PART ONE
NEWS SECTION
PAGES ONE TO TEN.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy

VOL. XLIV—NO. 4. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1914—FIVE SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

REPUBLICANS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY HOLD CONVENTION

Franklin A. Shotwell of Omaha Is Endorsed as the Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

RESOLUTION IS BY TIMME

Name on File with the Secretary of State at This Time for the August Primaries.

HOWELL FAILS TO APPEAR

Delegates from All of the Precincts in County Named.

EVERY LOCALITY REPRESENTED

Central Committee to Look After Affairs of Campaign and Work for Interests of the Party Appointed.

Republicans of Douglas county held their convention in the Board of Trade building yesterday afternoon. The delegation for the state convention at Lincoln was chosen; the new central committee named; and Franklin A. Shotwell of Omaha endorsed as candidate for lieutenant governor. R. Beecher Howell, who has announced that he will be a candidate for governor, did not appear in the convention hall, although he was invited by several just outside the building to step in.

Following is the resolution endorsing Shotwell for lieutenant governor, introduced by H. C. Timme:

"Whereas, A member of the Douglas county republican central committee, and a delegate to this convention, Franklin A. Shotwell, has filed his name with the secretary of state, as a republican candidate for lieutenant governor of Nebraska, and

"Whereas, For many years, Franklin A. Shotwell, has given his time and his money in the advancement of true republicanism, in the state and nation, always in the fore in the party's welfare; and

"Whereas, The republicans of Douglas county, where about one-seventh of the voters of the state of Nebraska reside, feel they are entitled to this honorable place on the republican state ticket, therefore; be it

"Resolved, By the republicans of Douglas county in convention assembled, that we tender to our colleague, Franklin A. Shotwell our greetings and best wishes, and heartily commend and endorse him to the republicans of Nebraska, as an honest fearless advocate of all economic and progressive policies in government, and join in wishing him god speed at the polls on August 18, next."

The following delegates were chosen for

(Continued on Page Five.)

Brock Wins London to Paris and Return Aeroplane Contest

LONDON, July 11.—The aeroplane race from Hendon to Paris and back today was won by Walter L. Brock, the American airman, who recently carried off the aerial derby round London and the London-to-Manchester air race.

Walter L. Brock, the American, was the first of the six contestants in the London-Paris-London aviation race to arrive at the Bus aerodome. He landed at 11:18 o'clock. Lord John Carbery was second at 11:04 p. m. and Raoul Garros third at 12:16 o'clock.

Brock's flying time from London to Paris was three hours and thirty-three minutes; Carbery's three hours and fifty-two minutes, and Garros' four hours and five minutes.

Brock started on his return journey to London at 1:18 p. m.

Brock was the first to arrive on the French side of the channel. He landed at Hardelot near Boulogne, and after taking a fifteen-minute rest continued his flight to Paris.

Carbery, Garros and Eugene Renaux, two Frenchmen, closely followed Brock, Renaux carrying with him a woman passenger.

Two other British entrants, Reginald H. Carr and Louis Niel, descended before reaching the English coast from London.

Brock arrived at the Hendon aerodrome just outside of London, at 4:46 o'clock, having taken exactly three hours and a half to fly from the Buc aerodrome, outside Paris. As his flying time on the outward journey from Hendon to Paris was 3 hours and 33 minutes, the total duration of his double journey was 7 hours, 3 minutes and 6 seconds, official time.

On his arrival Brock received a great welcome from the huge crowd assembled in the aerodrome. He has become very popular in England since his arrival here from Chicago two years ago.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair and continued warm.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	76
6 a. m.	77
7 a. m.	84
8 a. m.	86
10 a. m.	89
11 a. m.	92
12 m.	94
1 p. m.	96
2 p. m.	97
3 p. m.	96
4 p. m.	96
5 p. m.	94
6 p. m.	93
7 p. m.	92

Comparative Local Record.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Highest yesterday	98	82	85	88
Lowest yesterday	76	68	66	65
Mean temperature	87	75	76	76
Precipitation	.00	.10	.04	.13

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	76
Excess for the day	11
Total excess since March 1	274
Normal precipitation	.13 inch
Deficiency for the day	.13 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	14.49 inches
Deficiency since March 1	1.07 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913	1.28 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912	7.03 inches

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

REBS PLAN NEW GOVERNMENT

Carranza and Villa Delegates Agree Upon Scheme.

