

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
Thirty-Two Years Ago
See Editorial Page of each issue

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST
Unsettled; Warmer

VOL. XLI—NO. 209. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1912—FOURTEEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA FLYER WRECKED

Fast Train from Chicago to New York is Derailed at Warriors Ridge, Pa.
FOUR DEAD, MANY INJURED
Train Was Behind Time and Was Running Rapidly.
NINE STEEL CARS ARE UPSET
Two Locomotives and Postal Car Stay on Rails.
CONGRESSMAN SLOAN ABOARD
Nebraska, Who Was Returning to Washington, is Uninjured—Congressman Mondell of Wyoming is Also Unhurt.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 15.—Four passengers were killed and twenty-five others injured today when the Pennsylvania limited express, which left Chicago at 5:30 p. m. yesterday and which was due in New York at 5:30 p. m. today, was wrecked at Warriors Ridge, Pa.
The train left Altoona one hour and seven minutes late. It carried a postal car and ten steel passenger cars drawn by two locomotives.
While passing Warriors Ridge station the two locomotives and the postal car broke away from the rest of the train and ran ahead a quarter of a mile. The remainder of the train upset or fell, all the cars falling on their sides except the combination car, next to the postal, which was only partly overturned.
The derailment of the cars broke the telegraph wires and communication with Warriors Ridge is greatly hampered. The Huntington hospital this afternoon sent a request to Altoona and Harrisburg for twelve or more nurses to attend the injured.

Congressman Sloan on Train.
A partial list of passengers who escaped injury includes Congressman Mondell of Wyoming and Sloan of Nebraska, Denton Commissioner McGrife of Washington, H. C. Kern, McPherson, Kan.
A railroad man here said the wreck was caused by one of locomotives dropping its equalizing bar on the tracks. The first car passed over it safely but the second car struck it, causing this car and all the others to jump the track and turn over. The cars slid down the river bank, but did not go into the water.

Partial List of Victims.
The dead in the morgue at Huntington are:
HARRY A. MASS, New York.
MR. JOHN E. TAVENNER, Washington, D. C.
COLORED MAID, name not known.
One body is supposed to be under the wreck.

Other Passengers of Wrecked Train.
Among the injured are Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kansas, badly bruised.
J. S. Johnson, 14 West Eleventh avenue, Denver, Colo., badly shaken up and bruised.
W. E. Bain, Polo, Ill., shaken and back hurt.

Congressmen Continue Trip.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—A train bearing some of the passengers who escaped unhurt or with minor injuries passed through here late this afternoon. Among them were Congressman Mondell of Wyoming and Congressman Sloan of Nebraska. They were in the rear car and were thrown from their seats, but were not injured. They proceeded to Washington.

Mr. Gertrude Fleischer of Arizona and Nathan Epstein of Fort Worth, Tex., en route to New York, said their car turned over three times. They crawled through a window to safety.
C. C. Hamlin of Colorado Springs, a nephew of Senator Clark of Wyoming, was slightly injured, but continued on his way. He was hurled over several seats.

Congressman Mondell told a thrilling story of the accident.
"I was sitting in the observation car with Congressman Sloan when there was a crash," he said.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.
5 a. m. 21
6 a. m. 21
7 a. m. 21
8 a. m. 21
9 a. m. 21
10 a. m. 21
11 a. m. 21
12 m. 21
1 p. m. 21
2 p. m. 21
3 p. m. 21
4 p. m. 21
5 p. m. 21
6 p. m. 21
7 p. m. 21
8 p. m. 21
9 p. m. 21
10 p. m. 21
11 p. m. 21
12 m. 21

Comparative Local Record.
1912 1911 1910 1909
Highest yesterday 35 32 43 28
Lowest yesterday 19 25 2 4
Mean temperature 27 24 22 2
Precipitation for the day .00 .00 .00 .00
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday
Normal temperature 50
Deficiency for the day .00 .00 .00 .00
Total rainfall since March 1.17 1.73 inches
Deficiency since March 1.17 .56 inches
Deficiency for year period 1911 .14 inches
Excess for year period 1910 .44 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and Temp. High-Low
State of Weather
Chicago, Ill. 45-55
Denver, Colo. 42-52
Detroit, Mich. 40-50
New York, N. Y. 40-50
Philadelphia, Pa. 40-50
St. Louis, Mo. 40-50
Washington, D. C. 40-50
Omaha, Neb. 40-50
Portland, Ore. 40-50
San Francisco, Cal. 40-50
Seattle, Wash. 40-50
St. Paul, Minn. 40-50
Wichita, Kan. 40-50
Yonkers, N. Y. 40-50

