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Antoinette Winans and husband to
George A. Luos, Burdetts street, 456
feet west of Thirtieth street, south
side, 58144

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Velle touring, 1914 model, very good condition, new tires. 475 Chevrolet touring, 1916 model, driven less than 1,200 miles...... 435 Oakland touring, 1914 model, run very

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NEARLY ALL OF THEM ARE ELECTRICALLY STARTED AND LIGHTED AND ARE ALL IN THE VERY BEST OF CONDITION. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE BEST VALUES WE HAVE EVER OFFERED THE PUBLIC.

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#### BARGAINS IN USED CARS.

Almost any make readster, speedster and touring cars. Six Fords, a snap. Will sell these cars at simost any price, as we must have the space.

C. W. FRANCIS AUTO CO., 2216 Farnam.

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1914 Ford Touring	\$200
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BARGAIN—Light five-passenger car, electric lights. Call Harney 2957.

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1.740-LB 5-year-old work horse for sale at bargain. Coal yard, 2512 Leavenworth.

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rnone Walnut 1306.

ONE saddle horse and saddle, 2,400-pound sorrel team, two delivery horses 2411 N. 15th. Webster 2883.

GOOD work team, weight 2400; heavy work harness, \$135 if taken at once, 2713 Hamilton.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD HORSE for sale. Call Wagun umbrollae, \$1.00. Wagner, 801 N. 16th.

### ENTENTE MAKING UNITED DRIVE THAT WILL END BIG WAR

Sir Gilbert Parker, in Extended Review of Struggle, Sees Victory for Allies in Few Months.

GERMANS GOT EARLY START

England Had to Organize and Equip Army Before It Could Do Land Fighting.

States, has made the following statement to The Associated Press on the European war:

"You ask me to make a statement on the two years of war in which England, with its allies, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, has been engaged.

"Three months ago the task would have been far more difficult than it is today. Since then Great Britain and France have moved forward on their fronts and with tremendous effect, but on that later. Also during that time Russia has moved heavily upon the troops of the central empire, and in the southeastern corner of the Russian front has driven in, league upon league, the Austrian troops, has captered sector upon sector city upon tured sector upon sector, city upon city in the regions where Austria was dominant, and has made prisoners of 300,000 men.

Hindenburg Driven Back.

Hindenburg Driverr Back.

"Over in Asia Minor the field of conquest has been enlarged and developed. Erzerum and Erzingan have been captured and other centers of Turkish authority have been taken. The renowned von Hindenburg, up in the Riga district, has been driven back mile after mile and Russian prowess has proved itself beyond question. Russian generals like Brussiloff and Grand Duke Nicholas have established Russian positions, weakened at the beginning of the war through lack of munitions.

"Looking back one is forced to wonder how Germany was stayed in its march of conquest. According to every rule it should have been in Paris at the time it itself appointed early in the autumn of 1914. It came very near it. What stopped it?

"She had left out of her calculations the strategical skill given by nature to the French army, the new French army from behind Paris, and 'the contemptible little British!"

"It is a remarkable thing that on the western front the only gains of Germany were achieved in the first few weeks of the war. Those gains were of immense strategical value to it. They included the mining and industrial district of France and nearly the whole of Belgium, from which it has steadily drawn practical support and advantages and supplies. The

has steadily drawn practical support and advantages and supplies. The wonder is not that the allies have done so well, but that, with all its prepara-tions and its perfect armament, Ger-many and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly. FOR SALE—Cheap if taken at once, a Metr-touring our, 1916 model; been driven 1,400 miles. Tel. Bellevue 43.
A 1914 MODEL Ford touring car, newly overhauted and painted; first class re-pair; a bargain. Box 4873, Bee.

British Navy Biggest Factor.

British Navy Biggest Factor.

"Apparently at the beginning of the war, everything was in their hands—everything except one—the British navy. If Germany could have mastered it as it mastered Belgium and a goodly portion of France, the war long since would have been over; France would have been a third-rate power under practical German control; Russia would have been and driven back into its steppes and plains, once more the slave of German influence and control, and the British empire as we know it would have become a thing of the past. What the British navy did was to sweep German merchant commerce from the seas, prevent Germany from trading with the rest of the world.

"It rescued the British people from trading with the rest of the world."

"It rescued the British people from the sing done by meat trusts by seizing." man exports to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the hum of their activity, and outside the hum of their activity, and outside the Baltic sea there is no stir of German commerce save in a freakish enterprise like that of the Deutschland. Those, however, who count the work of the Deutschland as extraordinary should remember that it is not original, since considerable numbers of British submarines have crossed the Atlantic during the last year safely and treals. during the last year safely and surely. It is not strange that the Deutschland accomplished its feat. It would be very strange, however, if that feat is duplicated by any sister ships.

