

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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OCTOBER CIRCULATION

55,104

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear, that the average daily circulation for the month of October, 1914, was 55,104.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 15th day of November, 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.

First snow! First zero! Score for November.

Seems that the Turk has waited for Thanksgiving to go up in the air.

It is too much to expect the weather man to make Indian summer last all winter.

Is not coming from Utah to Omaha to "cannonade" the Mormon church getting a little out of range?

What is there in the smell of onions to which folk object? someone asks. Holy smoke, what isn't there?

One can always tell when Old Man Winter is around by the shrinkage in the number of autos standing along the curb.

Perhaps it would be wiser not to fix any definite date for awhile for the withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz.

It is not so easy as it looks to keep one eye on Mexico and the other on the European war arena without becoming cross-eyed.

If Alec Lauder, Harry's brother, appears in American vaudeville, as forecasted, he ought to borrow Brother Harry's press agent for a while.

With visions of Thanksgiving dinner, one may fairly conclude that Mr. Turkey Gobbler has joined the "Flying Squadron" and gone in for prohibitive prices.

Mexico is still normally peaceful. Villa is leading an army to the capital to help put down the war and Carranza is still shaking his belligerent head, menacingly.

Governor Morehead has issued a proclamation urging contributions to the Belgian relief fund. That's where Mayor "Jim" must have been asleep at the switch.

Now that a start has been made in cutting out the insanity fee grab of the district clerk, the job should be completed by abolishing the insanity board fee system altogether.

Germany credits the Japanese with giving war prisoners in the Orient better treatment than do the British. Must we look to the Japs to furnish the highest type of civilized warfare?

Michael Demitrovitch Tchellsheff, who made Russia dry, is the first high-up Russian since Tolstoy who has had the nerve to denounce the "bureaucracy." But a man with his name ought to fear nothing.

General Wetherpon, the retiring chief-of-staff, is for a larger standing army. It is safe to say that General Scott, the incoming chief-of-staff, is also for a larger standing army, and so will be all the future chiefs-of-staff.

If a general invitation is extended for charter suggestions, some of the freak proposals presented to the charter convention may be resurrected; for example, one for the complete abolition of the police force, and another for free and unlimited supply of water to all the inhabitants.

A National grange meeting in Delaware has been asked to consider a resolution calling on the government to desist its irrigation activities in the west because it takes farm labor from the east. Well, that's a good one! We were under the impression that the east is constantly looking to the west to afford a vent for its surplus labor.



Superintendent A. A. Erbert of the Colorado division of the Union Pacific at Denver has resigned and his place will be filled by Assistant Superintendent Edward Dickinson.

Hon. H. F. Howe, son of Assistant Attorney General Howe, is in Omaha to take depositions in a couple of government cases before the court of claims.

Andy Monahan is enjoying a visit from his brother of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Patterson are making their home temporarily at the Paxton.

R. S. Stevens, agent of the Hook Island at the Bluffs, is to spend the winter at Los Angeles in the hope of restoring his health. Mrs. Stevens and daughter, Miss Nella Stevens, popular here as a pianist, accompanied him to San Francisco, where they will remain for a time.

The dedication of a third Congregational church, corner Thirtieth and Lake, is to take place next Sunday with a service conducted by Rev. A. P. Sheerill, Rev. Willard Scott and Rev. Mr. Maile of Lincoln.

The Charity Problem.

All charity workers agree that, heavy as was the demand for help for unfortunate last year, the prospect is for a still heavier demand for this year. This is true, not only in Omaha, but of every city and town in the country. It is also true, aside from, or rather in addition to, the demand for relief for the victims of the great European war. The best charity is always the charity which helps people to help themselves, which can be done only by localizing each case. Perhaps the need of help is less acute here than elsewhere, but our problem in Omaha, as in all large cities, is complicated by the constant advent of strangers and wanderers who have no more claim upon us than upon others, yet who cannot be entirely ignored.

What is called for urgently is a mobilization of our charity organizations and agencies so that they may do their work effectively and efficiently, at least expense, and without duplication, at the same time guarding against imposition which diverts to the unworthy what by rights belongs to the worthy. The task to be tackled is a big one, yet with the experience acquired in dealing so successfully with the tornado sufferers two years ago, it should be possible to systematize the work and to apportion it in such a way as to limit the burden imposed upon any one charitable organization and to hold down the drafts on the resources of any one group of the community.

Merit System in Diplomacy.

