

THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG



Vote with your eyes open today.

America's man-power is ready whenever the call is made.

Work or fight admits of only one interpretation nowadays.

The auto thieves must go and the auto speeders must slow down.

This indiscriminate letter writing is a dangerous pastime for politicians.

When you vote at the primary, don't help light any bonfires in Berlin.

The Huns may be digging in again on the old line, but they are not doing it at leisure.

If Mike Clark is not entitled to a second term as sheriff, we never had a sheriff who was.

With Liberty 3 1/2s selling at 101, one might also say that Uncle Samuel's credit is improving.

Mike Clark is still on the job, as certain ambitious lid-lifters have discovered to their sorrow.

Congress is back at the old stand, with a fine program of work ahead, and the real campaign coming on.

"Big Bill" Haywood says the fight is just begun. He is right, but it is over, so far as he is concerned.

Carranza saw where his oil graft was leading him, and back-tracked on it, but he is not out of the woods yet.

Remember that the candidates the democrats favor for the republicans today are the ones they hope to beat in November.

If you are inclined to be despondent over anything, take a trip into the country and see the corn fields. Two weeks ago the pessimists had them blasted beyond hope, but just look at them now!

Today's the day! It's your patriotic duty to do your part to nominate only real Americans as your party candidates without submitting to the dictation of any set of handpicked slate-making autocrats.

The Douglas county treasurer, who is also ex-officio treasurer for the city of Omaha, the Metropolitan Water District of Omaha and the school district of Omaha, handles many millions of dollars every year. Play safe by voting for Shriver for treasurer. Shriver is experienced, tried and dependable.

Tax on War Profits.

The new revenue bill will, it is reported, contain a provision for an 80 per cent flat tax on war profits. The popularity of the idea comes from the notion that the levy will rest chiefly on the income of the essential war industries. This is true, but if the measure is adopted it will have an advantage that did not exist in the graduated income tax. Under the present law the tax increased as the income mounted, and only became really impressive in the upper brackets. This permitted some of the most persistent profiteers to escape almost untouched. No kind of war profits is more conspicuous, for any reason that would bring the class into prominence, than that which arises from the extortions laid on small articles. Here is where the pennies count. In New York the government has caught retail dealers levying on their patrons war taxes that do not exist; here in Omaha consumers have found prices advanced out of all reason by small dealers, who set up the war tax as a pretext. If the revenue measure is so framed as to reach the gains of this sort of business, siphoned from the public little at a time, but none the less an extortion, then it will be getting at the real war profiteers.

NO OTHER LIKE NORRIS.

Don't let anyone persuade you that Norris has a war record as good as any of his competitors. Norris' record stands unique and alone. He not only talked the armed neutrality bill to death and voted against the war declaration, but after we were in the war, he voted against furnishing an army to do the fighting, against levying the taxes to pay the army, against making it punishable as sedition to backfire on the army at home and against nearly every other measure urged by the president as necessary to the winning of the war. No other republican representative from Nebraska in either branch of congress held back as did Norris from giving support to the war program. It is hard to conceive what more Norris could have done for German "kultur" had he been in the pay of the kaiser.

Unify the War Relief Work.

Approach of the "community" drive for funds to replenish the chests of the several agencies that have taken over the war relief work brings with it warning of a rift in the lute. A protest, mild enough, but still a note of objection, has gone to Secretary Baker from the Knights of Columbus. It appears that what was to have been a general movement to secure funds by subscription on behalf of seven associated organizations is now to be subdivided into sections, and while the goal of \$135,000,000 has not been lessened, it will be secured in sections. The process has made it necessary to one or another of the seven at the end of the procession, and it is just this that has made the trouble. Neither wants especially to be set away at the end, when all might move as one.

Secretary Baker had a perfect illustration of this last fall, when he received a committee representative of all organized societies, fraternities and institutions to represent to him the blunder he had made in giving to the Y. M. C. A. exclusive privileges at cantonments. If he will recall what happened then he may be guided to a better result now.