MAN AND WOMAN LYNCHED NEAR MARSHALL, TEXAS
MARSHALL, Tex., Feb. 15.—A mob lynched George Slaughter and Mary Jackson, a negro and a negro, hanging them to the same tree. Just across the Pampa county line. It was learned here today that the negroes had lived at the same place with Tommie Sneed, the young negro who shot and killed Paul Saragosa, a white man, on January 28.

The National Capital

Thursday, February 15, 1912.
The Senate.
In session at 2 p. m.
Finance committee continued hearing on steel tariff revision bill.
The House.
Democrats are being urged to frame and take up wool tariff bill before sugar schedule.
Agriculture committee authorized favorable report of Pule resolution for money trust investigation.
Steel corporation's care of its employees was explained to Stanley committee by Director Percival Roberts, Jr.
Correspondence on Panama independence produced before foreign affairs committee in hearing on Balmey resolution to reimburse Colombia.
Debate continued on army appropriation bill. Foreign affairs committee recommended two months' extension of Burton law regulating Niagara falls water diversion to permit condition of permanent legislation.

PIERCE WINS FIRST ROUND

Fight for Control of Waters-Pierce Oil Company Begins.
ROCKEFELLER VOTES REJECTED
Pierce Holds Men on Opposition State Ineligible Because They Are on Boards of Competing Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Heated on the face of the returns of the annual stockholders' election by the Standard Oil-Rockefeller interests for the control of the Waters-Pierce oil company, Henry Clay Pierce and his associates laid the groundwork today for a legal fight for the control of the corporation.
Through one of the representatives of the Pierce interests a statement was given out attacking the good faith of the Standard Oil interests in complying with the decree of dissolution of the United States supreme court and the supreme court of Missouri ousting the Standard from this state, and charging that the individuals charged in the government suit with conspiracy in restraint of trade were trying to perpetuate the oil trust in a new form.
The fight between the Pierce and Rockefeller interests for control of the Waters-Pierce company was taken into court today upon a writ of mandamus by the Rockefeller interests to compel the officers appointed by Pierce to count the ballots offered by the Standard Oil-Rockefeller stockholders through M. M. VanBuren and Walter F. Taylor as proxies.

The Pierce representatives charged that the Standard Oil-Rockefeller interests were conspiring not only to perpetuate the oil trust in the United States, but that they were planning to get control of the oil business of Mexico.
When the stockholders met, Attorney Walter F. Taylor of the counsel for the Standard Oil interests and M. M. VanBuren, son-in-law of John D. Archbold, who was a director and one of the principal owners of Standard Oil, offered to vote the shares of stock owned by Archbold, Pierce filed a written protest and the ballots were refused.
The Standard interests wished to vote the stock for three directors, Robert W. Stewart of Chicago, an attorney for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, George W. May of Kansas City, manager of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Kansas City, and Charles M. Adams, now secretary and treasurer of the Waters-Pierce company.
Pierce's protest was bottomed upon the legal fact that Stewart and Mayer were the representatives of a competitive corporation, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was controlled by Archbold, Rockefeller and their associates.
Pierce's protest declared that by reason of the connection of Mayer and Stewart with the Standard of Indiana they were ineligible as directors of the Waters-Pierce company both under the decree of the supreme court of the United States and of the supreme court of Missouri.

