DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD, DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA.

pacity, our economic processes are inextricably interwoven with those of other nations and peoples-most intimately of all with the nations and peoupon whom the chief burden and confusion of the war fell and who are now most dependent upon the cooperative action of the world.

Exports Greatest in History.

We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign markets than we ever shipped before-not foodstuffs merely, but stuffs and materials of every merely, but stuffs and materials of every sort; but this is no index of what our foreign sales will continue to be or of the effect the volume of our exports will have on supplies and prices. It is impossible yet to predict how far or how long foreign purchasers will be able to find the money or the credit to pay for or sustain such purchases on such a scale; how soon or to what extent foreign manufacturers can resume their former production, foreign farmers get their accustomed crops from their own their accustomed crops from their own fields; foreign mines resume their former needs, toreign mines resume their former output, foreign merchants set up again their old machinery of trade with the ends of the earth. All these things must remain uncertain until peace is estab-lished and the nations of the world have concerted the methods by which normal life and industry are to be restored.

All that we shall do in the meantime to restrain profiteering and put the life of our people upon a tolerable footing will be makeshift and provi-sional. There can be no settled condition here or slsewhere until the treaty of peace is out of the way and the work of liquidating the war has be-come the chief concern of our government and of the other governments of the world. Until then business will inevitably remain speculative and sway now this way and again that, with heavy losses or heavy gains, as .t may chance, and the consumer must take care of both the gains and the losses. There can be no peace prices so long as our whole financial and economic system is on a war basis.

Europe Must Know Situation.

"Europe will not, cannot recoup her capital or put her restless, distracted peoples to work until she knows exactly where she stands in respect to peace; and what we will do is for her the chief question upon which her qui-ctude of mind and confidence of purpose depends. While there is any pos-ability that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abey-ance, or may not be enforced because of divisions of opinion among the pow-brs associated against Germany, it is idle to look for permanent relief Points Out Present Duty. relief.

But what we can do we should do, and should do at once. And there is a great deal that we can do, provision-al though it be. Wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of our wheat can and will be limited and controlled in such a way as not to raise but rather to lower the price of flour here. The government has the power, within certain limits, to regulate that. We cannot deny wheat to foreign peoples who are in dire need of it, and we do not wish to do so; but, fortunately, though the wheat crop is not what we hoped it would best it is abundant if handled with provident care. The price of wheat is lower in the United States than in Europe, and with proper management can be kept so.

Immediate Relief Measures.

By way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the government will be sold and of course sold at prices at which there is no profit. And by way of a more per-manent correction of prices surplus stocks in private hands will be drawn out of storage and put upon the market. For-tunately under the terms of the food-control act the hoarding of foodstuffs can be checked and prevented, and they will be, with the greatest energy. Foodstuffs can be drawn out of storage and sold by gress, I need hardly say, with very critical nd very difficult matters. We should go orward with confidence along the road forward selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the we see, but we should also seek to com-prehend the whole of the scene amidst went purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. The world must pay for the appailing destruction which we act. There is no ground for some of the fearful forecasts I hear ut-tered about me, but the condition of the The world must pay for the appalling destruction wrought by the great war, and we are part of the world. We must pay our share. For five years now the in-dustry of all Europe has been slack and disordered. The normal crops have not been produced; the normal quantity of manufactured goods has not been turned out world is unquestionably very grave and we should face it comprehendingly. The situation of our own country is excep-tionately fortunate. We of all peoples can afford to keep our heads and to de-termine upon moderate and sensible courses of action which will insure us against the passions and distempers which are working such deep unhappiness for some of the distressed nations on the out. Not until there are the usual crops and the usual production of manufactured

into storage.

our own production

of the world.

ed.

U. S. Must Hold World Steady.

We, and we almost alone, now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and

self-possession depend the affairs of na-tions everywhere. It is in this supreme crisis-this crisis for all mankind-that American must prove her mettle.

In the presence of a world confused, dis-

In the presence of a world confused, dis-tracted, she must show herself self-pos-sessed, self-contained, capable of sober and effective action. She saved Europe by her action in arms; she must now save it by her action in peace. In saving Europe she will save herself, as she did more the will save herself.

