies. Steadily forward the Kaiser's troops have pushed and yet they must expect more rough marching in the stretches of the densely fortified frontier before they reach Paris, which is plainly their goal. The chief hope of stopping them seems to be in shifting the plan of campaign and forcing the Germans in a successful Russian invasion of Germany from the opposite side of the empire.

But the gains already made by the Kaiser's army are not to be minimized. The capture of Namur is reminiscent of the historic place this city occupies in the annals of many wars. It was taken by the forces of King Louis XIV in 1692, then besieged and captured three years later by William III. It was again taken by the French in 1746, but restored to Austria in 1748. For the third time it fell to France in 1792, just 100 years after its first seizure by old Louis. It was the headquarters of Blucher in the Napoleon-Wellington campaign. Its pre-eminence in military history is matched by its prominence as a modern industrial center with busy mills, factories and foundries. The ransom that will have to be paid the Germans for relinquishing their prize will be correspondingly great.

Primary Law Defects.

To point out palpable defects of the primary law with a view to curing them, remedy should help to strengthen popular rule, not to weaken it. So to have certain weak spots uncovered by a rural district critic rather than by a city ward worker likewise should command more unbiased judgment. This by way of introduction to three counts of an indictment brought by a Boyd county man, namely: (1) that bad faith is encouraged by the invitation to change party affiliation at will up to the moment of marking the ballot; (2) that the nominations are not representative because of the large number of stay-at-homes—much larger in primary than in election; (3) that fusion by pretense of affiliating with more than one political party is a fraud.

The first point strikes us as particularly well taken. The repeal of the open primary was intended to safeguard the integrity of party nominations, but rulings based on technicalities have almost nullified that purpose. Registered voters should not be allowed to change the record of party affiliation up to ten days before the primary, for that simply leads to wholesale transfer from one party to another to help nominate a particular candidate on the opposition ticket. In the country precincts without registration, it is even easier to practice this deception. Voters should be required to be registered all over the state, and no crossing of party lines should be permitted after the filings are in.

The second objection is only in degree stronger against the primary than against the regular election. Stay-at-homes decide all elections. No means has been devised for compelling all men to vote who are entitled to vote. Perhaps it would help to drop the stay-at-home from the registration roll and make him re-register to qualify for the next time.

The fusion fraud has been denounced by The Bee from its inception. No argument can be made for it that will appeal to common sense. It is purely a political trick to get votes for candidates disguised in stolen livery. Prohibited in most states, it survives in Nebraska merely because the chief beneficiaries have been prominent and powerful.

An Emergency Act

The president's bill appropriating \$30,000,000 to buy ships for an American merchant marine, while perhaps not pleasing in principle to those who believe the government has already occupied more territory than it can easily cover, is apt to be hailed as the best way to meet the present emergency. Private capital does not see fit to make the investment and take the risk. We are confronted by a rare opportunity for commercial supremacy at sea and we must have the ships to seize advantage of it. Here are vessels offered at bargain prices which the war has made a burden to their German owners. If we are to buy them the government must provide the money.

Fears are expressed in England as to results. Says the London Globe:

Dancey to our relations with the United States might conceivably arise if large numbers of German merchantmen temporarily adopt the American flag, apart from an out-and-out sale, such as is now being discussed. During the war in 1893 the North German Lloyd and other lines flew the British ensign and changed the names. The French fleet scrupulously respected the British flag and searched in vain for German vessels. At the end of the war the German flag was again run up and the German ownership resumed. It is of the utmost importance for the European fleet and admiralty to see to it that this transparent fraud is not repeated on the present occasion.

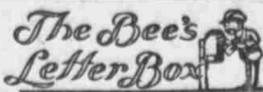
But, as the president says, our sole gain in the purchase is to acquire a permanent merchant marine. The possibility of trouble is small so long as we adhere strictly to this purpose. Without reason to suspect Germany of ulterior motive, we may proceed to acquire the ships without which our present opportunity might be wholly lost.

Speculative.

