

Council Bluffs

THORNELL GETS SCOTT CASE

Trial of Mabray Man Will Begin
January 24.

BANCROFT MAN COMPLAINT

Assignment of Other Cases Made, In-
cluding Number of Cases in
Bluffs—Pettit Jurors
Are Drawn.

In making the first assignment of jury cases for the present term of district court Judge Thornell yesterday set the trial of Frank Scott, alleged "stealer" for the Mabray gang of "big store" swindlers for Monday, January 24. Two indictments, one charging conspiracy and the other larceny in connection with a farmer of Bancroft, Neb., out of \$5,000, on a fake horse race in Council Bluffs on April 24, 1908, were returned against Scott and he will be tried on the larceny charge.

Included in the assignment are two of the civil suits brought by alleged victims of the Mabray gang against lost men as well as against Mabray and some of his associates. These are the cases in which Joseph W. Lensen of Menominee, Mich., and George F. Castle of Britt, Ia., are plaintiffs. They are assigned for Tuesday, January 25.

Assignment of Cases.
The assignment which is as follows includes several criminal cases besides that of Frank Scott:

Monday, January 17—Barney Gilinsky against Postal Telegraph company, Ovide Vior against Albert C. Cook and others, B. L. Felsander, administrator, against Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway and bridge company, Fabst Brewing company against Benjamin Cornish, U. S. v. Hayden and Henry Koch, Treynor savings bank, garnishee.

Tuesday, January 18—Andrew G. Gilbert against Ernest E. Hart, F. S. Martin against Fred W. Gray, Chicago & North Western Railway company, Earline; American National bank of Austin, Tex., against N. E. Dodge and others of Iowa, against Henry Holt and Leon Picotte, two cases (special); State of Iowa against Jack Hacking.

Wednesday, January 19—C. M. Witt and others against E. J. Ellis, State of Iowa against Hartford Reed, (two cases) State of Iowa against E. M. Jones.

Thursday, January 20—State of Iowa against F. L. Hays, State of Iowa against Henry Sherman, W. C. Ross, Dick Berlin, state of Iowa against George Hayden and Henry Sherman, State of Iowa against Luella V. King.

Friday, January 21—State of Iowa against F. A. Peterson, State of Iowa against A. B. Wise, State of Iowa against Isaac Newton Rykman.

Monday, January 24—State of Iowa against Frank Kneale, State of Iowa against Marks against Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad company.

Tuesday, January 25—Mrs. Brana Schenck against Cunard Steamship company, Joseph W. Lensen against B. Marks and others, George F. Castle against B. Marks and others.

Wednesday, January 26—Johanna O'Brien against E. F. McCallister, O'Brien against F. J. McCafferty, sheriff.

Monday, January 31—Charles G. Grant against Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company.

Monday, February 1—L. A. Weber against Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company (special), Stortenecker will contest (special).

Members of Pettit Jury.
The following petit jury was drawn yesterday for the February term of district court at Avoca:

J. E. Simpson, James J. H. Schofield, Wright, D. B. Woods, Grove, E. W. Ward, Wright, A. A. Holman, James, R. J. Mar-

ty, C. A. Valley, C. A. Stump, F. E. Brad-
ley, M. G. McKinnip, J. Warner,
Macdonald, C. F. Copley, Layton, A. Graham,
Vance, H. F. Howell, H. C. Allen,
Layton, Herman Peters, Knox, J. R. Bol-

strong, Center, T. W. Jefferson, Belknap,
W. A. Potter, Belknap, H. C. Knight,
Wright, Fred Brandt, Knox, H. C. Hoff-

man, D. A. Stump, H. C. Hoff-
man, Grove, J. M. Kelley, Macdonald,
Fred Springer, J. M. Kelley, Macdonald,
Caleb Smith, Knox, C. L. Mundorf, C.

Waveland, C. W. Keefe, Knox, E. E. Morrell, Carson, W. C. Fraser, W. C. Fraser,
Thomas Dungan, Carson, W. E. Jefferson,
Center.

