

BEAUTY WARS ON CUPID IN LAW COURTS OF DIVORCE

Beautiful Women Get Most Decrees, According to The- ories Expounded by Lawyers.

Here's the "funniest" thing, men. Beautiful women get, by far, more divorces and are divorced far more frequently in Omaha than those who are not endowed with extraordinary beauty of "face and figure."

So say the lawyers who have observed the procession through the local divorce courts these many years.

It is a frequent cause of remark in the office of the clerk of the district court, that feminine beauty seems to be an instigator of divorce.

The parties always come into the clerk's office after the brief divorce, obsequies in the court rooms. They have to pay the fees in the case in order to have the decree entered. (You can't remarry until six months after the decree is entered. It's an outrageously long time, don't you think so, my dear?)

No Doubt About It.

"Gee, isn't she a stunner!" the masculine contingent in the office often remark as a newly-made divorcee comes in. "Don't see why a man wouldn't be good to a queen like her."

Eugene O'Sullivan, attorney, is an exponent of the theory that beautiful women get the most divorces and "get" divorced the most.

"There's no doubt about it, in my experience," he said. "The reason I don't know. It may be that a bounteous Providence, in evening up the endowments to femininity, has decreed that where a beautiful face and figure are bestowed a good disposition shall not go with it, and vice versa."

"Now, if that theory is true, the reason for the numerous divorces of physically beautiful women is explained. Their dispositions are not such as conduce to long, happy married life. Therefore, the divorce follows."

All Women Beautiful.

John C. Barrett, barrister and bachelor, declared stoutly that "there are no unbeautiful women."

"But, seriously speaking," persisted the reporter, "which do you observe get the most divorces, the beautiful or the homely?"

"I hold," said Mr. Barrett, "that all women are beautiful. Only difference is that some are more beautiful than others. And I have observed that most of the divorces are among those that are more beautiful than others."

John O. Yeiser put forward a theory in explanation of the phenomenon:

More Enduring Qualities.

"Most of the divorces, whose cases I have had, were beyond the average of good looks," said he. "But you must remember that they were usually the plaintiffs in the cases. Perhaps they were so beautiful that they couldn't stand the looks of some ugly husband."

"It is also possible that their good looks had created 'triangles' by the attraction of some other man. Many a case where the wife is the plaintiff has grown out of such a condition; and the husband, thinking to do the chivalrous thing, has permitted the wife to be the plaintiff in the divorce suit."

"You know," John philosophized, "a pretty face soon palls if it hasn't something behind it. And a good disposition, a cheerful manner, loving care of the home, husband and children make a man forget a homely face and figure."

England May Tax War Fortunes Achieved By 80,000 Persons

London, March 27.—Eighty thousand persons in Britain were raised to the rank of "half portion" millionaires or better by the war.

Sir John Anderson, chairman of the board of inland revenue, told the House of Commons committee which is considering the question of taxing war fortunes that 80,000 persons during the war achieved incomes of 5,000 pounds or better.

The committee, however, is having great difficulty in devising a means of test whereby it can determine who are really war profiteers. It is impossible to devise a scheme by which the profiteer can be specially dealt with," he told the M. P.

"Till the day of judgment we won't know who he is."

British Government Files \$80,000 Suit In Rhode Island Court

Providence, R. I., March 27.—The British government, in the name of King George V., has started proceedings in the United States district court here against the Tait-Pierce company of Woonsocket to recover \$80,000 in an action charging failure to keep an agreement. The writ was returnable in federal court today.

The action grows out of a contract for the manufacture of gauges for King George, placed with the Tait-Pierce company through J. P. Morgan & Co., during the war.

Decorated War Heroes of Omaha Decry Rumors of Restlessness After Intensive Service On Battlefields and Are Back at Work "Sawing Wood" in Civilian Life

GAYETY OF PARIS ALL FORGOTTEN IN HOME LIFE OF U. S.

Fifteen Months Since Armistice—America No Longer Uneasy—Predictions Fail.

America was thrilled with the tales of heroism from the battle fields of France. It pulsated joyously at the reports of victories won by its own men; it wept at their sacrifice; it boasted of their valor; it gave them its solid support.