It is always considered bad policy to swap horses while crossing streams. Without disparaging the good qualities of William G. Sharp, our new ambassador to France, supplanting Myron T. Herrick, at such a critical time occasions general regret and adverse comment. The United States has had few ambassadors of late who have served it with quite the ability and distinction as the eminent Ohioan. His insight into the delicate situation now existing abroad, his commanding grasp of international affairs, his universal confidence he enjoys among the nations and particularly his influence in France, have made his services of incalculable value to his country and the general interests at stake at this crucial time. It is, therefore, nothing short of an international loss to have to give him up now for a man who, no matter what his attainments may be, is inexperienced in the field of diplomacy, a totally unknown quantity.

But this is an inevitable consequence of the folly of selecting our diplomatic representatives in the same manner as we choose a deputy tax collector. Diplomacy should be maintained entirely on a merit system, free from political favoritism or patronage, with nothing in view but the selection of the best possible man for the place. Until such is the case we are bound to suffer in comparison, as we have always suffered, with other nations, which really make a profession of diplomacy.

President Taft gave impetus to the merit system in our foreign consular service, which is being steadily improved. While it probably would not be desirable to apply the code of civil service to diplomatic appointments, it surely would be an improvement to lift them out of the common rut of spoils politics and place them upon the higher standard solely of fitness. No one pretends to offer any reason for the displacement of Myron T. Herrick at Paris, other than that "the victor belongs the spoils," a most degrading influence with which to surround the lofty sphere of diplomacy.

Omaha at the Bat.

Omaha did a splendid thing for itself when it secured and entertained the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Base Ball Leagues, which brought here the leading men in base ball from every corner of the continent. Their business was of the highest importance, of epoch-making importance, and Omaha, as usual, did itself proud in its capacity as host. Newspapers all over the land have emphasized this fact, and none more than the Sporting News of St. Louis, the official organ of the game. It is filled with reflections from various writers of the highest credit and praise of Omaha. We desire to reproduce here just one paragraph from the News, which we believe all our people should read, that they may appreciate its significance.

The Omaha Commercial club, where the closing entertainment of the convention was held, is a major league institution in a minor league city. It has two floors in Omaha's principal structure, the Woodmen of the World building. The banquet room is big enough to entertain a couple of minor league meetings at once and the quality of the entertainment offered the base ball men there was equal to the capacity of the banquet hall.

In the eyes of friends abroad Omaha invariably looks well. So must it always look to those who know it best and have most at stake in its welfare. The people of this city have a most valuable asset in the city's famed hospitality, its facility for entertaining conventions, large and small, and this is a good time to acknowledge the part the Commercial club and its publicity department play in sustaining this record.

Safety First is Winning.

The railroads are making steady progress with their "safety first" propaganda. They show up in the Interstate Commerce commission's reports with "a great decrease in the number of collisions and derailments" for the last period of accounting. Defective roadway and defective equipment together are held responsible for more than 72.3 per cent of all the derailments reported. In train accidents only 104 persons were killed in three months and 2,157 injured, the total number of accidents being 737 fewer than for the corresponding period the previous year.

It would seem from this, that while the record as a whole is commendable to the railroads, it is not as much so as they might make it by proper roadway and equipment improvement. As a matter of fact, this leaves it far from satisfactory. The report does not show how many of these casualties were due to unprotected or inadequately protected grade crossings, but we imagine the number is large. The railroads will not be entirely free from stricture so long as they deliberately refuse to do what they can to bridge or otherwise fortify these death traps. And where they exhaust every civil recourse to keep from making such improvements, they must expect continued criticism. They deserve praise for what they have done, but certainly not for leaving undone what they could and should do.

Business on the Mend

Signs of the Times.

New York Post.
As the days go by, the number of signs pointing towards better business conditions in this country steadily increases. The financial situation is of an altogether different character from what it was in the early stages of the war. The New York savings banks have dropped entirely the requirement of a sixty days' notice. Both clearing house certificates and emergency currency are being steadily and rapidly retired. The reserve of the New York banks, which showed a deficit of \$48,000,000 in August, now presents a surplus. All these things are to be looked upon as either attesting or promoting a return of the financial life of the country to a normal condition of activity and prosperity; and the financial life of the country is closely bound up with its general economic life. We are not going to pull ourselves up by the bootstraps, but when we observe that we actually are coming up from the depths it is only right that we should recognize the fact and regulate our judgment of the prospect accordingly. American business men have reason to feel that the present situation is distinctly encouraging.

Improving Business.

Washington Post.
Reports of business received this (last) week from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis were all concurrent in their statements as to the improvement in present business and exceedingly encouraging as to the prospects of the future.

Not one but recognized the prosperity existing in the agricultural districts in all sections of the United States, except the cotton region, and the news from Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha and Minneapolis, was replete with items as to the great returns in cash being realized by the farmers from the sale of their products.

