

BLAIR MAN HEADS THE POSTMASTERS

Senator Hitchcock Does Not Attend Annual Convention, Though Expected There.

BRADY IS ELECTED SECRETARY

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, June 10.—(Special.)—Senator Hitchcock was not present this afternoon to deliver an address before the state meeting of postmasters, but outside of that the program was followed. Clyde M. Reed of Omaha, superintendent of the railway mail service, gave an interesting talk on the relations of the postmasters with the mail clerks. B. R. Hendrix of Swanton read a paper on improvements in the rural service and the discussion was indulged in under the leadership of Otto Zielow of Schuyler. In the afternoon reports of officers were read and the annual election held, resulting as follows: President—Thomas T. Osterman, Blair; Vice Presidents—F. W. Brown, Lincoln; Andrew V. Nelson, Norfolk; T. A. Davis, Neligh; F. L. Miller, Daykin. Secretary—E. J. Brady, McCook. Treasurer—R. B. Walcott, Hastings. Delegate National Convention—George Allen, Clay Center.

Bryan Asks People To Pass Judgment

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is little better than war at its worst; the new system contemplates an universal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of example.

Supported by Precedents.

"If I correctly interpret the note to Germany, it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and I cheerfully admit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history. Austria furnishes the most recent precedent; it was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Serbia, which set the world at war. Every ruler now participating in this unparalleled conflict has proclaimed his desire for peace and denied responsibility for the war and it is only charitable that we should credit all of them with good faith.

"They desired peace, but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best assurance of the maintenance of peace, and faithfully following precedent, they went so far as to say that they were, one after another, sucked into the contest. Never before have the frightful follies of this fatal system been so clearly revealed as now. The most civilized and enlightened—aye, the most Christian of the nations of Europe—are grappling with each other as if in a death struggle.

Sacrifices in War.

"They are sacrificing the best and bravest of their sons on the battlefield; they are converting their gardens into cemeteries and their homes into houses of mourning; they are taxing the wealth of today and laying a burden of debt on the toll of the future; they have filled the air with thunderbolts more deadly than those of Jove and they have multiplied the perils of the deep. Adding fuel to the flames of hate, they have daily devised new horrors until one side is endeavoring to drown noncombatant men, women and children at sea, while the other side seeks to starve noncombatant men, women and children on land.

"And they are so absorbed in alternate retaliations and in the competitive cruelties that they seem for the time being, blind to the rights of neutrals, and deaf to the appeals of humanity. A tree is known by its fruit. The war in Europe is the ripened fruit of the old system.

This is what firmness, supported by force, has done in the old world. Shall we invite it to cross the Atlantic? Already the jagged of our own country have caught the rabies from the dogs of war; shall the opponents or organized slaughter be silent while the disease spreads?

Where He Stands.

"As a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, as a devoted believer in the prophecy 'they that take the sword shall perish by the sword,' I beg to be counted among those who earnestly urge the adoption of a course in this matter which will leave no doubt of our government's willingness to continue negotiations with Germany until an amicable understanding is reached, or at least until the stress of war is over, we can appeal from Philip drunk with carnage to Philip sobered by the memories of an historic friendship and by a recollection of the innumerable ties of kinship that bind the fatherland to the United States.

"Some nation must lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of that day when words shall be beaten into plowshares. Why not make that honor ours? Some day—why not now?—the nations will learn that enduring peace can not be built upon fear—that good will does not grow upon the stalk of violence. Some day the nations will place their trust in love, the weapons for which there is no shield; in love, that suffereth long and is kind; in love, that is not easily provoked, that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; in love when though despised as weakness by worshippers of Mars, abideth when all else fails.

(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

DEATH RECORD

STELLA, Neb., June 10.—(Special.)—The funeral of Helen Mildred McMullen, who died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McMullen, on the Shubert road. Miss McMullen had been sick for several weeks with typhoid fever. She was 32 years old in May. She was one of this year's graduates in the Stella school, taking second honors.

Mrs. Edith Steinmeyer, wife of Henry Steinmeyer of Clinton, died Tuesday evening at her home at that place after a prolonged illness aged 82 years. She is survived by her husband, two daughters and one son.

Wounded While Handling Rifle.