That is an interesting suggestion that the money cost of the war now raging, instead of being a burden to the survivors, will bring them relief. We are reminded that Europe now spends over one thousand million dollars per year on war business. It might be added that this outlay is several times multiplied by the diversion from productive pursuits of the men kept in enforced military service. If the annual cost of the war machine is offset against the war debt, the balance may not, after all, be borne down so heavily, measured by the money scale.

If Denver is being persuaded to take over the management of its water works with the idea of divorcing it from politics, it will not do to cite Omaha's experience in municipalization.

Luckily the water works payroll remains as a haven of refuge for defeated water-marked candidates who have to be taken care of.



Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Why Germans Back the Kaiser.

OMAHA, Aug. 25.—For valuable paper a couple of letters as answers to mine. One is from James A. Dallas and the other from a Frank Woodburn. Mr. Dallas is very considerate but wants a little light on the invasion of Belgium by the German army. Well as war was declared between Germany on one side and France and Russia on the other side, and the former knew what she was up to and as the Russ is very slow in getting ready for business, Germany wanted to strike a quick blow on France who she knew was quicker ready than the Cossacks and to do this she wanted to take the shortest route through Luxembourg and a strip of Belgian soil, at the same time guaranteeing both their independence and integrity and to Belgium, instead of turned its eyes on the German advance and so made herself a party to the same. If France would get there before the Germans she would not have had to fight to get a passage, for it is now a known fact that Belgium was in sympathy with France and that French officers were at Liege and gave instructions before ever war was declared. As for Mr. Woodburn's hope, (which I seriously doubt will ever come true) that the German Kaiser will be off his throne when the war is over and that Germany will be a republic, I want to say that it is not likely that he will be off his throne and that Germany will be a republic. He lacks many thousands of having a majority of the votes cast. Had there been a convention for the nomination of candidates he would never have been the nominee.

Annals of the Primary System.

SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The beauties of the primary system were shown plainly in many ways last week. One very noticeable nomination of the candidate for governor on the republican ticket. He lacks many thousands of having a majority of the votes cast. Had there been a convention for the nomination of candidates he would never have been the nominee. Then Douglas county secured three of the nominees on the state ticket and came near getting four, and had more candidates been in the field for the office it is likely that we would have secured a majority of the state ticket in this county. The large cities have the advantage of the smaller cities and the country under the primary system, for more men vote. Then it is said that one man who secured a very large number of votes for membership on the legislature on one ticket had been dead drunk for two or three weeks before the primaries were held and is said to be in that condition yet. Do you think a convention would ever have given him the nomination? I think it is time that the primary system was repealed. I never was in favor of it and am more opposed to it the more I see it tried. F. A. AGNEW.

Our German-Americans.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some of my best friends are of German extraction, yet I have never thought of them as not being Americans. They have seemed to me, I may say so, among our best Americans. They have been particularly alive to the best that there is in our American institutions. The point I wished to make, however, is that when these German-Americans become greatly in earnest in their defense of the German nation against the several nations combined in a war against the Fatherland, it seems to be the tendency of Americans to remark: "Why, they are not Americans, after all. They are still German. It is in the blood."

I would like to interpret the situation a little differently. These people are Americans and as such they are the best Americans because they can feel indignation or pity or rage at the spectacle of the land where their kindred dwell, suffering the attacks and the prejudice of so large a proportion of the world.

No people have so much of emotion woven into their natures. Their pleasures and pastimes bear a direct relationship to the home. They are at the very pole of life from the French, for example, who have no word meaning "home" in their language. The Germans feel keenly. That is why they suffer in various ways, now that the land from which they sprang is in great trouble. It is also why they may be said to make such good citizens and friends and neighbors and citizens.

IRBY ROBINSON.

Expert Opinions

Washington Herald: News, such as we used to get by grapevine telegraph, now comes by wireless.

Washington Post: Any one who ever tried to beat a playhouse into a prunish book knows why he still has war.

Philadelphia Press: All Europe takes to arms at present; it will be different when some of it has to take to legs.