The tone of the reports from all quarters, but the cotton districts of the south, was very optimistic, and even the cotton districts had recovered somewhat from the depth of depression noted in them for the last ninety days.

Business Crisis Over.

New York World.
Great progress to the country is everywhere apparent in working out from under the burdens imposed by the war.

The avalanche of European liquidation, which overwhelmed us late in July is now being succeeded by a European buying movement of foodstuffs, materials and munitions of war so extended as already to have put more than \$200,000,000 in contracts known, to have been placed. Every day brings news of industries starting up which had been made idle and of industries resuming full time which had been forced upon part time.

With the opening of the Federal Reserve banks on Monday, the country for the first time in its history will come into possession of a broad and uniform and scientific market for business paper, proof alike against future panic and manipulation in favor of special interests.

The great banking houses of New York are announcing still further reductions in rates for money. Sterling exchange has fallen below the normal gold export point, and exchange on Berlin is below the normal reserve in the Federal reserve.

The national banks are rapidly retiring the emergency currency taken out to tide over the war panic, as no longer needed.

Other evidences of general recovery from this distant panic and havoc of war can be found on all sides. The worst of that affliction for America is over. The unparalleled opportunities heaving upon us from the financial and industrial outside of Europe are instead beginning to fill the national vision.

Buying for the Armies.

Chicago Herald.
The most remarkable of all the European army requisitions on American manufacturers came to light yesterday. It was for a wire shoulder strap decoration for privates in the French army. The decoration, about two inches in length, was to be signposted, in consequence of which the French buyer found difficulty in getting bids on this apparently indispensable feature of the army equipment of General Joffre's soldiers.

All the wire agents who inspected the sample, shook their heads at the disclosed knowledge of a machine which would give the effect necessary to French army regulations. It may have to be done by hand, for the order is positive.

Three hundred pounds of wire are wanted, each 1,000 feet, weighing 2 1/2 pounds. It is estimated the total purchase will equip 300,000 uniforms with a pair of the wire straps each.

In addition the French army wants 300 pounds of minutely small brass cylinders, used as tighteners for French military cap cords.

Apparently the historic red trousers of the French army are still in use, despite their condemnation by military critics, as the same buyer is after 10,000 yards of such cloth for officers' uniforms. Four almost identical shades in the French army are desired for the cavalry, infantry, artillery and marine corps.

A buyer for the British government yesterday began a search for 600 motor trucks of from three to six tons. Tests are in progress at a number of automobile factories in and around Chicago.

Twice Told Tales

Playing Safe.

Some time ago the keeper of a museum was engaged in placing some new curios that had just arrived from Egypt, when he noticed the perplexed look of his attendant.

"What's the matter, Smith?" he queried, going to the assistant. "Is there anything you don't understand?"

"Yes," answered Smith. "Here is a papyrus on which the characters are so badly traced that they are unrecognizable. How shall I class it?"

"Let me see," returned the keeper, examining the curio. "Just call it a doctor's prescription in the time of Pharaoh."—New York Globe.

Some Dreams.

A man named Jones was talking to his friend Brown, one night, when the latter casually mentioned Smith, a mutual acquaintance.

"Makes me think of an experience Smith had a few weeks ago," laughed Jones. "He dreamed that he was an Indian, and getting out of bed, he wrapped a blanket around himself and started to walk through the woods. Woke up about three hours later and found himself ten miles from home and no carfare in sight."

"You don't mean it?" was the amazed rejoined of Brown. "How in the world did he get back?"

"That was easy," was the cheerful reply of Jones. "He lay down under a tree dreamed he was an Indian again and walked back."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

People and Events

The floating mine which sent the English battleship to sea, without contributed in a few hours \$20,000,000 to the world's waste of war.

If there are any more man-killing devices invented by Americans, which the warring nations have not appropriated, the curbstone strategists 3,000 miles away, have not been able to locate them.

The czar tells his "cannon fodder" that this is a "holy war," and the Sultan throws similar dope into his troops. The Kaiser claims that God is on his side and some of his soldiers have inscribed it on their belt buckles, "God MIT Usa." (God with us). But the referee has not indicated a favorite.

The Turcos who are fighting with the allies in France were so named by the Russians in the Crimean war. The latter, mistaking them for Turks because of the hairy breeches, cried out: "Turcos! Turcos!" The name clung to the Algerine sharpshooters of the French army, and they put up as fierce a fight as any soldiers in the world war.