THOMAS HARRISON WILL RUN
Announces He Will Make Race for
City Solicitor.

Thomas Q. Harrison is in the field for the republican nomination for city solicitor against Clem F. Kimball, the present incumbent of the office, who announced a few days ago that he would seek re-nomination. Harrison filed his papers yesterday with City Auditor McAnenby, but up to date City Solicitor Kimball has not filed his.

City Assessor W. D. Hardin will ask the democrats to renominate him and filed his petition of candidacy on Monday with the city auditor. John Chitman, at present employed in the office of County Auditor Innes, announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for the republican nomination for city assessor.

C. B. Reynolds is a candidate for the republican nomination for city engineer and filed his papers yesterday with the city auditor. Elmer B. Minneek, it was announced yesterday, would be a candidate for the republican nomination for councilman in the Second ward.

Henry S. Bloss is a candidate for the republican nomination for councilman in the First ward. He filed his papers yesterday afternoon with the city auditor.

H. A. Mosher, convicted with the Keys Brothers carriage factory, is a prospective candidate for the republican nomination for councilman in the Sixth ward, although he has not as yet filed his papers.

Council Bluffs

Good Reports
Are Heard from
the Charities

Annual Meeting of Associated Work-
ers Shows Creche to Be Self-
Supporting.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Charities, held yesterday afternoon, Miss Caroline Dodge was re-elected president by acclamation. Other officers elected were: Vice president, Mrs. Lewis Cutler; recording secretary, Mrs. H. P. Barrett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. T. Phelps; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. S. Dudley; auditor, Mrs. J. W. Bell; assistant auditor, Mrs. Otto Vogler; historian, Mrs. M. Wollman; chaplain, Mrs. H. C. Raymond.

The following were elected as the board of trustees: Mrs. Lewis Cutler, Mrs. Frank H. Keeline, Mrs. H. W. Hinder, Mrs. H. E. Montgomery, Mrs. C. Parnall, Mrs. J. P. Hess, Mrs. J. B. Aldin, Mrs. J. T. True, Mrs. J. P. Greenfield, Mrs. F. W. Miller, Mrs. G. A. Keeline, Mrs. D. S. Frank, Mrs. S. T. McAtee, Mrs. F. J. Schorr, Mrs. A. Metzger, Rev. Marcus P. McClure.

Mayor Thomas Maloney, Major George H. Richmond and General Grenville M. Dodge are honorary members of the board of trustees.

The president in her annual address described some of the many cases which the association was called upon to relieve as indicative of the need of the organization. Her address in part follows:

We are meeting together again today to celebrate the close of another year's work, the ninth year of our organization. We have had rather an uneventful year in many ways, but one filled with good work, as the reports of the different officers will show today. We have every reason to be encouraged. All our unsecured debts have been paid, with the exception of \$500 raised for the mortgage debt and interest. This leaves only about \$2,500 indebtedness against our home. Our Creche has been virtually self-supporting. Our membership committee reports 144 members, bringing us in \$400 in cash and \$184 in order cards. We have added to the method of raising money which we found best last year, namely, asking for the money directly rather than raising it by giving entertainments.

As the charity work in this city goes on year after year, there are certain needs which grow in importance, becoming almost imperative.

First—A closer union between the charity workers of the city.

Second—A visiting nurse or nurses who give willing to give us a few days of their leisure time when off duty.

Third—A complete equipment for these nurses when they go out on charity cases, such as sheets, pillow cases, blankets, clothing, etc.

Fourth—A body of women, who are willing to respond to emergency calls to help in investigating cases of poverty, and who are willing to form themselves into a society of friendly visitors who will continue the calls after the immediate need is satisfied.

Fifth—A larger membership in this organization, because when a district is visited by their homes, forty-two deserted wives with families provided for, fifty widows with families aided, twelve single women cared for, six deserted men with families assisted and 113 married couples given aid.

Seventeen girls from the county and city jails were given temporary care during the year and twenty-three stranded women with children were also cared for. Employment was found for nineteen girls, twenty-three women and five boys over 15 years of age.

