

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JUNE CIRCULATION. 53,646

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of June, 1915, was 53,646.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 20 day of July, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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Thought for the Day. In which class are you? Are you eating the loaf of overcast lives who loiter on the road? Or are you a leaver who lets others bear? Your position of labor and worry and care? —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Except with the agitators and the lawyers, rate reductions beat litigation.

A 27 per cent increase in a week's bank clearings proves that Omaha's business belt is expanding.

When it comes to compromise candidates for federal appointive jobs, the democratic woods are full of them.

Fifteen hundred more automobiles on the tax list in Douglas county this year than last. That's speeding up!

Note, however, that the Georgia convict with the butcher knife did not feel himself called on to attack any one but Frank.

Perhaps that halloform was intended to give us a graphic illustration of the nearest thing to a bombardment in the war zone.

Although he made his reputation as a bugologist, "Nebraska's most distinguished citizen," strange to say, never had a political bee in his bonnet.

No, this not particularly early for the political pot to begin to boil. Nebraska's primary election will be held next April, only nine months hence.

Later developments are likely to convince the country that Leo M. Frank should have been pardoned outright instead of merely having his death sentence commuted.

Puzzle: If it takes the city comptroller's forces three weeks to find out whether there is a hole in the Dundee treasury, how long will it take to check up the electric lighting company's cost?

To the hungry Nebraska democrat it seems that the principle of those peace treaties applies to the pie counter: talk about it for not less than a year after the term of the republican incumbent has expired.

Austria is the last of the warring powers to get out charges of cruelty against the enemy. This completes the chain of indictments and is useful chiefly in showing General Sherman's definition of war lacks up-to-date emphasis.

If only a little competition can be developed between the ardent champions of the Lincoln highway and of the O. L. D. route, both roads may be kept in such fine condition that tourist preference will have to be determined by a toss-up.

And if it looks like a good business venture for one progressive automobile maker to erect an assembling plant in Omaha, it ought to be just as good business for others who fill large orders in this territory to follow suit. Here's a hint! Let the Commercial club get busy.

Thirtieth Years Ago. Bishop O'Connor returned today from a two-month trip to Ireland, England and Rome, where he conferred personally with the pope on America, and particularly on Nebraska.

Joseph Bell, the prescription clerk at Goodman's drug store, is in such a large mass of unadmitted job that he called his friends together and set up the cake and loaves. It is a luscious baby boy.

Hon. J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, co-speaker of the house of representatives, with Mrs. Keifer and daughter, is in Omaha and drove about the city with Senator Manderson. He is on his way to Superior, where he has a son living.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Her left for the White Sulphur Springs, where they will spend the summer. Mrs. Andy Jordan has returned from Denver.

E. J. Stacey of the firm of McPherson & Stacey, has gone east, and will visit his old home at Newark, O., before returning.

Mr. Lansing and family left for a period of recreation at Spirit Lake.

Thomas F. Godfrey, western passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Atchison, is in the city.

The Order of a silk-lined Mother Hubbard cloak will receive a reward by leaving at McNamara & Johnson's.

Labor's Part in the War. The "battles of the machine shops" seems to be extending to the machine tenders, themselves. In Wales the coal miners have defied the government, armed with the terror of the new munitions act and its most unusual and drastic penalties, and have forced a settlement on terms of advantage to the men. Disaffected workmen at Eisen threaten to tie up operations of the great Krupp plant, while striking machinists may shut down the Remington Arms plant at Bridgeport, and the Standard Oil men at Bayonne will check ocean shipments of oil from that base through their strike. This state of affairs supports the belief that human nature is much the same, no matter whether the man is in the trenches or in the shops.

