

THE OMAHA BEE
 DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR
MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 The Associated Press is a member of the...
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You should know that
 Railroads entering Omaha employ more than 5,000 persons in local headquarters and shops.

What The Bee Stands For:
 1. Respect for the law and maintenance of order.
 2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the courts.
 3. Pitiless publicity and condemnation of inefficiency, lawlessness and corruption in office.
 4. Frank recognition and commendation of honest and efficient public service.
 5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true basis of good citizenship.

The penitentiary seems to be leaky, too.
 Optimism prevails at Washington. That ought to help.
 The farmers can burn corn, but the miners can not eat coal.
 Wyoming made good on "Bill" Carlisle. Now let it come through with some coal.
 The Chicago Tribune tells of a "heatless cold wave." Must be the kind Omaha is having.
 Sterling exchange is down to another new low point. This has nothing whatever to do with eggs.
 The senate will inquire into the Newberry bribery charges. Get at the facts. No whitewash is wanted.

Judge Anderson inclines to the opinion that miners and operators are in cahoots. Does look something like that.
 The "industrial" conference is sitting behind closed doors. That is one good way to win public distrust these days.

Miner operators are meeting to work out details of the 14-per-cent wage increase, but what good will that do if nobody tries to earn the money?
 Somehow the burglars, footpads, "high jackers" and the like seem inclined to take the grand jury's word for the quality of Omaha's police leadership.

City Health Commissioner Edwards gives some good advice as to how to heat and ventilate homes, and people will profit by following the same.
 Carter Glass says it will be impossible to reduce taxes. Not if he has his way, but congress may find some means to cut down estimates a billion or so, and thus teach the secretary a new trick.

The wealthy Chicago girl who "proved" she could earn her own living by acting as a shop sales person did not stick to it long enough to show whether she could live as she had been accustomed to on the wages.
 Carranza has been entrusted with full power to handle relations between Mexico and the United States, which are pronounced by him to be "extremely delicate." Meanwhile, Consul Jenkins is carefully locked up in prison at Puebla.

"Doc" Tanner's Compliments
 Victor Rosewater, editor of The Bee, and one of the fearless writers of facts, was fined in the district court for telling "some things" about the Omaha police. Vic should worry. The supreme court will have to review the case before it is finally adjudicated. When I first came into Nebraska I had some dealings with the Rosewaters. I worked on The Bee as a reporter. Mr. Rosewater always told me to get the facts. Never color anything. I worked on his paper for several years in a minor capacity, but frequently Mr. Rosewater would call us reporters in and warn us not to be sensational or write anything that we could not absolutely prove. He was specific and told us repeatedly that if a reporter on his paper misrepresented facts he would be discharged. We all understood that our positions were gone in case we did not turn in facts. I know Victor Rosewater pretty well. I never worked under his direct instructions, but he is a chip off of the old block and wants to be fair and square.
 When I was a reporter on The Bee Victor was a kid, just out of college, and had no authority over us old-timers, but a little later on, after I went into business for myself, I had an opportunity to know. Although he is a republican partisan, and I am about as complete a democrat as I know how to be, I want to go on record as stating that Victor Rosewater has always been as fair and honorable as a partisan can be in these fights. He only allowed his men to write the news. Of course, when he allowed his reporters to tell the truth it naturally hit some one. I know nothing about the facts, but I'll take The Bee's statement because they dare not print things they can not substantiate. And the only object of The Bee, as I take it from an unbiased standpoint, is that they are trying to give the public the benefit of facts, regardless of politics. Rosewater is a gentleman. His home is in Omaha, and here is where he expects to stay. He has as many as much more, I might say, to promote Omaha than he has spent and thousands of dollars have been spent in The Bee to promote your interest and mine. Give credit where credit is due. Look out for the grandstand stuff—"Doc" Tanner in Nebraska Democrat.

NEITHER COAL NOR HELP IN SIGHT.
 Confronted by the most serious condition the nation has faced since 1861, the administration at Washington is apparently as helpless as it is trustful. Many months ago the contumacy of both operators and miners was evinced. Before the government took hold of the coal industry, conferences at Washington had pressed something of the present trouble. An agreement then entered into by one member of the cabinet was kicked over by another, and the record of the Garfield management of fuel production and distribution that followed has been a continued source of private merriment and public obprobrium on part of the mine owners.

