

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

LARGEST DEALERS IN USED AUTOMOBILES WEST OF CHICAGO

INVESTIGATE

Table listing various car models and prices, including 1916 Chevrolet, 1914 Maxwell, 1915 Reo, etc.

AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

LARGEST DEALERS IN USED AUTOMOBILES WEST OF CHICAGO. 2209 Farnam St. Caryl H. Strauser, Managers. Telephone Douglas 3810. Mogy Bernstein, Open Evenings.

UNCLAIMED ANSWERS

TO BEE WANT ADS

Table with columns for question numbers and answers, including 'B 214... 1 E 252... 1 J 257... 9 M 247... 2 SC 121... 1'.

Hundreds of other answers have been called for and delivered during the past week. It is reasonable to suppose that all of the above people have supplied their wants—therefore do not call for the balance of their answers.

Bee Want-Ads Are Sure Getting Results

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Legal notices regarding real estate transfers, including 'Oak C. Redick and wife to Hatt company, southwest corner Twenty-first and Pratt streets, 1,500'.

LEGAL NOTICES

Legal notices regarding shareholder meetings and other legal matters, including 'The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nebraska Savings & Loan Association'.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to contractors regarding the University of Nebraska building, including 'By direction of the property committee of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska'.

England Asserts Raisins Are Contraband of War

Athens, June 15.—A large number of Greek exporters and agriculturists have been hard hit by the decision of the British naval authorities in the Mediterranean that dried figs are to be regarded as contraband of war.

FRENCH TELL VIEWS

Comment on British Stand in Inter-parliamentary Economic Conference.

QUOTE ADVICE OF ASQUITH'S

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, June 1.—Mr. Asquith's advice to the British delegates to the recent interparliamentary economic conference to "be careful not through excitement or blindness, or with the desire to clinch a victory, to take measures that will do you more harm than the enemy," was well given, in the opinion of some French economic writers.

Before the first interparliamentary conference there were fears in France as well as in English circles as to what might be the results of unauthorized discussion by parliamentarians of international affairs, and the results of the economic conference have not allayed such fears.

Max Hoeschler, in the Revue de Paris, says there is great danger that the hasty conceptions of these conferences, put into practice, would turn against their authors, and that the only plan of economic reciprocity between the entente allies thus far developed is of a nature to arouse the liveliest apprehensions; that it was even liable to bring about differences and provoke grave conflicts of interest between the allies after the war.

M. Hoeschler declares "impossible of application between the allies themselves," the protectionism in four degrees proposed by the conference, as follows: Reciprocal preferential tariffs between the United Kingdom and its colonial possessions.

Reciprocal and preferential tariffs, secondary to the foregoing, between the British empire and its allies.

Favorable treatment, but in the third order of preference, to neutrals. Prohibitive tariffs on products of countries now enemies of the entente powers.

Russia's Position Considered. In the first place, the preferential reciprocal tariffs proposed for the United Kingdom for its colonial possessions put Great Britain in hostility with Russia and in eventual conflict with her own colonies.

Canada, which bought more than \$426,000,000 worth of goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1914-15 and only \$90,000,000 from Great Britain, notwithstanding preferential duties of 33 1-3 per cent, would be reluctant to consent to an economic arrangement that would impede importations from the United States to the profit of the mother country, and pay dearer for products which the latter would not perhaps be in position to furnish.

Canada, at the same time, is the great competitor of Russia in the British market, its exports of wheat to England having gone from 21 per cent of the total in 1882 to 54 per cent of the total in 1911, while Russia's percentage of British consumption remained stationary at about 15 per cent. Discrimination against Russia would shut it out of the market altogether.

Russia's importations of wheat into Germany were 519,000 tons, as against 318,000 from Canada. M. Borodavsky, pointing out the significance of these figures to the Pan-Russian Agricultural congress, stated that unless the entente allies facilitate the exportation of Russian products the empire would be forced after the war into an economic arrangement with Germany.

