NDERFUL CHANGE COMES OVER CHINA

President is Popular With asses and Lives Outside the Forbidden City.

CATHOLIC COMMUNICANT

eking, July 20.-Li Yuan-hung's sion to the presidency has rked a wonderful change in China. whole spirit of public life in Pekhas been altered. Democracy ms to have come into its own gain. The new president lives inrepally at his palace outside the pidden City and drives about Pekin an automobile with only two soldiers to guard him.

Chinese of all factions have a high rsonal regard for Li Yuan-hung, nd his life seems to be in no danger He moves about at will, and conducts imself in a manner which would been wholly impossible for Yuan hi-kai. The lamented president dom left the palace and was bewed to be in danger even within its steeting walls. He was a man of beeting walls. He was a man of on and had ruled by military power and by that alone. Consequently he had many bitter enemies and few warm personal friends. Even his closest advisers admired him more

or his power than for any personal Li Yuan-hung is a Christian, a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and has always been strongly opposed to the connection of church and state. He has at different times penly opposed efforts to make Concianism the state religion of China nd stands for absolute religious freeom in the republic.

In Both Army and Navy. Until 1911 Li Yuan-hung was little known in China. He was born in Hupeh province in 1864, studied for six years at the Peiyan Naval college and served on a cruiser during the Chino-Japanese war. After the year he entered military service at Cambing and later want to Wachang. war he entered military service at Nanking, and later went to Wuchang, where he assisted in the organization of modern troops under Viceroy Chang Chir-tung. For two years he studied fortifications in Japan, and on its return became a major in the cavity. His service was chiefly at Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh province, which fies on the Yang-tse river, immediately opposite the important commercial city of Hankow.

Li Yuan-hung sprang into national fame as commandant of the revolutionary forces at Wuchang in 1911. Ie was the chief leader in arranging or the Shanghai peace conference and

Te was the chief leader in arranging or the Shanghai peace conference and fter the abdication of the Manchus was elected vice president of the re-public. He was re-elected vice presi-dent October 7, 1913.

Popular with People.

Li Yuan-hung's popularity with the masses was in no way diminished by his service under Yuan Shi-kai. Although he and the late president had been intimate friends for years, Li Yuan-hung absolutely refused to endorse Yuan Shi-kai attempted to heav upon him. The late president honors which Yuan Shi-kai attempted to heav upon him. The late president honors which Yuan Shi-kai attempted to heap upon him. The late president issued edicts making Li Yuan-hung a prince and conferring great wealth upon him. Li Yuan-hung absolutely declined to accept such honors and repeatedly expressed his disapproval of all plans to abandon the republic. He was finally permitted to move without the Forbidden City, and for months has lived in a palace provided for him by the government in the best hidential section of Peking. It was begin to return to his native provides to return to his native provides.

Mesire to return to his native prov-by Hupeh, but Yuan Shi-kai re-sed to grant him permission to do 7, and he lived in Peking practically a prisoner during Yuan Shi-kai's nonths.
other man in China is as unilly beloved as Li Yuan-hung. He
llways enjoyed the reputation of
honest and patriotic. Many

of leaders are more forceful, more energetic and have a better grasp of public affairs. But Li Yuan-hung is the one man who enjoys the complete confidence of the Chinese people, southerners as well as northerners.

AN ARMY OF 1,500,000 MEN Some Facts and Figures Which Give an Idea of What It Would

We read easily of 1,500,000 armed men and speak glibly enough of them. That such a number may take part in some battle overseas excites little

That such a number may take part in some battle overseas excites little wonderment or comment on our part. Such numbers we regard as a necessary part of the great war.

Now, what do 1,500,000 men really mean? Can they be visualized? What do they cost as soldiers? What would they betoken if made up into one vast army? Can we picture them to ourselves as one agglomeration of humans, all moving for war and equipto give battle?

Yes, indeed! The field service regulations of the United States army furnish us with all the tables and data to make our computations.

What extent of ground, then, would such an army cover? Just 1,050 miles!
This is 150 miles, roughly, greater than the distance from New York to Chicago. Marching by fours, in a column of squads—the regular military alignment—this vast army, with horses and mules, cannon and escort wasgons pontoons, reel carts and hoshorses and mules, cannon and escorwagons, pontoons, reel carts and escort wagons, pontoons, reel carts and hos-pital trains, would stretch fully a third of the way across the United

biates!