The supreme court of Ohio has blocked the third attempt to drive wedges through the workmen's compensation act. The present attack was on the clause requiring political subdivision as well as the state itself to pay premium assessments to the compensation fund. In substance the court told counties and towns to pay up and quit growling.



The President and the Negro.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Thank you sincerely for your editorial, "The President and the Negro." You have stated the exact conditions.

Never before has an American citizen been compelled to go to the White House to protest against such arbitrary and persistent acts of race discrimination on the part of the highest officials in the land." The persistent discrimination and humiliation to which the negro department clerks have been subjected during the present administration is a disgrace to this American nation, to which the civilized world, was horrified and retrograde, is today looking for the highest ideals of justice and moral leadership. We will fall in our God-given opportunity of moral leadership among the nations, as we deserve to fall, if we wantonly permit injustice to prevail by curtailing the lawful rights and privileges of any group or class of our citizenry. This, unfortunately, is being done in widening circles throughout the United States, being fostered and encouraged by the example set by high officials at the national capital. It is against unjust discrimination that we protest, "not as wards looking for charity, but as full-fledged American citizens," demanding constitutional guaranteed rights. This protest will grow louder and louder until juster conditions prevail, as prevent the must, because right finally triumphs and because there are thousands of broad-minded, justice-loving white American citizens, in all sections of our country, who are anxious to make this a just and righteous nation. They only need to know the truth to fight for the right. And protest and publicly are going to make the truth known.

The latest talk is to deal just policy has failed to bring relief. Hence the resort to protest and petition has become imperative. The delegation who lodged their complaint with President Wilson spoke in the interests of 12,000,000 people, by no means an insignificant part, numerically, at least, of this great polygenous nation. That Mr. Trotter spoke with his characteristic frankness and earnestness in this interview I do not doubt. That he would be, wittingly or unwittingly, offensive, either in tone or in manner, except insofar as plain speaking, especially to one who is trying to defend a doubtful position, might be considered offensive, I do not believe; for Mr. Trotter, whom I number among my friends, is a gentleman, a born and bred liberal of liberal education, he belongs to that group of college-bred men, who have advocated that the race should divide, as other men, on the great economic and political questions before the country. The Boston Guardian, of which he is editor, advocated Mr. Wilson's election upon the ground that he was a high-principled, broad-minded Christian statesman, who could be trusted to deal justly with all classes. Woodrow Wilson was elected. Whatever else may be said of his administration, and there is much to be said in its favor, so far as the Afro-American is concerned, he has been made to distinctly understand that the reactionary south is in the saddle. "Negro federal office holders have been ruthlessly dismissed and their places supplied by whites even to the filling of posts as minister to the republic of Haiti, and by segregation and petty persecutions and demotions life has been made miserable for department clerks not yet removed.

Mr. Trotter and his colleagues believed that by calling President Wilson's attention to these injustices he would do what he could to remove them. Unfortunately they found him an apologist for discriminations of which he is fully cognizant. No wonder that the interview was "thoroughly disappointing."

President Wilson, in doubtless a good man and great, burdened heavily with affairs of state, and desirous of doing his duty, but the attitude of his administration toward colored Americans is anything but just. It is to be hoped that the recent interview, despite "the president's refusal to listen further to the committee chairman, whose plain talk was unwelcome," may have impressed that fact with salutary effect upon his mind. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Pastor, St. Philip the Deacon.

As Seen by a Nebraskan in Germany.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Nov. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Since September 10, the day I returned from Germany, I am a reader of The Bee and must say I am pleased with it. I notice in the issue of November 12 a communication from J. H. Casselman charging The Bee of being prejudiced against the allies in the European war, and printing articles from a German standpoint.

Mr. Casselman is mistaken—all communications concerning the present war in The Bee were written from an American standpoint. Every American citizen has a right to be posted on the origin of this terrible war and express his opinion accordingly without prejudice towards either side.

Had Mr. Casselman made the trip across the ocean I did and got posted how the war started, he would not blame Germany and The Bee. The Servians killed the Austrian crown prince, Austria demanded severe punishment of the mob who hired two boys for the job. Servia, braced by Russia, would not do anything than give their promise to punish the mob according to their own laws at their own convenient time. Austria, being fooled by Servia more than once before, wanted more than a promise. Servia stood pat on their own proposition and was declared July 23 and the next day the mobilization of the whole Russian army followed promptly. This Russian army was concentrated at the east border of Germany July 23, 25 and 28. On July 23 the German Kaiser asked why the Russian army had to be at his border, answer to be in Berlin at 2 p. m. August 1. No answer was given. The mobilization of the German army followed the same day, or six days after the mobilization of the Russian army.

