

PRESIDENT SIGNS RURAL CREDITS BILL

Measure Creating Twelve Land Loan Banks Becomes Part of Federal System.

WILL NAME BOARD SOON

Washington, July 17.—President Wilson today signed the rural credits bill, passed recently by congress. Just before signing the measure, which creates a system of twelve land loan banks under direction of a federal board, the president made a short address.

"I cannot go through the simple ceremony of signing this bill without expressing the feeling that I have in signing it," said the president. "It is a feeling of profound satisfaction, not only, but of real gratitude that we have completed this piece of legislation, which I hope will be immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country."

"The farmers, it seems to me, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life, they did not in the same degree with some others, share in the benefits of that life."

"Therefore, this bill, along with the very liberal provisions of the federal reserve act, puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets and makes the great credit of the country available to them."

EXPECTS GREAT BENEFITS

"I look forward to the benefits of this bill, not with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide reaching benefit, and incidentally it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory or solid investments than this system will afford those who have money to use."

The president used two pens in signing the bill, and gave one of them to Senator Fletcher of Florida, who asked permission to present it to the Southern Commercial congress.

In addition to the number of members of the house and senate, the signing was witnessed by David Lubin, one of the originators of the bill, and representative of the National Grange, the Farmer's Educational and Co-operative union, the Farmers' National congress and the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative association.

WILL NAME BOARD SOON

Secretary McAdoo conferred with the president later on the question of selection of members of the new farm loan board. Among those understood to be under consideration are: Herbert Quick, W. W. Flanagan, secretary of the joint congressional committee on rural credits; F. J. H. Von Engelken of Florida; C. B. Kegley of Washington state; B. M. Ralston and H. P. Clore of Indiana; J. L. Coulter of West Virginia and H. A. Moehlent of Wisconsin.

Secretary McAdoo is in ex-officio member and four will be appointed by the president.

How to Cure Coughs and Colds. Keep out of drafts, avoid exposure. Eat and live right and take Dr. King's New Discovery, in use over 40 years. Guaranteed.—Advertisement.

GERMANS RETIRE TO POINT BEHIND THE RIVER LIPA

(Continued from page 1.)

ness" extended over a front of 1,500 yards. A strongly held position at Waterloo farm, east of Longueval, also was captured by the British, while the remaining strongholds of the Germans in Ovillers and La Boisselle also were taken.

Strengthens British Line.

British Front in France, July 17.—(Noon, via London, 4:30 p. m.)—The British today captured a German trench in the neighborhood of Pozieres. The capture of the trench strengthens the new British line in this vicinity.

The British also cleared out nests of German machine gun operators who had been holding out in cellars and behind barricades in the ruins of Ovillers and La Boisselle. Otherwise the situation along the British front is unchanged at this hour.

A total of about 100 officers and men surrendered to the British, who had steadily closed in upon them, using bombs and trench mortars. The Germans were short of food.

In an enormous cellar at Bezanin Le Petit the British found several hundred wounded Germans, who had taken refuge. It was tragic business for the British litterbearers bringing them back through the German shell fire, which was meant for the British reserves and gun positions.

There were cases where a litter-bearer was wounded and put on a stretcher emptied when a wounded German on it had been killed by the same shell. The British persisted until all who had not received a final wound in transit were safe in the rear.

A captured record of a German battalion shows that 600 of its members were killed or wounded by the British shell fire in the bombardment before the attack began.

French Repulse Two Attacks.

Paris, July 17.—The Germans made two attacks in Lorraine last night. The war office report of today says both attacks were repulsed.

The attacks in Lorraine were delivered at a point southeast of Nomeny.

West of Fleury the French made some progress, taking three machine guns. A raid on a trench in the Champagne, occupied by Russian troops, was met successfully by a counter attack, causing heavy loss to the Germans.

On the Verdun front the night was comparatively calm, except in the vicinity of Hill 304, where rifle firing was brisk.

The announcement says: "Between the Oise and the Aisne, before Moulin-Sous-Toutvent, a

strong reconnoitering party of the enemy was dispersed by our fire.

"In the Champagne a surprise attack delivered by the Germans against a trench in the sector held by Russian troops was broken up by a counter attack, which inflicted losses. "On the Verdun front the night was relatively calm except near Hill 304, where there was spirited rifle firing. West of Fleury detachments of our troops made some progress and captured three machine guns. "After a rather long bombardment the Germans delivered two attacks against our positions in the region of Ham, in Lorraine, southeast of Nemeny. Both attacks were repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands."

Guards Will Stay in State Camps Until Fully Equipped

Washington, July 17.—Additional National Guard organizations will be dispatched to the Mexican border only after they have been organized and equipped thoroughly. Department commanders were delaying transportation of incomplete units today on instructions from the War Department.