ARMY WILL MAKE PROGRAM

Congress Consisting of Officers and Delegates Elected by Soldiers Will Direct the Affairs for a Time.

TORREON, Mexico, July 11.—At the Carranza-Villa conciliation conference at Torreon an effort to prevent General Carranza or any of the military leaders of the revolution from becoming candidates for the presidency or vice presidency failed to be adopted, according to a lengthy official statement issued here today.

The motion was made by the Villa delegates. A motion passed, however, demanding that the first chief, as president ad interim, at the triumph of the revolution should call a convention composed of delegates representing the constitutionalists' army, every 1,000 soldiers to be represented by one delegate selected by a committee of military chiefs to be approved by the general of the division, which would fix the date and arrange for the election.

A list of names was suggested to Carranza by all the delegates from which he could select if he saw fit, a provisional cabinet or a consulting committee to act until the election of permanent officers. Resolutions also were adopted condemning what was declared the activity of the clergy in assisting the Huerta government.

Villa Loses Contention.

This followed a fight in which the Villa delegates attempted to eliminate any military leader, including Carranza, from presidential possibilities. Those recommended as suitable for the provisional cabinet were Iglesias Calderon, Luis Cabrera, Antonio Villareal, Miguel Silva, Manuel Bonilla, Alberto Pani, Eduardo F. Hay, Ignacio Pesqueira, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Jose Vasconcellos, Miguel Alessio Robles and Federico Gonzales Garza.

According to the amendments of the revolution plan, upon assuming control of the government at Mexico City, General Carranza would call at once a congress of his military leaders and representatives of the rank and file, who would be spoken for by one delegate to every 1,000 men. This body would adopt a plan for the holding of elections and a program for what policies should be put into effect by the functionaries who might be elected. It was stated positively that "no constitutionalist chief could figure as a candidate for president or vice president."

The official statement showed that the argument had been spirited at times, but it reflected a final accord of the delegates of Villa's northern military division and those representing the division of the east as spokesmen for General Carranza. At the beginning of the sessions, which extended over nearly a week, the Villa delegates requested that Carranza name a "responsible cabinet," naming various persons as those who would be acceptable to replace the present members of the provisional cabinet.

Carranza Cabinet Named.

The Villa delegates modified their suggestion and all delegates agreed to present a list of names from which could be chosen a "directing committee" of the government. They were Iglesias Calderon, Luis Cabrera, Antonio I. Villareal, Miguel Silva, Manuel Bonilas, Alberto Pani, Eduardo F. Hay, Ignacio L. Pasqueira, Miguel Diez Lombardo, Jose Vasconcelos, Miguel Alessio Robles and Frederico Gonzales Garza. Three named were members of the conference.

An important act of the conference was directed against the clergy, who had taken part in the present revolution. The statement said:

"In connection with some recommendations regarding the agrarian problem, that members of the Roman Catholic clergy who actually or intellectually had assisted the usurper, Victoriano Huerta, should be punished."

Referendum Can Be Used Against Armory Appropriation Act

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, July 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme court today upheld the action of the Lancaster county district court in the Nebraska City armory case and held that a referendum can be evoked in an effort to annul the $30,000 appropriation voted by the legislature for an armory.

Male Suffragist Attacks Birrell

BRISTOL, England, July 11.—A violent attack was made today on Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, by a male militant suffragist, who rushed at the statesman immediately on his descent from the train here. The assailant hurled a heavy bundle of papers in Mr. Birrell's face, at the same time shouting: "You cur! You torturer of women!"

The man was arrested.