If they kept passing day and night, marching all twenty-four hours, they would take seventeen and a half days to pass any one point. The regular military march is fifteen miles a day for seasoned troops. It would take this army of 1,500,000 just seventy days to deploy—that is, to maneuver into line, or for the rear troops to reach the front.

They would require, by army tables, \$11,500 animals, and 61,380 vehicles, including guns. If they made one reat camp it would cover 23,947 acres, or thirty-eight square miles—thmost twice the available acreage of Manhattan Island.

We read of 500 and 700-mile fronts in Forope and they mean little to us.

n Parope and they mean little to us. e can roughly imagine how many men are holding these gigantic lines of battle when we realize that our

Island, say from the outskirts of Brooklyn to Montauk Point. Such an army would be about able to defend the comparatively small state of New Jersey from attack on the west.

To pay this army would require almost \$1,250,000 a day. In ten days their pay could buy the Woolworth building, the costliest structure in the world. At \$6 a head it would cost \$9,000,000 just to give each man a service uniform, to say nothing of shoes, blankets, overcoat, hat, rifle or any other of the multifarious equipment of the latter-day man-at-arms.

any other of the multifarious equipment of the latter-day man-at-arms.

These soldiers would cat 6,750,000 pounds of food a day, or sixteen times as much by weight as the obelisk in Central park, New York City. Their animals would consume almost as much fodder—6,138,000 pounds of bay and grains, which would stack up to an equal height with the Municipal building. It would require 25,000 railway cars to transport the 1,500,000 men, or if it were one gigantic car it would be seventy miles long. An men, or if it were one gigantic car it would be seventy miles long. An army wagon can carry 2,765 pounds. Now, an army lugs along at least ten days' rations—which means 46,430 wagon loads. The army would require 315,000,000 cartridges a day, weighing 26,250,000 pounds—three times heavier than the vast dome of the capitol at Washington, D. C.—New York World.

CITY AND COUNTRY PEOPLE Points of Difference Indicated, Ana lyzed and Their Significance

We city people are a sophisticated lot. That is how we differ from country people. Nothing ever surprises us. Nothing shocks us. From our babyhoods we have been accustomed to the sight of things happening. We like within the circus ring of great to the sight of things happening. We live within the circus ring of great events. The consequence is that we are wiser and better than any kind of people that ever lived. We have discovered the secret of efficient living. It consists of moving around very rapidly during our working hours in order to earn money and then moving around very rapidly during loafing hours in order to spend it.

We have seen and experienced so much that to the country visitor we

much that to the country visitor we much that to the county was and around and stare at things, as country people would, except when there is a dog fight, or an automobile breaks down, or there is a fire alarm, or a podog fight, or an automobile breaks down, or there is a fire alarm, or a policeman has an argument with a taxi driver, or a pacifist with a militarist, or when a political candidate or a brand of soap advertises by means of a band on a dray, or when a man walks down the street with old-fashioned whiskers, or pink trousers, or without any hat on, or when a foundation for a building is being excavated, or piles driven, or a street relaid, or at any time when we may behold the remarkable spectacle of hard work of any kind being carried on in public, or when somebody else stops and stares at something and we aren't quite sure what it is, but are certain that we ought not to take the risk of missing ought not to take the risk of miss-

ing it.

But country people—they are always staring at things. This may be the result of their limited spheres of life. All they ever see is things growing, which is a much less spectacular recess than things happening. Their ing, which is a much less spectacular process than things happening. Their work is narrow, being nothing more than producing food, and requiring no great capacity beyond a knowledge of chemistry, physiology, animal psychology, meteorology, banking and marketing, and familiarity with a scanty dozen or two of skilled trades. Country agents are nearer nature—nearer. dozen or two of skinter trades. Conference of the people are nearer nature—nearer God, some have said—but is not the whole progress of civilization away from nature? Here in the city we can shut out the sight of everything that has not been made by man, so that we are not so often reminded that there are powers and forces in that we are not so often reminded that there are powers and forces in the universe greater than ourselves. So we walk, quite complacently, with a flower-stand rosebud in our button-holes, the brief gangplank between birth and death—San Francisco Bulletin

ARTISTRY OF MIXED DRINKS A Retired Nasby Discourses Learnedly on the Composition of Throat Ticklers.

