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50,000 Acres in Florida. We own some 50,000 acres of citrus fruit, general farming and cattle land...

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WANT MONEY! Let me tell you how to get it. Idaho land is full of it...

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OUR 100 Montana booklet free. All about our big crops, soil, climate, and business opportunities...

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80 Acres, Douglas County, \$150 Per Acre. Every acre capable of cultivation and the most productive soil...

Nebraska Lands.

ARMSTRONG-WALSH CO. SOLE AGENTS. YIELDS \$100 PER ACRE. North Platte valley, Nebraska...

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50 ACRES, improved, 300 per acre. Also cash balance 2 per cent. Or will lease 200 Bldg. N. Broken Bow, Neb.

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MAKING your money when you buy them you will not have to make your profit above its value when you sell...

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BUY North Dakota farms from owner and save agent's commission. Write for particulars. Asa Styles, Edmond, North Dakota.

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FIRST-CLASS corn farm, improved, near town, 45 per acre. Northeast Oklahoma. D. G. Gifford, 316 Range Bldg., Oklahoma, Neb.

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BIG Indian reservation to open, 20,000 acres for settlement. Wheat, fruit, general farm lands, \$1.00 per acre...

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UPPER WISCONSIN—great dairy and general crop state in the union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms...

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POULTRY AND PET STOCK

For hatching, will sell a few sets from 100 to 200 of 100-day winners. Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, most beautiful, and eggs the year around...

AUTOMOBILES—FOR SALE

CLASSY CARS. Before you buy a used car come and look over our stock. All our cars are in perfect condition and at reasonable prices...

HOME MORE BARGAINS.

50-54 S. E. casing, complete with tubes, \$17.50. Standard make. Guaranteed. DUPLEX, 533 FARNAM. Douglas 457.

Auto Tires and Supplies.

WANT TO buy light car of late model. Ford or Maxwell roadster preferred. Describe fully and state your best cash offer. G. E. Bue. W. W. FRANCIS AUTO CO., 234 Farnam St., Douglas 533.

TIRES. SOME MORE BARGAINS.

50-54 S. E. casing, complete with tubes, \$17.50. Standard make. Guaranteed. DUPLEX, 533 FARNAM. Douglas 457.

AUTO TIRES HALF PRICE

Walter Anderson, exp. rep. electric & batteries. Storage, 220 Farnam D. 4317. Miscellaneous. Automobile Insurance. Fire, Theft, Liability, Property Damage at Lowest Rates. KELLY, ELLIS & THOMPSON, 914 City Nat. Bank Bldg., Doug. 313.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bee Publishing Company will be held at the office of the company, 603 Broadway, Omaha, Nebraska, on March 6, 1916, for the election of directors for the ensuing year...

LEGAL NOTICES

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Farnam Street, A Growing Street. Extends Through the Center of Dundee's Newest Addition. Located between 49 and 52d Sts., and Dodge and Howard Sts.

It is located in the right direction. The approach to same is attractive. The interest of property owners is protected by building restrictions.

The lots are large, averaging 50x135 feet in size. Every improvement has been made, including grading, paving, curbing, cement sidewalks, sewer, gas and water mains laid, trees set out in parking in front of all lots and an ornamental street lighting system installed.

Prices are low for this class of property, ranging from \$1,100 to \$1,500, according to location, corners slightly higher. The terms are only one-tenth cash and one per cent of purchase price payable monthly.

Many lots are on or within one or two blocks from the car line. All these facts and conditions mean so much when you select your location for a permanent home.

George & Co. Phone Douglas 755. 902 City National Bank.



We built and have sold this bungalow in Leavenworth Heights. It is all modern, has five rooms and bath on one floor. Well arranged. Oak floors throughout. Oak finish in living and dining rooms. White enamel in bedrooms and bath. Has built-in bookcases in living room and fine, complete cabinet in kitchen.

For further information, call BENSON & CARMICHAEL. Tels. Doug. 1722; Sunday, Wal 2125. 642 Paxton Block.