About 25,000 men now in mobilization camps are affected by the new orders, which revoke a ruling that waived certain requirements made when the Mexican situation appeared acute. Some 100,000 guardsmen are on the border now. These, with 50,000 regulars and 5,000 reserves, comprise a force sufficient, officials believe, to make unnecessary the sending of more inadequately equipped state troops.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 17.—South Dakota's guard was still in camp at Redfield at 10 o'clock this morning and no information was available as to when entrainment might begin, according to advices received here. Movement has been expected hourly since Saturday morning.

Governor Capper Buys Sioux City News at Auction

Sioux City, Ia., July 17.—The Daily News was sold at auction today to Governor Capper of Kansas for \$18,000.

May Breed Poultry in London Parks

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, July 10.—In the hope of educating the public so as to ultimately save at least half of the £9,000,000 (\$40,000,000) a year spent on foreign eggs before the war, London parks may be thrown open for poultry breeding. The scheme is receiving serious consideration of the authorities because it is one of the latest wartime economies suggested on a large scale.

The promoters of the idea have asked for part of one park to start with. The plan provides for a site of about three acres and the provision of accommodation for 600 hens. The leading poultry breeders of the country will be invited to send six selected birds of the same breed and strain. Scientific feeding tests are to be made. All the eggs will go to the wounded soldiers and prizes will be awarded to the owners of hens laying the most eggs.

American Firm to Build Chinese Road

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Peking, July 10.—An American firm has closed a contract with the Chinese government to construct eighty miles of boulevard connecting Peking with the Western hills and the Marco Polo bridge, one of the most famous bridges on the Han river. The new boulevard system will give Peking a circular boulevard system and afford transportation to a large new suburban residence section in the foothills west of the Chinese capital.

The contract also includes the right to operate motor buses on the new boulevard, which will touch the summer palace, Tsing Hua college, which was established with the Boxer indemnity money refunded by the American government, and many other places of interest to visitors.

Jap Government to Build New Parliament House

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Tokio, July 10.—The Japanese government is planning to build new houses of Parliament at Tokio. An appropriation of 7,000,000 yen, or about \$3,500,000 will be asked for at the next session of the Diet. The present structures are found inadequate, especially in view of the fact that the membership of the house will soon be increased by fifty.

"Bob" Ruble Will Be Buried at Beloit, Wis.

The body of "Bob" Ruble, assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, who died at Denver last Saturday, will be taken to Beloit, Wis., his old home, for interment there Wednesday afternoon. The Ruble funeral was held in Denver yesterday and was in charge of the Knights Templar.

German Steel Production Continues at High Figure

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Amsterdam, July 10.—Germany's production of steel continues at high pressure. Figures just published show that in May the total output was 311,620 tons, as compared with 371,756 tons in April and 283,566 tons in May, 1915.

Veteran Mission Worker Dies at Nagasaki, Japan

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Nagasaki, Japan, July.—Miss Mary E. Melton, a missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal church in Japan since 1879, died here on June 9 from typhoid fever. She was a native of Jacksonville, Ill. For several years Miss Melton had been superintendent of the biblical department of the Methodist girls' school.

Read Bee Want Ads for profit. Use them for results.

Sixth Contingent of Russian Troops Arrives in France

Paris, July 17.—2 p. m.—A contingent of Russian troops disembarked today at Brest, France. The Russian troops will be sent to camp from Brest and later to the front.

This is the sixth contingent of Russian troops, the arrival of which in France has been reported. Between April 20 and May 5 there arrived at Marseilles five bodies of Russian soldiers, after a land and sea journey of about 17,500 miles from Moscow, where they were assembled to Port Dalny, Manchuria, and thence by water via the Suez canal. The number of men in the first contingents has not been given officially, but it is believed to be about 25,000. These troops were quartered at Camp De Mailly, near Troyes, for several weeks, and then sent to the front. The official French communication of last night showed that Russian troops were in the trenches in the Champagne.

It was said in Paris several weeks ago that the sending of the first contingents was largely in the nature of an experiment and that they might be followed by more substantial numbers. On the former occasion the Russians arrived without arms, which were supplied by the French. The explanation was given that it was easier to send men out of Russia's surplus to the western front than to forward arms and ammunition to the east.

Philippine Silver Coinage Sells at a Very Large Profit

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Manila, P. I., July 10.—The Philippine government has just sold to the government of British India 7,500,000 silver pesos at a profit of close to \$500,000 over the original cost of the currency. The pesos when coined, each contained about 30 cents worth of silver, but the price at which they were sold was 38 1/2 cents.