Prof. Migouline, president of an economic commission attached to the Russian ministry of finance, wrote recently that it would be impossible for Russia to boycott Germany, which was before the war its best customer, unless the entente allies opened their markets more largely. He points out that Great Britain bought in foreign markets in 1913 850,000,000 rubles in cereals and 2,740,000,000 rubles in alimentary products, of which Russia's part was only 125,000,000 rubles, insignificant in comparison with Russia's exports to Germany.

Canada Dependent on New York. It is pointed out by M. Hoeschler in the case of Canada that its present financial dependence on New York will eventually make it impossible for it to treat the United States otherwise than on the basis of a reciprocal tariff and that, in any case, the likelihood of an economic war such as would be involved in the interparliamentary conference's proposal of a tariff is impossible between the two countries.

The interparliamentary commission's proposition of preferential tariffs between Great Britain and the colonies would, in the opinion of M. Hoeschler, make it impossible for England to accept the arrangement. England was France's best customer before the war; it bought goods to the value of a billion and a half francs (principally silks, automobiles and provisions) of France in 1913—articles in which Germany could not compete. Consequently discrimination by Great Britain against Germany is of no advantage to it, while discrimination by Great Britain in favor of its colonies would be a substantial disadvantage to it.

The highly elaborate decoration upon the old banner is painted in oil. The painter of this device was Joseph Bush, an artist who lived in Boston in the early '40s, giving the date of the flag to be 1843.

It bears the legitimate insignia of the marines, "By Land, by Sea," but the motto, "From Tripoli to the halls of Montezuma," was painted upon the flag at a later date. Both of these legends are employed in the stirring present-day "Marines' hymn," the first verse of which is as follows: To the shores of Tripoli, We fight our country's battles Under the stars and on the sea; Admiration of the nation, We're the finest ever seen, And we glory in the title of United States marine.

That this was too valuable a memento to be kept in privacy was the decree of Commandant Barnett of the marine corps, and he has had it placed in the band room of the marine barracks.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sends Twelve Relatives To War and Gets Medal

Vienna, June 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed a madonna medallion of silver into which his signature is wrought, and 500 kronen in money, upon Frau Marie Mirtler of Waldsberg, Freimarkt, in recognition of the fact that she has given to the army no less than seven sons, three stepsons and two grandsons.

"Good-Bye, Soldier Boy!"

By Windsor McCay



A hundred thousand or more homes are giving some loved one to rush to the Mexican border. For every lad that has donned the khaki there is a tear-dimmed mother, sister, sweetheart or wife to bid him a fond adieu—there is a broken-hearted woman.

Windsor McCay, the famous cartoonist, on one of the New York City armories heard the boys singing a song which inspired him to make this cartoon. He says the song is a fitting farewell for the soldier lads. The words are:

You're a man that's brave and true, soldier boy, And I'm mighty proud of you, soldier boy, When the bugle call so clear called for men you answered "Here!" with a voice so full of cheer, soldier boy!

The song is both sad and inspiring, and it made everyone who heard it do a lot of thinking about how ready the guardsmen had dropped the peace and comfort of their daily lives in response to the president's call for

LANDLORDS MUST HELP THE TENANT

Rome, Italy, June 21.—In order to solve the problems of farm labor and farm production, Italy has introduced a set of communistic measures that are stated to be more comprehensive than any of those devised by the various countries of Europe now at war.

Dutch in Danger Of Being Evicted

Amsterdam, Netherlands, June 15.—A part of the population of Odessa, on the Black Sea, who are of Dutch descent, are said to be in great danger of eviction by the Russian government unless they can prove their non-German origin.

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TIED WITH RED TAPE

Methods Employed by Government in Doing Business Assailed by Some of Generals.

ORDERS AND CANCELLATIONS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, June 15.—Red tape in France was expected to crumble under the pressure of war, but it seems to show resiliant powers, quite equal to those of the armies, armor and gunpowder. The late General Gallieni vigorously assailed it and was thought to have made a big breach in its breastwork, at least in so far as it concerned the war department. Evidence comes to light every day, however, showing that its principal strongholds are untouched.