"Most every man who has been married long enough to enjoy the de-lights of housekeeping or one who has been proprietor of a bachelor apartment has some sort of fancy that apartment has some sort of tancy that he excels in a particular line of cooking, and there are men who have the there is a general apprehension that idea that they know better how to Japan may make a demand for specie mix drinks than those employed bepayment upon these notes at face hind bars," remarked Fred Coyne of value. Chicago, who used to be postmaster

Chicago, who used to be postmaster of that city.

Mr. Coyne's remark was occasioned by overhearing a dapper young man who had stepped lightly up to a counter and directed the man behind it how to mix a cocktail. This young man in imperious tone had remarked to his companions that no bartender over lower how properly to mix a ever knew how properly to mix a cocktail, and that such a drink ought never to b estirred, but shaken. There's all the difference in the world,

There's all the difference in the world, he explained knowingly.

"Now, I think I know how to make a welsh rarebit about as well as any-body," said Mr. Coyne, "and when it comes to making salads I am right there. By the way, there's a popular idea that 'welsh rabbit' is not correct, but that it ought to be 'rarebit.' Welsh rabbit is a genuire slang term, de-

but that it ought to be 'rarebit.' Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, describing in a humorous way the special dish it is, just as 'Irish apricots' or 'Norfolk plums' are used as convertible names for potatoes.

"My friend, here," continued Mr. Coyne, turning to a newspaper writer, "thinks he knows how to make coffee par excellence. Maybe so. But I can make the best mixed drink any southerner or northerner ever let trickle down his throat. Maude Lillian Berricalled it an 'S. S.," or in full, a 'Sulu sour.' If we had put an O in it, it would certainly have described it better. Here it is:

"It's a mixture of an old-fashioned toddy, a whisky sour and a mint julep, but you have to know how to make

but you have to know how to make it. Never mix a drink with sugar until you have thoroughly dissolved the sugar in water first. Well, you melt sugar in water first. Well, you melt your sugar in a toddy glass; then squeeze a quarter of lemon into the sugared water. Add whisky of whatever kind you like—not Scotch, of course—and then press the rind of the lemon against the glass so as to get the oil. Last take a sprig of mint, press it, like the lemon, against the glass, and afterward stir the whole concoction. There you have a S. S., or an S. O. S., if you please. Try it."—Washington Post.

Dangerous Bronchial Cough of Dattle when we realize that our 1,500,000 men, disposed according to correct strategy, would be able to relief in bronchial tritation and bronchial is a little less than the length of Long spots. All druggists.—Advertisement.

PLEASED

China Likes Action of Allies in Making Englishman the Spokesman.

SOLDIERS STILL UNPAID

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Pekin, July 21 .- When Li Yuanhung, the new president, received the foreign representatives in official audience for the first time on June 19, Sir John Jordon, the British minister, who is dean of the diplomatic ister, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, acted as spokesman for the entente ministers, a fact that has caused considerable favorable comment on the part of Chinese papers. The Peking Daily News, says: "We have much pleasure to record that the most significant event in the first official reception of the new president to the foreign representatives in Peking is the restoration of Sir John Jordon, the British minister, to his honored position as doyen of the diplomatic corps of recognized leadership. During the audience, Sir John Jordon acted as spokesman for the ministers of the allied powers, which means a change of the relations of Great Britain and Japan towards China. The reassertion of the diplomatic precedence by the British minister is heartily welcomed by the enlightened class of Chinese, who do not tike to witness the pushful and forward action of the Japanese representative." corps, acted as spokesman for the sentative.

To Call Legislature.

To Call Legislature.

Four of the foreign advisers of President Li Yuan-hung, Dr. W. W. Willoughby and Dr. Jeremish W. Jenks, both Americans; Dr. George E. Morrison, an Englishman, and Dr. N. Ariga, a Japanese, have had many conferences with the president since he entered upon his new office. These advisers have frequently suggested to him that it is desirable, in their opinion, to return at once to the Nanking provisional constitution, the original constitution of the republic, and call a legislative body at the earliest possible moment.

