



CONSERVATION BOARD SPLITS; FARMERS HOLD RUMP SESSION

LIBERTY LOAN'S FASCINATING BY REASON OF SIZE

Fourteen Times as Large as the First Loan Made by Great Britain When War Broke Out.

By A. R. GROH. The biggest of the "Liberty loan" is fascinating. We are accustomed to doing the "biggest" things here in the U. S. A. And the "Liberty loan" is by far the biggest loan ever floated by any nation at one time.

Yet it is only one-sixth of our annual income. Our foreign trade last year was \$1,000,000,000 greater than the amount of the "Liberty loan."

Three-sevenths of this loan is to be loaned to the allies and they will pay the interest on it. Two-sevenths is to be raised by taxation. That will leave only \$2,600,000,000 to be added to our national debt.

Paying the Debt. And here is a remarkable fact regarding payment of war debts. The only two nations on the face of the earth which have made a practice of clearing up their war debts in time of peace are the United States and Great Britain, the two richest nations on earth.

When the civil war ended the United States debt was \$2,700,000,000. Just twenty-five years later it was all paid off except \$700,000,000.

When the Napoleonic wars ended in 1812 the British debt was \$4,400,000,000. In eighty-five years Great Britain paid off \$3,100,000,000. (This I learn from the much-admired Encyclopedia Britannica.)

While these two mighty nations were paying up their obligations other nations were piling theirs higher. When the present war started France had a larger debt than any other nation. But its credit was first class. Its own people furnished most of the money to their government. Nearly every Frenchman owned a "rente," as the government bonds are called.

Six Loans for Germany. Germany in the present war so far has floated six different loans aggregating \$17,000,000,000. This is nearly one-fourth of its national wealth. The \$3,000,000,000 debt which we will have when we get the new loan floated will be only about one-sixth of our national wealth.

Besides, Germany is not paying any of its war debt by taxes. It is piling it up and much of each loan is used to pay interest on preceding loans. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the last loan must have been used to pay interest on the preceding five loans.

The record of the American, British and French governments is one to be proud of, for it shows that democracies pay up their debts more promptly than monarchies.

U. S. Credit the Best. You can see the credit of the four nations reflected in the price at which their bonds sold on the market just before the war. The figures are for 1913: United States 3 per cent bonds sold at \$102.74 for a \$100 bond. French 3 per cent bonds sold at \$87.08. German 3 per cent bonds sold at only \$75.90. Great Britain had no 3 per cent.

In other words, the United States government's credit was considered about 25 per cent better than that of Germany and the French government's credit was considered about 15 per cent better than that of Germany.

Buy a bond!

The Weather

For Nebraska—Partly cloudy. Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with 3 columns: Hour, Temp., High/Low. Rows for 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 m.

Comparative Tonnage Record.

Table with 3 columns: Station and State, Temp., High/Low. Rows for Cheyenne, Denver, Des Moines, Dodge City, Grand Island, North Platte, Omaha, Rapid City, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, Valentine.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Table with 3 columns: Station and State, Temp., High/Low. Rows for Cheyenne, Denver, Des Moines, Dodge City, Grand Island, North Platte, Omaha, Rapid City, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, Valentine.

CABINET OFFICER WHO ARRIVES IN OMAHA TODAY.



WILLIAM G. McADOO. Born in N.Y.

HOUSE PASSES REVENUE BILL BY BIG MAJORITY

New Measure Favored by Lower Body Calls for Raising of \$1,800,000,000 Through Taxation.

Washington, May 23.—The war revenue bill was passed by the house late today.

The vote on final passage was 309 to 76; absent, 4. The bill purposes raising approximately \$1,800,000,000 of revenue from taxation.

Democrats, headed by Speaker Clark and Floor Leader Kitchin, voted solidly for the bill. Republican Leader Mann was among those voting nay.

Mann Opposes Bill. Republican Leader Mann aroused applause of the republicans in the last hours of debate by declaring that he would vote against the measure.

Too great an amount of money, Mr. Mann said, would be raised by immediate taxation under the bill. Bond issues or supplementary taxes, he declared, should raise the greater part of the required war revenue.

In the present time, he said, prices for the necessities of life are going to be unusually high. This bill places too great a burden of taxation upon the country.

"We had far better continue along by raising a part of this money by bonds and passing other tax bills from year to year. This bill approaches killing the goose that laid the golden egg. I am afraid we are killing that goose today."

"I regret that I shall have to vote against the bill. It raises too great an amount of money by direct and immediate taxes and I cannot support such a tremendous levy at this time."

Another Postage Rate Scheme. Increase of second class postage rates on advertising portions of publications is proposed in an amendment to the war revenue bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Hardwick of Georgia. It would leave the present cent-a-pound rate on news sections of publications, but increase that of advertising sections to 3 cents a pound until July 1, 1918; 6 cents a pound until July 1, 1919, and 8 cents a pound thereafter.

The section of the war tax bill proposing a tax on advertising matter other than that contained in newspapers and periodicals was stricken out today by the house on motion of Democratic Leader Kitchin.