The phenomenal rise in the price of silver the world over some weeks ago led officials of the insular government to study the question of the wisdom of disposing of a part of the silver hoard which the Philippines purchased at the low prices current in 1902 and 1903. At that time this purchase was made necessary by law to secure the issuance of 34,000,000 pesos of paper currency (silver certificates). A later law, passed in 1906, permitted a large part of this issue of silver certificates to be secured by gold, but the government then had in its vaults 34,000,000 silver pesos, coined at a cost of 30 cents.

Some weeks ago J. L. Manning, the insular treasurer, was sent to Hongkong to look into the silver market and to confer with officials of the government of India, then in the market for silver. The net result of his trip was the sale of about one-fifth of the government's hoard. The delivery of the silver is to be made at the Manila branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking corporation, in lots of a million pesos. The coin is then to be transferred to India, where it is to be melted into bullion in the presence of insular Auditor C. H. French, who is now en route to India to fulfill this duty.

Many Irish Rebels Were Imprisoned

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Dublin, July 10.—An official communication gives the following figures concerning prisoners taken during the Irish rebellion:

Interned in England: Men, 1,614; women, five.

Convicted under the defense of the realm regulations: Men, 169; women, one.

Number released from Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and from England: Men, 1,100; women, seventy-one.

CLAIM NO. 80.

The last claim paid by THE MIDWEST LIFE for a death occurring in the first half of 1916, was to Mrs. Anna B. Kruger of Omaha, Nebraska. Her husband, William H. Kruger, who was a teller in the Corn Exchange National Bank of Omaha, held a \$1,000 policy in this company issued to him on December 15, 1914. He had paid only two premiums of \$35.82 each, or a total of \$70.64. His death occurred from appendicitis on the night of June 30, 1916.

Were life insurance not such a common thing these days, and people not so familiar with its benefits, it would seem too good a proposition to be true; that on the payment of so small an amount a man could leave such a large sum of money to his family. If interested, call or write

THE MIDWEST LIFE

of Lincoln, Nebraska.

N. Z. SNELL, President.

Guaranteed Cost Life Insurance.

GEORGE CROCKER, General Agent, City National Bank Building, Omaha.

Why Society Women Wash Their Own Hair

Few realize how many society women now wash their own hair, not because it is a fad, but because they wish to obtain the greatest possible hair beauty and be sure they are not using anything harmful. The thousands who have found that in washing the hair it is never wise to use a makeshift, but is always advisable to use a preparation made for shampooing only, say they get the best results from a simple home-made canthorix mixture. You can enjoy this, the best that is known, for about three cents a shampoo by getting some canthorix from your druggist, and dissolving a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. Your shampoo is now ready. After its use the hair dries rapidly with uniform color. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its luster and softness will also delight you, while the stimulated scalp gains the health which insures hair growth.—Advertisement.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF DRY CONVENTION

Old Guard Objects to Attempt of Ex-Moosers to Dominate Proceedings at St. Paul.

MAY CHANGE PARTY NAME

St. Paul, July 17.—Rival factions in the national prohibition party are lining up their forces today for next Wednesday. Whether the control of the party shall be retained by the old guard, which has fought forty years for a principle, or captured by the newer element which is willing to change the party's name and adopt John M. Parker of Louisiana or some other progressive as a vice presidential candidate is the chief question at issue.

Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago, national chairman, declared today that he believes the remnants of the progressive party are waiting anxiously for an invitation to join with the prohibitionists.

It was Colonel Parker who urged Victor Murdock to become a candidate for the prohibition party's nomination for vice president," Mr. Hinshaw said.

"His action of Saturday in calling a new progressive convention, leaves me in the dark as to his intentions. Since Roosevelt disowned the party he founded, many prominent progressives, in addition to Colonel Parker, have made overtures to us. One of these is Raymond Robins of Chicago.

Prohibition leaders have discussed seriously the advisability of changing their party name. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts has said the ticket could win the coming campaign with himself as its leader and a new name that would embrace more than the single issue of prohibition.

Opposed to the new ideas of fusion, changes of name and adoption of the surviving progressives, are a number of leading prohibitionists, among them Eugene W. Chafin, presidential nominee in 1908 and 1912.

NINE ARE DROWNED; LOSS TEN MILLIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

railway bridges were washed out on the Catawba river. Saw mills and other property, as well as live stock, suffered throughout this section.

Similar conditions obtained on the Yadkin river around Lexington, N. C., and dead animals, wreckage from mills, cotton, tobacco, oil and other debris floated down the raging stream.

WOMAN AND WAR

A Western woman doctor declares that women are physically fit for service at the battle-front. Probably some exceptional women may be, but are not the majority

prone to ailments which make even household cares a burden? Hence the necessity for that great remedy which during forty years has done more than any other to relieve such ailments and mitigate the suffering of American Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Advertisement.

line between Spartanburg and Greenwood and Gastonia and Charlotte. From Georgetown, S. C., came reports of damage to water front property and stores.