However, a nation that is big enough to take over the management of the transportation system, land and water, as well as the wires, of the United States might also be big enough to handle the war relief work. If organizations soliciting support are carrying on a war activity it should be under the control of the government, if not actually supported from public funds. The generous and serviceable spirit of all is appreciated and the support of the work is certain, but the avenue for possible friction would be sealed if the work was under the single direction of the federal government. Unification of the relief work is quite as important as anything in connection with the war.

One Real Economy.

It is interesting to note from the report of the county clerk for last year, just out, that we have effected one real economy through the abolition of the office of coroner, brought about almost exclusively through the agitation by The Bee. The law, which does away with the coroner's position, devolved its duties upon the county attorney and for the twelve months of 1917 the expenditure charged against the county attorney as ex-officio coroner aggregated altogether \$2,139.75, which is not much more than a third of what the cost to the taxpayers was under the old coroner system.

There are other offices in the city hall and court house which could be abolished or consolidated with profit to the taxpayers.

Bolshevism in Japan.

Disorder in Japan may be set down as an exhibition of bolshevism in that country. For years socialist propaganda has been spread broadcast throughout the land, and the lower classes of the Nipponese have responded generally to the appeal. Shortage of food and other untoward conditions have aggravated the social situation there till uneasiness has become general. This condition of affairs is favorable always to the bolshevik, and Japan is no exception. It is unfortunate that the outbreaks should come at a time when the Japanese government was doing most for its people; ever since the war commenced the Tokio government has striven to improve the economic as well as the political status of Japan, and with considerable success. Industrially the kingdom was never so well off, work has been plenty, wages high, and the revenues of the country such as to permit a considerable improvement in the taxes. The expedition into Siberia, undertaken at the instance of the Allies, has served as an excuse for the agitators to touch off their plots, but such accounts as have come to America indicate little danger for the mikado in the present demonstration.

A still unanswered question: Why should the so-called "Committee of 500," made up of democrats as well as republicans, confine its activities wholly to the republican ticket to pull chestnuts out of the fire for a spoils-greedy political machine?

"Equilibrium on the west front is being slowly restored," say the German experts. Slowly is right, and as often as the Hun thinks he is safe along comes one of the Allies and upsets him again.

Vital War Work of Dentists

Thousands of Them Enrolled For Service Without Charge

New York Times Magazine.

When the roster of professional men who have taken part in the war is called there will be none more prominent than the dentists. By thousands they have been giving their services, in accordance with a plan suggested before the war by members of the National Dental Association for organizing the dentists of America into a preparedness league. The purpose of the league was to take preventive and curative measures among those drafted men or men liable to draft who were in need of treatment.

Once a man is drafted into the national service, he comes under the care of army dentists. To put into good shape the mouths of eligible men who were in need of dental treatment, but otherwise physically fit, was the task the Preparedness League of American Dentists took upon itself. Its first step was to get into communication with the authorities at Washington. As a result dentists were placed on the medical advisory boards of the country. Its next step was to have dentists made members of the local board committees. There were no regulations controlling this; there were no laws or bylaws pertaining to the reimbursement for the performance of such service. Appreciative of the value of the skilled service they could render, the men of the league offered to act as volunteer members of the boards, and today each board has one dentist, who makes it his duty to give every man subject to draft a thorough examination.

The 16,000 dentists in the league pledged themselves to give one hour's free service a day. Up to July 1 there had been nearly half a million recorded treatments. The men at the head of the movement say the figures would be greater if all the dentists had kept careful records.

Under army regulation there is only one army dentist for every 1,000 soldiers. It often happens that a man is sent to a training camp, receives superficial treatment and is allowed to go to France with a mouth that is far from sanitary. Figures sent over from the other side, it is stated, show that at least 20 per cent of the men are incapacitated and kept from active service on account of illness finding its source in diseased conditions of the mouth. The dentists' league wants to prevent a like percentage of uselessness on the part of the men forming the increments now going across.