Young Women Detective New At Task and Didn't Stay Long

Never Before Had Done This Sort of Work and Stayed in It But Week.

Mrs. Elsie Phelps, 28, the Omaha amateur woman detective, who was sent to Chadron to obtain evidence as to the alleged indiscretions of the young wife of Robert Hood, aged and wealthy Chadron banker, for the Omaha Detective agency, and who, it is said, "double crossed" the agency, never was engaged in detective work before being sent to Chadron.

"She had such appealing ways that we thought she would have no trouble in gaining the confidence of Mrs. Hood," Harvey Wolf, president of the agency, said yesterday.

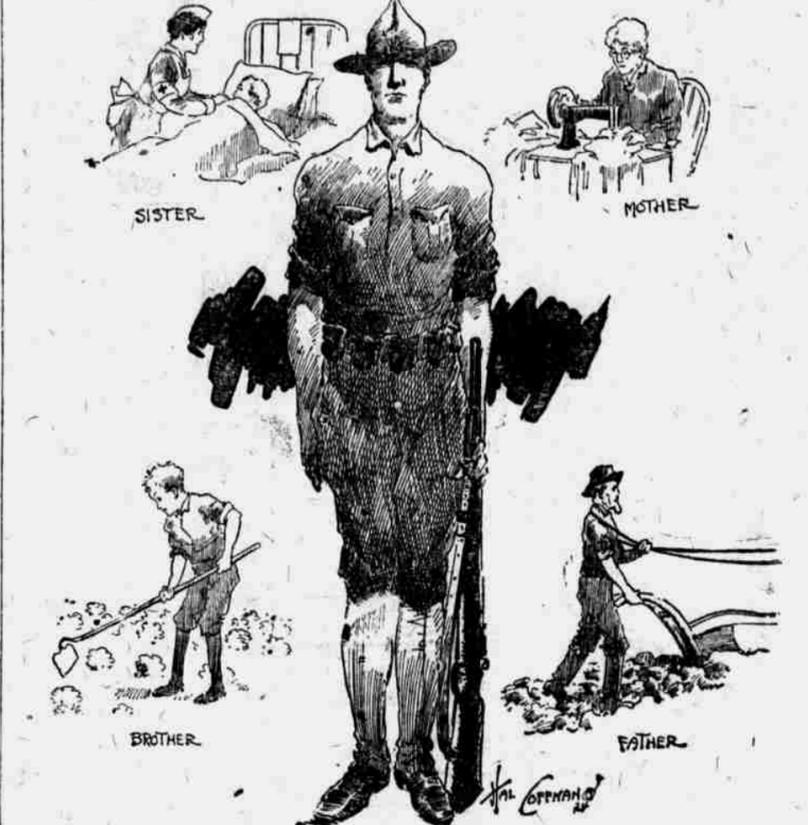
Mrs. Phelps reports of the first week show that she had no difficulty whatever.

The first day she arrived in Chadron, the report reads, she called upon Mrs. Hood and was invited out. She was to get \$7 a day and all expenses. After working a week she resigned her job.

Mrs. Phelps is an Omaha woman. She was formerly the wife of Fred Phelps, secretary of the Omaha Musicians' union. Mr. Phelps was given the custody of their 9-year-old daughter.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

One for All and All for One



WHITE TELLS OF 93-FOOT PLUNGE DOWN ELEVATOR

Engineer Parker, Hero of Accident, Describes Thrilling Adventure at Council Bluffs.

Frank White, 73 years old, who miraculously escaped death Tuesday when he plunged ninety-three feet from an elevation of 110 feet, is now recovering from the shock and bruises at the Mercy hospital in Council Bluffs.

White was standing near the elevator cage 110 feet in the air when the



Frank Parker, the engineer who saved White's life by quick thinking, signal was given for the hoisting engine.

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FIRST TEST CASE OF LIQUOR LAWS IS WON BY STATE

Anton Larson, at Whose Place \$5,000 Worth of Booze Was Seized, Fined \$100 in County Court.

Nebraska's first test case under prohibition arising out of a wholesale seizure of liquor resulted in a victory for the state.

Anton Larson, dairyman at Sixtieth and Center streets, at whose place Sheriff Clark and deputies seized \$5,000 worth of contraband booze May 9, was found guilty by Judge Crawford, sitting in county court, and fined \$100 and costs.

The court ordered the 1,200 cases of beer and 500 gallons of whiskies, expensive wines, gin, cordials and other intoxicants destroyed. Counsel for Larson immediately filed an appeal bond.

By agreement between Larson's lawyers, Chief Deputy County Attorney Abbott and the court, it was decided not to dump the wet goods into sewers or sprinkle the streets with it until after the supreme court makes a final decision on the case.

The court room was jammed to the doors when the case was resumed Wednesday morning. Larson's attorneys had attacked the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment Tuesday afternoon. Masses of citations were read before the court purporting to support this contention.

