

MANLESS LAND FOR THE LANDLESS MAN

Countess of Warwick Urges English Estates Be Turned Over to the People.

TO BETTER CONDITIONS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, April 30.—The countess of Warwick, owner of 23,000 acres, has issued a stirring appeal to the landed aristocracy of Great Britain to follow the example of the Russian grand dukes and turn over all their feudal properties to the state. "We must go," she says. "The aristocracy of England, in its position of hereditary landowners, must go. "The country rings with suggestions for the betterment of the conditions under which land is cultivated, but as I see things, the suggestions are in no instance drastic enough. "The only cure for the present evils seems to me to be state ownership, the abolition of all private property in the earth that was given to all of us in common. "There are two classes of large landowners in England, the aristocracy and the plutocracy. "Good Landlords. "As a class, the aristocracy have been good landlords within limits, but the limits are very marked, because they have always been a narrow-minded body. The average chateleine who plays the part of Lady Bountiful is to me an abomination, because her philanthropy is so closely associated with dogmatic religion, personal pride, and party politics. "I have known estates where the tenants are expected to belong to the Church of England, and non-conformists are barred or persecuted. Radicalism is likewise suspected. Farmers, laborers, and small village tradesmen have been ruined or exiled from the place of their birth because their opinions are contrary to those of their landlords. Men and women on such estates must rule their lives to order, think as they are told to think. If our aristocracy possessed the overwhelming wisdom necessary to their role as supreme dictators, all would be well, but I cannot reckon in their ranks more than six whose claims would bear momentary consideration. "As for the plutocrats, the men who have bought lands and titles in the open market—and the one is nearly as readily purchased as the other—they have not the old feudal tradition of the aristocracy. They have been accustomed to make business ventures pay; they demand 6 per cent on their outlay and employ an agent who will see that they get it. The landlord of this class is a bad landlord. "Need Better Social Conditions. "For the betterment of social conditions in England a supreme sacrifice is required. It is no more than justice that the men who have offered their lives in this war for Britain should have the freedom of Britain for their reward. It is no justice that calls men to fight for the land and leaves it in the hands of a fraction of those who fought. To me it is impossible that in the future 'His Grace' or 'My Lord' should own square miles of the mother earth for which Tom died and Dick was sore wounded and Harry fought unscathed. "The country has great needs. If it is to remain solvent the united work of one and all is necessary. The old feudal landlord will be an anachronism, the new money-spin landlord an abomination. Only the state can own the land in trust for those who can make it productive. We who are in the high places in England should retire from them in the real halo of renunciation, and our act of sacrifice would be a better memorial than the best of us could have hoped to gain."

Pro-German Ideas of Chinese Official Denounced by the Press of Country.

METHODS ARE UNPOPULAR

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Peking, March 30.—Sun Yat-sen effort to prevent Parliament from severing diplomatic relations with Germany, has provoked a strong disapproval from the Chinese press. He has been denounced as highly presumptuous in sending a dispatch to Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain urging that he require British officials to cease their efforts to force China into the entente. A similar message which Sun Yat-sen sent to all the members of the Chinese house of representatives and senate also has been widely criticized. His statement that China's entrance, or threatened entrance, into the European war with the entente might provoke a slaughter of foreigners and a general uprising of Mohammedans has been declared absurd. "His Influence Waning. Sun Yat-sen's influence recently has waned very greatly in China. His efforts to collect money which he alleges was expended in the Yunnan revolution of last year, have been extremely unpopular, and he has been generally denounced by the press. In his message to the members of Parliament, Sun Yat-sen wrote: "Those who advocate the advisability of associating ourselves with the entente powers for reasons of profit are often heard to say that, as soon as China enters the war, it will at once become a first class power and that there will be no more difficult diplomatic problem for it to solve. But my opinion is that the elevation of a weak country to the status of a first class power depends entirely upon its own national stamina. "Two Kinds of Trouble. "After matured consideration and careful study, I have come to the conclusion that two kinds of trouble will arise from the country's abandonment of neutrality: (1) the possibility of a blind anti-foreign movement and (2) the disaffection of the Mussulmans in this country. "The anti-foreign feeling lies hid in the bosom of most Chinese people and will break out any time when there is something to provoke it. In the twinkling of an eye we shall see once more a Boxer uprising in our midst. "The Mohammedans in this country form a very important factor and their influence can neither be ignored nor underestimated. If war is declared upon Turkey, the Mohammedan fanatics here will certainly rise against the government for the defense of their religion. When this happens, the country may date her history of great disorder and national extinction from that day."

Climate of Asia Found to Be Right for Cotton Cultivation

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Berlin, April 2.—German commercial observers who are attached to the Turkish army in Asia Minor, report that the climate of Asia Minor, except in the uplands, is very favorable for cotton cultivation, and all along the line of the Bagdad railway land is being used for that purpose as far as the water supply permits. Extensive irrigation works have been started at Adana and other places, and experiments in cotton growing in the province of Smyrna are said to have been very successful. About 50,000 bales of Turkish cotton is reported to have arrived at Budapest last year. An association of German and Austrian cotton buyers has been formed to assist in the development of the Turkish market, and it is hoped that when the war is over the mills of Germany and Austria will be less dependent than heretofore on the Liverpool and American markets.

England Shows Increase in Consumption of Tobacco

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, April 00.—Despite the government's restrictions against tobacco importations last year showed a heavy increase in the amount consumed in Great Britain. A total of £48,600,000 was spent last year for 130,700,000 pounds of tobacco, as against £40,000,000 on 126,000,000 pounds the previous year. England's tobacco expenditure per head for the year was \$5.25.