And, if only in our own interest, we

must help the people overseas. Europe is our biggest customer. We must keep her

going or thousands of our shops and scores of our mines must close. There is

no such thing as letting her go to ruin without ourselves sharing in the disaster

Must Be No Threats.

would throw their affairs into confusion.

the circumstances, and that they will ad-

dress themselves to the tasks of peace with the same devotion and the same

stalwart preference for what is right that

they displayed to the admiration of the whole world in the midst of war.

Sinister Influences at Work.

examination and saving action.

their own destruction

ther side of the sea. But we may be involved in their dis-resses unless we help, and help with enrgy and intelligence

Disregarding the surplus stock in the hands of the government, there was a greater supply of foodstuffs in this coun-try on June 1 of this year than at the same date last year. In the combined to-tal of a number of the most important foods in dry and cold storage the excess is quite 15 per cent. And yet micros have is quite 19 per cent. And yet prices have

The supply of fresh eggs on hand in June of this year, for example, was greater by nearly 10 per cent than the supply on hand at the same time last year, and yet the wholesale price of eggs was 40 cents a dozen, as against 30 cents a year ago. The stock of frozen fowls had increased more than 258 per cent, and yet the prices had risen also from 341 cents per pound to 37½ cents. The supply of creamery butter had increased 129 per cent and the price from 41 to 53 cents per pound. The supply of sait beef had been augmented 3 per cent and the price had been augmented to find the price had gone up from \$34 a barrel to \$36 a barrel. Canned corn had increased in stock nearly 92 per cent and had remained sub-stantially the same in price.

Few Price Drops Not Enough.

In a few foodstuffs the prices had delined, but in nothing like the proportion in which the supply had increased. For example, the stock of canned tomatoes had increased 102 per cent, and yet the price had declined only 25 cents per dozen cans. In some cases there had been the usual result of an increase of price following a decrease of supply, but almost every instance the increase of price had been dispropertionate to the decrease in stock.

Law Department Active.

The attorney general has been making a careful study of the situation as a whole and of the laws that can be applied to better it and is convinced that, under the stimulation and temptation of exceptional circumstances, combinations of producers and combinations of traders have been formed for the control of sup-plies and of prices which are clearly in restraint of trade, and against these pros-ecutions will be promptly instituted and actively pushed which will in all likeli-bood here a have a prompt corrective effect. There is reason to believe that the prices of leather, of coal, of lumber and of textiles have been materially affected by forms of concert and co-operation among the producers and marketers of these and the producers and necessary commodities other universally necessary commodities which it will be possible to redress. No watchful or energetic effort will be spared to accomplish this necessary re-sult. I trust that there will not be many cases in which prosecution will be neces-sary. Public action will no doubt cause many who have perhaps unwittingly adopted illegal methods to abandon them promptly and of their own motion.

Publicity Will Do Much.

And publicity can accomplish a great deal. The purchaser can often take care of himself if he knows the facts and in-fluences he is dealing with, and purchasers are not disinclined to do anything, either singly or collectively, that may be necessary for their self-protection.

The department of commerce, the department of agriculture, the department of labor and the federal trade commission can do a great deal toward supplying the public systematically and at short intervals, with information regarding the actual supply of particular commodities that is in ex istence and available with regard to supplies which are in existence but not with regard to the methods of price fixing which are being used by dealers in certain foodstuffs and other necessities.

SAMUEL GORDON GRAHAM age for interstate shipment should have marked upon each package the



Samuei Gordon Graham of Pittsburgh, Pa., assistant attorney general, who has been nominated by President Wilson as judge of the court of claims,

as she did upon the battlefields of the war. The calmness and capacity with which she deals with and masters the problems of peace will be the final test and proof of her place among the peoples of the world BUDAPEST IS OCCUPIED

ROUMANIAN FORCES ENTER SUBURBS OF CAPITAL.

Streets Half Deserted-No Stores Open, As Communists Robbed Right and Left.

In such circumstances, face to face with such tests, passion must be discarded. Passion and a disregard for the rights of others have no place in the Paris, Aug. 5.-Roumanian troops have entered the suburbs of Budapest. counsels of a free people. We need light, not heat, in these solemn times of selfaccording to a dispatch received here from Vienna.