REPORT OF CAPTURE OF GUAYMAS PREMATURE

SALTILLO, Mexico, July 9 (Via Laredo, Tex., July 11).—Previous reports that the seaport of Guaymas had been evacuated by federals were in error, according to advices today from General Alvaredo, commanding the constitutionalists besieging that city. Alvaredo reported he has moved the forces so as to surround Guaymas completely on the land side.

The following message was received today from General Obregon, dated Guadalajara, July 9:

"I have the honor to report that up to this time I have captured three trains from the enemy, three cannon, seven machine guns, two cars of artillery and ammunition and six of rifle cartridges, and still continue to capture prisoners and supplies."

New Aviation Duration Record.

JOHANNISTHAL, Germany, July 11.—Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator, using the same biplane as was employed by Landmann in making his nonstop flight of 31 hours 9 minutes on June 28, today made a new duration record of 32 hours 13 minutes.

SUPREME COURT SAYS WILLIAMS IS ENTITLED TO VOTE

Reverses Itself in Its Decision of This Important Election Case.

HOLDS AGAINST MOORHEAD

Does Not Need to Produce His Father's Papers, Which Were Reported Lost.

AFFIDAVIT HELD SUFFICIENT

Sworn Statement Enough to Prove His Naturalization.

HE HAD VOTED FORTY YEARS

But This Fact Did Not Make Any Difference to Mr. Moorhead, Who Held the Law Contemplated Differently.

The supreme court has reversed its former ruling in the Moorhead-Williams election case and now holds against Election Commissioner Moorhead in that the sworn affidavit of an applicant for registration as to naturalization is sufficient grounds for registration.

In the syllabus of the decision the court holds that the registration officers of cities covered by the act, in registering voters under the provisions of section 12a, act ministerially; that they are concluded by the answers of an applicant for registration and that the record to be made under subdivision 10 of this section is to be determined by two of the supervisors of registration from the answer of the applicant to subdivision 7, and the evidence submitted or presented by him in answer to subdivisions 8 and 9.

The acts of the election commissioner under the last paragraph of section 10 and under section 13 are quasi-judicial in character.

Affidavit Sufficient.

That when the commissioner enters or causes to be entered the word "challenge" opposite the name of a voter on the registration register, as provided in section 10, the proof necessary to be furnished by the voter, in order to leave such callenge withdrawn, is the proof specified by section 10 viz., the filing of the affidavit setting forth facts showing the correctness of his registration, verified by two regularly registered voters of this election district, which proof is not required to be the production of his naturalization papers or a certified copy of the record of the court in which such voter was naturalized; but the affidavit must be held as sufficient, if the facts stated therein are sufficient in substance, so that reasonable minds would draw the conclusion therefrom that the registration is correct.

The opinion is by Judge Fawcett, Judge Sedgewick dissenting.

The case was brought last fall, when Father Williams was denied registration by Election Commissioner Moorhead, on the grounds that he was born in Ireland and could not produce his father's naturalization papers. He came to America with his father as a child and his father took out his papers before the boy was 18 years old. The election commissioner of Douglas county attempted to force Father Williams to produce his father's naturalization papers, although Father Williams had voted in Douglas county for over forty years, and was universally recognized as a citizen, because his father was naturalized when he was still a small boy.

History of Case.

The supreme court first held with the election commissioner, and for a time his ruling on this matter held, and resulted in much inconvenience to the older settlers of Omaha, who had never thought it worth while to preserve the naturalization papers of their fathers for a half century. On a second consideration of the case, the supreme court has reversed itself holding that a sworn affidavit regarding naturalization, is sufficient for registration.

This decision will affect hundreds of citizens in Omaha. Fort the election commissioner has barred many from registration in the past several months, when they were unable to show their father's papers. Among them is Rev. T. J. Mackay, who had the same difficulty with the election commissioner a few days ago, when he tried to register. He was also born in Ireland. He also came to America when he was a small boy, and was yet under 18 years, when his father was naturalized. After voting here for nearly forty years, he was challenged by the election commissioner, and the papers of his long deceased father were demanded.