The report of the ways and means committee, of which Mrs. Lewis Cutler was chairman, showed that it had raised \$1,307.32 and had paid over \$1,000 on the indebtedness of the association. The meeting was held in the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian association building and was well attended.

Telephone Meeting.
At the annual meeting yesterday afternoon of the stockholders of the Independent Telephone company of Council Bluffs the old board of directors was re-elected as follows: C. A. Beno, T. G. Turner, E. H. Merriam, W. H. Kimball, F. H. Keys, J. F. Marks, H. B. Jennings, F. J. Day.

The directors re-elected officers as follows: President, F. J. Day; vice president, E. H. Merriam; secretary, C. A. Beno; treasurer, T. G. Turner.

Reports of the different officers showed that the company had enjoyed a prosperous year and that its net income increased \$7,000. The net increase of telephone was \$22, the company having at present date 4,111 in operation. The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared.

About fifty stockholders, representing two-thirds of the stock, were present at the meeting which was held in the Merriam block.

We fit the wonderful invisible Bifocal Lens. Ask to see it at our optical department. Lefty's new store, 262 Broadway.

N. Y. Plumbing Co. Tel. 250, Night L-1702.

OMAHA INDIANS IN REVOLT

Tribe Opposed to Bureau's Plan for
Administering Affairs.

CLAMOR FOR GREATER FREEDOM

Insist that Government Restriction
Put Them at Disadvantage and
Results in Actual Loss
in Their Business.

WATTHILL, Neb., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—So many statements and articles have appeared recently in reference to the administrative disagreement on the Omaha reservation inspired by the advocates of the tribe on one side and the expressions from the Indian office on the side of the administration, that some explanation of the facts leading up to the controversy is due to the public.

The writer has discussed the whole subject with the several officials in authority representing the secretary of the interior in Washington and on the reservation, and will endeavor to set out the exact position of the government as represented.

Last summer F. H. Abbott, the recently appointed assistant Indian commissioner, visited the Omaha Indian reservation several days. Just previous to his visit Mr. Commons, who had been the superintendent on the reservation for four years, had been ordered transferred, and it was generally understood that a certain amount of reorganization would be applied to the local Indian office, but no Indian movement was made public in reference to the nature or extent of the change. Seven inspectors and special United States Indian agents visited the reservation during the summer, several remaining over three months, and it was presumed that the Indian office in Washington was fully informed. Mr. Commons was succeeded by Mr. Mosca, who remained but a few days.

Later A. G. Pollock was made superintendent and remained in that position until January 1, 1910, when he was succeeded by Superintendent A. H. Kneale, who by consolidation was made superintendent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, whose reservations are adjoining.

The twenty-five year trust period under which the government held the title to the Indian allotted land expired July 10, 1909, and the government extended that period in order for the president for a period of ten years. While the assistant Indian commissioner was on the reservation and upon his return to Washington he planned a number of changes in administrative policy, which have been announced and which are being inaugurated, and which seem to be the basis of tribal objection and at the bottom of the whole controversy.

Plan of the Indian Office.
The plan contemplated consolidating the administrative local supervision of both Omaha and Winnebago Indian tribes under one superintendent, A. H. Kneale, who resides at the Winnebago agency, and maintaining a separate office and office force on each reservation, and also to divide each reservation into three farming districts and to place centrally in each district a scientifically trained farmer who is appointed from civil service examination. It has been officially stated that this will be equivalent to six agencies.

Each scientific farmer will have charge of making leases on the land in his district and arranging the terms with the farmers and will deliver checks to the Indians, allowing the land for the rent. Any white man having business with the Indian office will transact it through the farmer of his district. The Indian having individual money on deposit with the government will make his requests through the farmer in his district and all such requests will be forwarded through the local office and through the superintendent to Washington, and when granted will return through the same channel to the farmer, who will supervise the purchase for the Indian and pay for the articles purchased.

This farmer will also examine the farming done by white men on leased Indian land and refuse leases to incompetent farmers. He will also teach the Indians in his district how to farm.