While Li Yuan-hung is inclined to act upon his advice, he is opposed in the cartiest proposed in the carties proposed in the cartiest proposed in the

While Li Yuan-hung is inclined to act upon his advice, he is opposed in this by several members of his cabinet. Yuan Shi-kai ruled China almost entirely by mandate. Absolute power was vested in him under the so-called provisional compact, which he enacted to replace the Nanking provisional constitution. The arbitrary action of Yuan Shi-kai caused so much resentment among arotrary action of Yuan Shi-kai caused so much resentment among progressive Chinese that many of the Chinese advisers of Li Yuan-hung urge he should avoid government by mandate as far as possible and endeavor to turn legislative power over to an assembly or parliament.

Soldiers Unpaid.

Soldiers Unpaid.

China's empty treasury and thousands of unpaid soldiers are a terrible stumbling block to the new president in his effort to put the republic on a peaceful and substantial footing.

Japanese financiers are striving to make China a reorganization loan of 100,000,000 yen, or about \$50,000,000 gold. Li Yuan-hung is unwilling to accept this financial assistance from Japan, and favors the various Ameritan groups which are endeavoring to underwrite a reorganization loan for China.

Were the new president to accept Japanese assistance he would probably provoke a storm of disapproval ably provoke a storm of disapproval which might result in his undoing. The feeling is far more friendly towards the Americans and the negotiation of a loan through American financial institutions which are considering the reorganization of China's finances would do much to allay the general apprehension concerning possible Japanese aggression in China.

Moratorium Still in Force. Moratorium Still in Force.

Although no official reports have been made concerning the financial conditions of the two Chinese banks, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China, they are still unable to resume specie payment, and the partial moratorium declared by the Chinese government is still in force.

Efforts of the government to prevent the notes of the two banks falling below par have been futile. Bank

ing below par have been futile. Bank notes are now hawked about at discounts varying from 10 to 20 per cent. Japanese banks have bought in large quantities of the depreciated notes and

SEES SON KILLED IN DREAM.

Father Guides Police to Thicket
Where Crime Was Committed.
and Body Found.
After a dream in which he saw his
son, Dallas Greene, who had been
missing for nearly a month, killed by
a man with an ax, J. W. Greene visited
Troy, Mont., and after a search with
policemen found his son's body buried
in a thicket on Callahan creek, about
one mile from town.
The circumstances indicated that
murder had been committed, and Jack

The circumstances indicated that murder had been committed, and Jack Miller, with whom Greene is said to have been camped near the spot of the supposed murder, and who is alleged to have sold horses which formerly belonged to Greene, was placed under arrest and now is in jail at Libby.

Dallas Greene, 19 years old, attended Gonzaga university in 1912 and 1913, but recently had been on a ranch owned by his father at Pleasat Valley, Mont.

Mr. Greene sold his hay ranch at Pleasant Valley a few weeks ago and the son was bringing back to Spokane several horses not included in the sale.

The failure of the parents to hear from young Greene on his westward trip made them anxious. An investigation instituted in Montana con-

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT

Kind - Prices Very Low Over five hundred machines to select from. Rent applied on

Central Typewriter Exchange, Inc. 1905 Farnam St. Phone Douglas 4121.

TAXI

vinced the authorities that young Greene had last been seen at a cabin on Callahan creek, where he and Miller camped the night of April 25, and that he had at that time consider-

and that he had at that time considerable currency.

Subsequently it was reported that the stock which Greene had been transporting had been sold by Miller for low prices, without giving bills of sale. Miller had sold a team of horses, wagon and harness for \$225, and two saddle ponies for \$15 each, it was reported. On receiving these advices from the Montana authorities the boy's father left Spokane for the boy's father left Spokane for Libby. From Libby he went to Cal-lahan creek cabin, where, after a search with a deputy sheriff, the body was found and positively identified by Mr. Greene.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

CURRAN'S FAMOUS PHRASE "Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty" Framed by Irish Orator

in Dublin.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The foregoing words have been adapted by custom from a sen-tence in what is said to be the first

tence in what is said to be the first reported speech that the noted Irish patriot, jurist and orator, John Philpot Curran, ever made out of Parliament, it heing made in Dublin on July 10, 1790.