Others Affected.

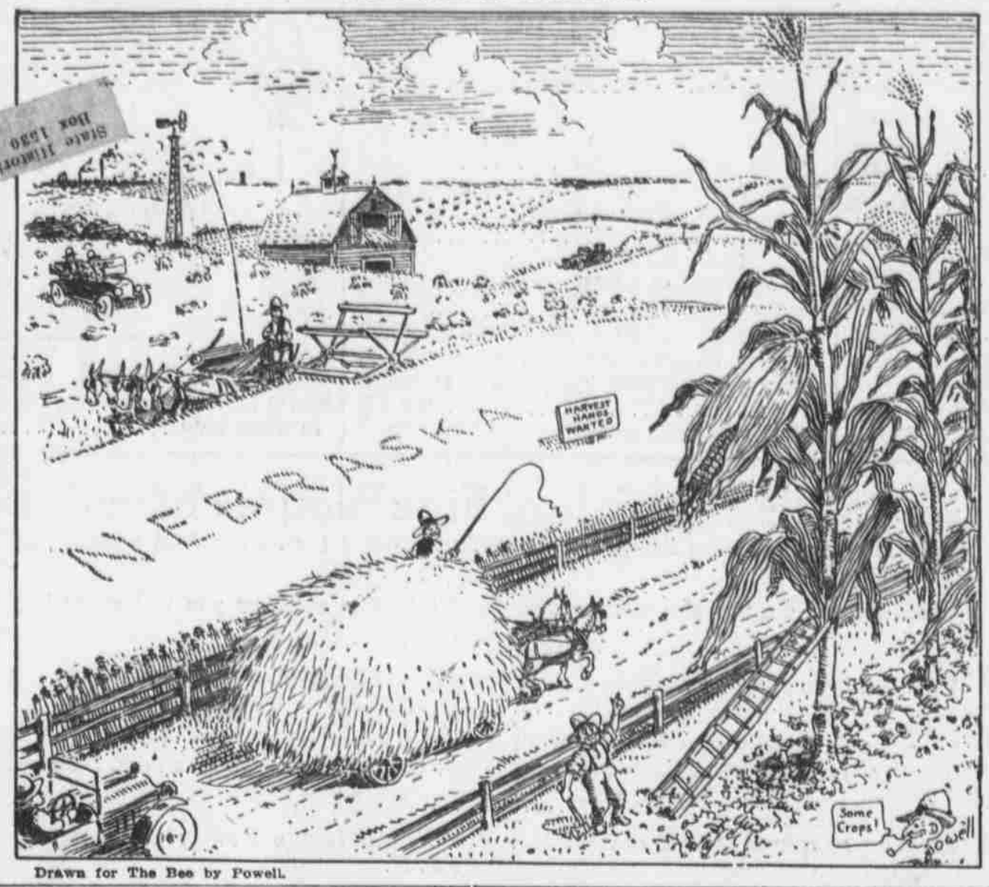
The decision will also affect Vaclav Buresh, who was once a member of the Nebraska legislature, but who has not been permitted to register under the election commissioner. Buresh has been in the country over thirty years. His father was naturalized when he was a small boy. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the official records were burned. When the election commissioner in Omaha asked for the record of Buresh's father's naturalization papers, Buresh complained that the Chicago fire had burned them. The commissioner held that was none of his affair, and that he must have the record.

Girl Strike Leader Given Better Job

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—A 17-year-old girl striker, whose action in waving an American flag in front of the column of Pennsylvania constabulary when they entered the strike zone in East Pittsburgh ten day ago nearly led to disorder, will be among those to return to work at the electric plant Monday and she will go to a better position.

Captain L. G. Adams, commanding the constabulary, so admired the determination of the girl, that before leaving the district yesterday he went to the company officials and obtained a pledge from them that the girl would not suffer because of her act. The officials, it is said, also promised to promote the girl, whose name has been withheld.