The miners gave warning early last winter of what was to follow if demands then somewhat hazily outlined were not met. As days went on and these demands took shape, the listless indifference of the government fitted exactly into the program of the agitators. All through the last summer mine operators pleaded for cars to haul coal; dealers big and little advised customers to fill their bins and bunkers, and no cars were furnished, nor any surplus accumulated. Winter found all but the miners unprepared for the strike.

Rigid control of the scant supplies of fuel may tide us over the great emergency, but will not meet the real trouble. No country in all the world is as well supplied with fuel as is the United States, yet our social life is as completely disrupted, our industries as effectually throttled, industry and privation as acute, as if we depend on some outside source for coal, and it is unobtainable.

Judge Anderson, whose injunction is daily ignored by the miners, expresses himself as of the opinion that a conspiracy exists between the operators and the men to hold up the public. He might well include the democratic administration of the United States government, for in no other way has it so notoriously shown its incapacity for dealing with great problems as in this.

At present the country is freezing, industry paralyzed, thousands on thousands of people being turned out of employment every day, and at Washington "watchful waiting" prevails. A little something of the eagerness that led Mr. Bursleson to seize the telephones twenty-four hours after the war had ended might be of use right now.

A Four-Billion-Dollar Budget.
 Americans who consoled themselves with the thought that the war is over and the enormous expense of conducting the government would thereby automatically terminate scarcely were prepared for the estimates transmitted to congress by Secretary Glass. Including ordinary, Panama Canal and sinking fund expenses the total asked for 1921 is \$4,473,696,358.62. Appropriations already made for 1920 amount to \$5,629,486,359.42, indicating a reduction in proposed expenditure of \$1,155,790,000.80. Analysis of this enormous sum may be for the present deferred, as it will be taken up later in detail. That a considerable reduction will be made is morally certain, for the people are looking to a decrease in not only the cost of living but the cost of running the government as well. Included in the estimates are certain irreducible amounts, of which more than a billion dollars interest charge and a sinking fund provision of almost \$300,000,000 form part. Generally the sums asked by the several departments are subject to considerable downward revision, and these should be given careful attention. The public will even stand for a little "cheese paring," if legitimate economies can be effected. Ways of extravagance that spring up under war conditions must not be allowed to assume a status of permanency, and Uncle Sam will do well to set an example of rigid economy in the management of his own business.

Slowly Making Progress.
 Lamenting the president's failure to make definite recommendations to congress on the labor situation, the World-Herald says:
 The president's silence may be due to recognition of the fact that congress is the body which must initiate legislation.
 If this is only true, then the country is to be congratulated. It has been quite the opposite, however, since the present incumbent has occupied the executive chair. From the day he took office down to the present, Mr. Wilson has looked upon congress as medium for transmitting his ideas into laws. He has not only suggested, but actually has dictated the form of legislation, and on several occasions has announced in advance his intention to veto a bill congress proposed to pass. In fact, no president in all the long line has so persistently and insistently meddled with and messed up the work of the legislative body. If the president has come at last to realize that congress is independent of the executive, he is really making progress.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."
 If Americans were as carefully watchful of their expenditures in other regards as they are economical when it comes to paying street car fare, the savings banks of the country would have to be enlarged many times in order to care for the accumulations of thrifty individuals. Omaha has shown something of this, in the overwhelming preference given the 64-cent slugs offered as an alternative to the 7-cent fare. Over in Chicago the situation is complicated a little further, but this serves only to emphasize the fact that folks will buy their car rides at the lowest possible cost. A 7-cent fare is in effect on the Chicago lines, but patrons may purchase ten rides for 65 cents or fifty rides for \$3, and the fifty-ride books were exhausted within a short time after they were placed on sale, while the ten-ride tickets were entirely neglected. No use in trying to account for this, but the spectacle would do "Poor Richard's" heart good, could he but observe it.
 Emma Goldman doesn't want to go back to Russia any more than does Aleck Berkman. Neither is to be blamed. Instead of being sent to jail either of this precious pair is quite likely to be shot by order of some other anarchist in the happy land where the proletariat holds sway.

A member of the North Dakota legislature objects to the circulation by the state-managed library of free love literature. To this a non-partisan member retorts that it is up to the state to give its citizens anything that contains information. Glorious liberty!

Secretary Lane is accused of writing the president's message, but it was hardly in his style. He usually tells what he wants and does not mince words.