"German foreign commerce cannot be rehabilitated by the activities of submarines. Since the battle off Jut-land it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled over-whelmingly by the British fleet. The whelmingly by the British fleet. The German fleet came out and then fled to cover again after a stiff fight.

Britons Had to Make Army.

"But let us now take the field of a battle on the western front. For a

whole year or more critics in the United States, whose only idea of warfare is that of constant action, warfare is that of constant action, have continually asked why was it Great Britain, which had recruited between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men, should be doing nothing on the western front. They complained that France was left alone at Verdun and elsewhere. They did not realize that France knew it had at its disposal at any moment the British troops which were holding their own line of front and steadily extending it. They did not remember that at the beginning of the war Great Britain was armed on a basis of a mere handful of men. on a basis of a mere handful of men on a basis of a mere handful of men, that all the machinery and equipment was upon a basis of the handful, and that having men—1,000,000 or 2,000,000—it still could not equip them because it had no factories or munitions except upon the scale of the handful.

"Men had to be recruited uniformed equipmed actillate had to be

Men had to be recruited, uniformed, equipped; artillery had to be developed and extended beyond all expectations of the past. All had to be supplied. And the one reason why orable Sir Gilbert Parker, member of Parliament, whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of sublicity in the United the field of publicity in the United and effective because there was not sufficient munitions.

Army Is Now Effective.

Army Is Now Effective.

"But what is the condition of alfairs today? There are enough munitions because big men have given their brains and skill to the task of organization; because the manual workers of England have trusted themselves to a complete sense of duty; because they have given uptrade organizations for a period of war; because without murmuring they have thrown up their holidays; because hundreds and thousands of women have joined the munitions works or have entered into fields of occupation formerly monopolized by men, such as the conduction of cars. works or have entered into fields of occupation formerly monopolized by men, such as the conduction of cars on tram lines, driving vans, working upon farms, clerking in offices, doing men's work in scores of small trades; because all England, in every corner of it, is alive to the terrible significance of the world fight and has given its best blood, mind, strength and craft to the nation's cause.

"In spite of criticism and complaint, England would not and did not move on the western front until it was

on the western front until it was ready, though it was willing to help at Verdun if needed and said so, and it was not ready until it could dominate, as it has done, the German artillery over the whole of its line, with France moving forward on the whole of its over the whole of its line, with France moving forward on the whole of its line, they both could make good their successes, mile by mile and steadily and surely diminish the capacity of resistance upon the part of Germany. This they have done.

Allies Moving Everywhere. "What is the position today? Every one of the allies has moved forward and at the same time and every one has succeeded as it has moved. Italy, like Russia, France and England elsewhere, has succeeded in its field against Austria. Germany cannot put forward its men to help Austria. Aus-tria is harrassed by Italy and Russia. Germany is harrassed and hammered by England, Russia, France and Bel-

"There is no rest for Germany any where. It cannot shift its troops from front to front, as it did in the early days of the war, smashing one enemy here and then whisking its troops over

"The allies no doubt have made mistakes; but no such mistakes as Germany has made. England was expected to furnish 150,000 men for the pected to furnish 150,000 men for the protection of Belgium in case of an European war—and that was all. It has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 men and has trebled the personnel of its fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

from the seas, prevent Germany Hom trading with the rest of the world, except by crooked methods, bottle up its fleet to uselessness, drive its South Atlantic fieet to the bottom of the sea, and throttle and choke German exports to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the Great Britain and France and 10,000 tons for Italy; it has also supplied France with steel, boots, shoes and uniforms. It has made coal trade a public military service and by act of Parliament has fixed the profit of the coal mines and it supplies the British, French and Italian navies with coal.

"It has organized the purchase of wheat he a small committee united."

"It has organized the purchase of wheat by a small committee which also buys and ships wheat and oats, fodder, etc., for Italy. It has bought up the fish supply of Norway and very lately bought up against German intrigue the great bulk of food exports of Holland.

"It has put on a 5 shilling income tax which has been paid without protest by the mass of British people. It has drawn on its financial resources until it has loaned to its allies and its overseas domains £450,000,000 and it has taken as high as 80 per cent of the war profits of the great manufacturing firms.

firms.
"The organization is not ornate and "The organization is not ornate and spectacular, but there never was a time when all the people of the country were so occupied in national things, when so many have given themselves up, without pay or reward, to doing national work. Its power of organization is proved most thoroughly by the work of the ministry of munitions, which under the indefatigable Mr. Lloyd George has increased. munitions, which under the indefati-gable Mr. Lloyd George has increased the three government munition fac-tories before the war to 4,000 and with 2,000,000 workers and has changed canteens for 500,000 people and has erected twenty national workshops within one case, a population of 50,000 people.

people.
"As for manufactures—in a fort-As for manufactures—in a fort-night as many heavy shells can be made as were made in the first year of the war. Great Britain has shown its ancient skill for organization in a new and successful light."