Prohibition of Absinthe Drinking Brings Good Results

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, April 30.—The absolute prohibition of absinthe throughout France has had excellent results, says an official report. Meanwhile, French ingenuity is supplying other beverages as mild substitutes. Coffee with a dash of brandy is now the popular after-dinner drink of all classes.

Total Abstainers in the British Navy Are Numerous

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, April 00.—Statistics gathered by the admiralty show that there are 47,000 total abstainers in the British navy.

INFLUENCE OF SUN YAT-SEN IS GONE

Mayor of Milwaukee Dines With President Li Yuan Hung at the Royal Palace.

MISS LI POURS TEA

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Peking, March —President Li Yuan-hung extended a cordial welcome to the delegation of American business men headed by David S. Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee, who are visiting China studying trade conditions. The Americans were received at the palace by the president and entertained at a luncheon by which Miss Li, the daughter of the president, presided as hostess. The Peking Chamber of Commerce acted as host to the Americans in Peking, entertained them at a number of dinners and luncheons and conducted the visitors to all the historic points of interest about the Chinese capital. When the delegation visited President Li Yuan-hung at the palace he delivered an address to them in which he expressed the hope that American capital would come to China freely and develop the latent resources which offer such great returns if properly managed. President Li Yuan-hung said the United States and China, standing at opposite sides of the Pacific, were two great powers in which the people were truly sovereign. Consequently the aims of the two republics were identical, and they must work together for the advancement of civilization and the good of mankind. Before coming to Peking the American delegation visited Hongkong, Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow. The members of the party are: General Julian S. Carr, representing the Southern Commercial congress; Julius O. Frank, representing the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' association; Mrs. Julius O. Frank; F. P. Neal, representing the Kansas City (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. F. P. Neal; F. A. Landeck, representing the Wisconsin Manufacturers' association; Mrs. Harriet M. Johnston, representing the Muncie National institute; Mrs. L. W. Neely, Muncie, Ind.; David S. Rose, representing the Chinese-American Products Exchange company; and Mrs. David S. Rose of Milwaukee; A. R. Pierson, Jr., New York City, and Joseph H. Pang, Chicago, Ill., Chinese business agent of Chinese-American Products Exchange company for South China.

Rabbits, Once the Curse of Australia, Now Bring Revenue

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Melbourne, Australia, March 00.—Rabbit trapping and exportation of refrigerated rabbits has experienced a boom as a result of the war. Heretofore the rabbits have been a curse to Australia and millions of pounds sterling have been expended in an effort to eradicate them. Lately, however, the commonwealth authorities have been taking an active interest in rabbits for consumption both in Australia and abroad. The view that the rabbit is a pest which should be exterminated is not being encouraged. Steps have been taken by the government to have the poisoning of the animals suspended and trappers are being urged to maintain the output for consumption. Undoubtedly this policy is a result of the war strain upon food supplies in Great Britain and among the other entente allies. A month or two ago the British government notified the commonwealth government that it had decided to buy the whole of the surplus of Australian refrigerated rabbits for the season of 1917. The transaction will involve about \$2,500,000. Last season Australia exported 10,296,000 pairs of rabbits, showing the extent of the supply which Great Britain has contracted to take.

School for Maya Indians to Be Established in Yucatan

Merida, Yucatan, April 30.—Preparations now are under way to establish in the city of Espita a school modeled on the Tuskegee institute for the benefit of the Maya Indians of Yucatan. These Indians, many of whom were in former years in a state bordering on slavery, will be given instruction both in manual training agriculture and in elemental studies. The plan is to devote a portion of the pupils' time to work in the fields and shops and another part to work in the school room. A small theater will be included in the equipment of the school.

AMERICANS AT LUNCH AT CHINESE TABLES

With Students at Front, Class Rooms of Old English College Are Deserted.

EXPENSES ARE REDUCED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Cambridge, April 30.—Those who return to Cambridge university after the war will find great changes. There is in progress not only a great reform in curriculum, but also a great democratization of the whole university atmosphere. In the past the cost of education at the older English universities has been a bar to all except wealthy and very clever students. Since the war a good deal of attention has been given to the reduction of the expenses of undergraduates and the consequent throwing open of the university to a much wider range of students. The student after the war will be offered a short course of study and longer terms. This will result in a shortening of the time required for the university course. But generally speaking, it has been found that the heavy cost of a Cambridge education is not due to the fees exacted by the colleges so much as to the extravagant social habits of the undergraduates. Steps are being taken to curb all unnecessary expenditure in this direction, and the student who comes to Cambridge with an idea that he can spend his money freely on all sorts of pleasures, will find himself on bad terms with the university authorities. Courses Are Liberal. There is to be a great liberalization of the courses of study. Courses in modern languages, English economics, and modern science, will be extended enormously. The whole system of examinations will be revised, and in all probability the present special examination will be arranged and stiffened. Compulsory Greek will be abandoned, and those who consider that military training should form part of a university education are distinctly in the majority in faculty circles. For the present, college classrooms are almost completely depopulated. Examinations, lectures and class exercises still go on, but a class seldom contains more than four or five young men. Many students whose names appear on the rolls are only nominally in college, being either on war duty with the army or engaged in work at various government offices.

CAMBRIDGE FEELS EFFECTS OF WAR

War Expenditures Cause The Inflation of Prices

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(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, April —War expenditures constituted the main cause of inflation of prices in the United Kingdom, declared Prof. Foxwell in a recent address to the Institute of Actuaries. Other causes assigned were the continued large output of gold, increase in the use of checks in Germany, France and Russia, the enormous issue of notes in most of the belligerent countries except England, and the unprecedented issues of silver and other subsidiary money.



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