Field Club

Non-resident owner says sell. This home is on the boulevard, has beautiful 60-foot lot, and has the added feature of a heated garage attached to the house. This is without question the biggest bargain in the city of Omaha; can handle on reasonable terms.

Acree Forest Fruit Farm

We have for sale tracts of from 5 to 30 acres in this famous fruit farm, which is just a little way off the West Dodge Road and within 20 minutes' ride of Omaha in your machine. This entire tract is completely covered with full grown, bearing fruit of all kinds.

Medical Quack of Africa Dies a Pauper

only increased his following among the credulous masses. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 29.—Squawk, the famous itinerant quack of his time, who died here penniless at the age of 72, went through a fortune estimated at \$5,000,000 obtained from the credulous.

British Officer's Admirable for Turks

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 29.—When the British were fighting around Ctesiphon, trying to push through to Bagdad, a large force of 300 British wounded and the necessary medical staff got stuck on a mud bank of the Tigris and had to be abandoned. The Turks towed the barge down stream under a white flag and sent the lot, both wounded and attendants, back to the British camp.

This is related in a letter from a British officer who was wounded at Ctesiphon for the Turks. He writes, explaining that he means the Pasha Turks and not the Kurds who cut down the Armenians, or the Turco-Arabs. Another incident concerns two wounded British officers left on the battlefield in the night and found by the Turks. Although the Turks took away all their equipment, such as field glasses, haliback, belt, revolver and papers, they gave the officers water, loosened their clothing and made them comfortable. The officers were left on the field, where they were rescued next day by their own men.

The writer says in regard to conditions in his hospital that the number of jaundice cases is remarkable. There seems to be a curious tendency to develop jaundice in Mesopotamia, owing either to the water or weather conditions. Sequah, whose real name is said to have been Hartley, reached the south of his fame in the early '90s. He was everywhere denounced as an impostor, but that

CENTRAL POWERS NOT POOR

Economic Conditions Good, According to Reviews of Year in Austrian Press. ENGLISH BLOCKADE A BLESSING

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Economic conditions in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey are described as satisfactory in a number of reviews of the year appearing in the Austrian press. Articles in the subject keep the war in mind, naturally, and whatever is said has the attention of the entente to starve the central powers into submission as a background.

All writers agree in professing that the almost total cessation of imports, due to the British attitude on contraband, has been a blessing in disguise for the central powers, though most annoying at times. Unable to import from overseas markets what formerly had come from abroad, Austria-Hungary and Germany, the writers point out, mobilized economically shortly after the outbreak of the war.

The utilization of home resources and the prevention of waste, and later the partial withdrawal from general consumption of stuffs and materials needed to carry on the war, made the two empires economically self-contained. Science contributed much to this. The result was that while the entente bought in foreign countries the central powers, unable to do so, kept the money which otherwise would have gone out of the countries. Today the population of the two empires has self-denial which conditions themselves and those who judge the situation psychologically assert that the degree of asceticism which has been fostered in this manner has become an important causal agent of military spirit and strength.

Money Not Biggest Factor. The economic scheme which the war forced upon central Europe is not without its novel and interesting features. In the first place the theory that money was likely to be the biggest factor in a modern war has been exploded, say the writers. It has been proven that the capacity to resist economically is more important, a condition which presupposed both the availability of raw material and a good industrial organization. Germany, it is pointed out, possessed the latter to a high degree, and amply supported by its scientific enterprise was in a position not only to obtain the results from its resources, but to store them up to augment them, principally by the aid of its well-developed chemistry and physical sciences. Austria-Hungary followed suit, so that at the beginning of the war 1914 most channels leading to economic waste had been shut.

One of the most disquieting problems was that of metals for military purposes, notably copper. In an industrial country the metal needed in large quantities for copper for the guide-flanges of the artillery projectiles and copper and tin together, in the form of brass, for shell heads and rifle cartridges, while nickel was required for the shells or mantles of rifle bullets. Iron and steel were available in unlimited quantities. Much copper, tin, brass and nickel were during the summer turned over for use of the armies by the population. Thousands of tons were unexported in the "metal campaign." These are still going on, but with the taking of Serbia and the opening of the road to Turkey copper and tin are now no longer on the list of worries. Copper is produced in considerable quantities in Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkish Asia Minor, the latter country also producing tin.