Two States Proposed.
The Standard Oil interests had planned to elect Stewart president of the Waters-Pierce company to succeed Clay Arthur Pierce, son of H. Clay Pierce, Mayer was slated for vice president under Standard control and Adams was to be re-elected secretary and treasurer. The Pierce board of directors proposed was H. C. Pierce, C. A. Pierce, C. P. Ackert, Andrew M. Finlay and George T. Priest. When the polls were closed H. Clay Pierce declared the directors proposed by him had been elected. The new directors immediately re-elected H. Clay Pierce chairman of the board, Clay Arthur Pierce president and Andrew M. Finlay vice president. Charles M. Adams, who was on the Standard slate for a director, was ousted as secretary and treasurer and T. F. Lyon was elected as his successor.
All of the ballots cast by the Standard Oil-Rockefeller interests were rejected.

Plumber Jobber Says Combine Made All Prices Uniform
DETROIT, Feb. 15.—Charles G. Hirsch, a New York plumber jobber, testified before the government in the bath tub trial hearing today that prior to the final agreement signed by the defendant manufacturers in May, 1910, he had been buying plumbing supplies at different prices, but after the agreement is said to have been made he received notice that a new scale of prices had been set by the manufacturers and would go into effect June 1, 1910.

GROSS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

True Bill Returned by Investigating Body on the Charge of Jury Bribing.
INDICTMENTS ARE KEPT SECRET
Gross Comes Voluntarily to Court and Furnishes Bond.
TRIAL AT THIS TERM OF COURT
Two Counts Contained in Charge Preferred in the Case.

RESULT OF KEMMERLING AFFAIR

Four Indictments in All Returned, One of Which Lies Against Wife Abandonment.
Arthur W. Gross, former claim agent and assistant attorney for the street railway company, was indicted for jury bribery by the Douglas county grand jury at noon yesterday. The indictment is the result of exposure of alleged bribery of John A. Kemmerling, a contracting mason, in October, 1908, when Kemmerling was serving on a petit jury in the personal damage suit of Mrs. E. M. West against the street railway company.
The indictment against Gross and three other indictments were presented to Judge Abraham L. Sutton of the district court at noon. All information regarding all the indictments was withheld from the press by Judge Sutton, Clerk of the District Court Robert Smith, members of the grand jury and Deputy County Attorney Magney and Special Assistant Attorney Charles A. Goss.

Though he entertained no fear that Gross might flee upon learning that he had been indicted, Judge Sutton thought it would be as well to follow the custom of keeping secret all indictments until arrests of the indicted persons.
Warrants for arrests of the persons named in the indictments were prepared in the office of the clerk of the district court and delivered to the sheriff's office. At 5 o'clock Chief Deputy Sheriff W. A. Foster telephoned to Gross at the street railway company's general offices, notified him of his indictment and asked him to come before Judge Sutton immediately.
Gross appeared before Judge Sutton at 4:30. He was accompanied by Attorney W. F. Gurley, whom he had employed to represent and defend him. Frank Hamilton, vice president of the street railway company, and W. A. Smith, second vice president and general manager.
Gross waived service of warrant for arrest and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500, furnished by Hamilton and Smith.
Gross will be tried when time during the present term of court probably exists six weeks.

The indictment against Gross contains two counts, the first charging offering of a bribe to Juror Kemmerling and the second, paying him a bribe of \$5. For each of these crimes the penalty is one to five years in the penitentiary, but when a defendant is convicted on both counts it is customary for the sentences to be made to run concurrently.
The Kemmerling bribery exposure was the result of an erroneous telephone call. After the jury in the West case had disagreed someone telephoned to Attorney Charles A. Goss and told him Juror Kemmerling wanted the rest of his money so he could get out of town. What the man said was enough to arouse Goss's suspicions and he continued the conversation long enough to learn that Kemmerling expected \$5. He said he would take him the money. Goss then telephoned H. C. Bronie, counsel for Mrs. West. Bronie furnished Goss \$5 and Goss delivered the money to Kemmerling, taking his receipt for the amount.
The matter was laid before Judge W. A. Redick, before whom the West case had been tried. He issued a capias for Kemmerling. Kemmerling was spirited to Council Bluffs and hid there for ten days. He says this was done by employees of the street railway company. He came into court, gave himself up and was arrested and convicted for contempt of court. He was fined. Gross was tried for contempt of court by Judge Redick and the charge dismissed by the court.
Kemmerling's Confession.
Subsequently Kemmerling made a confession implicating Gross. He said his friend meant to telephone to Goss, but misread the telephone directory and got Charles A. Goss on the wire.
The Omaha Bar association appointed a committee to investigate the matters contained in Kemmerling's confession and other matters in connection with alleged bribery of jurors by the street railway company. The committee was instructed to start proceedings to oust the company from the state if it should think such action advisable. The committee composed of Gross and the committee recommended that no further action be taken unless the company should fail to keep a promise to see that there should be no jury bribery in the future. The bar association concurred in the committee's report.