The occasion was a contest for the mayoralty of Dublin. The city government was then comprised of an upper branch or chamber that consisted of the lord mayor and the aldermen, and a lower chamber that was composed of the sheriffs and the common councilmen. These two branches composed of the sheritts and the com-mon councilmen. These two branches or chambers were vested with the au-thority of choosing the mayor. Each chamber, however, voted separately, and the form of the procedure re-quired that the name of the candidate should first come from the aldermen. The aldermen at that time were loyalists to the extent that they persisted in sending some obnoxious candidate to the councilmen. As fast as the names of these unpopular would be magistrates of Dublin were resorted to the councilmen they were ported to the councilmen they wer rejected. Finally one of these alder rejected. Finally one of these aidermanic candidates, the man who led the list of the rejected, Alderman James, claimed the election on the ground that the council had assigned no cause for withholding its support of his candidacy. The council meanwhile had elected a candidate of its own Alderman Howison and the two own, Alderman Howison, and the two candidates then applied to the courts

candidates then applied to the courts for a decision.

Curran appeared for Howison. The court decided in favor of the contention of James, the aldermanic candidate. But the latter refused to avail himself of the benefit of the decision and resigned the office. The aldermen thereupon sent down the name of Alderman Howison, and he was chosen in concurrence. n concurrence.

in concurrence.

Curran's argument, made July 10,
1790, was long as well as able, and the
phrase quoted above is found in the
following paragraph, near the begin-

ing:
"It is the common fate of the indo-"It is the common tate of the indo-lent to see their rights become a prey to the active. The conditions upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance. Which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."—Washing-ton Poet.

Raising Rent Money.

In the siums a certain rent collector had great difficulty in geiting money from one Dennia Clancy. On being applied to for a couple of weeks' rent Dennia said that he would pay it if the landlord would put in a new cellar door. This was done and the collector called for the money. Dennia was out, but his eldest son paid the money that was due.

"Glad you have it ready for once," said the collector.

"Well, there it is." said the boy, "but we had awful trouble to raise it. We had to sell some of the furniture."

"I didn't know you had any furniture." said the collector as he packeted the money.

"We hadn't much," said the boy. "Dad soid the new cellar door to get the coin."—New York Times.

Carries Broken Leg in Arm.

John Dwyar, who has no home, slipped and fell in Chatham square last night and brooke his leg. Patroiman Schneider, attracted by his cries, feit the limb and found it was shattered. When an ambulance arrived. Dr. Deneby took one look and laughed.

went, holding is leg in his arms.—Nev York Times.

CHURCH TO RULE SELF Huge Coal Combine Is

English Church, However Would Acknowledge State's Power of Veto.

FOR STATE AND CHURCH

dence of The Associated Press. London, July 21.-Home rule for the Church of England, in distinction from state control of the legislation of the convocation of Canterbury, and yet the acknowledgement of the yet the acknowledgement of the state's power of veto, are the chief points in the report of the committee appointed three years ago by the archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider problems of church reform.

i the acknowledgement of the involves the transfer of the collieries of the Welsh Navigation Steam Coal company. Imited, acquired three years ago by Davis & Sous for \$1, archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider problems of church reform.

Public interest has been so much

The committee was appointed to consider "what changes are advisable in order to secure in the relations of church and state a public expression of the national recognition o

religion."

The popular criticism that the Church of England does not represent the mind of the English people is frankly admitted as a fact in the report. The latter reflects in other ways the manner in which the leavening influences of democracy have been at work during the way.

been at work during the war.

The committee proposes that its recommendations shall be effected through the establishment of a church through the establishment of a church council, consisting of three houses—bishops, clergy and the laity. In the house of clergy the parochial clergy would have a majority, while for the house of laity a system of representation is suggested with special measures for insuring that "not less than 5 per cent" of its members shall be drawn from the working classes, and that there shall be an intusion of university teachers and students.

Power of Bishops.

Power of Bishops.

Special provisions are recommend-ed looking to the preservation of the uncontrolled powers of the bishops in regard to all matters of doctrine and to the end that legislative meas-ures affecting formalities or services must be initiated in the house o

must be initiated in the house of bishops.

As to the method in which the state's control over legislation by the church council should be exercised, the proposal is made that every measure passed by the body should be reviewed by a special committee of the privy council.

In case a measure is deemed to require parliamentary sanction, the proposal is that both the measure and the report should then be laid be-

proposal is that both the measure and the report should then be laid before both houses of parliament. Before the measure may be submitted for the king's consent, it may lay on the tables of both houses of parliament for forty days, and then only in case no resolution recommending against this course—submitting it to the king—are passed.