Soviet newspapers in Budapest have been suppressed, according to a dis-There must be no threats. Let there be only intelligent counsel, and let the best patch from the Hungarian capital received here by way of Innsbruck. The reasons win, not the strongest brute force. The world has just destroyed the city is reported as being calm, the arbitrary force of a military junta. It will live under no other. All that is ar-bitrary and coercive is in the discard. Those who seek to employ it only prepare workingmen's battalion preserving order there,

Budapest, Aug. 4 .- The city presents pitiful appearance after the flight We cannot hastily and overnight revolutionize all the processes of our eco-nomic life. We shall not attempt to do of the communists. The streets are half deserted, no stores are open, so. These are days of deep excitement and of extravagant speech, but with us there is little food in the hotels or private houses, and no soap, coffee, tothese are things of the surface. Everyone who is in real touch with the bacco or linen is to be had.

silent masses of our great people knows that the old strong fiber and steady self-The communists, who robbed both for political and private purposes, left control are still there, firm against vio-lence or any distempered action that the banks empty. Financial institutions which contained about five bll-I am serenely confident that they will lion crowns now have barely 50,000,000 readily find themselves, no matter what crowns in good money in their vaults.

ACTS TO PUNISH BANCITS

Secretary Lansing Wants Mexicans Who Robbed G. N. McDonald Captured.

And I enter another confident hope. I have spoken today chiefly of measures of imperative regulation and legal com-pulsion, of prosecutions and the sharp Washington, Aug. 6.-Secretary Lansing has instructed the American emcorrection of selfish processes; and these bassy at Mexico City to urge the Mexican government to take prompt action looking to the apprehension and punishment of the bandits who robbed George N. McDonald, an American citizen, near his residence six miles south of Tampico on July 12. Details of the robbery were not made public. An official dispatch to the state department from Aguas Calientes, Mexico, confirmed Mexico City press reports that Lawrence L. Shipley of Nevada had been released by bandits who captured him last month. Shipley is now at Aguas Callentes.

quate and that high prices were not justified by shortage of supplies, present or prospective, but were created in many cases "artificially and dellberately" by "vicious practices." The president recommended that the food control act be extended to

peace time operation and that congress exclude from interstate as well as intrastate shipments goods which did not comply with its provisions.

His address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you with all the persuasive force of which I am capable the legislative measures which would be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down.

The prices the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought imme-diately to be checked by law.

They constitute a burden upon us which is the more unbearable because we know that it is wilfully imposed by those who have the power and that it can by vigorous public action be greatly lightened and made to square with the actual conditions of supply and demand.

Profiteers Lawbreakers.

Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically pro-ceeded against. But others have not yet been brought under the law, and should be dealt with at once by legislation. I need not recite the particulars of this critical matter; the prices demanded and paid at the sources of supply, at the fac-tory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, alike in the city and in the village. They are familiar to you. They are the

talk of every domestic circle and of every group of casual acquaintances even. It is a matter of familiar knowledge also, that a process has set in which is likely, unless is done to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher. In a vicious cycle to which there is no logical or natural end. With the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life come demands for increases in wages-demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase of wages there follows close an increase in the price of the preducts whose producers have been accorded the increase-not a proportionate increase, for the manufacturer does not content himself with that, but an inconsiderably greater than the crease added wage cost and for which the added wage cost is oftentimes hardly more than an excuse The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters wors It checks production; if it affects the rallways it prevents distribution and strips the markets; so that there is presently nothing to buy, and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity.

SALES TO COMMENCE AUG. 18 of Living. Quotations Are F. O. B. at Distribut LAWS ARE NOT ADEQUATE ing Points, the Purchaser Paying

HIGH PRICES

DECLARED TO

President Addresses Congress on

Subject of High Cost

the Nation-Makes Impor-

tant Recommendations.

and proposing remedies to check the

high cost of living, President Wilson

declared that existing laws were inade-

Washington. - Addressing congress

BE ARTIFICIAL

Parcel Post Rates-Orders Received Through Postmasters. Chief Executive Declares "Vicious Practices" Are Responsible for Perilous Situation Which Faces

Washington, D. C .- The war department made public a complete price list on all subsistence stores available for sale to the public through the parcel post or through municipal selling agencles. Costs of the commodities to the government, the department said, had been disregarded entirely in fixing the prices of sale, which are materially lower than prevailing rates.

PRICES FIXED ON

GOVERNMENT FOOD

FIGURES SUBMITTED FOR GUID

ANCE OF PUBLIC ON SUB-

SISTENCE STORES.