The Miners and the People

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
 The refusal of the officials of the mine workers to accept the proposal of the government places the issue squarely before the miners themselves. Unless they, individually or collectively, decide to return to work, definite action to relieve the situation, both by state and federal authorities will be imperative. The reserves of coal are being rapidly exhausted. The first pains of swiftly approaching disaster are already being felt. Many industries are being put on short time or closed down, throwing the employes out of work. The number of these will increase in geometrical ratio as each day goes by. Extraordinary measures for conserving the fuel now on hand are being applied in some cities and must extend to all. These measures will, of necessity, increase in severity as the stocks are exhausted. Some coal is being mined to day, but it is not being distributed from widespread disaster and distress. And it should be understood that the great financial loss from this condition falls with heaviest weight upon wage-workers, while the physical suffering it must involve if continued will fall virtually upon the whole population. The protection of the people is the chief purpose of government, and any representative democratic government is a failure if it cannot find means to cope with such a situation as this which so gravely menaces all.

Technically there is no coal strike. In obedience to the order of court the call for the strike was withdrawn and canceled. But actually the strike continues, with no material abatement. The miners have refused to return to work, proving convincingly their general support of the demands of their representatives formulated at the Cleveland convention. That the claims of the miners are entitled to consideration is not to be questioned. That measures should be taken for their relief cannot be fairly denied. But the elemental instincts of self-preservation in a nation demand that no body of men be permitted to take advantage to put a stop to the industries of a country and inflict loss and suffering upon a whole people. By insistence upon such a course the merits of their claims will be overwhelmed by public indignation. The fact cannot be forgotten that the representatives of the miners refused to consent to the president's proposal in October to continue operation of mines pending negotiations, and to submit to arbitration matters upon which the operators and miners were unable to agree. This appealed to the people as a fair proposition, and it was a mistake, from the miners' as well as from the public standpoint, not to accept it. And now they have refused to accept the proposal of the government for an advance in wages and the creation of a body to ascertain the facts in the situation and to make an adjustment of wages and of labor conditions to a fair standard. The operators agreed to both proposals, and after the failure of the last one offered again to submit the matter to arbitration, which was again refused. Whatever may be the facts as to the past or present profits of the operators, the government's proposal would have set in operation the means of finding out the facts, definitely and officially, and it would be possible then to base a just judgment upon the facts, which is not possible now, nor cannot be without such information.

The miners, as men and as Americans, should consider all the circumstances of this situation very seriously. They have put themselves in a position—and we say this without any reflection upon the merits of their claims for better conditions—that must compel the authorities to take action in the public defense. Fuel is an absolute necessity to our existence, and somehow or other it must be obtained. The longer essential supplies of coal are deferred, the more acute will be the suffering of the public, and the greater the public indignation against the cause of the distress. The miners should advance their cause by refusing to work. Every day will further alienate public sympathy. Every day will make more difficult the unprejudiced consideration of the rights of the miners. On the other hand, immediate resumption of work would allay public feeling, would check the very great and grave danger now breaking upon us, and would make possible a fair and impartial inquiry made of the whole situation, and to provide the means for such an adjustment of wages, hours, continuity and other conditions of labor as to satisfy the just requirements of the mine workers. The present responsibility rests wholly upon the miners. They can immediately restore production. If they refuse to do so, they choose to let the state and national authorities; for willy nilly the country must have coal.

If We Had the British System
 The Toronto Globe publishes in its "Notes and Comments" column of November 19 these two paragraphs:
 A League of Nations without the United States would be a reproach to that country which its conscience would not long tolerate.
 What is happening at Washington these days must cause Canadians to be thankful that they live under the British parliamentary system of government.
 Let's see; if the United States had been under the British parliamentary system of government in 1918, they would have had something very important doing in Washington official life after the elections of that year. That something wouldn't have left in the national capital much more than a memory of the Wilson administration.
 Is that what the Globe paragrapher had in mind when he wrote down those two paragraphs? Possibly, but do not believe so.
 The Wilson government was denied a vote of confidence not only in November, 1918, but in the present month of November, 1919. Either would have put him and his cabinet at least temporarily out of business under the British system.
 These words are not written in criticism of the British scheme of doing things governmentally. They are written in response to the reader's response to the expressed will of the people than does the American system. The point is that if the Globe's paragraphs were composed with the idea that the present American administration would have come forth unscathed to date under the British system, those paragraphs do their barking up the wrong tree.—Minneapolis Tribune.