The Lure of the Land



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

BIG BUSINESS ON ANTI-TRUST BILLS

Chambers of Commerce Vote on Propositions Pending.

SOME DECLARED UNWORKABLE

Interlocking Directorates Are Condemned Except in Certain Instances—Regulation of Stock Issues.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Results of a referendum on the trust bills pending in congress, conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States among its constituent members, were announced here today. Some organizations declined to vote, giving as their reason that they regarded such legislation unnecessary at this time. Business organizations in thirty-six states, casting a total vote of 559, recorded their views.

The vote against attempt by statute to forbid discriminations in prices of commodities was 531 to 22.

That a proposal to compel persons controlling the product of mines to sell to all applicants "who may be responsible" is wrong in principle and unworkable in practice was voted, 537 to 32.

There should not be statutory prohibition of conditions accompanying sales and leases to the effect that buyers or lessees cannot handle or use the products of competitors was voted, 514 to 35.

That a final decree in an equity suit brought by the government which establishes the existence or the non-existence of restraint of trade or of a monopoly should be conclusive evidence as to the same general fact in private actions brought against the same defendants under the anti-trust laws was voted, 484 to 63.

Interlocking Directorates.

That interlocking of directors among competitive business corporations, including railroads, should be prohibited regardless of the size of corporations, if elimination of competition among the corporations in question would constitute a violation of the Sherman act, was voted, all to 41.

That interlocking of officers and directors between railroads and industrial concerns with which they transact any substantial volume of business should be prohibited, except in such instances as the Interstate Commerce commission may determine are not detrimental to the public interest, was voted, 494 to 33.

That there should be legislation in a form which would not pronounce illegal existing situations, but would authorize the Interstate Commerce commission on finding a detriment to the public interest in any interlocking, to order that it be terminated, was voted, 339 to 43.

Concentration of Credit.

That problems involved in preventing concentration of credit should be referred for investigation and recommendation to the federal reserve board or some other competent body was voted, 440 to 43.

That corporate ownership of stock directly or indirectly of competitor corporations should be prohibited, if elimination of competition among the corporations in question would constitute a violation of the Sherman act, except in such instances as the Interstate Trade commission, or the Interstate Commerce commission, in case of railroads may determine are not detrimental to the public interest, was voted, 432 to 76.

That there should be no attempt to regulate the shares of stock issues by corporations engaged in interstate commerce was voted, 445 to 74.

LADY HARDINGE DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

LONDON, July 11.—Lady Hardinge, vicerine of India, died today at a hospital, after undergoing an operation.

The National Capital

Saturday, July 11, 1914.

The Senate.

Not in session; meets Monday.

The House.

Met at noon.

Senate amendments to the aviation bill were adopted. Debate was begun on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Intermountain Rate Order to Be Enforced After October First

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The effective date of the Interstate Commerce commission's intermountain rate orders recently sustained by the supreme court, has been advanced to October 1, to enable the railroad to compile and publish the tariffs to be put into effect.

Slight modifications of the zone boundary lines fixed in the original order have been made to make the zones on diagonal traffic from the Lake Superior region to the south Pacific coast and from Galveston to the north Pacific coast conform to the zones already fixed in the tariffs applicable to class rates.

At a hearing early in October the railroads will be afforded an opportunity to show certain articles which take a through rate to the Pacific coast of $1 or less for carloads and $2 or less for less than carloads, greater relief ought to be granted. The traffic is heavy, bulk shipments, much of which is now carried by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The carriers, in terms have agreed to abide by the conclusions of the commission on that hearing by January 1.

Some articles are excepted from the opinion of the short and long-haul provision of the law after October 1, follows:

Sulphate of ammonia, chloride and barcide of calcium, canned fruits, corn, meats, minced meats, tomatoes, green coffee, cotton piece goods, hardware and tools, pig iron, structural iron, iron fence, iron posts, iron pipe, wire fencing, paints, paper, rice, raidators, sectional boilers, pig and slab tin and insulated copper wire.