All of this industrial unrest is occasioned primarily by demands of the workmen for a share of the increased profits due to war activity, the plant owners being unwilling to divide with them. It may be aggravated to some degree by agitation from outside influences, as has been charged, but this is not the principal factor. A year ago it was confidently asserted that war was impossible, because the workmen would not join the armies. When war was declared, socialistic organizations fell to pieces, the so-called "brotherhood of man" was forgotten, and the workmen took their places in the ranks of the fighting forces with little or no delay. In Great Britain it has been found necessary to bring back from the firing line skilled workmen in order that needed shop operations may be carried on, while Germany has handled the matter with its customary eye to "efficiency."

The fact of the matter is, the workmen in war time, is as willing to fight as any, and quite as eager to fight for a share in the spoils of war.

Not Intended Seriously. As a matter of plain, common fact, that public opinion which holds that Woodrow Wilson is in any way barred, or even embarrassed by his platform as a candidate for re-election, is practically nonexistent. The popular interpretation of the famous plank is that it would be to pledge the candidate to the principle of a constitutional amendment to prohibit a second term, and that until such an amendment is adopted the field is wide open for second terms the same as first terms.—World-Herald.

Why not be perfectly frank about it, and admit that the one-term plank, and particularly the last sentence of it, which reads, "and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle," is, and was, at the time, intended to be "pure bunk." This plank of the democratic platform was inserted to take advantage of the sentiment that had been worked up against a third term involved in the ambitions of another candidate, and at the same time so drawn as not to commit the nominee to anything. In other words, it was a plank inserted to fool the people—a plank to get in on, but not to stand on. It was a bid for votes in the election to be forgotten after election, but no more so than several other planks in the same platform, of which the most audacious of all is the declaration in the concluding paragraph, which reads: "Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept in office as well as retired upon during the campaign."

Chance for Conservation. Lumbermen from the northwest have been telling some hard luck tales to the federal trade commission at Chicago, the most interesting one of all being that the sawmill men of Oregon and Washington stand to lose \$12,000,000 and interest on their investment for the current year. This is largely due to the fact that men who have purchased the timber on government land are cutting and selling lumber at a rate that means a loss to those who own and work their own timber lands. Here is a matter that ought to have some immediate attention. If what these sawmill owners say is true, the government has sold off its timber too cheaply, and a better price should be obtained. If the stories are not true, some other agency is responsible for the loss the lumbermen are enduring and it should be discovered and the remedy applied. Such an important industry, located so favorably for reaching the markets of the world, should not be in such languishing condition.

Humanity and Immorality. One of the women delegates to the "purity" conference at San Francisco has spoken so plainly on her topic that she may startle those who are uninformed as to actually existing conditions, though she gives no information to those who have made a scientific study of the subject. Frailties of the flesh are not confined to any particular class, and do not spring from any one cause. Nor has it been well established that a large percentage of either men or women are perpetually straying along "the primrose path of dalliance." Environment may tend to enhance temptation, but morality is a personal quality, and often persists under circumstances that some consider hopeless.

Much of silly exaggeration on this question of morals has been heard from "uplifters," who allow their imagination to supply the gaps in their knowledge. Great classes of men and women have been gratuitously slandered by theorists over zealous to support what they deem a righteous cause. Careful inquiry, by competent research workers, has disproved these sweeping accusations. The conditions outlined by the speaker at San Francisco serve only to show what slow progress humanity really makes in this direction—a slowness due not to lack of instruction or expostulation, but to the innate character of the human being.

Consolidated bringing with it Omaha rules and regulations is eliminating the free lunches formerly furnished by South Omaha thirst quencheries. That's the most flagrant outrage of all, although it is doubtful whether it will work greater hardship on the proprietors or on their patrons.

Still, the senator ought not to find it necessary to indulge in such a lengthy disquisition about a desk just to remind folks that Mr. Bryan, while secretary of state, "found places in the federal service for a son, a son-in-law and two other relatives." Aren't they all "deserving democrats"?

A minimum public service charge is either right or wrong. While The Bee doubted the propriety of it when inaugurated by the Water Board, it can see no difference in principle between a minimum charge for water and a minimum charge for electricity.