TODAY
 The Day We Celebrate.
 Frank J. Carey, manager of the Carey Cleaning company, born 1882.
 Percy R. Todd, regional director of New England railways under the United States railway administration, born in Toronto 60 years ago.
 William Russell (Mrs. Alexander P. Moore), for many years a famous star in light opera, born at Clinton, Ia., 58 years ago.
 William J. Sears, representative in congress of the Fourth Florida district, born at Smithville, Ga., 45 years ago.
 John F. Collins, outfielder of the Chicago American league baseball team, born at Charlestown, Mass., 34 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
 Judge Brewer, for five years identified with the United States court in Omaha, was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.
 At a meeting of the city council Lyman Richardson donated 40 acres of ground in north Omaha for park purposes.
 Mrs. W. A. Paxton gave a reception in the afternoon in honor of Miss Durice, a visiting friend from Rochester.
 Dr. Louis M. Scott and Miss Ciyra B. Stafford were married and a reception given them at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Jensen, Leavenworth street.
 Mrs. C. W. Hamilton gave a handsome reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. Will Hamilton, who had recently returned from their wedding journey.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.
Let The Bee Advise You.

H. J. Arlington, Neb.: Your inquiry is not sufficiently definite to enable us to reply.
Exemptions.
 M. K.—Provided a man is married and a resident of Nebraska, the head of a family, and has no lands, town lots or houses subject to exemption as a homestead under the laws of this state, can his wages be garnished? In other words, can he be the beneficiary of \$500 exemptions of personal property provided for in Section 52 of the code; that is, if he has no personal property can he claim his wages exempt under Section 52? In the case of Jones v. Union Pacific Railroad company, Nebraska, it was held that a man may claim all the wages due him as part of \$500 of personal property exempt to him. There seems to be conflicting views on this and I would like to see right on it and would appreciate your reply in the columns of The Bee.
Answer:—He is entitled to \$500 exemptions.

Adultery.
 E. H.—I have lived with a traveling man for over a year with his wife, but he has deserted me and gone back to his family. He told me he loved me and promised so many things to marry me. Will legal steps can I take against him?
Answer:—You can do nothing.

Marriage and Divorce.
 M. R.—If a man and wife are divorced in the state of Illinois and in less than three months the man goes into Missouri and remarries and comes back into Illinois to live, can the man obtain a divorce or can the divorced wife have their marriage annulled?
Answer:—The husband cannot take advantage of his own wrong act, neither can the divorced wife have the marriage annulled. The husband could be convicted of bigamy.

Marriage and Divorce.
 M. N.—1. How long does a person have to live in Nebraska before they can secure a divorce?
 2. On what grounds. My husband and I have been parted for three years. I have not heard from him since he moved to Illinois. Can the man obtain a divorce or can the divorced wife have their marriage annulled?
Answer:—1. It depends upon whether the marriage was contracted in this state and whether the cause for a divorce arose in this state or elsewhere. If the cause arose out of the state, two years. If the cause arose in this state one must be a bona fide resident for at least one year.
 2. Desertion and nonsupport.
 3. Not necessarily. Any witness who could testify as to the facts.

Wife's Separate Estate.
 1. What is a separate estate? My real estate is the home in which we live. I own it and have had in my name. Property is free from debt. Have been told I cannot sell it without husband's consent; is that right? If so, then can I mortgage or deed it without his consent? I have no children.
Answer:—If the property was purchased with your own money and your husband in no way contributed towards the payment of the same it becomes your separate estate. I doubt, however, whether any lawyer would be satisfied to sign a deed without your husband's signature, although technically, if it is your separate estate, his signature is not necessary. The same reason would apply to mortgaging it. However, you may rent it.

Municipal Corporations.
 A. E. J.—I am the owner of certain municipal bonds and it is the purpose of the city, which belongs to that of the second class, to discontinue certain property that is now part of the city. Will this jeopardize my investment? If so, can I join the city from carrying out their proposed intention?
Answer:—Your security will not be affected and you cannot enjoin the city.

Contract.
 P. D.—Where both parties to a contract fail to perform their mutual agreements on the day named, will that be considered in the nature of a waiver of the performance of the contract and will the contract thereby be terminated?
Answer:—It will be a waiver of the strict performance as to that covenant of the contract, but the contract will remain unimpaired as to its effect.

Libel and Slander.
 L. B. Y.—How much damages can a man recover for the publication of a libelous article stating that he was guilty of retaining money belonging to the company for whom he worked? He has not used any considerable amount of money and the publication was not justifiable, as the same was not true.
Answer:—The amount of recovery is for the jury to determine.

DOT PUZZLE.