What matter if her industrial life seemed to be nearing a stage of chaos? Who cared for the future as long as the present was filled with terrible conflict—a conflict which overshadowed all other events, which was to decide the very fate of America and the world, which hourly brought pangs of grief to the hearts of American people?

The armistice was signed. There was great rejoicing. America's own would return to their native soil. They were heroes. America would welcome them as such. And then—

Civilian Life Prosaic.

Prophecies that America's soldiers would find civilian life—America's life—too prosaic; that memories of gay Paris would prove an irresistible siren to the youth who should return to the farms; that desk work would prove irksome for the former clerk; that factory hours and factory life would seem quite impossible; such prophecies became current.

America's welcome to her returning heroes was not chilled by these prophecies. Her heart fluttered as they marched in long, bronze, stalwart lines through her great cities. Her rural districts roused themselves from their placid life at the tread of the conquering heroes. Yet America was uneasy. Was there some truth in these predictions?

America No Longer Uneasy.

More than 15 months have elapsed since the signing of the armistice. America is no longer uneasy.

Her soldiers have answered earlier predictions by assuring her that gay Paris has no such charms as the open countryside with its vast spaces and sweet air; that the battle fields of Europe, with all their excitement, cannot compare with the clean, steam heated, well ventilated offices of America; that discomforts of factory life are entirely overshadowed by the joy of returning to cozy American homes at the close of day.

Nine Omaha men who were awarded medals for great valor in the war have returned to peacetime occupations. Like hundreds of other Omaha men, they did not find civilian life prosaic.

Machine Gunner Carries Mail.

Roy W. Peterson was a first class private in Company D, 114th machine gun battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellcourt, France, on September 8, 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Service cross. He was severely wounded while operating a machine gun under shell fire but refused to leave his post until he was removed by his comrades against his protests.

He is now carrying mail in the north part of the city and is residing with his parents at 3408 Sahler street.

Charles F. Bongardt was a first lieutenant in the 17th field artillery, Second division. He was awarded a Distinguished Service cross and two Croix de Guerre medals for crossing a field three times to repair telephone lines essential to his men, while the field was under constant bombardment. He is unable to explain why he was awarded two Croix de Guerre medals and believes



Leslie L. Burkenroad
Croix de Guerre

David Kline
D.S.C.

Earl Porter
D.S.C.
Now an Architect

Now a Pharmacist

Now Ass't Census Director

Chas. F. Bongardt - 2 Croix de Guerre

Allan Tukey - D.S.C.
NOW IT'S INSURANCE

Roy W. Peterson - D.S.C.

NOW A MAIL CARRIER

George Keyser
Croix de Guerre



chandise manager of the Brandeis Stores.

Montague A. Tancock received the Serbian Red Cross medal while serving with a British detachment on the Serbian front. He was also awarded the Cavalier St. Sava medal for great bravery on this front. He later received the British 1915 Star medal for active service on the west front in 1915, and was cited in British army orders for having killed five Hun.

He is now a reporter on the World-Herald.

Allen A. Tukey, second lieutenant with the Third Machine Gun battalion, First division, received the Distinguished Service cross for the "courage, initiative and presence of mind with which he led his platoon during an engagement around Soissons, France, on July 18 and 19, 1918."

While advancing on the second day of the attack he was wounded, but he continued with his command until he had given complete instructions to his platoon sergeant and had notified the company commander of the position of his guns. He is now in the insurance business.

Charles A. Hall was a first lieutenant in the British infantry. He served on the British front in Belgium until the armistice was signed, and then went, with British forces to the north Russian front to combat the bolshevist element. He received the Cross Swords, order of St. Stanislaus for bravery on this front and the British field medal for

bravery on the western front.

He is now advertising manager of the L. V. Nicholas Oil company.

David Kline was a private in the medical detachment of the 341st machine gun battalion. For "extraordinary heroism" in action near Remonville and Barricourt, France, on November 1 and 2, 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Service cross.

He is now the part owner of a drug store at Seventeenth and Douglas streets.

Leslie L. Burkenroad went to France with the 341st machine gun battalion, Co. B. On September 28, 1918, he captured a German machine gun single handed, killing two Hun in the operation. This occurred on the west front between St. Mihiel and Verdun. He was awarded the Croix De Guerre for his valor.

He is now assistant general mer-

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