The plan also proposes the establishment of a model farm convenient to both reservations with a fair price for the experimental work on the farm will be open to white people and Indians.

It is also proposed to place over the local Omaha Indian office a chief clerk, who will be in charge subject to Mr. Kneale, the superintendent. The number of employees of the reservation, originally four, will be increased to eight. The superintendent will spend much of his time visiting the farmers and the two agencies.

Indians Oppose the Plan.
The writer has heard a great many Indians express themselves in regard to the proposed plan and has listened to many expressions in a large tribal council on January 4, at which the plan was explained to the Omaha tribe. Thus far every Indian on the reservation has opposed the plan. An effort has been made to collect and classify these objections and they will be given here, in substance.

The Omahas say they object to the plan chiefly because it contemplates placing more restrictions on their individual efforts and small business transactions, depriving them of the experience necessary to their development; that they will never be competent to control and protect the title to their lands and meet the white man on an equality in commercial exchange unless they are given more freedom and control and independence in selecting tenants, leasing their lands, collecting the rents, handling the rental and other small sums of money and making their purchases and paying for them personally. They say supervision over them has been too close and very much misused for some twenty-five years, and because of such supervision they have not progressed as they otherwise would; that those who were no more competent at first than others, but who have broken away from government control and leased land directly without supervision and managed all of their own affairs have in all instances made the most progress, secured the highest rentals and are now the most competent Indians because of the experience gained; that those who have been under closest governmental control and have thereby had the least experience in management and expenditure are now the most helpless and incompetent; that the delays in securing authority to purchase necessities and delay in collecting the rental money has been a great hardship to them and has greatly increased the credit system among them.

Want More Freedom.
They say they demand more freedom in their business affairs and transactions, not so much to spend their substance, but to gain the experience and independence to fit them for competency. They also complain against a long history of delays, losses, in unbusinesslike administrative methods, neglect, maladministration. They say the department sells their land, deposits the money in such banks as it sees fit and gets only 2 and 3 per cent interest, while the purchaser of the land would pay 4 and 5 per cent interest on a part of it, purchase price if left in the land, with just as good security, and that if they are per-

mitted to lease their surplus land for a share of the crop they would get more than double the rent and have the experience of collecting and disposing of it, and they cite many other instances in which they claim their interests have not been protected as well as they could do themselves.

They also assert that the policy of the department has been a shifting, changing one, without stability, and has been so theoretical and impracticable that it has fostered uncertainty and discontent and lack of confidence among white people and Indians on the reservation. They cite many instances to prove this claim.

Were Pleased with Pollock.
They also contend that they were well and universally satisfied with Mr. Pollock as their superintendent and that they were never consulted in the plan to combine or consolidate the two reservations under one superintendent. They complain very bitterly at this administrative consolidation and at the removal of Mr. Pollock from authority and say they will never submit to either feature of the plan. They say they have never had anything in common with the Winnebago Indians and their experience under consolidation a number of years ago created great prejudice against it in any degree. They assert that they do not oppose the model farm or the district farmers insofar as they are designed to encourage better farming, but they object to the system which takes out of their control the management of their own affairs, and, as they claim, makes them more dependent and subservient.

They have stated very emphatically in public meeting and in private interviews that they will stand together in their opposition and that unless they can have their own superintendent and retain Mr. Pollock in that capacity and be granted more freedom in minor personal business transactions they will sever all connections with the government and take such steps as will make them more independent in the control of their affairs. It is not made public what course they propose to pursue to secure this end.

Cotton Market
Is Hit Hard by
Raid of Bears

Wild Scenes in Exchanges in New
York and New Orleans When Prices
Leap Eighty to Ninety Points.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Under pressure of enormous liquidation involving the sale of approximately 1,500,000 bales the New York Cotton exchange was hard hit by a bear raid yesterday losses as high as \$4.90 a bale. William P. Brown and Frank B. Hayne, who are credited with being among the leaders in the bull campaign which of late has taken profits estimated at \$13,000, were on the floor of the exchange acting figures in one of the most exciting sessions in its history.

