

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

A CHANCE TO BUY NEW High Grade Standard Make TIRES BELOW WHOLESALE PRICE

CORD TIRES 30x3, \$8.65; 30x3 1/2, \$11.60; 32x3 1/2, \$12.60; 34x4, \$19.00; 34x4 1/2, \$24.45, 36x4 1/2, 37x5, IN PROPORTION THE ABOVE TIRES ARE NEW, CLEAN STOCK. BLACK TREAD AND ORIGINALLY SOLD WITH A 5,000-MILE GUARANTEE.

ZWEIBEL BROS.

2518 FARNAM. DOUG. 887.

AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

LARGEST DEALERS IN USED AUTOMOBILES WEST OF CHICAGO.

- Cadillac touring, 1914 model; this car is absolutely perfect condition, driven only 4,800 miles. \$1500.
Ford touring, 1914 model, excellent condition throughout. \$450.
Vette touring, 1914 model, very good condition, new tires. \$475.
Chevrolet touring, 1915 model, driven less than 1,200 miles. \$426.
Buick roadster, model B-26, 1914, top shape. \$600.
Oakland touring, 1914 model, run very little. \$375.
Overland touring, electrically equipped. \$500.
Hupmobile touring, model 27. \$500.
Raton roadster, 1914 model, newly new. \$375.
Rao touring, 1915 model, good shape throughout. \$300.
National roadster, new tires, newly painted, mechanically perfect; this car is exceptionally fast, sacrifice. \$500.
Chadwick roadster, very classy and fast; original cost \$7,300; owner will sacrifice. \$500.
Overland touring, very good condition. \$375.
Detroit touring, practically new. \$275.
Chalmers 30 touring, good shape throughout. \$200.
Ford touring, 1914 model, practically new. \$150.
Michigan speedster, very good condition. \$200.
Vette 40 speedster, very classy and fast. \$300.

THIS IS JUST A PARTIAL LIST OF THE LARGE STOCK OF USED CARS WHICH WE HAVE ON OUR FLOORS. 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.

AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

2209 Farnam St. Tel. D. 2514. Caryl H. Strauser—Mgrr.—Moggy Bernsteln. Open Sundays. Open evenings.

OVERLANDS, FORDS, DETROITER

1914 MODEL, GOOD SERVICEABLE CARS FOR \$150 AND UP. WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC. 1947 Farnam St. Doug. 3399.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.

Almost any make roadster, speedster and touring car, six Ford's, a snap. Will sell these cars at almost any price, as we must have the space. C. W. FRANCIS AUTO CO. 2216 Farnam. Doug. 812.

Johnson-Danforth Co. \$100 REWARD

For arrest and conviction of thief who stole your car while insured by KILLY, ELLIS & THOMPSON, 913-14 City Nat. Bk. Bldg. Doug. 2219.

AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

2209 Farnam. Doug. 3313. 1914 Ford Touring. \$300. 1914 Ford Touring. \$300. 1916 Sixton Touring. \$300. 1915 Imperial Touring. \$300.

USED CAR BARGAINS AT MURPHY-ORRIBEN AUTO CO.

WE will trade you a new Ford for your old one. INDUSTRIAL GARAGE CO. 20th and Harney. Doug. 5261. BARGAIN—Light five-passenger car, electric lights. Call Harney 2957.

Horses—Live Stock—Vehicles

For Sale. 1740-LB. 5-year-old work horse for sale at bargain. TION, 2512 Leavenworth. Call South 2975 or Douglas 987.

THIRTY USED CARS

All Makes All Bargains

Ask C. W. FRANCIS AUTO CO. 2216-18 FARNAM ST. PHONE DOUG. 853.

Auto Repairing and Painting.

1810 reward for magnum "can't repair." Collie repaired. Bayardorf, 212 S. 12th.

Auto Livery and Garages.

WELL equipped garage for rent. 1122 S. 26th Ave.

Auto Tires and Supplies.

DON'T throw away old tires. We make one new tire from 3 old ones and save you 50 per cent. 2 in 1 Vulcanizing Co., 1218 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb. Douglas 2914.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES. Bargain in used machines Victor Room. "The Motorcycle Man." 1718 Leavenworth.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Carric A. Olson and husband to Francis W. Carley and wife, north-west corner Fifty-third and Jackson, 122511.7.

F. J. McShane, Jr., sheriff, to J. P. Hess, northeast corner Twenty-seventh and Hamilton, 3247.5.

John J. O'Connor and wife to Owen Investment company, Twenty-fourth street, 114.4 feet south of Harney street, west side, 111.48x142.89.

Orrville T. Robinson and wife to Antoinette Winans, Burdette street, 450 feet west of Third street, south side, 251.14.