New Orleans Picayune: The Belgians have apparently earned the right to be known as the "pinch hitters" of Europe.

Washington Star: It must be admitted that in its brief career as a mediation center Niagara Falls has made as good a practical record as the Hague.

New York World: It is left chiefly to socialists and woman suffragists to hold public demonstrations against war, which certainly is not to their discredit.

Philadelphia Record: The lid is on tight when 2,000 British troops can be landed on the continent and nothing but the official announcement be known of it.

New York Mail: If your little boy asks you "what this war is for," you can be ashamed to answer that you don't know. What is the name of Beelzebub is it for?

Detroit Free Press: The salary of a Russian soldier, says an exchange, is \$2.75 per year, which undoubtedly accounts for the reason he's so slow in mobilizing.

Washington Star: The success of a corporation depends on the people who run it. The success of government would depend on the people in control of the government.

Philadelphia Bulletin: A taste of martial law might have a salutary effect on food price boosters, but even a threat of such condign punishment would probably be enough to hold the jackals in check.

When the Germans Marched on Paris

BY FRANK E. VIELSTELLY, (Managing Editor of New Standard Dictionary.) PART II.

During Napoleon's absence at the front, the Empress Eugenie directed the affairs of state at the capital, and, contrary to all expectation, in ignorance of the movements of the Prussian forces, she ordered Marshal McMahon to march to the Belgian frontier, to attack the Prussians on the flank, hoping thus to relieve Marshal Bazaine, who had assumed command before Metz. The Emperor Napoleon was but a tool in the hands of his wife. France's commander-in-chief to a woman—the Empress—was commander-in-chief.

But the First Army corps, under MacMahon, had fared worse than the Third under Bazaine, and was in no condition to respond to the orders of the court. The crown prince of Prussia, crossing the Lauter, with 40,000 men, stormed the French lines at Wissembourg, and, driving in MacMahon's outposts, gained a brilliant victory, capturing over 500 prisoners. Taking advantage of his success, he pushed forward to Worselt, surprised the First, Fifth and Sixth Army corps at Worselt, and after a stubbornly fought engagement, lasting seven hours, won the day. The effective fighting occurred at Reichswoffen and in the village of Froeschweiler. The repeated charges of the French Cuirassiers was the one great feature of the defense of Reichswoffen. Eleven times they charged the German line, each time breaking it, but always finding serried ranks ready to meet their renewed efforts. Seldom in the history of warfare has the valor which the French cavalry displayed on this day been equaled. Had the infantry fought as desperately, the ridge on which the city of Worth stands, which was eventually captured, might not have fallen; but the Germans, again outflanking the French, compelled them to retreat.

MacMahon's staff was almost entirely annihilated, he, himself, being wounded and unhorsed, ran the risk of capture by falling into a ditch from which he was rescued by one of his troopers. On foot he directed the retreat toward Saverne, hoping to protect the passes of the Vosges mountains.

The advancing Prussians next invested the fortress of Phalsburg in Alsace. This formidable defense, built by Sebastian Vauban, the capturer of Namur, which had checked the progress of the victorious allies in 1814 and again in 1815, held out five months; then, in the face of starvation, surrendered unconditionally.

Following closely upon the investment of Phalsburg came the siege of Strassburg, then under the command of General Ulrich. Here the Badenese were detained to carry on the work of subjugation, which they effected by continuous bombardment. On the 14th of August this bombardment commenced. On the 15th General Ulrich made a brilliant, but ineffective sally, and the bombardment continued with intensity. Summoned to surrender and spare the city, Ulrich replied he would do so only on a heap of ashes, but after a brilliant defense, and only when a breach was made and a general assault impended (September 27), the white flag fluttered from the citadel. Here the French lost almost an entire army, upward of 15,000 officers and men laying down their arms.

Considerable damage was done to the town, the library suffering most of all. Over 500 houses were destroyed, and the grand old cathedral, with its fine astronomical clock, was greatly injured.