May cotton, which recently has been as high as 16.25, dropped as low as 15.35; March touched 15.90, its lowest point, while July opened at 15.90, dropped to 15.32 and closed a point higher. May closed at 15.34 and March at 15.11.

The bears fought bitterly and sold at an enormous scale, several brokers each selling 25,000 bales. The bull element, seeing drift of cotton, took profits on a large lot of cotton, probably with the idea of allowing the shorts to sell themselves into a hole, and the slump of 80 to 82 points resulted.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—One of the wildest days of trading that was ever recorded on the New Orleans Cotton exchange was today following the census bureau report on the amount of cotton ginned up to January 1. This report was regarded as decidedly bullish and the first tendency of the market was to go up. The active deliveries first advanced \$1 a bale and then under an avalanche of selling slumped off and finally broke \$2.50 a bale. Partial recoveries were made on profit-taking by shorts, but the market was unable to withstand the terrific hammering of the bears and at one time went as low as 15 points below the high level of the position 90 to 91 points below the week's closing, a loss ranging from \$4 to \$4.50 a bale.

Union Leaders
in Conference
at St. Paul

Action on Switchmen's Strike Is De-
ferred Until After Arrival of P. J.
Flannery from Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—Following an all-day session of the officials of the switchmen, machinists, boiler makers and freight handlers, relative to the American Federation of Labor, relative to his conference in Washington with Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission and T. P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, a telegram was sent to Mr. Flannery at Chicago to come at once. No reply was received from Mr. Flannery at a late hour tonight, but it is expected that he will be here tomorrow.

BODY BURNED AFTER
MOST BRUTAL MURDER

Bulgarian Section Hand Meets Death
at Marshalltown, Robbery
Being Motive.

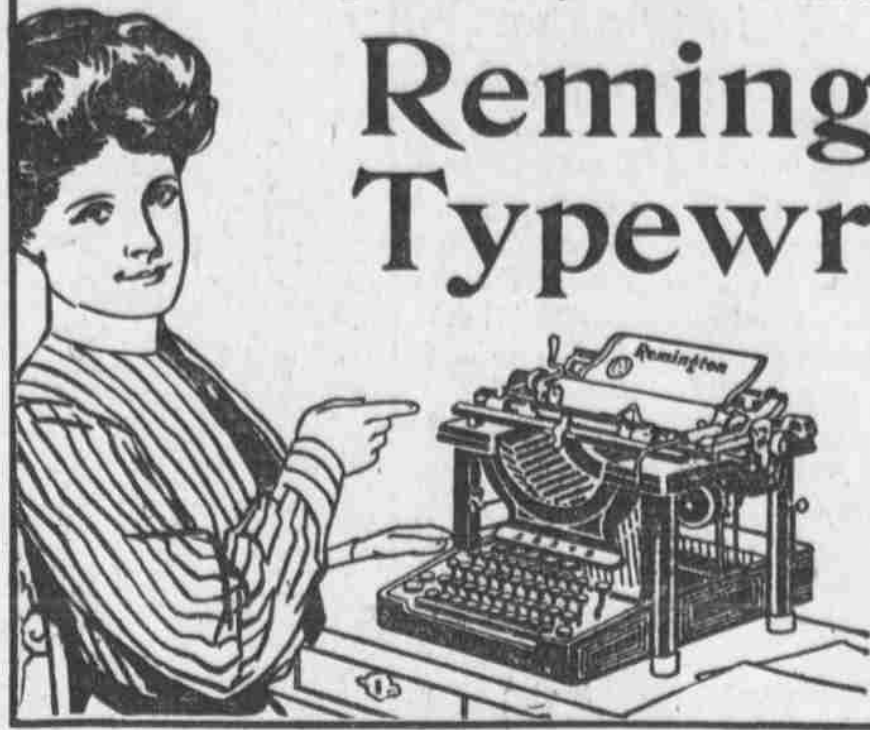
MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—With his head beaten to a jelly with a heavy mason's hammer and his person robbed of \$150, the dead body of Wello Tsonoff, a Bulgarian section hand, employed by the Northwestern, was found this evening in a burning boarding car, which the murderers had set on fire to hide the crime. After killing and robbing their victim, the murderers poured the contents of a kerosene lamp over the body and set fire to it. An Italian laborer passing the car, noticed the flames, broke into the car, dragged the body in the snow, putting out the fire. Tsonoff leaves a wife and five children in Bulgaria.