SEWARD, Neb., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank Hodges, chef at a local cafe, was seriously fatally wounded this afternoon when handling a .22 rifle. The bullet penetrated his right forearm and then his right lung. It has not yet been removed.

Apartment, flats, houses and cottages can be rent cheaply and cheaply by a "See Offer Run."

"Minister Has No Right to Diminish the Prestige of His Government"

PARIS, June 10.—Great importance is attached by the morning newspapers to the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan from the cabinet of President Wilson. They express the belief that it explains the delay in answering the German reply to the first American note of protest on the sinking of the Lusitania and forecasts the contents of the second note just sent.

"It must be admitted that such a resignation and, above all, such a letter, surprises us in Europe," says Jean Herbet, one of the best known French writers of foreign affairs. "It is hard for us to understand that a minister, at a time when his country was discussing with Germany so grave a question as the use of submarines against merchant ships

Text of American Note to Germany

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of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking that vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstance of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the imperial government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

Duty to Speak.

"The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conveys that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands, the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the imperial German admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

Ready to Use Offices.

"The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests, or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renounces the representations of its

note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

Rights of U. S. Citizens.

"The government of the United States cannot admit that a proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nations. It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of noncombatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchant ship, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurance that this will be done.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING,"

"Secretary of state ad interim."

ITALIANS OCCUPY MANFALCONE CITY

(Continued from Page One.)

Falsarego pass, at the foot of the Maseo Di Stria.

"A victorious action was fought ten kilometers (about seven miles) north of Cortina D'Ampezzo. A piece of artillery remained in our hands.

"In the neighborhood of Monte Croce fighting has been going on for several days for the important position of Frelkopol, which the Austrians defended desperately. Our Alpine troops definitely took it in the evening of the 8th, making 100 prisoners."

Sioux Falls Man Is Grand Master

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The forty-first annual meeting of the Masonic grand lodge of South Dakota was concluded here after selecting Sioux Falls as the place for the next annual gathering, and electing these officers for the coming year: Grand master, M. R. Brown, Sioux Falls; deputy grand master, James Roane, Yankton; senior grand warden, C. H. Hogg, Rapid City; grand treasurer, C. E. Bryan, Mitchell; grand secretary, George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls; grand elector, Benjamin E. Ives, Huron; grand chaplain, Ray, Edward Ashley, Aberdeen. New officers elected by the Masonic Veterans' association for the coming year are: President, Abraham E. Van Camp, Highmore; vice president, Frank A. Brown, Aberdeen; and Edmund Cook, Wilmot; secretary, George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls; treasurer, Harvey J. Rice, Huron.

The Eastern Star chapters of South Dakota selected Sioux Falls as the place for the next annual meeting and elected officers as follows for the ensuing year: Grand matron, Mrs. Susan E. Warring, Yankton; grand patron, Mrs. Richard Norton, Okonko; associate grand matron, Mrs. Myrtle Ayres, Deadwood; associate grand patron, Dr. H. M. Hart, Rapid City; grand secretary, Mrs. Angie L. Williamson, Madison; grand treasurer, Jessie H. Wendell, Aberdeen; grand congress, Mrs. Precilla Howell, Artesian.

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AMUSEMENTS

BRANDERS Today 2:00, 5:30, 8:00, 10:30. All Week and Sunday. ELINOR GLYN'S Sensational Drama. 8—Paris—5.

THREE DAYS ONLY—JUNE 4—Times Daily—4. 2:00, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

THE HOUSE OF BORGAGE Adapted from Reginald W. Kniffler's Startling Book. Daily Matinee, 1:30; Evng., 7:30-9:30.

100 MILES AN HOUR SIX MOTORCYCLE RACES AT STADIUM SPRINGWAY EAST OMAHA.

Wednesday Evening 8 P. M. Sunday

NATIONAL FIDELITY ASKS LIQUIDATION

President Armstrong Requests State Insurance Board to Take Over Its Affairs.

POLICYHOLDERS ARE PROTECTED

David W. Armstrong, Jr., president of the National Fidelity and Casualty company of Omaha, late yesterday asked in district court that the State insurance board take charge of the assets and records of the company.

Mr. Armstrong's request was filed in the suit brought by the State insurance board, in which the company was ordered to show cause why the board should not take charge of its affairs. According to a dispatch from Lincoln, Ed A. Agee of Lincoln is understood to be the choice of the board as its representative to take charge of the company.