Those articles will take a higher rate to intermediate points than to Pacific coast terminals, chiefly because of the water competition to the Pacific coast.

Western Progressives Want Teddy to Keep Out of New York Race

OYSTER BAY, July 11.—Protests from progressive leaders in all parts of the country against the proposal that Colonel Roosevelt run for governor of New York poured in on the former president today by mail and wire. Sufficient time had elapsed since the attempt of the New York leaders to win him last Wednesday to bring in letters from the south and west and in virtually every instance the demand was made that Colonel Roosevelt stay out of the race.

The situation which has arisen has given the colonel more concern than almost anything else, for it was plain that he must go against either the virtually unanimous request of the men who head the party of this state or the equally definite opinion of the leaders of other states.

In this dilemma the colonel determined to let the riddle solve itself by holding back in silence while the progressives over the country had it out. By today it had become apparent that virtually all the leaders outside of New York were determined to defeat the plan and that even in his own state opposition was beginning to develop. Should this situation remain unchanged the colonel believed the question would be settled without need of further word from him.

German Steamship Ashore in Fog Off Argentine Coast

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, July 11.—The German steamship Mendoza went ashore today in a fog off Megotes point on the Argentina coast. It has 257 people on board, including passengers and crew and telegraphs by wireless that its position is dangerous.

COUNCIL BLUFFS SCHOOL MAN ELECTED TO OFFICE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—(Special Telegram.)—John Beveridge, superintendent of schools of Council Bluffs, was this afternoon elected member of the board of governors of the National Mouth Hygiene association, which closed its third annual convention here today. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, D. C., was elected president. Next year's convention will be held in San Francisco.

BEST AND HARTE TO HOLD THEIR OFFICES

County Commissioners Need Not Stand for Re-Election.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

As No Election is to Be Held Next Year, These Two Probably Will Hold Over for Another Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, July 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The district court of Douglas county is reversed by the supreme court in the cases brought by County Commissioners Best and Harte to prevent Election Commissioner H. G. Moorhead from receiving filings for commissioner for the offices held by them. The high court holds that their term of office runs for four years under the new law.

This case was begun in district court in Douglas county in the early part of the present year, when County Commissioners Frank C. Best and A. C. Harte asked for an injunction restraining the election commissioner from accepting filings for county commissioners from their districts, the Third and Fifth districts, respectively. The case was never argued in the district court, but the injunction was denied so that the case might be appealed in time to be thrown into the supreme court for final opinion before adjournment of the higher court.

The supreme court with five judges sitting, by a unanimous opinion, granted the injunction, thus in effect declaring the office of county commissioner a four-year term instead of a three-year term. This will mean that since the four-year term will expire January 1, 1916, these two commissioners will likely hold an extra year, making five in all. This comes about because under the new biennial election law, there will be no election in 1915, and thus commissioners to succeed these men cannot be elected until in the fall of 1916.

The office of county commissioner was by the general election law a three-year term. By an act of 1905 the office was raised to a four-year term in counties of 125,000 population or more. This meant Douglas county. In 1905 the matter came before the supreme court, and at that time was decided to be unconstitutional according to a former case which was cited as a precedent. Now that Best and Harte have forced the issue they have obtained a specific ruling on this particular case, and the commissioner's office is a four-year term in Douglas county henceforth.

Navy Commissary Will Carry Greater Variety of Supplies

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General satisfaction was expressed today throughout naval circles when it became known that Secretary Daniels, contrary to expectations, had authorized the retention of popular brands of tobacco and articles which it had been rumored would be denied admission to the commissary stores.

The action of the secretary, following the enforcement of his order abolishing the officers' wine mess, officially upset what had become a general belief among the enlisted men that they, too, would be denied certain proprietary articles which they had hitherto enjoyed. Under the new order not only will those articles which have been carried in the commissary departments be retained, but it is intended to assure great latitude of choice to the men by admitting additional brands of tobacco and personal commodities. In announcing his decision Secretary Daniels said:

"I firmly believe that the enlisted men of the fleet should be allowed to buy what they want. I feel that in purchasing these supplies I am acting as trustee for the men and that it is my duty to make this possible so far as lies in my power.