Sloux City Superintendent.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—By a vote of four to three and despite the fact that between fifty and seventy-five representative citizens of Sioux City were on hand to oppose any change, George W. Benton, principal of the Short Ridge High school of Indianapolis, Ind., was elected superintendent of the Sioux City schools over R. S. Whitley, who has held the position since July 1, 1908. The election promises to precipitate one of the hottest fights in the history of the Sioux City schools. 230 members of the school board accepted the place if his election was not unanimous.

New Court House at Logan.
LOGAN, Ia., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Harrison county today voted bonds in the

Made by the Men Who Know How

Everything which 36 years of experience can teach in the manufacture of a
writing machine is represented in the new models 10 and 11 of the

Remington
Typewriter

Remington
Typewriter
Company
(Incorporated)
1619 Farnam St.
Omaha

How to buy a home
with a little cash

Some people don't know that a home can be bought with a
small cash payment down and the balance can be paid like rent.

In the real estate columns of Thursday's Bee will be found
many desirable home propositions that can be purchased on the
above terms.

Make your rent money buy your home.

Thursday is home day

Regular Troops
and the Militia
in Maneuvers

War Department Decides to Mobilize
Fifteen Thousand Men at Fort
Riley in September.

Army maneuvers will be resumed in September of the present year and the militia of several western states will take part at Fort Riley.

The maneuver camp and camp of instruction for the Departments of the Missouri and of the Dakotas will be established at Fort Riley. Militia organizations from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Minnesota will unite with the regular army. The commander of the Department of the Missouri will have charge of the provisional division at Fort Riley.

Another maneuver camp will be established near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. In which the troops of the Department of the Colorado and Utah will take part, including the militia organizations of the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and probably Montana. The commanding officer at the brigade post of Fort D. A. Russell will be in command of this camp.

The details of the encampments are left to the discretion of the respective department commanders.

Fully 15,000 troops are to take part at Fort Riley, former maneuvers being participated in by only 10,000. They will continue for a month.

Instructions were received in Omaha yesterday at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri.

Binger Hermann
Pleads Not Guilty

Former Congressman Is Arraigned on
Charge of Conspiracy to De-
fraud United States.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11.—Former Congressman Binger Hermann of Oregon, in the federal court today pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the United States government in connection with the formation of the Blue Mountain forest reserve in this state.

The work of securing a jury is in progress and when court adjourned tonight twelve men had been passed, subject to peremptory challenge, of which each side has three. These will be exercised tomorrow and the jury may be completed by tomorrow night.

Counsel have agreed that portions of the testimony given at Hermann's trial in Washington on the charge of having destroyed public records of the land office will be read into the record of the defense. This was done to save the expense of bringing witnesses from Washington.

MAN BURNS TO DEATH
WHILE IN PIERRE JAIL

William Whalen of Blant, S. D., Expires from Smoke Despite
Efforts at Rescue.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—In a fire in the city jail here tonight, William Whalen of Blant, who was locked up on a charge of intoxication, was killed by the smoke and steam. Efforts to get him out alive were unsuccessful, the rescuers being driven back by the smoke. The fire is supposed to have started from a stove.

Simple Remedy for Lagrippe.
Lagrippe roughs are dangerous, as they frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough, but builds and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Sold by all druggists.

New Court House at Logan.
LOGAN, Ia., Jan. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Harrison county today voted bonds in the



"beautiful lands
of perennial June"

—where snow is unheard of and ice is unknown.
Only summer things, summer ways and summer
pleasures are evident there.