A novel feature of their work is the fitting out of dental ambulances. The first one given to the league, and brought to the Red Cross, was equipped through the efforts of Mrs. William B. Thompson. The ambulance has all the appurtenances of a modern dental office, with the advantage of being able to move about and reach the patient in all out-of-the-way places. It consists of a main operating room and two good-sized tents. Every contrivance approved by the dental profession has been installed, with the result that the ambulance surpasses many of the finest city dental offices.

In the center room, or office proper, is a complete dental outfit, including a separate bracket for instruments, electric engine,

fountain cuspidor, air pressure tank with syringe and sprays, hot and cold water faucets, steam sterilizer, filter, vulcanizer, electric laithe, blow pipe, nitrous oxide and oxygen gas apparatus, sanitary cabinet for instruments, a full set of operating forceps and two sets of dental instruments. On one side is an cupboard for the operating officer's clothing. There is also a typewriter to make a scientific record of all cases treated.

The car is lighted by electricity generated by batteries especially built for the ambulance. In case of failure of the batteries special provision has been made for lighting by acetylene gas.

When the car is in transit a field outfit which closes up in three containers is stored away in the office. This is set up as soon as the car is ready for service. On either side of the office is a tent. One is used for sleeping quarters for the dental officers or made into an adjunct operating room. While dental treatment is given in the office proper or the ambulance, one of the tents may be used for a more difficult operation. The car is manned by a crew consisting of two officers, two dental assistants and a chauffeur. In hot weather the sides of the tents may be rolled up, insuring the patient all possible ventilation of air.

One of these ambulances is at present doing active service at Camp Upton. Almost every new increment of men arriving at the camp brings with it an epidemic of disease. Often the maladies are minor illnesses, like sore throat, mumps or German measles. They are of sufficient importance, however, to mean isolation of the men. It is in these cases that the dental ambulance proves of the greatest value. The men cannot and dare not leave the isolation stations to go to the dental rooms; so the ambulance goes to the men.

Camp Meade also has an ambulance, the gift of the Cleveland unit of the Preparedness League. The Connecticut unit provided the ambulance for another. At present the Red Cross has put in an order for 13 ambulances, three of which are to go across for active field service and 10 for baby-saving work; that is, 10 ambulances of the same type as the ones now used at the training camp in America are to be sent to France as part of the relief work done by the Red Cross. The care of the teeth of the children of France has become a vital problem there. The ambulances will try to solve it.

The league is organized in military fashion, divided into six military districts or departments, in the same manner as the national military work is organized. There is an eastern department, a northwestern, a central, a southeastern, a southern and a western. The departments, in turn, are divided into the different states coming under their help, and today the league's directors head, who controls and directs the work of the dentists in his territory. Dental colleges all over the country have come forward with their help, and today the league's directors are trying to enlist in their ranks the 32,000 other American dentists not yet enrolled.

Our Greatest Economic Test

Can Be Readily Borne If All Do Their Duty Patriotically

New York Financial World.

The program which this country and its allies have laid out for bringing about victorious peace is a simple one, though formidable. The man power in France and England having been practically exhausted, so far as fighting material is concerned, the large part of the job now falls on us. We have nearly 1,500,000 troops in France and 1,500,000 under training in this country. It is intended to increase the total to 5,000,000 by spring, and with 3,000,000 Americans added to the fighting forces of France, England and Italy, go forward in the spring in an overwhelming rush against the Teutonic hosts and never stop until they cry enough.

Americans know now what economic changes have been brought about by the calling of 3,000,000 men into the military and naval service. They are the "ultimate consumer" and they know that war taxes are being shifted to them and that the cost of living has advanced 60 to 90 per cent in consequence; that the tendency, if anything, is toward a still more grievous burden; something akin to an economic convulsion is taking place in the world of industry as the man power is withdrawn from productive to the nonproductive military field; that the law-making power has extended the grip of the government into almost every field of endeavor and that several great industries heretofore under private control are now in control and under the direction and operation of government agents, and the taking over of the great basic industry of steel-making is now under serious consideration.