"I was in Berlin on August 1 and saw the big demonstration on the streets and read all cables exchanged between the Kaiser and czar. On August 2 France was asked what stand it would take in this war. The answer was, "We will watch our own interests," and its army crossed the German border the next day for Muehlhausen.

England declared war against Germany and Austria, because the latter would not respect the neutrality of Belgium. Germany could not trust Belgium because there was an agreement between Belgium, England and France, dated April 20, 1912, to the effect that in case of a war between England, France and Germany the French and English armies would be allowed to pass through Belgium.

"I as an English citizen, cannot step down low enough to excuse the terrible murder of the Austrian crown prince by

the Servians, who did murder their own king and queen in the same dramatic way. Austria did the same as we did in 1898, when we declared war against Spain for the sinking of the Maine." Another thing, did Germany or Austria ever lay a straw in the way of the United States? Do we celebrate the Fourth of July because we got free of Germany or Austria over 100 years ago? Did Germany and Austria interfere in our war of 1861-67? Did they tell us how to regulate the toll charges at the Panama canal? Did they protest when the United States talked about buying ships this summer? Let us be fair. Mr. Casselman, and we will agree that Germany and Austria are truer friends to the United States than any of the allies.

There were about 28,000 of American citizens in Germany before the war started, and all report nice, honest treatment. In fact, the only person taking advantage of us was our United States consul in Hamburg, who managed to get passports, which was not at all necessary. So there you are, Mr. Casselman; facts talk. Nobody can satisfy himself or anybody else by being prejudiced.

If the editor of The Bee thinks its worth while to print these lines, he is welcome to do so. H. STEINKRAUS.

JOLLIES FROM JUDGE.

"How is your son getting along in the club?"
"Fine! He's on the pool committee in his club!"

"Isn't your wife a clipper?"
"She's more. She's a revenue cutter!"

Poetic Maid—Ah, the dogwood trees in October are fairly blushing red!
Limpetic He—Yes, because they will soon be bare.

"Do you really love me, Willoughby?"
"Huh! Do you suppose I'd be laughing my head off every night at your father's stale jokes if I didn't love you?"

"Did you ask little Jimmy Wombat about his fight over at his house the other night?"
"Yes, what did you get out of him?"
"Not very much. His mother is evidently an exceedingly strict censor."

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Fruit Laxative for Mamma, Dad, Baby, "California Syrup of Figs"

Mother, daddy and the children can always keep feeling fine by taking this delicious fruit laxative as occasion demands. Nothing else cleanses the stomach, liver and bowels so thoroughly without griping.

You take a little at night and in the morning all the foul, constipated water, sour bile and fermenting food, delayed in the bowels, gently moves out of the system. When you awaken all headache, indigestion, sourness, foul taste, bad breath, fever and dizziness is gone; your stomach is sweet, liver and bowels clean, and you feel grand.

"California Syrup of Figs" is a family laxative. Everyone from grandpa to baby can safely take it and no one is ever disappointed in its pleasant action. Millions of mothers know that it is the ideal laxative to give cross, sick, feverish children. But get the genuine, Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups on each bottle. Refuse with contempt the cheaper Fig Syrups and counterfeits. See that it bears the name—"California Fig Syrup Company."

There Is Honest Shirt Service in McDonald Shirts

McDONALD shirts are made to fit and to wear to perfection. Pay the price you prefer (\$1 and up) and you are positively assured of service and style for there are no poor qualities. Every garment is made strictly on honor, and styled to meet the needs of the moment. For work, for play, for travel, for hunting, for fishing, for golfing, for outdoor and indoor wear there's a style that will please you.

Infinite care has been given to all the details of fit, fashion and finish. For the "day off" and the "days on" wear.

McDonald Shirts

Your clothes or haberdashery has them. \$1 up. Designed and tailored in America's foremost union shirt shop by the R. L. McDonald Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Missouri.

XMAS CARDS

The Standard Remedy

the safest, most reliable and most popular—for the common ailments of stomach, liver and bowels, is always

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

In the march of Omaha progress if you office "up the hill"

Business is surely and steadily pushing west on Farnam street; every day adds some new enterprise to this ever popular thoroughfare.

AN OFFICE IN THE BEE BUILDING

"The building that is always new"

will place you in the closest touch with this rapid growth of new business institutions.

A thoroughly modern, fireproof, well equipped and well maintained office building, properly located, close to the banks, retail stores, court house and city hall, in fact in the heart of business Omaha.

THE BEE BUILDING COMPANY

17th and Farnam—Office Room 105.

"I as an English citizen, cannot step down low enough to excuse the terrible murder of the Austrian crown prince by