Chemicals and other substances needed for the manufacture of explosives have never been really scarce. This is especially true of cotton, one of the principal ingredients in trinitrocellulose explosives, of which gun cotton is the best known. It is considered likely that the costly methods in which some of the chemicals were won, from the nitrogen of the air, for instance, will be superfluous as soon as transport conditions from Anatolia have become normal. In that part of the Ottoman empire many of the elements needed in pyrotechnic chemistry are found.

The food question, by reason of its magnitude, required much thought and attention, the article says. It affected the entire population. No precedents were available. Mistakes were made, but in the end satisfactory results were obtained. Supplies were husbanded by restricting consumption, and speculation and "price driving" were prevented by fixing maximum prices for some articles, and making the "hoarding of necessities" a crime punishable by law. The food question, by reason of its magnitude, required much thought and attention, the article says. It affected the entire population. No precedents were available. Mistakes were made, but in the end satisfactory results were obtained. Supplies were husbanded by restricting consumption, and speculation and "price driving" were prevented by fixing maximum prices for some articles, and making the "hoarding of necessities" a crime punishable by law.

War loans were made with little difficulty, says the reviews. The fact that little of the money raised by the central powers governments went out of the country is largely responsible for this. Had Austria-Hungary and Germany been able to buy abroad, they might be in a difficult position today, especially since an unrestricted, or partly restricted import would in no wise have been counterproductive. With nearly \$2,000,000,000 in war loans under arms, German and Austria-Hungarian industries could not hope to supply their foreign purchasers in a measure great enough to maintain the balance of export and import of normal times. Imports, therefore, it is said, would have caused detrimental financial drains. As one of the writers says: "England did us a great favor in cutting off our avenues of trade."

Fully 85 per cent of the war loans have remained in the two countries. The money has been spent for war material turned out in the home plants and most of it has been paid out in wages. Rich and poor alike have subscribed to the war loans. The savings bank subscriptions and participation of working people show that the war loans keep more or less the same money in circulation. The surest barometer of leakage is the conversion of commercial securities, it is asserted, and this, writes the reviewer, is a sure sign of a successful loan. He nevertheless has been right.

War an Economic Leveler. Wages in Germany and Austria-Hungary have gone up two and three-fold. This is due, in the main, to the fact that labor is scarce, and living on an average of 75 per cent more expensive. On the other hand, the employment of skilled labor of unskilled men and women has made production more costly in many cases. One of the results of this is that as the lot of the working classes has improved, as it undoubtedly has, the wealthy have seen their incomes dwindle. Wars on a large scale, says one of the writers, have always been great economic levelers, because the demands made upon all are of almost the same character. Society retraces its steps to

ward that primal state in which the defense of the interests of the tribe lessened personal prerogative and privilege, a law which today is sending scores of would-be monopolists of foodstuffs and Austro-Hungarian ponderous riches. Much, however, has been derived from the fact that the debacle of Serbia has made the foodstuffs of Rumania, the Balkan and the Ottoman Empire accessible. It is expected that the export to those countries, which the central powers are fully able to meet, will pay for the food and other supplies bought there. Economic loss will not ensue; on the contrary, the new conditions will favor certain industries which have lain almost idle, and will thus contribute to the ability to carry on the war.

DARING FRENCH WOMAN DEAD

Succumbs to Physical Exhaustion After Undergoing Privations Aiding Soldiers. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 7.—Madame "Dare-Devil" is dead. Madame Dare-Devil was the name given by French soldiers to Madame Meunier, wife of a farmer at Lessart, not far from the Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, where the English troops passed September 3 last under the pressure of continually multiplying German troops on its left flank. The peasants of Lessart, most of them, piled their personal effects into cart-loads and carts and fled before the conflict. Madame Meunier, however, refused to budge. Solidly braided against her door, she turned a deaf ear to all appeals. She remained alone there with her old mother of 73 and three young servants. She buried her choice provisions, her wine and a number of bottles of old brandy in her own back garden, and pointed her rifle toward the Germans.