With the railroads, merchant marine, telephone and telegraph and steel under government direction or operation, and many others restricted by reason of price regulation or limitation of output, it is seen how far-reaching has been the upheaval in American industrial life. The rapid withdrawal of an additional 2,000,000 men by spring will make the situation still more tense, and by that time, if the Teutonic military caste has not been convinced, we then must make plans for calling an additional 5,000,000 fighting men to the colors.

Can we do it? Unquestionably. Great Britain, with a population of less than 50,000,000, has 4,500,000 men under arms and 3,500,000 men and women at home engaged in war work. France hasn't a man or woman today engaged in a nonessential industry. The United States, with a population fully equal to that of Great Britain and France combined, has not yet begun to put its power to severe strain, and if it has to call 10,000,000 men to arms it can carry the burden as easily as Great Britain is carrying its own.

A keen observer, Herbert Casson, tells us that the war strain hasn't stopped the national game of cricket in England. The theaters are well patronized, holidays are taken by children, women and old people, and life, while not by any means normal, is bearable, and there is no whining over the burdens, criticism of the conduct of the war or protest at the sacrifice of blood and treasure. In France everywhere there is a steel-like determination to fight on. So it is here. Our casualty lists are growing larger day by day and every city, town or hamlet has had the war brought home to it with a solemnity not heretofore felt. When blood sacrifices follow the material sacrifices it knits the nation together as never before, and we now have the inspiring spectacle of the greatest and most powerful nation on earth, moving in terrible unity to crush the one great enemy, and counts not and questions not the consequences until the job is done.

Without shame," said the kaiser in his recent proclamation to the German people, "the enemy smirch the fair name of Germany with ever fresh calamities." But the absolute proof of German inhumanity is abundant.—New York Times.

German Ingratitude Shown

An exiled German industrial leader was shocked because German soldiers in northern France last year "burned" down the very houses in which they had been most hospitably entertained by the French women and children of the occupied districts. "But this was a comparatively mild exhibition of German ingratitude," for example, Germany added to the fighting forces of France, England and Italy, go forward in the spring in an overwhelming rush against the Teutonic hosts and never stop until they cry enough.

Exhibitions of ingratitude are less offensive and shocking than the cruel atrocities of which Germany is guilty. A majority of the seamen lost with torpedoed neutral ships were murdered in lifeboats or in the water by gunfire from the attacking submarines. Some were drowned by submersion of the U-boat after they had been placed on its deck.

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Peppery Points

Washington Post: The old-fashioned ambitions may be used to some to own a railroad. Today he is doing much better with a soda fountain.

Minneapolis Journal: Paper clothes! It is the irony of fate that the Germans are now obliged to wear "scraps of paper" to keep them warm.

New York World: Probably the German government will justify the sinking of the fishing boats off Nantucket on the ground that they were sword fishermen.

Kansas City Star: A sadder plight than Austria's could hardly be imagined. It has little to eat, and what it gets it must eat out of the kaiser's hand, which is about the zero in eating places.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Ponders the chinless crown prince of Potsdam. "Things decidedly are in a jam. Pa said my offensive would take regions extensive. Then why am I now where I am?"

Minneapolis Tribune: "Do it right, now," said the president to Mrs. Wilson as she stepped forward to christen the first boat off the Hog Island ways, and the reason he said it was that she should pronounce the name "Quisling."

Brooklyn Eagle: The death is reported of the submarine commander who sank the Lusitania. He lived long enough to see the doom forecast by him of his cause by his act which forced this country into the war. The fatal bolt he shot was far beyond its immediate prey, for it struck at the heart of Germany in its existence.

The Bee's Letter Box

Son Writes for His Father.

Somewhere in France, July 28.—To the Editor of The Bee. A letter which arrived yesterday from my father, Harry Pearce, registrar of deeds, telling me of the approach of the primaries on August 20, prompted me to this expression of appreciation of the loyal support you have given him in the campaigns of this and other years.