At the office of the company, Armstrong, Jr., its president, said: "The difficulties of the company were due to its organization without surplus and its payment of dividends to stockholders too soon after its organization, and at a time when its assets should have been conserved, the inflation in former years of assets by a sum vastly in excess of actual value, as well as the failure to provide for pending claims. These things, together with the conducting of too many lines of business, had created an overhead expense altogether disproportionate to the company's premium income."

In its efforts to rehabilitate the company he said, "the present management has not only been confronted by the above conditions and the general stringency in the financial situation, but has also had to deal with the factional opposition of a small minority of stockholders, which increased the difficulties and contributed in no small degree to bring about the company's retirement from business."

Obligations to Be Met.

He stated that the company had already reinsured with the Southwestern Surety insurance company of Denison, Tex., its liability, plate glass, burglary and accident business, and that its obligations to policyholders would be met in full.

Mr. Armstrong stated that the state authorities had done everything possible to save the company, but that in the opinion of the State insurance board, as well as its own directors, the best interests of everyone would be conserved by placing the company in the hands of the state authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

See Want Ads Produce Results.

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Friday in the Apparel Sections Unusually Attractive Garments

Suits

The June Clearaway—an unrestricted choice of any suit in our stock—\$11.75, \$14.75, \$21.75

Coats

New arrivals of Palm Beach and other styles for summer wear—\$6.50, \$9.50, \$12.50

Dresses

Dainty new styles for hot weather at very moderate prices—\$10.50, \$12.50, \$14.50



Skirts

More popular than in many a season, golfing skirts in colors—\$6.75 and \$9.50

The Store for Shirtwaists

New Lingerie Blouses, exclusive styles—\$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.50

An Extra Special

White Iceland Fox neck boas... \$1.95

Advance Notice

A Sale of Parisian Novelty Coatings and Suitings—\$3.50 to \$5 values, 50c a yard.

These goods are now displayed in one of our 16th St. windows. These fabrics are exclusive—nothing like them ever having been shown in Omaha. Ask for samples. Details of sale later. Dress Goods Section, Main Floor.

Special Sale of Sorosis Pumps, Slippers and Oxfords

In Dull Kid, Patent Kid or Combinations

Prices Regularly \$5 and \$6 Sale Price \$3.95

You can always find nameless shoes of unknown origin at all sorts of so-called reductions, but a special sale of Sorosis Shoes, standard in both quality and prices, is an entirely different proposition.

Remember, Sorosis Standard Quality the same at this reduction as when you pay regular prices.

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AT OUR NEW LOCATION

We are ready to serve our old and new patrons with any kind of leather or style shoe they may desire. Our stock is arriving daily and you are assured of the newest the market affords in shoes.

Who's Hard To Please? Are you hard to please in shoes, Mr. Man—or difficult to fit? Are you critical, exacting, satisfied with only the best—or seeking the longest value at the shortest price?

REAL SHOE VALUES

Is what you'll find here—Style, Comfort, Quality and Intelligent Service. "WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT"—in all our popular grades from \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Stryker Shoe Co.

THE DOUGLAS STREET SHOE STORE Now at 1407 Douglas

USE For Results Bee Want Ads.

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1417 Douglas St.

USE For Results Bee Want Ads.

Chadron, Nebraska, December 30, 1914. The Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Co. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge receipts of your favor of the 28th inst., handing me your check for \$432.67, and paid-up participating policy No. 57416 for \$1,000.00, in settlement of matured policy No. 3413 taken out twenty years ago. This has certainly been a good investment for me. For twenty years, I have had the benefit of the insurance, and now I receive a return in cash of a good share of what I have paid in premiums and the paid-up policy for the full amount of the insurance that I have been carrying. This speaks well for the good management of the company's affairs, and you to do so.

Very truly yours, ERNEST M. SLATTERY.

Twenty Payment Life Policy Matured in OLD LINE BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Name Ernest M. Slattery Residence Chadron, Neb. Amount of policy \$1,000.00 Total premiums \$577.00 Settlement

Cash paid Mr. Slattery \$432.67 And Paid-up Participating policy \$1,000.00

Assets, \$8,500,000.

Ask the man who owns one of our policies. Have you an agency? Have you a policy? HOME OFFICE—LINCOLN, NEB.