Among the latest examples of what the French call "paperasse," a morning paper produces a photograph showing a roll eight and one-half yards long, made of sheets of official paper pasted together; it required the time of several clerks several days to note upon these sheets duplicate entries of the balances of pay and meal indemnities due to the soldiers of a single company while on leave. What the same expenditure of time and effort would amount to in the entire army of several million men may be imagined, but calculated with difficulty.

More Red Tape

The Oeuvre cites a case in which more than 2,000 postal money orders for 10 centimes (2 cents) and 20 centimes (4 cents), each accompanied by a note written by hand, were sent each month from the commanding bases of army corps to soldiers who had been sent to the rear to work in munition factories at C—. The officer in charge who receives these postal orders at C— from the different army corps acknowledges receipt of each order, writes a new note, adds a new stamp and a new signature, then sends the order to the director of the works in which the soldier is employed; the works' director acknowledges receipt of the sums, enters them in a special register, after which the order is finally delivered to the soldier in exchange for a receipt and which receipt takes the inverse road and follows the different hierarchic stages until it gets back to the army corps. The soldier, provided with identifying papers, can then collect his 2 cents or 4 cents, as the case may be, in exchange for another receipt, another signature and another stamp.

An order was given to all the heads of the different services of the war department that all clerical work should be simplified and that every document not indispensable should be done away with. However, it recently transpired that the director of every Red Cross hospital received a circular calling for a detailed report regarding each patient treated in the hospital, comprising four full typewritten pages of questions. An experimental demonstration proved that it required two days' time of one of the nurses to fill out this circular, as requested for a single patient. Consequently had the demand been complied with, it would have been necessary to multiply the hospital staff several times to do this clerical work in addition to the complicated book-keeping and the individual records made up for the personal file of each man brought into the hospital.

Mass of Orders

The Cri de Paris cites another case in which this red tape in the hands of people not expert with it multiplies itself. A circular from the sanitary department of an army corps informed the officers in command of different units that they were authorized to buy shoes for the men to be shipped from the rear at the minimum price of 20 francs; three days later a new circular cancelled the first and announced that it was a maximum price of 20 francs that was authorized; four days later a third circular cancelled both the others and announced that the authorization in question applied only to troops in fighting units of an army corps of the entire force behind the front.

It has often been stated that the deficiencies of armament, both in the army and navy, were largely the result of red tape, or "Monsieur Le Bureau," as the French call the bureaucrats who resisted before the war and are still resisting, any reform after twenty-two months of an experience that shows the futility of a great deal of their effort. If the new French vigor, born of the war, has not overcome it, it is, perhaps, because it is protected to a great extent by politicians.

France Gives Fruit Industry a Boost

Paris, June 15.—The minister of agriculture has just organized the French fruit industry, both the increase in production and processes of preserving, so as to compete with other fruit-producing countries. The recent prohibition of the importation of fruit into France called attention to the fact that while no country is better adapted to the production of fruits, France consumed annually about 60,000 tons more than she produced. M. Meline, minister of agriculture, attributes the heavy importations of fruits into France to the fact that, aside from grapes, apples and pears, the French fruit growers generally have not developed as they might have done, their method of canning and preserving, and distribution of preserved fruits. The commission just appointed will be expected to report upon the favorable localities in France for the building of canning establishments, and other ways of furnishing a quick market to fruit growers in the regions adapted to fruit culture.

Russian Prisoners of War Want to Stay in Hungary

Vienna, June 15.—The Austro-Hungarian government has more than 50,000 petitions for citizenship from Russian prisoners of war. What to do with them is still a problem, but granting them is considered very likely. These men do not wish to return to their country, and since Austria-Hungary can make good use of them, there is no objection to their remaining. Some of them have offered their services against the Italians, but this has been refused.

Bee Want Ads produce best results