Antoinette Winans and husband to George A. Luca, Burdette street, 450 feet west of Third street, south side, 251.14.

F. J. McShane, Jr., sheriff, to W. R. McFarland, Webster street, 50 feet east of Fifty-third street, south side, 19x120.

W. R. McFarland and wife to Dun-don Realty company, Webster street, 50 feet east of Fifty-third street, south side, 19x120.

Henrietta Ernst to Henrietta Wagon, Douglas street, 142 feet east of Cottner avenue, north side, 40x153.

UNCLAIMED ANSWERS TO BEE WANT ADS

Ans. M 900... 2 M 314... 1 4337... 1 Ans. SC 105... 1 O 417... 1 O 137... 12 SC 139... 1 SC 908... 2 O 421... 4 342... 2 M 368... 1 P 186... 2 O 407... 1 C 426... 6 454... 1 P 188... 1 P 286... 10 K 298... 4 C 214... 3 J 227... 1 SC 172... 1 O 280... 1 SC 907... 8 G 418... 2 SC 640... 1 SC 178... 2 P 447... 10 4519... 1 SC 649... 1 4498... 1

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

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.

NAVY IS BIGGEST FACTOR

London, July 29.—The Right Honorable Sir Gilbert Parker, member of Parliament, whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of publicity in the United 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 captured sector upon sector, city upon city in the regions where Austria was dominant, and has made prisoners of 300,000 men.

Hindenburg Driven 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 Brussloff 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 strategic 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 strategic 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 wonder is not that the allies have done so well, but that, with all its preparations and its perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly.

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 become a third-rate power under practical German control; Russia would have been 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, except by crooked methods, bottle up its fleet to uselessness, drive its South Atlantic fleet to the bottom of the sea, and throttle and choke German exports to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the heart 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 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 Jutland it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled overwhelmingly 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 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, 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 was not left alone 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; 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, equipped, artillery had to be developed and extended beyond all expectations of the past. All had to be supplied. And the one reason why there was such delay in making a move on the western front by the British was lack of equipment. The push forward at Loos was not final and effective because there was not sufficient munitions.

"But what is the condition of affairs 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 up trade 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 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 ready, though it was willing to let 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 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. Austria is harassed by Italy and Russia. Germany is harassed and hammered by England, Russia, France and Belgium.

BERLIN'S VIEW OF SECOND YEAR OF WAR

Foreign Office Says Conspiracy of Aggression and Revenge Will Fail.

FIGHT IS FOR LIBERTY

Berlin, July 29.—Reviewing the political 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 Russia's aggressive policy, supported by France's policy of revenge. But it was rendered possible solely by the fact that England subordinated to its economic antagonism to Germany all its other interests.

"Whereas Germany's enemies regard it quite in order that they demand territorial aggrandizements at the cost of others—like Russia, who wants Constantinople and Galicia; like France, who desires Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine; and like Italy, who seeks Austrian territory—they grudge Germany even that it strive to develop itself economically in peaceable competition, and they pronounce this an unpardonable sin against the world's order of 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 war of destruction against us.

"The second 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 Alsace-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 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.

"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 democracy 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 resorted to war in defense of the rights of the smaller nations, as it loudly 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 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 dropped 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 economic 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 enemies seek to control neutral trade they simply ignore the rights of other countries and base not on principles of right, but upon pure might, precisely what they alleged they want to abolish.

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OPPOSED TO HOLLWEG

Conservatives Make Their 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 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 tendencies in the state; and before 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.

The loyalty with which the socialists have stood by the government and 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 ever 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.

Besides this, the conservatives have taken offense at the government's taxation policy. They are fully committed to the view that the empire must collect its revenue tax through indirect taxation, like customs duties and internal revenue taxes of various kinds. Especially do they urge 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 the war, cannot be solved without resorting to direct taxation—there are not enough indirect taxes in reach to meet the requirements of the situation. Hence along with the various 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 profits due to the war from other profits due to the war. Hence an "around 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.

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 exposing the false statements put forth in an anonymous pamphlet written to attack him, a pamphlet evidently emanating from a conservative headquarters. 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 ultra-national 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, unexpected spectacle, during the chancellor's speech of June 6, to see the conservatives 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

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 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 Prussian minister of finance participates to the extent of 400,000 marks and Prince Hans Heinrich von Pless is also a shareholder.

Burglars and Thieves Spend a Busy Evening

Richard Crawford, 212 West and Cass streets, reports to the police that his roommate left during the night, as did also \$30 in bills. S. S. Sebastien, barber at 307 North Sixteenth street, is minus ten razors and \$4.

Julie Tithaus, 306 Barker block, is shy \$17 and a watch which were extracted from her office. W. B. Price, Easton hotel, is devoid of considerable wearing apparel which was taken from his room.

Bee Want Ads Produce Best Results.