The prices quoted are f. o. b. from storage points in each of the thirteen districts into which the country is divided for war department subsistence purposes. The department now is re-distributing the food supplies in the thirteen areas in order that each may have its proper proportion per population of the seventy articles of food.

Buyer to Pay Postal Rate.

The price tables include individual units in each case and also the price per case or larger containers. It also shows the gross weight per can and per case in order that the public may arrive at the price they will have to pay by adding parcel post rates from the nearest distributing point to the home of the consumer to the f. o. b. price quoted

Municipal selling agencies will compute freight charges on these shipments to be added to the price quoted by the war department. On the parcel post distribution no orders will be received direct by the war department, but only through the postoffice department, which will requisition the supplies by case or larger package, the postmasters in turn breaking these shipments up into unit packages of a single can or several cans.

Municipality purchases at the new prices wil begin as soon as the surplus property offices at the various zone supply offices and depots have received the quotations made public today. Sales to individuals through the parcel post will be inaugurated August 18.

Some Quotations.

Quotations on some of the leading commodities are: Bacon, \$4.15 per can of 17 pounds;

corned beef, 55 cents for a can of 1.36 pounds; baked beans, 5 cents for can of 1¼ pounds; sweet corn, 10 cents per 2¼-pound can; dry beans, \$6.49 per 100 pounds; crackers, 5 and 6 cents a pound; army flour, \$6 per 100 pounds; macaroni, 7 cents per 11/2 pounds; rolled oats, 12 cents per 2 pounds; seeded raisins, 10 cents per pound; rice, \$6.74 per 100 pounds; tomatoes, 9 cents per 2-pound can, and white corn meal, \$3.50 per 100 pounds."

FLOUR TO BE CHEAPER.

Maximum Price Basis of \$12 a Barrel for Central West.

New York .- Details of the United States grain corporation plan to sell flour at \$10 a barrel were made public by Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director. Restrictions are placed on the price to be charged by wholesalers, jobbers and retailers.

The flour wil be sold in 140 pound sacks on a basis of \$10 in the territory west of the Illinois and Indiana line and west of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, not including the Pacific coast region, and \$10.25 in the remainder of the country.

Jobbers and wholesalers must guarantee to resell to retailers at not more than 75 cents additional and retailers at not more than \$1.25 over the wholesale price for the original packages and must not charge more than 7 cents L pound for broken packages of any uize.

Race Troubles Result in Strike.

Chicago .-- A general strike of 33,000 employes at the packing plants in the stock yards began af 9 o'clock Friday morning. The action followed the decision of the stock yards labor council to call a general strike unless the state troops and police guards were immediately withdrawn from the plants. The strike was precipitated by the return of 5,000 negroes to work. The first workmen to walk out were 400 pork cutters in the G. H. Hammond Packing Company.

Spain for World League.

Madrid, Thursday.-Parliament approved the proposal that Spain join the league of nations.

Arrest Sugar Baron.

Pittsburgh, Pa.-Charged with conspiracy to violate the federal food laws, George W. Sheehan, of Chicago, president of the Central Sugar company, was arrested by federal agents here. Sheehan was arrested when he appeared at the federal building to attend the hearing of three local officials of the company, who are charged with alleged price gouging in the sale of sugar. The Central Sugar Company, an Illinois porporation, is alleged to have been solling sugar here at 14 cents a pound wholesale.

Conditions Not "Natural."

These are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar; but we are not justified because of our famililarity with them or because of any hasty and shallow conclusion that they are "natural" and inevitable, in sitting inactively by and letting them work their fatal results if there is anything that we can do to check, correct or reverse them. I have sought this opportunity to inform the congress what the executive is doing by way of remedy and control, and to suggest where effective legal remedles are lacking and may be supplied.

We must, I think, frankly admit that there is no complete immediate remedy to be had from legislation and executive action. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves, and no legislative or executive action can force them into full and natural operation until there is peace.

"There is now no ther peace nor war. All the world it v aiting-with what un-nerving fears and haunting doubts who can adequately say --waiting to know when it shall have peace and what kind of peace it will be when it comes-a peace in which a nation shall make shift for itself as it can, or a peace buttressed and supported by the will and concert of supported by the will and concert of the nations that have the purpose and the power to do and to enforce what is right. Politically, economically, socially the world is on the operating table, and it has ot been possible to administer any anaesthetic. It is conscious. It even watches the capital operation upon which it knows that its hopes of healthful life depends. It cannot think its business out or make plans or give intelligent and provident direction to its affairs while in such a there is no peace of mind there can be no energy in endeavor

Must Know Terms of Peace.