"Under the excuse that the majority of the men wished particular brands, I found that purchases had been confined in many cases to one brand of toilet article or tobacco. Under the new plan there will be a far greater variety of brands in each line. Commissary stores ashore and afloat will offer the men as nearly as possible the same variety to select from that they would have in a civilian store.

THIRD OFFICER OF STORSTAD BLAMED SINKING EMPRESS

Commission Which Investigated Disaster that Cost Thousand Lives Files Report.

COLLIER IS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Finding Says it Changed Its Course After Fog Appeared and Hid Both Vessels.

REPORTS OF SIGNALS DIFFER

Board Disregards Testimony of All Officers on This Point.

THIRD OFFICER WAS ON BRIDGE

He Ordered Course Changed After Fog Appeared Without Consulting First Officer or Calling Captain.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The collier Storstad is held to blame for the Empress of Ireland disaster in the findings of the wreck commission, handed down today. The commission holds that the disaster was due to the Storstad's change of course ordered by the third officer without instructions from the first officer, who was in charge of the collier at the time.

The Empress was sunk in the St. Lawrence on May 29, with a loss of more than 1,000 lives.

The inquiry into the disaster was begun in Quebec on June 18 by a commission composed of Lord Mersey, formerly presiding justice of the British admiralty court; Sir Adolpho Routhier of Quebec and Chief Justice McLeod of New Brunswick. The commissioners were assisted in their work by Commander F. W. Caborne of the British Royal Naval Reserve, Prof. John Welsh of New Castle, England; Captain Demore of the Dominion Wreck commission and Engineer Commander Howe of the Canadian naval service. Commander Caborne and Prof. Welsh were nominated by the British Board of Trade. Lord Mersey also presided over the inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Third Officer on Bridge.

The collier's third officer found responsible is Alfred Tuftenes. He was on the bridge when the crash occurred, and the report holds that "he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on." The report says the disaster was not due to any special characteristic of the St. Lawrence. It was a disaster which might have occurred in any river in similar circumstances.

The report notes a radical conflict in the testimony of officers of the Empress and of the Storstad.

"The witnesses from the Storstad," reads the report, "say they were approaching so as to pass red to red, while those from the Empress say they were approaching so as to pass green to green. The stories are irreconcilable. We have, therefore, thought it advisable to found our conclusions almost entirely on the events spoken of by the witnesses and on

(Continued on Page Two.)

Steamer Invermore Sinks Off Labrador; Passengers Saved

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 11.—All of the passengers on the coastal steamer Invermore, which struck on the rocks near Brightarbor point, on the Labrador coast, last night, were landed safely today. Messages received here from the scene of the wreck said that the steamer filled rapidly after striking, and was today resting on the rocks with only its top deck above water.

The Invermore struck while trying to avoid the heavy ice north of the Strait of Belle Isle. It left here July 4 to go as far north as the ice would permit. It carried a heavy freight and many passengers, most of them Labrador fishermen and planters who were bound north for the summer.

The steamship Kyle, with divers and wrecking gear, was sent from here for Brig Harbor today, as the officers of the Invermore believed that there was some hope of refloating the vessel.

Yes--There's Often Romance In Want Ads!

Sometimes a matter-of-fact "To Rent" ad may be a link in a chain of somebody's romance—may denote an epoch in a group of lives—may be a phase of "a story that is stranger than fiction!"

Frequently someone's life hangs on the results to a plain little two-line "Situation Wanted" ad. The struggle of thousands for the real necessities of life fills the Want Ad columns every day.

Do not imagine that Want Ads are prosy or trivial.

Telephone Tyler 1000
THE OMAHA BEE
Everybody reads Bee Want Ads