Leave the rigors of winter behind you and dwell for
awhile where Old Sol is at his merriest now. These
glorious, tropic places are near you—it is only one day
and two nights from Kansas City to Florida on the
fast Frisco train, the

Southeastern
Limited

Leaves Kansas City
at 6:15 p. m. daily.

—one day and two nights of comfortable, cozy and
continuous travel. No delays or changes—the sleeping
car goes right through. Steam heat, electric light—
Dining Car serving delicious Harvey meals and an
Observation Library Car with magazines and papers
for your leisure hours.

Round trip tickets on sale daily at reduced fares to many points
in Florida, also to Havana, Cuba.

Write me and I shall be glad to send you some beautifully illustrated
literature and will also tell you more about Florida and Cuba, the
advantages of our service and the fares.

J. C. LOVRIEN,

Division Passenger Agent, Frisco Lines
Kansas City, Mo.

--To Home Consumers--
of "LUXUS" "The beer you like"

I have purchased from the FRED KRUG BREWING COMPANY
the good will and equipment—wagons, horses, etc.—and have hired
the old drivers formerly employed delivering beer to private families.
All orders sent to me to be delivered at your home will have the same
prompt attention given by FRED KRUG BREWING COMPANY.
Same prices as formerly.

JOHN NITTLER

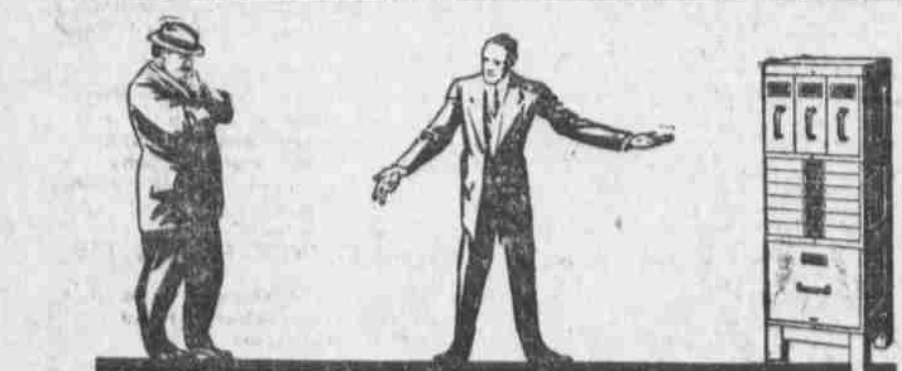
Dealer and Distributor of "LUXUS"—The Beer You Like.
Douglas 1889; Red 8932; Ind. A-1420.
3224 South 24th St. Two Blocks East of Brewery.

sum of \$100,000 for a new court house, re-
turns from twenty-two of twenty-three
precincts showing the bonds carried by a
majority of 843. Dunlap, Magnolia, Wood-
bine and Logan polled the heaviest votes.

There is no danger from croup when
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used.

Victor Bender Buys News.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—(Special
Telegram.)—Victor E. Bender, formerly
by Benton Drug Co

should be covered with clean bandages sat-
urated with Buckle's Arnica Salve. Heals
burns, wounds, sores, piles. No. For sale
by Benton Drug Co

You Will Revise Your Notions About
Filing Systems

LET us show you "Sectionists".
Let us show you a complete modern
office system that is designed to
cost you as little as possible—not as much—as
a system leaving nothing
to be desired in the way
of completeness that
doesn't involve the ex-
penditure of a penny
more than is necessary
for your immediate needs
—even if you only re-

quire one-half of one standard section.
"Sectionists" make modern office meth-
ods possible and economical for every
one—even the smallest business man—of
the professional man who wants and has
the minimum of office detail.

They are practical, dollars and cents
economy for the largest office in the
land.

Big or little you need "Sectionists"—
again—let us show you how and why.
You place yourself under no obligation by
us doing.

In addition to the above lines we carry the largest stock of high grade
fine DESKS, CHAIRS and TABLES in the West.
We are making an unusual REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES this
month on all DESKS, CHAIRS and TABLES.

OMAHA PRINTING CO.
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