In the States I have always been too much occupied with my own little circle of existence to notice such things, but the thousands of miles which lie between France and Nebraska have greatly aroused my interest in the community affairs of Omaha and have made me more keenly aware of the benefits of that city as a home; things which formerly were taken merely as a matter of course.

There is one thing of which I may assure you, and that is of the wholehearted loyalty of the candidate you are supporting. Two sons, Harry Pearce, Jr., and myself, have left our home in the last year to enter the service of our country and our father has sent us forth equipped with light-hearted encouragement and wholly lacking in the dragging wish that it might be otherwise. I believe my only lament is that he is not able to accompany us. You, I know, are as well aware as I am of the continued support he has given to war relief and government issues. As war has a hand in far-off Nebraska, he is taking a hand in the big game of making this world a decent place in which to live.

Again I thank you for the work you are doing and also for the bits of home news which reach me through clippings from The Omaha Bee. Each line of type carries with it a vision of my home and serves to make my existence here a little more pleasant.

With most sincere regards and well wishes for the community and its paper, I am, WALTER R. PEARCE, Headquarters Company, 340th Field Artillery, A. E. F.

Are Auto Owners Selfish?

Omaha, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: How many owners of large, roomy motor cars ride each day and evening enjoying the fresh air, while great numbers of their friends and neighbors are never asked to share these pleasures?

If those who are fortunate to afford such luxuries would look about them in their own vicinity and see the children who would so much appreciate a ride after a hot day, would it not cause them to feel ashamed of their selfishness?

Imagine the happiness that is brought to the child who is given the opportunity to occupy the seat beside the driver; to youth it is a real thrill, and yet how many are denied this. Wakes up, who are one of the above mentioned, and remember it is democracy that we are fighting for. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

AN OBSERVER.

LAUGHING GAS.

"What are you reading there, High-Brow?"

"A work by a savant named Joshua Billings."

"Ha! ha! Rare humor that."

"Humor? You are quite mistaken. This is a fine example of phonetic spelling."

"Goin' 'ome to Puddlefoot, Joe?"

"No."

"But I thought you lived there?"

"So I do, lad. That's why I ain't goin'."

"Passing show."

"Ever notice these buttons on my shirt? This one is marked 'Cotton.' If I should push it my secretary would rush off."

"Yes, I've noticed it. And I notice you keep fingering it every time I call.—Baltimore American."

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

The Three Musketeers having boasted for years and song of the way they could scrap,

Heard the roar of the guns of the Allies and Huns,

And stirred and awoke from their long dusty nap.

They grabbed up their swords and, as a courtesy to the foe, they bowed and bowed.

And all in a minute they found themselves in a row.

And they wished—if the truth must be told—if they were out.

Great wings overhead soared with flashes of red,

The rivers ran crimson and choked with the slain.

Shells burst in the air with a terrible glare,

And batteries sounded a deadly refrain.

They tripped on barbed wire, and they fell in the mire.

Were hit by the shrapnel that clattered like hail,

Were blown up by a mine and came down to recline

In a billow of gas rolling fast on the gale.

Said Porchus: "This stuff is a little too rough,

Let us live not a second in taking our flight

From these fire-eating Yanks with their rifles as tanks."

"We never," groaned D'Artagnan, "knew how to fight."

Will return to the dust and our good swords may rust.

For they are no longer much use, it appears.

It's American grit I salute as I quit."

And that was the last of the Three Musketeers.

—MINNA IRVING IN N. Y. Sun.

Sidelights on the War

The British army is supplied free with 4,400,000,000 cigarettes a year. Greenwich hospital, where hundreds of British wounded have been treated during the war, was founded by William and Mary in 1694.

The Canadian war museum, which fills seven large freight cars, has reached Quebec, where it will be exhibited for the first time in the continent of America.

Taking into account the weight as well as the number of cattle Austria has actually lost more than half its live stock. On Saturday there was no meat in the Vienna markets; horse-flesh was sold at from £100 to £500 per animal.

A former visitor to Germany says that the Germans will put their women in the ranks when it becomes so desperate before they will give up. In that case the kaiser will have to revise his program for women's activities as restricted to nursery, church and kitchen.