Progress of Direct Primary

THE DIRECT PRIMARY has swept the country, and although there is much criticism in many states of the way it works, there is not the slightest chance of its being given up by the people. It is well known and appreciated all through the west that it was the direct primary which completely demolished the entrenched railway machine which so long defied political and social progress there.

The first step in advance is to work into the direct primary the principle of responsible leadership, for leadership democracy in America must have, and will have, either openly or secretly, by fair means or foul. It is fighting the instincts of human nature to oppose it. From John Adams' diary we may perceive how deeply is the necessity for it rooted in the history of American politics. "Boston, February, 1783. This day learned that the Caucus club meets at the house of the late governor, Thomas Cates, the adjutant of the Boston regiment. He has a large house, and he has a movable partition in his garret, which he takes down and the whole club meets in one room. There they smoke tobacco until you cannot see from one end of the garret to the other. They drink flip, I suppose, and there they choose a moderator, who puts questions to the vote regularly, and selection, assessors, collectors, wardens, fire-wards and representatives are regularly chosen before they are chosen in the town. Uncle Fairfield Stoddard, Haddock, Adams, Cooper, and a rudis indigestaque holla of others are members. They send committees to wait on the Merchants' club and to propose and join in the choice of men and measures. Captain Cunningham says they have often solicited him to go to those caucuses, they have assured him benefit in his business, and for the benefit of the over-estimated Outlook reader, I will say that such indigestive holla, when used in a political connection, means a bunch of roughnecks.

The preliminary "unofficial" conferences which are now held under the direct primary from New York to the Pacific coast by all parties are the direct descendants of the caucus and the caucus-gatherings of the caucus and the caucus-gatherings of the caucus in America. And the caucus cannot be stifled. It should rather be legalized and made responsible and open; otherwise a secret caucus, whether benevolent or malevolent, is sure to flourish and be a continuing source of irritation in a democracy. Governor Hughes met this problem squarely when he was the executive in New York. He proposed, as an essential part of the democracy of his direct primary plan, that representatives should be elected through a popularly elected committee or a popularly elected state convention, and with the two meetings established everywhere at the bottom, the direct primary would fulfill the needs of both representative and direct democracy far better than it does at present. The direct primary at present drives leadership to cover, and makes no place for those splendid mass gatherings and discussions in the small units of section which formerly cleared the air and informed and trained the electorate, not only in New England, but in many other parts of the country.

It is from the same standpoint that the recall, except within narrow limits, is unsound and even vicious in principle. It is a blow at calm and deliberate and dignified and continuous leadership of a kind which democracy greatly needs. As we must make it worse while for men of weight and will even to listen to the call.

The recall is two-edged sword. And it may harm far more than it helps. Even in city government, those who have studied the psychology of opposition to a new administration know that in the course of the usual four-year term of the mayor, for example, the antagonism between the recall and the recall itself is about the two-year period, just when the recall under the law is usually made operative. If the mayor of a city is to be recalled at all he should have a six-year term, and the recall should be applied at the three-year period.

And to talk about the recall of judges is to begin at the wrong end of a much needed reform. The judiciary is not well adapted to the prevailing elective system. Men of the right temperament to be judges are not usually not good campaigners. In the past their nomination and election have frequently been looked after for them; that is, they have been machine-made or corporation-made, or both. We have got many good judges in this way, but it is a bad way. The suggestion of direct election of judges is a very little better. Partly because the voters do not get their eye upon the judges as they do upon the governor, and partly because the better campaigner has the better chance, inferior judicial demagogues are likely to slip in. And yet the people ought to have final control over their judges, as over every other policy-determining officer. And judges in America are certainly policy-determining officers in a good many public cases.