Steps to Develope the

BERLIN'S VIEW OF SECOND YEAR OF WAR

Foreign Office Says Conspir acy of Aggression and Revenge Will Fail.

FIGHT IS FOR LIBERTY

Berlin, July 29.-Reviewing the poitical events of the second year of the war, the German Foreign office has given to the Associated Press the following statement: "Unlike the military situation, it is

not easy to review briefly the developments in the confused paths of political events, but an attempt will be made in the following statement to trace the leading ideas connected with the political problems of the second year of the war.
"The world war was caused by Rus-

sia's aggressive policy, supported by France's policy of revenge. But it was rendered possible solely by the fact that England subordinated to its

things

Would Destroy Germany

"They are unwilling that Germany should become great and strong, because the other powers want to be the economic masters of the world. Territorial and economic aggrandizement has united Germany's foes in a way of destruction against use war of destruction against us.

war of destruction against us.

"The second war year, whose end
is now approaching, has brought
these true aims of our opponents into
clearer light. In Russia this is openly
admitted, they having an understanding with England, and want Constantinople as their war goal. In France
there is a war-mad cry for Alsacelorraine.

Lorraine.
"In England, too, the mask has been dropped. It is openly admitted that Belgium was only a pretext to justify England's participation in the war, which was undertaken only from self-interest.
"Germany must be destroyed. Germany shall never more raise its head economically nor militarily. In this way is the goal of our enemy more clearly enunciated during the second year of the war.

clearly enunciated during the second year of the war.

"It is equally clear that the talk of a struggle of democracy against militarism is only a catchword, used by our enemies to create sentiment and to cloak outwardly their real purpose of destruction. Assuredly there can be no talk of a struggle for the maintenance of democratic principles when one side sets out to destroy the enemy completely, including the civilian population.

England Not Democratic.

"And is England really the land of democratcy it pretends to be? Has not the entire development of England during the war shown that England is drawing further than ever away from democracy?

"Moreover if England had really recorted to war in defense of the

resorted to war in defense of the rights of the smaller nations, as it fondly announces to the world, it could without damage to its position

have answered otherwise than with the threat of destroying Germany. "Chancellor Von Bethmann's re-marks, made in the course of the year, "Chancellor Von Bethmann's remarks, made in the course of the year, outlined German aims with sufficient clearness. England, therefore, wants a war of destruction, a war to the knife, which, according to the plans of our enemies, shall continue even after the cannon is silenced; for their former talk about the permanent peace that they wished to establish has been drowned under the shout that Germany's enemies are raising over the Paris economic conference. It is not enough that the world must be shaken by a protracted bloody war. The world must not even thereafter enjoy a settled peace if the will of the entente powers prevails, for the decisions of the economic conference do not signify an economic peace, but a permanent conomic peace, but a permanent conomic warfare which never will permit the world to come to rest upon the basis of peaceful competition.

Rights of Smaller Nations.

This shows at the same time that the great words of the entente powers about fighting for the rights of smaller nations and international order are empty sounds, for when Germany's empty sounds, for when Germany's tempty sounds,

"The second year of the war there-fore shows that our enemies are prefore shows that our enemies are pre-cisely what they all along wrongly reproached Germany with being namely, disturbers of the peace—Rus-sia, through its unbridled passion for extending its borders. England, through uncontrolable desire for dominating alone the economic world, and France, through its passion for

"The second year of the war further proved that it is our enemies who follow the principle of might before right. They show this in the more and more reckless violations of more and more receives violations or generally recognized principles of international law by the entente pow-ers, not only in the struggle against the central powers, but still more in their treatment of neutrals.

American Trade Damaged.

"The American citizen knows what "The American citizen knows what damage has been inflicted on his trade—brought by the illegal blockade through violations of the postal convention and other measures of England like that of blacklisting firms. In spite of his own power he has borne hitherto many humiliations with surprising patience and perhaps in silent admiration for foreign

ning of the year. Other states, like Holland, on the other hand, by energetic precautions against England's maneuvers, have been able to preserve

their neutrality.
"One observes therefore in the second war year increasing violations of the rights of neutrals in the interests of England and its allies. These violations will also continue through the third war year, and even increase unless all signs prove false.