Following up this advance came a series of brilliant battles before Metz, in which the French officers, who fought every inch of their ground stubbornly, suffered defeat. On the 14th of August the Prussian First Army corps, under General von Steinmetz, advanced on Courcelles, which it carried after severe fighting. For his part in the operations before Metz, Bazaine was blamed for not taking the offensive, and censured by headquarters for inaction. But the course was ill-advised, for the marshal was massing his army for a supreme effort, when Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, with the Second Army corps, fell upon him at Vionville. In the battle which followed, the fighting was desperate. Indeed, it is said, that this engagement was the most bloody of the war. At the outset, the French claimed it as a victory, and at one time during the twelve hours of fighting they gained a distinct advantage by making a battery of mitrailleuses, which opened a sudden and deadly fire on the Prussian prince and his staff. But the advantage was not maintained, for, at a great sacrifice, the battery was captured by a cavalry charge.

Without giving Bazaine time to collect the remnants of his troops, King William, with the First and Second Army corps now combined, continued to fight at Rezonville and Gravelotte, where the French made a desperate stand. The slopes of Gravelotte were won only after repeated charges, for their defense was so stubborn that the fortunes of the day were long in the balance, but the French right being outflanked, fell back in good order under the walls of Metz. Bazaine was now completely isolated in Metz, and MacMahon, then at Reims, strove in vain to march to his relief, but the crown prince set out in pursuit, and marching on Châlons, which he occupied, prevented the junction. The French army retreating northward, now numbering about 100,000 men, was accompanied by the emperor, Bazaine, trying to escape from Metz, was repeatedly driven back. His efforts to join MacMahon were futile, and the latter, being hotly pursued, left him to his fate. On the 7th of October, with 40,000 men, Bazaine surprised the Germans, but after a severe engagement, was at last compelled to retire, and later to surrender.

Entering Carman, a small town about twelve miles from Sedan, the Prussians attacked MacMahon's retreating army on the plain of Douay, where it had turned to make a stand, and, after a long and doggedly contested engagement, drove it back to Sedan, and here was fought the battle which decided forever the fate of the fast crumbling empire.

With Napoleon III and MacMahon at the head of 150,000 men in Sedan and the king and crown prince of Prussia, and the crown prince of Saxony, with 200,000 men surrounding it, the chances of escape were slight; yet the French did not give up hope, and they fought a series of desperate engagements between the 9th of August and the 2d of September. The Germans were slowly closing around them, and on the 1st of September gave them battle with simultaneous attacks on their right and left. Driven almost to despair by their position, the French soldiers fought with ferocity and fury for a lost cause. Holding the heights around Sedan, the Germans poured in an incessant artillery fire on the town and its defenders. To the mastery handling of this artillery, the French emperor attributed his defeat. Heart-sick and desperate, he stood for hours during the battle exposed to the heaviest German fire, fully satisfied that further resistance would be hopeless. At one time his officers determined to attempt to break through the artillery cordon with 2,000 men, in the hope of saving him, but he refused to make the sacrifice.

The hill of Marfou, from which the Germans watched the death throes of the French army, showed a commanding group. The old Kaiser, in his prime then, a king every inch, with his spikely helmet, white mustache, and white whiskers, "the man of blood and iron," Bismarck, the ruddy wielder of the great confederation and the statesman among the warriors; the lean, gaunt Von Moltke, with every step of steel, the man to whom war was a terrible play, the wolf of the German lions; at last, the special war commissioner from the United States, "Little Phil" Sheridan, the hero of our civil war, whose eagle eye followed every move of the battle, and who cried out, as the last charge of the gallant Frenchmen failed, "It is all over with the French now!"

About 4 o'clock the Germans were masters of the field, the main part of the French army having retired into Sedan, from whose citadel, shortly after, went up the white flag of surrender.

(Concluded Tomorrow.)

OUR DEAR ONES.