In southwest Virginia flood waters carried away bridges and tracks, tying up traffic on the Bluefield and Bristol divisions of the Norfolk and Western.

Besides the damage to railroads in southwest Virginia, many buildings were washed away, including some at Radford, and one man was drowned while ferrying across the river at that place.

In eastern Tennessee floods also interrupted traffic on the Virginia Carolina, the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina and the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroads.

Miss Nelle Lipe and Mrs. Leo Mulholland, reported drowned yesterday when the home of their father, J. C. Lipe, at Biltmore, was washed away, were found today tied in the top of a tree, according to reports received at Asheville.

Asheville, N. C., July 17.—As the water in Biltmore rapidly receded today it was shown that the property loss was not great. Several hundred persons driven from their homes yesterday expected to be able to move back tomorrow.

Crops on the Biltmore estate were damaged, but the herds escaped serious injury. Trees and logs drifted against the lodge gates at the entrance to the estate, doing some damage. Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt took an active part in rescue work Sunday.

Three Drowned in Catawba. Salisbury, N. C., July 17.—Reports from Statesville today said three children were drowned in Alexander county yesterday when a farm house was undermined and swept away by the Catawba river.

The Catawba river near Statesville was receding rapidly this afternoon. Damage along the river will reach into the millions.

Ice Inspector Gets Annual Complaints of Short Weights

The city inspector of weights and measures is receiving the annual complaint about short-weight ice. "Of five recent complaints only one woman would appear against the offending ice man in police court. That is one of the difficulties we are up against," stated Inspector Pegg.

A citizen told Mr. Pegg of an experience he had Sunday morning, when an ice man brought a piece of ice and was given a 25-pound ticket. This householder immediately placed the ice on his scales and showed the

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ice man the weight was 2 1/4 pounds, nearly four pounds short. Mr. Pegg repeats his advice that householders use their scales.

Thirty Days and Black Eyes For Tying Can to Dog's Tail

Ed Davis of Sioux City was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse for tying a tin can to a dog's tail. He was arrested on complaint

of citizens in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Lake streets, and exhibited two hand-painted eyes as testimony of their appreciation of his humor.

Department Orders. Washington, July 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Ada B. Selim has been appointed postmaster at Gifford, Harding county, Iowa, vice Emma Carder, resigned. On the recommendation of democratic committeeman Marsh, Dr. F. E. McDione has been appointed surgeon at Mason City, and Dr. H. G. Bassler at Waucon, Iowa.

THOMPSON-BELDEN & CO. The Fashion Center of the Middle West Established 1886.

Women's Wearing Apparel At Reduced Prices

During stock clearing time, preparatory to fall business, prices have been greatly lowered.

Women's Coats, ONE-HALF PRICE. This includes silks, satins, poplins, corduroy, pongee and all desirable fabrics except Jersey knit. \$25 Coats, now—\$12.50

Women's Suits, \$15.00 each. Suits that sold earlier in the season at \$45.00, \$59.50 and as high as \$65.00—your choice Tuesday, \$15.00 each.

Nearly all sizes, from 16 years to 44 bust. No alterations.

This Week—Thermo Bottles Thermo Lunch Baskets

In Big Variety and Lowest Prices at Brodegaard Bros.

16th and Douglas. Watch Inspectors U. P. R. R. Co. Watch Inspectors Chicago, St. P. M. & Omaha R. R.

Special Price on Dress Trunks

Here is a dandy fibre covered, fibre bound dress trunk with reinforced, fibre bound edges, metal corners, strong durable locks and hardware. An attractive trunk—one you would not hesitate to take anywhere—in sizes 34-inch, 36-inch and 38-inch. Your choice at—

\$11 Freling & Steidle "Omaha's Best Baggage Builders" 1803 Farnam St. We Like Small Repair Jobs.

Why We Are Opposing A Government Armor Plant

To the People: Some people say that the very fact that the Bethlehem Steel Company is so aggressively fighting the proposal to build a Government armor plant is conclusive proof that the Company is seeking to assure for itself the "vast profits" derived from private manufacture.

The fact is that armor making is the least profitable feature of steel manufacture.

The reason we oppose a Government plant is very simple. It is this: Even though the making of armor is unprofitable, we have invested over \$7,000,000 in our armor plant; That plant is useless for any other purpose.

It would be good business for us to make armor for the Government at any price over and above the actual shop cost, rather than sacrifice our entire investment.

We do not seek to save big profits; our purpose is very frankly to save our armor plant—itsself built solely for the use of the Government—from going to the scrap heap.

TO DO THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO AGREE FOR ANY PERIOD TO ANY TERMS OF MANUFACTURE WHICH THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SHALL SAY ABSOLUTELY PROTECTS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company