Their experiences and reflections are leading the minds of many thoughtful persons in the country towards a semi-appointive judiciary for the commonwealths, by which the governor, the natural and responsible leader of public opinion, who is coming to be held more strictly to account by the people than any other public officer in the state, shall first recommend persons for the higher judgeships. Their names shall go upon the ballot with the words after them, "Recommended by the Governor." In the same group shall be any other names suggested by a sufficiently large number of petitioners. And an election day the people shall choose between them. Here you have the element of responsible leadership under the final control of the people themselves. If this does not correct certain evils of our judicial system, we shall then be obliged to give the people more direct final control over judicial lawmaking itself, or else to detach the practice of all other civilized nations, the executive, the function of judicial lawmaking from the function of adjudication.

To summarize the substance of our experience with direct democracy, there need be no essential antagonism anywhere between leadership and popular rule, between representative government and direct democracy. The two ought everywhere to be governmental systems in complement of one another. For practical and pressing considerations, and under the present conditions of our politics, direct democracy should lend itself to the development and strengthening and the final control of leadership, and not to confusion and chaos.

Frederick M. Davernport was the nominee of the progressive party for governor of New York at the last election.

People and Events

Mrs. Teirastri, the famous song bird, warbled herself still further into the good graces of her motherland by investing \$30,000 in Italian war bonds. Sergeant Leary of Cork, Victoria cross winner, has come back to the front. The Cornishman gave him such a round of receptions that he was obliged to scurry for a rest. "Brick the Bellinger" is the title conferred on a Chicago reporter who has filed twenty-seven suits in a many local courts, the charges varying from slander to non-payment of a \$2 account. The Stiddeker corporation has arranged to provide, at the expense of the company, old-line life insurance for all employees. Welfare of workers is becoming a feature of the activities of all progressive corporations.

The Bee's Letter Box

THE BEAN IN THE SUEZ. SOUTH OMAHA, July 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Isn't it funny how the health inspectors will kick about property owners not cutting the weeds in their own yards, while the city is leaving the weeds grow along the streets that are paved and mostly traversed during the whole day long—for instance, G street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, and others? A SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY OWNER.

Appeal to the Jewish Leaders. OMAHA, July 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Young people who are interested in the future of Palestine are now putting forth the greatest effort to help the Jewish national fund by making collections. When they come to you think of this:

It is the duty of each individual to give all he can afford. Each cent is going to do work. It is not charity. It is a business proposition. With this money practical work is being done which will in the future make us an independent nation. No argument is necessary. You ought to thank that young person for giving you the opportunity to do your duty. And you remember nothing else, remember that it is far better to give than it is to receive.

E. K.—(A Young Jewish Daughter.)

Here's an Endorsement. LINCOLN, Neb., July 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with interest from time to time the letters signed by P. A. Agnew, dissenting strongly with most of them. I give to his letter advocating the abolition of the open season for killing turtle doves most unqualified and enthusiastic approval. I remember forty years ago flights of passenger pigeons in eastern Nebraska, a bird now extinct. How much some of us would give now to bring the bird back to life! Its surviving cousin, the turtle dove, will also be extinct within this generation if not protected. The bird is easily shot and easily found. Why destroy our doves anyway? Beautiful in form, coloring in voice and all too few in numbers, the turtle dove deserves a better fate in Nebraska than that given to man in Europe. A. E. SHELDON.

Woolster Still Off the Reservation. SILVER CREEK, Neb., July 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is a false cry that the country is unanimous in its support of the president in his controversy with the government of Germany. It is true that about all that is being said, as we may gather from the newspapers, is by way of sustaining his position; but this is largely, if not chiefly, by reason of the fallacious doctrine that patriotism demands that in an issue of this kind the president, whether right or wrong, should be sustained by all good citizens. For a similar reason others who do not agree with the president seem to be cowed into silence. If we were actually at war of course we would all be with the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, but as good citizens we ought not to sustain him in a course that would logically force us into an unjustifiable war.