There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying of systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or a proper reassembling of the dislocated elements of enterprise until peace has been established, and, so far as may be, guaranteed. Our national life has no doubt been less radically disturbed and dismembered than the national life of other peoples whom the war more directly affocted, with all its terrible ravaging and destructive force, but H has been nevertheless profoundly af-fected and divarranged, and our indus-tries, our credits, our productive ca-

legal action which the department justice will institute wherever necessary; but as soon as the situation is systemati cally dealt with it is not likely that the courts will often have to be resorted to. Much of the accumulating of stocks has no doubt been due to the sort of specu lation which always results from uncer tainty. Great surpluses were accumu lated because it was impossible to foreset what the market would disclose and deal ers were determined to be ready for whatever might happen, as well as eager to reap the full advantage of rising prices. They will now see the disadvan tage, as well as the danger, of holding off from the new process of distribution.

Significant Facts Quoted.

Some very interesting and -significan facts with regard to stocks on hand and the rise of prices in the face of abund-ance have been disclosed by the inquiries of the department of agriculture, the de partment of labor and the federal trade commission.

They seem to justify the statement that in the case of many necessary commodi-ties effective means have been found to prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

It would serve as a useful example to he other communities of this country, as well as greatly relieve local distress if the congress were to regulate all such mat ters very fully for the District of Columre its legislative authority bia without limit.

Would Have Prices Plainly Marked

I would also recommend that it be required that all goods destined for inerstate commerce should in every car where their form or package makes it possible be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer. Such a requirement would bear a close analogy to certain provisions of the pure food act, by which it is required that certain detailed information be given on the labels of packages of foods and drugs.

And it does not seem to me that we could confine ourselves to detailed measures of this kind, if it is indeed our purpose to assume national control processes of distribution. the take it for granted that that is our purpose and our duty. Nothing less will suffice. We need not hesitate to handle a national question in a nu tional way. We should go beyond the measures I have suggested. We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged interstate commerce and embodying the license, or in the conditions unde which it is to be issued, specific regu lations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing.

Law Would Do Much.

Such a law would afford a welcome portunity to effect other much-needed re forms in the business of interstate ship ment and in the metho ods of corporation which are engaged in it; but for the mo ment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is t lower the cost of living. May I not add that there is a bill nor

pending before the congress which passed, would do much to stop speculatio and to prevent the fradulent methods of promotion by which our people are an-nually fleeced of many millious of haid earned money. I refer to the measu proposed by the capital issues committee for the control of security issues. measure formulated by men who know i the actual conditions of business, and its p adoption would serve a great and bene-We are dealing, gentlemen of the con-

Retailers in Part to Blame.

There can be little doubt that retailers are in part-sometimes in large part-responsible for exorbitant prices and it is quite practicable for the government through the agencies I have mentioned, to supply the public with full information as to the prices at which retailers buy and as to the costs of transportation they pay in order that it may be known just what margin of profit they are demanding. Opinion and concerted action on the part of purchasers can probably do the rest.

Congress Must Supply Funds.

That is, these agencies may perform this indispensable service provided the con gress will supply them with the necessary funds to prosecute their inquirie keep their price lists up to date. Hitherto the appropriation committees of the house have not always, 1 fear, seen the full value of these inquiries, and the departments and commissions have been very much straitened for means to der this service. That adequate funds be provided by appropriation for this purpose, and provided as promptly as 1108sible, is one of the means of greatly mellorating the present distressing conditions of livelihood that I come to urge in this attempt to concert with you the best ways to serve the country in this

emergency. It is one of the absolutely necessary means, underlying many others, and can be supplied at once. There are many other ways." Existing

law is inadequate. There are many per-fectly legitimate methods by which the government can exercise restraint and guidance.

the present foodstuff control act should be extended both as to the period of time and as to the commodities to which it shall apply.