Some interesting points are raised in the portion of the report under "Reservations and Appendices," signed by various members of the

signed by various members of the committee. H. E. Kemp supplies a memorandum on the aloofness of the working classes from the church which he finds partially accounted for by the conviction that "It is a moral policeman used in the temporal interests of the property classes' and that "the moral teachings of the church is against progress." Doug las Eyre considers it "essential for the church frankly to claim the the church frankly to claim the power, subject to the constitutional safeguards referred to in the report, to make complete and effective rearcompete and effective rear-rearrangements in connection with ecclesiastical property, the condi-tions of its tenure and also in con-nection with patronage." He adds that the church had far better make up its mind * * * before parliament is approached, that it needs an entire reconstruction. reconstruction.

Chamberlain's Colle, Cholora and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Every family without exception should seep this preparation on hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Cham-berlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhose Bemedy is worth many times its cost tended. Buy it now. Obtainable everywher

Eastern Tours

NEW YORK

BOSTON

THE BEST WAY ANY DAY.

Pennsylvania

Lines

Also to Resorts of

ATLANTIC COAST

NEW ENGLAND

AND CANADA

Direct Route or Via

Rhondda, better known to Americans as D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate. He has brought into the Cambrian combine, of which he is managing director, between 3,500 and 4,000 acres of the richest portion of the South Wales coal fields belonging to D. Davis & Sons, limited. The deal involves the transfer of the collieries

Huge Coal Combine Is

Effected in England

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, July 24.—The greatest coal combine known to the United Kingdom has just been effected by Lord combine known to the United King- the supremacy of the British mer-dom has just been effected by Lord cantile marine and which has been said to constitute the life of the Brit-ish navy. It is said that there is no coal in the world with a higher repu-tation for bunkering purposes, and that more record runs by ocean craft between New York and Liverpool have been made with this coal than

with any other.

Details of the deal are not available, but it is understood that the market value of the shares of D. Davis & Son, limited, have appreciated in value recently from \$7,678,125 to \$10,040,625.

The great combine will have an annual output of 6,000,000 tons.



The Burning Question of the Hour! IS HUMANITY IN THE GRIP OF EVIL?

The mightiest brains of the land are pondering this question. It is a prob-lem that concerns EVERYONE. President Wilson says: "The strongholds of Evil and of Wrong in the world are not as strong as they look." Grv. Ferris of Michigan declares: "If humanity were in the Grip of Evil, man never could have arisen from barbarism to civilization." Governor Dunne of Illinois asserts: "I believe this nation has been progressing toward higher and better ideals and that the condition of society in America, as contrasted with the past is immeasurably better and purer."

What Do You Think?

Don't decide in full until you have seen-PATHE'S Mightiest Film Spectacle

Featuring Jackie Saunders and Roland Bottomley A Master Plot in 14 Episodes

"The Grip of Evil" is a tremendously powerful expose of modern social conditions—a picturization of the evils that beset mankind, not alone in politics and business, but in social surroundings—even in the home! It reveals the rise of John Burton from a laborer in the steel mills to the wealthy Marquis of Castleton. It portrays his search for the answer to the question: "Is Humanity in the Grip of Evil." It depicts his experiences in every walk of life. See this first great offering of the \$3,000,000.00 Pathé Serial Program and then answer the question: "Is Humanity in the Grip of Evil?"

NCW SHOWING-at These Theatres Rohlff Theater Starting Tonight

Gem Theater, Every Tuesday. Besse, South Side, Every Wednesday. Grand Theater, Every Friday. Alhambra and Favorite, seen. Released by

Olympic, Sleux City, Ia., Every Saturday and Sunday. Gem Theater, Sleux City, Starting Aug. 2. Lothrop Theater, starting soon.

PATHE DEGLARGE

Read the Story in Produced by The Omaha Bee BALBOA

A word to the buyer of office space

You buy because YOUR NEED is to furnish your patrons with Service and the better your service is to them, the quicker they respond to your desires.

THE BEE BUILDING

"The building that is always new" offers the best there is in location, ease of access, convenience, safety, attention, light and alr, which are the best aids to service.

The beautiful architectural lines of The Bee Building mean prestige in

OFFICE ROOM 103