"He—Mrs. Fiddle's dinner was a great success, don't you think?" "She—Yes. Were you there?" "Why, I took you in."—Life. "I hear that as a husband he has exceeded all expectations." "Well, his wife's friends and her people don't expect very much."—Kansas City Journal. "Father, this gallant young man rescued me from drowning." "So? He ain't quite so good-looking as the chap who saved you last summer, is he?"—Detroit Free Press. "He's broke." "And the girl he was engaged to has dropped him." "She dropped and broke him, eh?" "No, she broke and dropped him."—Houston Post. Modern Child—No, Ethel, there isn't any Santa Claus; he's just your own father and mother. "Modern Child (up in her eucalyptus)—No, he's just your father and mother, too—Puck. "Have you heard of the terrible misfortune that has happened to Algy?" "Ethel, ain't they no Satan, neither?" "Modern Child (up in her eucalyptus)—No, he's just your father and mother, too—Puck. "Why, Algy, poor chap, has eloped with my wife."—London Opinion. "Is your wife so very economical then?" "Oh, yes, very. Why, my wife can take an old worn-out hat, spend \$15 on it, and make it look almost as good as new."—Puck. "She says she writes her husband a few words every day." "I never saw her mail any cards or letters to him." "She's working on one of those letters

it takes all summer to finish."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"Did you come back on an all-steeled train?" "When the waiters and porters finished picking me I felt sure that it was."—New York American.

"I suppose you meet many kinds of people?" "No, they're all alike," said the shoe clerk. "Every woman who comes in here thinks she's a Cinderella."—Pittsburgh Post.

THE HOME-RETURNING.

Richard Burton in Smart Set. "Tis we who live that vagrants are: the dead. Are not poor outcasts from our love, rather? The seeking souls who earlier have sped To where friends gather. Just every little while, one slips away; Almond we hear their greeting from those others: Our loss must make for them a happy day; Brothers to brothers! We who remain draw closer each to each; We smile as best we may with each tomorrow; But oh, our spirits know there is no touch To tell our sorrow! Not theirs the grief, we say not theirs the grief; Our ranks grow thin, while theirs increase forever; No hearts a-cold, no falling of the leaf. No friends that sever— Until we long to be of their good cheer; Oh, with what heartfelt, wistful yearning, To join that company select and dear, The home-returning!

Advertisement for Faust Spaghetti. Includes illustration of a woman serving spaghetti to a man and child. Text: No Meat Tonight—Tonight's Spaghetti Night. During this hot weather Faust Spaghetti makes an ideal food. While this wholesome food is far more nutritious than meat, it has still another advantage—it does not heat the system. Try a FAUST SPAGHETTI dinner at least twice a week during the summer. Buy a 10c package—cook with red ripe tomatoes for about 40 minutes—serve with grated cheese. What a feast! Rich, savory, satisfying; tastes delicious to the last morsel. Send for free recipe book. 5c and 10c packages—buy today. MAULL BROS. St. Louis Mo.

Advertisement for Pacific Coast. Includes Burlington Route logo. Text: Only Fifteen Days of Low One-Way Fares to Pacific Coast. September 24th to October 8th. If you expect to go to California during this brief period of low rates you should arrange early for your accommodations in the Burlington's Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Denver, through Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake by day light. \$30.00 To PACIFIC COAST. Personally Conducted Tourist Sleeper Parties—known throughout the country for 22 years as a conspicuous and effective factor in the Burlington's California service. VIA Salt Lake Route: 4:10 p. m. from Omaha: Through tourist sleepers every day to Los Angeles, by daylight through Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City. Personally Conducted Wednesdays and Saturdays. VIA Western Pacific: 4:10 p. m. from Omaha. Through tourist sleepers to San Francisco via Scenic Colorado and Feather River Canyon.—Personally Conducted Wednesdays and Fridays. VIA Southern Pacific: 4:10 p. m. from Omaha: Through tourist sleepers to Los Angeles, by daylight through Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Coast Line.—Personally Conducted Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Daily Through Trains to the Pacific Coast Over the Direct Northwest Line via Billings, Montana. The 1914 autumn movement to California will be large, owing to the San Diego and San Francisco expositions during 1915. Let us ticket you in Burlington Through Sleepers. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1502 FARNAM Tel. D. 1238 and D. 3580.