"Stands for Freedom of Sea." "Whether on the neutral side any factors are to be thrown into the against this. Germany is continuing with tenacity the struggle which will also in the long run prove advantageous to the neutrals, as shown by their experiences with England; for the factors are to be thrown into the scal experiences with England; for the ultimate goal of Germany's struggle is the freedom of the seas. Germany's sea power, which undoubtedly is quite unpleasant to our enemies, is a counter weight to England's arbitrary domination of the seas, and it will be to the advantage of the

"Every human power requires a counter weight if it is not sooner or later to degenerate into arrogance and encroachments. Probably many persons have seen this most clearly

during the second war year.

"Germany proved in the past year, contrary to England's example, that contrary to England's example, that in attaining its end it seeks so far as possible to avoid violating the just rights of neutrals. It even went far toward meeting the wishes of the United States in its conduct of submarine warfare in spite of the fact that the enemy was trying to subdue Germany through an illegal war upon its peaceable population.

its peaceable population.

"Out of regard for the interests of neutrals, Germany relinquished for the present one of its most effective weapons against the enemy, although it was compelled to wage a life and leath struggle.

Way to Bagdad Opened.

Way to Bagdad Opened.

"At the opening of the third year of the war, Germany is able to look back to its splendid military successes on water and on land, which are not without political importance.

"Germany and its allies remained firmly united during the last year in bonds of friendship and common interests. Bulgaria, as the fourth member, entered the alliance in October, 1915, after having satisfactorily arranged matters with Turkey. Through the accession of Bulgaria, which resulted in the subjugation of Serbia, the way was opened for the central powers from Berlin to Constantinople and to Bagdad, an event of far reachand to Bagdad, an event of far reach-ing importance.
"The alliance of the central pow-

ers rests upon a community of politi-cal and economic interests. It is an intrinsic necessity for all four states and it guarantees to them among

and it guarantees to them among themselves the greatest avantages without in any way threatening the interests of the others.

"Building upon what it already has achieved, Germany treads the thresh-hold of the third year of the war with unshaken confidence. But the scal has not yet heen reached for goal has not yet been reached, for the enemy has not yet come to see the impossibility of subjugating Ger-

Impossible to Enforce the **Bundesrath's Castiron Rules** 

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
The Hague, Netherlands, July 24.—
The official Reichsanzeiger of Berlin acknowledges the impossibility of enforcing the Bundesrath's castiron forcing the Bundearath's castiron rules regarding dress adopted June 10. It admits the necessity for considering individual cases, especially those whose vocations entail quick using up of clothes, and are therefore entitled to receive more frequent renewals. The following relaxation of the rules has been announced. "Presumptive Need for Renewals of Clothing."

First—At the inauguration of a household.

First-At the inauguration of ousehold. Second—During pregnancy and child birth. Third—Illness, or death, in the

England Issues !JItimatum In Holland Cotton Situation

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
The Hague, July 24.—England has decided that unless the shipment of cotton by Dutch merchants to neutral countries is discontinued, no further supplies of cotton will be permitted to Holland. Announcement to this effect by the British legation has caused some stir throughout Holland. It is generally believed that no room is left for doubting the success of Germany in receiving supplies of cotton in a roundabout way from Holland through neutral counformation. plies of cotton in a roundabout way from Holland through neutral coun

tries.
The Amsterdam Telegraaf says that duantities of cotton goods are regu-larly exported by fraudulent dealers to fictitious addresses in Roumania and Switzerland and ultimately destined for Germany.

**Burglars and Thieves** Spend a Busy Evening

Richard Crawford, Twelfth and Cass streets, reports to the police that his roommate left during the night, as did also \$30 in bills. S. S. Sebasteno, barber at 307 North

## OPPOSED TO HOLLWEG

Conservatives Make Presence Felt in the Reichstag.

SOCIALISTS ARE LOYAL

Berlin, July 4 .- The Reichstag session recently closed was marked by interesting developments in the relations between the government and the various political parties. One result was to bring out more sharply than hitherto the opposition of the conservatives to Chancellor Bethmann

Hollweg.

The conservatives represent the old aristocratic traditions of Prussia, and their social and political influence is their social and political influence is so great that they usually succeeded under previous chancellors in shaping the course of the government. They have ever taken the lead in opposing all socialist and democratic tendences in the state; and before the war one of their chief lines of politics was more than the socialists as an experiment. the war one of their chief lines of policy was war upon the socialists as an element dangerous to the monarchy and the present order of society, Since the war has been in progress, however, the government has quite changed its attitude toward the socialists. The chancellor has steadily acted in the spirit of the emperor's declaration, made just as the war was about to begin, that henceforth he knew no parties, but only Germans.

knew no parties, but only Germans.