But in private conversation I have never yet been able to find a man who thought the president was right, either as to his so-called "policy" in Mexico or in Europe. President Wilson's contention that international law which would permit us the freedom of the high seas, even in those parts declared "war zones" by the belligerents, and to trade freely with belligerent countries in things heretofore considered noncontraband of war, should be strictly adhered to, is absurd. Those rules of international law were not made with reference to conditions similar to those now existing; they cannot properly be made to square with present conditions, and should therefore be ignored and our course determined by the real ethics of the situation as it now presents itself. Taking that view of it England has a perfect right to starve Germany if it can, and Germany an equally good right to use her submarines to destroy British commerce and isolate England if it can. Our policy then should be to keep away and let them fight it out. When the lives of great empires are depending in the balance it is ridiculous that they should be asked to jeopardize their interests in order that we might make some dollars in trade, or that one of our millionaires should have the pleasure of visiting some European watering place.

But if international law is to be insisted on, why should England be allowed to escape? England was the first aggressor, and it is her work that has paralyzed American commerce. Why does not Wilson bring England to book? But Wilson has put his hand to the plow and he cannot now turn back. Let him bow and an ultimatum to Germany. Germany will again turn him down, and then it will be in order for him to convince congress he had order congress to declare war against Germany. Congress will turn him down again, even though it would put us in a ridiculous position before the world, and we shall have our reward for one of them for putting an impractical theorist in the executive chair. CHARLES WOOLSTER.

"Good Eraz Demonstration" OMAHA, July 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Greatly as I admire Lettie J. Bardick's courage in venturing to defend the great science of palmistry, it is nevertheless obvious to me that she has jumped into a veritable hornet's nest. She quite forgot when she replied to Dr. Holmes' profoundly erudite article that she is merely a weak, feminine creature. I hope I know my own humble position, as a mere woman, better than to antagonize a learned theorist from the wilds of Sheridan, Wyo., who has read as far as the life line in one of Cleo's works, and now claims to have "mastered the art of palmistry" and proved to "my own satisfaction, and that of all intelligent people, that there is neither truth nor reason in the story of the life line." Wherefore, it is conclusively demonstrated that there is nothing in the entire science of palm reading.

I'm afraid our copies of Chelso's "Language of the Hand" are hopelessly antiquated. Dr. Holmes evidently has a revised edition. Note his remarks about the life line, which he says "starts from the middle of the base of the palm and ends midway between the base of the thumb and forefinger." Every work on the subject that I have studied states that the line of life runs between the base of the forefinger and the thumb and not always midway, either, and encircles the Mount of Venus, or base of the thumb, ending there. Let us change the subject, please. I had an interesting experience lately. About two weeks ago I became deeply interested in homoeopathy, and determined

to master the art. I purchased a primer of "Epitome of Homoeopathy," which now lies before me. I learned that the word homoeopathy is of Greek derivation, and means "similar suffering." The great principle of the science is that "like cures like." Feeling that I had thoroughly mastered the essentials, I still could not be satisfied until I had proved the truth or falsity of the "indicated remedy" idea. An opportunity soon presented itself, when a neighbor's son accidentally ate rat poison of which the main ingredient was strychnine. Hastening to the scene of the tragic occurrence, carrying the "indicated remedy" in the form of a bottle of sugary strychnia pellets, I authoritatively waved aside the melted lard, mustard and water, and other emetics which officious friends were recommending, and prying open the sufferer's jaws, I poured the pellets down his throat. Requisite in pace! At least I hope so. Anyway, he's dead—and the rat poison got all the blame. Not a soul suspects to this day what was the basic principle of my "indicated remedy."

Having thus proved to my own satisfaction that there is no truth or reason in the theory that "like cures like," I believe I have a perfect right to declare that there is no truth in any of the other principles of homoeopathy. I think I am quite safe in asserting that I am the only person who ever made this investigation and gave it to the public in the columns of The Bee. As proof consists, I can show you the empty bottle and the dog's grave. ELSIE ROBERTSON, 317 North Eighteenth Street.

CHEERY CHAFF. "It's as mischievous as the fellow with the cornet in the flat above me." "What's the trouble now?" "Oh, he's always ready to start something."—Judge. A youthful attorney, the greater part of whose time was spent in an endeavor to

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