From the surrounding country there succeeded wave after wave of thick ranks of gray. Five army corps, nearly 300,000 men, marched through that region toward the Marne. In the early morning hours of the next day a German officer knocked on the door of Madame Meunier's farmhouse with the tilt of his sword. "I must have milk, bread, meat, wine, salt and pepper for my men," he cried. Madame Meunier got together all the provisions that were viable in the house, and when the count had been made the German officer offered her a bank bill. Madame Meunier refused it, and she pushed the bill back with her hand. "I have only given you what you would have taken if I had refused. I do not want your money. You can take everything you find here free of charge," she added. "But on one condition."

"A condition?" "Yes, on condition that I shall go and come at will. I will attend to my affairs in my own way. Otherwise you shall have nothing more of me." "So be it," the officer replied. "But let me give you a little advice. Take good care of yourself. My men don't trifle." Scarcely had the officer turned upon his heels, when Madame Meunier ran to the stable, hitched up her own conveyance, she had, stuffed her cart full of provisions she had secreted and in a few minutes the old horse was trotting at top speed along the road between the lines of German troops on the march. At the first they halted, searched the find they had made. The legend has it that Madame Meunier, with a raised whip, exclaimed: "Down with your paws. These provisions are for the German general staff."

Passes the Guard. At this, it is said, the patrol divided respectfully and allowed the cart to pass on. Violating all orders by her audacity, Madame Meunier, reached the hospital at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin and distributed her provisions among the wounded French and English soldiers at the hospital, slipping pieces of money into their hands, and left with the triumphant cry: "Until tomorrow, my lads!" "The next day," says the following and for ten days thereafter, Madame Meunier passed through the German lines every day with her charge of provisions for her proteges in the hospital at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. On September 12, on the road from Nanteuil to Lessart, her old horse was suddenly caught in a storm of shells. The Germans all around, under brief and nervous orders, were forming in columns, hitching their horses to their field guns. Within a short distance from her farm house Madame Meunier picked up the fuse of a shell. It was a French fuse and she believed that the delivery of the region was near at hand. That night Madame Meunier remained up to watch the German retreat, under the galling fire of the famous French three-inchers, and before morning counted a score or more of the gray-coated men who had passed by a few days before waiting burial on the high road. At one place she jumped out of her cart and found a German soldier, bleeding from a wound, with his rifle beside him.

Takes a Prisoner. "The gun first, my fellow," ordered Madame Meunier. She seized the rifle, unloaded it, installed the German three-inchers and ten minutes later arrived at the hospital at Nanteuil, now surrounded by French chassateurs. "Bring you a prisoner," cried Madame Meunier. "But I am going to keep the gun. When my husband comes back from the war it will be his, and I have not simply remained at home twiddling my thumbs." Madame Meunier would have received the war cross certainly, and probably the Croix de Guerre, but the privations she imposed upon herself and the exhaustion from the great effort, made to provide the French soldiers in the Nanteuil hospital through the German lines during the ten days were too much for her and she died literally of physical exhaustion and privation. Her grave in the little cemetery near Lessart is kept covered by fresh flowers by the soldiers quartered in the vicinity.

The Popular Antheus. "That stringy looking lady going by over there is our well-known author," triumphantly stated the landlord of La Fontaine tavern. "Her contributions are better than those of any other woman in the country." "She is an old maid," averred Miss Chesapeake Clatter. "Her strange but I do not remember having heard anything about her," said the stranger. "What does she write—poetry?" "None," testified the host. "She has been cured of most all the ills that humankind is lit to, as the fellow said."—Judge.

The Fractious Coal Salesman. With most of us the grim necessity of purchasing coal is no joke. Yet a Boston man found a coal merchant who sold a city a fact who managed to infuse a dose of fractiousness into the transaction. "How much is chestnut coal?" timidly inquired the prospective customer. "A ton costs \$5.00," replied the salesman. "A la carte it is \$5.00, and it will cost you 20 cents extra."—Everybody's Magazine.