21 28
 22 27 29
 20 26 30
 19 25 31
 18 24 32
 17 23 33
 16 22 34
 15 21 35
 14 20 36
 13 19 37
 12 18 38
 11 17 39
 10 16 40
 9 15 41
 8 14 42
 7 13 43
 6 12 44
 5 11 45
 4 10 46
 3 9 47
 2 8 48
 1 7 49

When fifty-three you've traced I hope
 You'll see a fine big—
 Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

Little Folks' Corner

All Around

American Girl

Sports that

Boys Like

DAILY CARTOONETTE.
GOSH! THIS INSOMNIA'S AWFUL! I WISH I COULD FIND SOMETHING TO MAKE ME SLEEP!

AND HE DID!

 greatest number of points in that time winning. Considerable science and team work may be developed in knocking the ball from one person to another on the same side until a chance comes to bat it over the net into an open space not played by one of the opposing side.
 (Next week: "Program for Training in Basket Ball," by H. O. (Pat) Page, Chicago Star player.)
 Boys' and Girls' Newspaper Service. Copyright, 1919, by J. H. Miller.

Are Your Feet Happy.
 By MOLLIE PRICE COOK.
 Baby Bunting has a perfect foot. The toes are all even. The foot is soft and pink and beautiful. Baby Bunting's sister Alice has an ugly foot. It has corns and callouses. The toes are crooked and lap over one another. See how different they look in the picture.
 Alice Bunting wears "fashionable" shoes. They have high heels and pointed toes. Baby sister wears natural shoes, just the shape of her feet. Alice cannot walk very far. She complains that her feet hurt. She never shows her bare foot because she is ashamed of it! But Alice was stubborn and would have those shoes!

Volley Ball.
 By R. R. ALEXANDER.
 You think nothing good can come out of Germany? But volley ball did. It was invented and first played there.
 Volley ball can be played outdoors or in the gym, in a backyard, vacant lot, school yard, or attic. All the equipment needed is a net, about the same size as a tennis net, a couple of posts about 7 1/2 feet high, and a ball a little smaller and about half as heavy as a basket ball. Set the posts in the ground or on the gym floor about 25 feet from each other. Stretch the net between them, the top of it level with the top of the posts. If you can't get a net, a rope stretched from the top of one post to another will do. Mark out

To Those Who Would Be Physically Fit:
 To those who realize the tremendous importance of keeping themselves physically in the best of condition, and to those who already are ill, THE SOLAR SANITARIUM offers a service unequalled.
 All baths and electrical equipment useful in the treatment of the sick.
The Solar Sanitarium
 Masonic Temple, 19th and Douglas.
 Phone Tylor 920.

The Chinese women used to bind their daughter's feet so they would stay small. When the Chinese girl grew up, she could not walk alone but required an attendant at each arm so she would not topple over. Funny that American girls should want to imitate Chinese girls.
 Alice Bunting is handicapped by inheriting small feet. She takes little minding steps that would make an Indian laugh. She runs the chance of having "flat feet" or "fallen arches." The high heels she wears place her feet in a strained position. The weight of the body is thrown on the ball of the foot and there is too much pressure over the transverse arch. The heel is up in the air instead of down on the ground where it can help support the body. Thousands of girls and women have foot trouble because they wear incorrect shoes. The spinal column is jarred and jerked with each step, so headaches and backaches are very common.
 Alice's brother was in the army and went to France to fight. The government did not give him high-heeled shoes to wear. Imagine our soldiers and sailors in high-heeled shoes with pointed toes! If Alice wishes to improve her feet, she must buy sensible shoes and walk with her toes straight ahead, not toeing out. The Department of Social Education of the Y. W. C. A. is starting a campaign for correct footwear and is preparing a list of all firms in the country that carry "approved" shoes. Approved shoes have low heels and broad toes. They are shaped like the human foot and are comfortable. If all girls demand sensible shoes, the manufacturers will stop making the kind that deform the feet.
 (Next week: "What Mary Ate.")
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 Cash or payments.
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 The Art and Music Store

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WHITE WOOL NAVY BLANKET—These are 60x84 inches, weigh 4 lbs., new, pure white natural wool; fine for crib or 3-bed top blanket; they are \$6.00 2 inches wider each side than a full size bed. . . . **\$6.00**
OLIVE DRAB U. S. REGULATION—Not reclaimed; all have some small defect so slight as to be practically imperceptible. . . . **\$6.75**
U. S. COMMERCIAL—Not reclaimed; grays, dark tans and suit cloths. Listen—you need a good, warm, nice looking lap robe—get one of these **\$5.30**—there are not many—so hurry.
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TENT AND AWNING COMPANY
 15th and Howard Opposite Auditorium

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