"This is an outrage, but I am not worried," said Mr. Gross. "I will be entirely vindicated as soon as I am given a trial and I will ask that I have a hearing at the earliest time that a trial can be arranged. I have nothing to fear. This is the result of activities of certain lawyers who seek to make trouble for me and my employers, when there are no facts to warrant such action. Before a jury I will be vindicated, because I will have an opportunity to defend myself, which opportunity I have not had before the grand jury."

PRICE OF ARTIFICIAL ICE RISES IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The price of artificial ice here is to be advanced 25 percent or from 12 to 15 1/2 a ton on March 1, notwithstanding that there has been harvested this year a record crop of the natural product. Notices of the advance has been given by producers to wholesale dealers. Unpopularity of the outlook and prospect of a big coal strike, one of the manufacturers said, were responsible for the decision to boost the price.

STREET CARS AND LIGHTS SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION
An important meeting of the Board of Public Improvement was held Friday evening at Hotel Manhattan. The club will decide upon what action is to be taken in regard to the extension of the street car line in the north side of town and the installation of more street lights.



News Note: Consular report says that Chinamen are cutting off queues and there is a heavy demand for American hats.

YUAN ELECTED PRESIDENT

Premier Under Manchu Regime Will Head Chinese Republic.
DR. SUN YAT SEN RESIGNS
National Assembly Decides that the Provisional Capital of the New Government Will Be in Nanking.

NANKING, China, Feb. 15.—The national assembly this afternoon unanimously elected Yuan Shi Kai president of the republic and then decided that the provisional capital shall be Nanking. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's resignation of the presidency of the Chinese republic was accepted by the national assembly on condition that both he and the present cabinet hold office until the new president and cabinet take over their duties.
In the letter to the assembly, in which he offers to lay down the office of chief executive, Dr. Sen says:
"Yuan Shi Kai has declared that he adheres unconditionally to the national cause. He would surely prove a loyal servant of the state. Besides this, Yuan Shi Kai is a man of constructive ability upon whom our united nation looks with the hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice, Farrell."
The national assembly afterwards passed a resolution paying great tribute to Dr. Sun, as follows:
"Such an example of purity of purpose and self-sacrifice is unparalleled in history. It was solely due to his magnanimity and modesty that northern China was won over."

Kimmel's Sister Says White is Not Her Brother
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—When the Kimmel insurance case opened in the United States district court here this morning, Bruce L. Comer, a railroad conductor of Oklahoma, was put on the stand to permit attorneys for the insurance company to complete their cross-examination.
Comer declared on the stand yesterday that the man who says he is George A. Kimmel, the missing Arkansas City, Kan., banker is no other than "Turkey" White, a tramp railroader of Oklahoma.
Comer, when cross-examined today, reiterated that the claimant is the man he knew as "Turkey" White. He admitted knowing another "Turkey" White, who, however, is a different man from the claimant. Mrs. Edna Bonnell, sister of George A. Kimmel, followed Comer as a witness. As she began to testify White, the claimant, entered the court room accompanied by a private detective. Mrs. Bonnell testified that the claimant was not her brother and she pointed out from photographs the difference in the looks of the two men.