The loyalty with which the socialists have stood by the government and helped to fight the country's batand helped to fight the country's battles has been more than once recognized by Bethmann Hollweg in his
speeches in the Reichstag, and he has
clearly admitted this fact must lead
to some political readjustments after
the war is over. This has never
pleased the conservatives. But the
chancellor has gone on his way making friends of the socialists and inviting their support for government
measures. The conservatives looked
on coldly at all this, for they saw that
their best argument for keeping the
government rigidly conservative was
being wrested from their hands.

The Big Problem.

The Big Problem.

The Big Problem.

Besides this, the conservatives have taken offense at the government's tax-ation policy. They are fully committed to the view that the empire must collect its revenue tax through indirect taxaiton, like customs duties and internal revenue taxes of various kinds. Especially do they urgently insist that direct taxes—income, general property and inheritance taxes—should be reserved for the federal states. The huge problem, however, of raising revenues to pay interest on the war debt, to pay pensions, and meet other expenses growing out of meet other expenses growing out of the war, cannot be solved without re-sorting to direct taxation—there are not enough indirect taxes in reach to meet the requirements of the situa-tion. Hence along with the various indirect taxes proposed this spring indirect taxes proposed this spring was a direct tax on war profits. In working out the details of collecting this tax, however, it was found by the budget committee that it would be practically impossible to distinguish between profits due to the war and profits not due to it. Hence an all-round property tax of one mill on the dollar was proposed by the committee and accepted by the government. Some of the conservatives finally voted for the tax; but their two leaders, Count Westarp and von Heydebrand, voted against it to the bitter end. In this, curiously enough, they found themselves alone with the small group of socialists who split off from the main body of the socialists last March.

cialists last March. Views of Conservative.

Views of Conservative.

In the debates on these tax measures and on the press censorship the conservatives were very severe in their criticisms of the government and of the chancellor. They resent it in particular that their newspapers were not permitted to say what they pleased about the United States in the height of the submarine controversy between Washington and Berlin: neither can they forgive the chancellor for having yielded in modifying the form of submarine warfare.

Several days ago the chancellor spoke with unusual passion in ex-

spoke with unusual passion in ex-posing the false statements put forth in an anonymous pamphlet written to attack him, a pamphlet evidently em-anating from conservative headquar-ters, and he also had some sharp ters, and he also had some sharp things to say in replying to another pamphlet by Herr Kapp, an influential conservative politician. These pamphlets made the impression upon the country that the conservatives were beginning a systematic campaign for the overthrow of Bethmann Hollweg. Some of the national liberals are also dissatisfied with the chancellor and are known to sympathize with these attacks upon him. In proportion, however, as the ultranational elements turn away from the chancellor, he is finding all the warmer support from the other parties in the Reichstag, including the old socialist party. It was a curious, uncialist party. It was a curious, un-wonted spectacle, during the chancel-lor's speech of June 6, to see the con-servatives listening with mute dissent. along with the seceding socialists, while all the other parties in the house applauded him to the echo.

Polish School Society Is to Introduce Lecture Courses

respondence of The Associated Press.) (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
Warsaw, July 4.—The German military administration has allowed the revival of the Polish School society, which the Russians had prohibited in the year 1907. The society will now organize branches in all the chief towns and will open primary, intermediate, and high schools at many places. Libraries will be established, lecture courses for educational purposes will be instituted, and pedagogical and other scientific periodicals will be published by the society.

**New German Coal Company** To Trade in Balkan Countries

The Hague, July 24.-The Balkan The Hague, July 24.—The Balkan Coal Trade company, incorporated, is the title of a new concern just formed in Berlin by the principal coal masters, the object of the company being to deal in coal with the Balkan countries. The capital of the company is 4,000,000 marks. The Prossian minister of finance participates to the extent of 400,000 marks and Prince Hans Heinrich von Pless is also a shareholder.

In silent admiration for foreign power.

Steps to Develope the Industries of Japan (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Tokio, July 4.—The Japanese government has inaugurated an exhaustive investigation into the industrial and commercial conditions of the empire, including the causes of the dragged into the war at the beginshareholder.

# unclaimed answers to bee want ads

SC 184. B 388. B 457. SC 166. M 366. P 168. SC 169. SC 172. SC 175.

Hundreds of other answers have been called for and delivered during the last week. It is reasonable to suppose that all the above people have

supplied their wants-therefore did not call for the balance of their answers

Bee Want-Ads Are Sure Getting Results