Its provision against hoarding should be made to' apply not only to food but also to feed stuffs, to fuel, to clothing, and to many other commodities which are in disputably necessaries of life. As it stands now it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes operative upon the formal proclamation of peace. But I should judge that it was clearly within the constitutional power of the congress to make similar permanen provisions and regulations with regard to

and to exclude them from interstate shipment if the requirements of the law are not complied with

ecessary. The abuses that have grown up There can be no doubt of either is accompanied by no penalty. It is clear-ly in the public interest that a penalty ould be provided which will be persua

iceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from stor-

no doubt are necessary. But there are other forces that we may count on besides those resident in the We have just department of justice. fully awakened to what has been going on and to the influences, many of them very selfish and sinister, that have been producing high prices and imposing an intolerable burden on the mass of our people.

have brought it all into the open will accomplish the greater part of the result we seek.

I appeal with entire confidence to our producers, our middlemen and our merchants to deal fairly with the people. It is their opportunity to show that-they comprehend, that they intend to act justly, and that they the public interest sincerely at heart. And I have no doubt that house keepers all over the country, and eyeryone who buys the things he daily stands in need of will presently exercise a greater vigilance, a more thoughtful economy, a more discrimi-nating care as to the market in which he buys or the merchant with whom he traded than he has hitherto exercised.

Labor Must Consider.

I believe, too, that the more extreme leaders of organized labor will resently yield to a sober second thought, and like the great mass of their associates, think and act like true Americans. They will see strikes undertaken at this critical time are certain to make matters worse, not better-worse for them and for everybody else. The worst thing, the most fatal

thing-that can be done now is to stop or interrupt production, or to interfere with the distribution of goods by railways and the shipping of the ountry.

We are all involved in the distressing results of the high cost of living and we must unite, not divide, correct it.

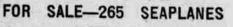
There are many things that ough to be corrected in the relations be-tween capital and labor, in respect of wages and conditions of labor and other things even more far-reaching and I, for one, am ready to go into conference about these matter with any group of my fellow countrymen who know what they are talking abou are willing to remedy existing conditions by frank counsel rather than by violent contest.

General Interest First.

No remedy is possible while men are n a temper, and there can be no settlement which does not have as its motive and standard the general interest.

Must All Work Together.

Threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class, make settiement impossible. I believe, as I have hitherto had occasion to say to the congress, that the industry and life of our people and of the world will suffer irreparable damage if employers and workmen are to go on in a perpet-ual contest, as altagonists. They must, on one plan or another, be effec-tively associated. Have we not steadiners and self-possession and business sense enough to work out that result In the meantime-now and in the days of readjustment and recuperation that are shead of us-let us resor-more and more to frank and intimate counsel and make ourselves a great and triumphai nation, making our-selves a united force in the life of the world. It will not then have looked to us for leadership in vain.



Navy Department to Give Sportsmen Interested in Avlation a Chance _to Buy Aircraft.

Washington, Aug. 4.-Sportsmen and business concerns interested in aviation will be given an opportunity to acquire modern seaplanes at low prices when the navy department sells 265 machines at auction in the near future. Secretary Daniels has authorized the sale of the senplanes at public auction to the highest bidders.

High speed machines of large carrying capacity, well adapted to commercial use, will be included in the sale along with faster and smaller machines.

The department will later issue complete details regarding the sale.

COTTON PRICE DROPS \$7 BALE

Further Sensational Break in New York Market-Is 5 Cents Pound Lower Than Last Month.

New York, Aug. 6 .- There was a continuance of Monday's excited selling in the cotton market and a further sensational break in prices, with October contracts selling off to 30.85 during the early trading. This made a decline of nearly \$7 a bale from the ciosing prices of Monday and of approximately 5 cents a pound or \$25 a bale from the high level touched toward the end of last month. Railles of several points followed, but the market remained extremely nervous.

Coblenz to Be Headquarters.

Coblenz, Aug. 6 .- Coblenz will be come the headquarters of the American forces in Europe when American grand hendquarters in Paris is closed about August 20, it became known when General Pershing arrived here.

Reject Wilson's Plan.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- Officials of the six big rallway shopmen's unions told President Wilson they could not approve of his plan for the settlement of Lidway wage problems and asked the immediate granting of increases.

all goods destined for interstate Some such regulation is imperatively

the manipulation of prices by the with-holding of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise he effectivel thhe necessity or the legitimacy of such

measures. May I not call attention to the fact, also, that, although the present act prohibits profileering, the prohibition is accompanied by no penalty. It is clear-

sive. It would materially add to the serv-

Let me urge, in the first place, that during which it shall remain in ope