Among the major war activities of the Henry Ford manufacturing are, in immediate prospect, 100,000 motor cars a year, 50,000 tractors for the farms or for war haulage, 50,000 military war tanks—if they are needed—a year, and an almost countless number of Eagle destroyer boats.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Advertisement for Nuxated Ironed Now. To Help Make Strong, Keen Red-Blooded Americans. Being used by over three million people annually. It will increase the strength of weak, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances. Ask your Doctor or druggist about it.

Advertisement for Repairs for Stoves, Furnaces and Boilers. OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS. 1206-8 DOUGLAS ST. PHONE TYLER 20.

Advertisement for Mr. Butler Tells How Cuticura Healed Blisters On Boy. "When our boy was a few days old he broke out under his chin with little blisters, and his neck was soon covered with a dry scall. It must have itched and burned for hours, so fretful, and he gave us no sleep. He could not sleep. After hearing of Cuticura Soap and Ointment we started to use them. After a few applications we could see that he was greatly relieved, and when we had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and less than two boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) J. E. Butler, Brown St., Crookville, Ohio. Delicate, sensitive skins with tendency to pimples, redness or roughness should not be irritated by impure, strongly medicated soaps. Why not use on the face, and for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura, a pure, gentle soap, touching the first signs of pimples or irritation with Ointment? Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Post-office: Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold every where. Soap 5c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 5c.

Woman's Morning Sickness—

POOR WOMAN, she is called upon to suffer and carry MORE than her share of human ills, but the one that seems to be most trying and unfair of all is the sickness that comes to her at the time of life when she should be at her best—when every ounce of her strength should be for the carrying out of that act of Nature that makes her bring a new life into the world.

MANY WOMEN SUFFER—awfully—terribly during this time with a stomach sickness. It is the kind that never can be told in words—the morning sickness of a woman.

Before Baby Comes—

It is one of the most trying tests of human endurance, and all the more so because it is so hard to control. Few remedies can be depended upon to give more or less temporary relief. So many unfavorable reports have come to us from those who have used EATONIC during this time that it is with the greatest satisfaction we say to ALL SUFFERERS from this peculiar woman's sickness of the stomach, "DO TRY EATONIC—give it a fair trial, and GET THE HELP we so confidently feel sure you will get."

The results have been so uniformly good—wonderful, in many cases—that we say to you, and gladly do we say it, that any poor woman suffering who obtains a package of EATONIC from any druggist in this city or drug store anywhere and uses it according to the simple directions if it fails to do the good and give the help that it should—all she has to do is to return it to the druggist whom you know can trust and the money will be cheerfully refunded. Remember it only costs a penny or two a day to use EATONIC.

DO NOT EVER SUFFER AGAIN EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War. British under Marshal Haig continued their drive into German lines northeast of Ypres.

In the Verdun region the French under Pétain scored a great victory by capturing German defenses on both sides of the Meuse.

The Day We Celebrate. William Heald, member of the Omaha police force, born 1874.

Raymond Poincaré, president of the French republic, born at Bar-le-Duc 53 years ago.

Julia Sanderson, musical comedy star, born at Springfield, Mass., 34 years ago.

Father Bernard Vaughan, celebrated English Jesuit preacher and lecturer, born 11 years ago.

This Day in History. 1755—Dr. Valentine Mott, who was called "the father of American surgery," born at Glen Cove, N. Y. Died in New York City April 28, 1855.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

City Treasurer Rush sold \$67,800 of short-time curbing bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, at \$103.51 and accrued interest.

Charles P. Benjamin, the real estate man, advertised in The Sunday Bee for a female copyist. During the day 103 ladies applied for the position.

A marriage license was granted to William M. Dulin of Fremont and Miss Alice E. Evans of Omaha.

Chief Paul of the fire department of Kansas City, Kan., and Councilman Paekard of the same place, and a member of the fire committee are in the city on their way home from the meeting of the fire chiefs which was recently held in St. Paul.

James McVey has returned from his trip and war.

Several