Locomotive Rolls Down Embankment and Kills Four Men

RALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15.—Five men were killed, one fatally and three slightly injured when a locomotive drawing three cars loaded with ore jumped the track, rolled down a hill seventy-five feet and crashed through the roof of the Citizens State bank and the Bingham Dye works at Bingham, Utah, this morning. Three of the men killed were sleeping in the dye shop.
According to the yardmaster at Bingham, Engineer Fred Annis lost control of his engine and it left the track at a sharp curve directly over the business section of the town.
The tender of the locomotive fell squarely on the bed in which C. W. Lewis, proprietor of the dye shop and one man, yet unidentified, were sleeping. Every bone in their bodies were broken. Engineer Annis and Felix Lombard, a boiler washer, riding with him on the engine, were killed.
Annis was a new man on the road and was returning to town from his first trip to the mine when the accident occurred. The track was on a 7-per-cent grade and the train was traveling at a high rate of speed when the engine left the rails. Three stores were completely wrecked and the back end of the bank building demolished.
Flak of Republic Flies in Rome.
ROME, Feb. 15.—The Chinese legation here today for the first time hoisted the republican flag. The minister also officially announced the proclamation of the republic. Many callers went to the legation to offer their congratulations.

Taft Will Reverse Land Order Made By Predecessor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Doubt as to the legality of an executive order signed by Theodore Roosevelt two days before he left the White House has caused the transfer back from the forest service to the Department of the Interior of more than 2,000,000 acres of Indian forest land in California, New Mexico and Arizona. President Taft, it is thought, tomorrow will sign the executive orders reversing the action of his predecessor.

Flat Increases Made in Prices of Beef

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—More telegrams showing that flat increases in the price of dressed beef were made by Armour & Co. without regard to the grade of the product were read to the jury in the packers' trial today.
H. A. Russell, manager of the beef sales department of Armour & Co., admitted having sent the message, but denied that the practice of making flat increases was generally followed.
One of the telegrams read to the jury was as follows:
CHICAGO, July 14, 1910—Bismarck, N. D.—Armouring today we will add 5 cents to request on branch house.
H. A. J.

BIDS FOR OMAHA STRUCTURE

Regents Look Over Blue Prints for Medical College.
CONTRACT FOR LAW BUILDING
C. S. Allen Re-elected President of Board of Regents for Two Years—Lincoln Academy Absorbed by Big School.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The contract for the new law building at the University of Nebraska was let at the regular February meeting of the Board of Regents today to the Assenmacher company for \$60,000. The appropriation was passed at the meeting. There was a wide variance in the bids, so that considerable debate ensued before the contract was let, some members of the board proposing to call for new bids.
The contract for the electrical wiring of the new building was let to the Johnson Electric company of Omaha for \$12,500. The architects were instructed to prepare new specifications for the plumbing, heating and ventilation and all bids on these were rejected. The bidder will be asked to prepare new estimates under specifications calling for less expensive equipment.
Omaha Plans Approved.
The plans for the new building at the Omaha Medical college were approved and the property committee instructed to advertise for bids as soon as the details of the plans are completed. All of the regents were present at the meeting except Regent Coupland, who is in California, and Regent Haller, who is in Florida.
In accordance with the by-laws of the board requiring reorganization the first February meeting after the regental election, the following reorganization was effected:
Regent Allen was re-elected president of the board for two years. President Allen then announced the following committees, which were confirmed by the board:
Executive—Regent Allen, chairman, ex-officio; Regents Haller and Lyford.
Finance—Regent Anderson, chairman; Regents Lyford and Haller.
Property—Regent Whitmore, chairman; Regents Lyford and Coupland.
Industrial—Regent Coupland, chairman; Regents Whitmore and Anderson.
Appointments Confirmed.
The following ad interim appointments by the chancellor were confirmed:
A. C. Longmeyer, in agricultural engineering; Floyd W. Gil, in botany; George H. Blackstone, in engineering; H. L. Nye, Clara Ghilden, in history; R. A. Graham, in the work of the museum; Joan A. Meyer, in registrar's office; Harry M. Miller, in purchasing agent's office; Mr. F. A. Kieselbach, in charge of the department vacated by Prof. Montgomery, was given the title of assistant professor of experimental agronomy.
Regents Anderson, Whitmore and Lyford were appointed a committee with power to act in purchasing land for the Culbertson substitution.

It was voted to defer any further consideration of the railroad switch until new appropriations by the legislature are available.
The regents formally authorized the use of the university professors and other employees on the good seed corn train. This action will cause no extra expense to the state. Any speakers secured through university auspices who are not on regular salary for the institution will be paid for by the commercial clubs backing the enterprise.
Normal Training Head.
Superintendent George E. Martin of Nebraska was appointed head of the normal training school at Lincoln.
(Continued on Second Page.)

HOOSIER TALKS ON GOVERNMENT

Declares that Solution Lies Within Methods Adopted by Switzerland.
RECALL AND THE REFERENDUM
By Its Powers Wonders Have Been Worked by Little Government.
JUST LIKE ONE BIG FAMILY
Ex-Senator of Indiana Says that Uncertainty Keeps America Back.

TELLS OF METHODS IN GERMANY

Declares that Germany Has Developed a National Purpose—He Speaks at Palladium Club in the Evening.
Speaking of "Civic Advancement in Switzerland" Albert J. Beveridge declared before 500 school teachers at Omaha at the Boyd theater yesterday afternoon that the history of the little European republic was much like our own. He compared the institutions of the two countries and contended that the Swiss people, because of their love of liberty, justice and home were destined to become world leaders of progress.

"There is one thing, however, they cannot understand," said Mr. Beveridge, "and that is why the courts in the United States should have power to overthrow laws made by the representatives of the people." In Switzerland he said the power of the courts had been absorbed by the people upon the adoption of the initiative and referendum, which has wrought governmental, social and industrial wonders.
"They have passed the party phase and are getting beyond the constitutional phase," he said, referring to the political advancement and the social welfare of the Swiss. The 300,000 or 350,000 voters by a petition of 30,000 ask for a law to be submitted to a popular vote; and political "bossism" has been so thoroughly destroyed that party lines are obliterated in a campaign for public good. Thus, he pointed out, had the government come into control of the water power, the greatest asset of Switzerland, had taken over the ownership of the railroads and street railways, which are now run at a profit and a reduced expense to the patron.

Pure food laws have been adopted and in force for thirty years, embodying practically the same things toward which we are now struggling. Schools have come under governmental control more directly than anywhere else, and school laws make what we would term radical demands. Teachers are required to take their pupils for trips through the woods, on vacation when the least restraint is exercised; a physician sees that every child is of good physical condition; special care being taken of the sick.
Child labor laws more stringent than we have contemplated have been secured, despite the most severe opposition. These laws and changes have not been secured in a day, for the Swiss mind, peculiarly constituted as it is, is patient, but when once made up nothing will change it. "It is a saying," said the speaker, "that you can buy anything a Swiss has his vote. That he desires a certain right, as far as he can, he gets it, not as a man, merely, but as the representative of a family."

No Demand for Suffrage.
"There are no women proletarians in Switzerland," said Mr. Beveridge, which he decided was large the cause of there being no "women suffrage" agitation there. "Women can do all the voting, as far as I am concerned," he said, but declared that in Switzerland there was no demand for women's rights and everything the head of the house casting the ballot after the family had passed judgment and decided how he ought to vote. Mr. Beveridge's time was devoted almost exclusively to description of social and political conditions in Switzerland and to outlining the reforms worked through the initiative and referendum. He wanted to set the Swiss right in the minds of those who had not studied them as a people.
"They are about the most radical and war-like people in the world," he concluded, "and spend proportionately more money in military preparations and equipment than Germany."

In speaking with the leading men of the Swiss republic Mr. Beveridge said they were of one opinion regarding their military status. Their liberty had been secured by the sword and must be kept by the sword in case any adjacent nation went to war, for the land of the Swiss could not remain neutral territory.
"It is not true that the heads of a hundred-year-old republics are the Sherman anti-trust law yesterday before the Commercial club on 'Unity of Method and Purpose the Next Great Need of American Business.'"
"I'll leave it to any two of you business men if you can go into the next room for a conference and come out absolutely certain that you are not law-breakers."

"Germany does not put the ball and chain on her business men. No, she puts wings on the feet of industry. She goes directly after the evils of capital, instead of trying to destroy capital itself. Organization of capital is necessary. Business men must agree among themselves or business cannot go on. Overcapitalization does not exist in Germany. The German business man is given to know

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