Refuses to Testify. Though he said, previous to the hearing, that all the booze seized by the sheriff belonged to him, Larson refused to take the witness stand and testify to this effect. On the day the officers swooped down upon the dairy farm Larson's wife told Sheriff Clark that only twelve cases of beer were owned by her husband, asserting the rest belonged to "downtown business men."

Sheriff Clark made the statement that "Larson stood pat in order to protect others."

The case hinged on the constitutionality of the law which limits the term "residence" to the dwelling house alone.

Larson's attorneys contended that a barn, cave or any buildings on an individual's premises was his "residence."

The booze seized at the Larson farm was found in detached buildings. Judge Crawford ruled that the Nebraska prohibition law is specific and means that the "residence" shall be the actual dwelling place. He said that having liquor in one's possession is prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law.

SECRETARY McADOO IS SCHEDULED FOR BUSY DAY IN OMAHA

Will Arrive Early This Morning and Later Will Deliver Three Addresses on the Liberty Loan.

William McAdoo, secretary of the United States treasury, will be the guest of Omaha today.

He will arrive at 6:40 o'clock this morning, over the Burlington railroad from Kansas City, and until his departure for St. Joseph in the evening will be a busy man.

During the day he will deliver three addresses.

Although the secretary will arrive at an early hour, he will not be called until near breakfast time.

Shortly after 8 o'clock a large delegation of Omaha business men will go to the Burlington passenger station, where they will meet the secretary and escort him to the Hotel Fontenelle for breakfast, which will be served at 9.

After the morning meal the secretary will be taken on an automobile trip about the city and into the country, returning at 11 o'clock. He will be driven to the Commercial club, where prior to the luncheon he will meet the business men of the city.

Will Talk Liberty Loan. Following the noon luncheon, at which covers will be laid for 550 persons, Secretary McAdoo will discuss the "Liberty Loan" and probably will have a few words to say relative to the European war and the part the United States will take in support of the allies.

At the club luncheon Luther Drake will preside and introduce the speaker. From the Commercial club, Secretary McAdoo will go to the Auditorium, where at 2 o'clock he will address the Conservation congress. The "Liberty Loan" will be the topic for discussion.

At 3 o'clock the Boy Scouts of Omaha will be on hand and will be admitted to the Auditorium. They will hear another talk by the secretary, whose subject will be "Every Scout Saves a Soldier."

On the trip to Omaha, Secretary McAdoo is accompanied by W. D. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve board. Mr. Harding probably will address the main meeting at the Auditorium.

Nebraska Will Pay Bonus of \$25 Each To State Guardsmen

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, May 23.—(Special.)—Drawing of vouchers for the payment of the men of the two Nebraska regiments who were on the border and who voted an appropriation of \$25 each by the last legislature will soon be made by the state auditor's office.

Six hundred and fifty-eight men in the Fourth regiment are entitled to receive the money, making the total amount for that regiment \$16,450. Work on the vouchers for the Fifth regiment soon will be started.

VON HINDENBURG WATCHES FRENCH TAKE TRENCHES

Gauls Foyestall German Assault and Capture Several Important Observation Points.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)

On the French front in France, Tuesday, May 22.—Von Hindenburg himself is understood to have been a spectator of the defeat which the French inflicted on the Germans yesterday evening on the Moronvillers range, which resulted in the capture of several lines of German trenches and a number of important observation points.

The German commander is known to have been just to the northward of this section of the front on Sunday. His presence is supposed to have been connected with an attack on the French lines which the Germans intended to deliver on Tuesday morning.

The French forestalled them, and after demolishing German machine gun nests and other defenses with artillery, launched an assault which was so brilliantly successful that more than 1,000 Germans were captured. At the same time the French obtained elbow room beyond the ridge for future operations.

Important Points Taken. As outlined to the correspondent today the operations in this region developed into a struggle for "observation points," possession of which is absolutely indispensable for success under present conditions of warfare.

In their forward drive on Tuesday, the French captured all those positions dominating the surrounding territory. The heights of Carnillet, Blond, Haut, Casque and Teton and the Moronvillers hills are now indisputably in their possession and from them they are able to watch the movements of German supply columns and reinforcements and thus harass them, making precarious the German tenure of the Rheims plain.

Fortifications Are Formidable. The system of fortifications encountered by the French in their advance was more formidable than they had met before that time, but the clever maneuvering of their infantry overcame these difficulties. Thus the French were able to register a victory amounting to only one-fifth that of the Germans.

James Hazen Hyde was permitted to make a flight over the lines in an airplane before the attack. Two French fighting airplanes escorted him and held off German machines which hovered above. Mr. Hyde has taken an official position with the Young Men's Christian association, which intends to make arrangements for American troops similar to those which have been made for the British along the lines. They are invaluable for the men when they are resting after trench duty.

Germans Fail to Stem Tide. (Associated Press War Summary.) The second phase of the great battles of Arras, the Aisne and Champagne has ended in the failure of the costly German efforts to stem the tide of victory now setting against them.

The net result of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's supreme effort to regain the initiative has been that the British and French have tightened their grip on the German line and have placed in great peril the key positions held by the Germans in northern France.

The customary lull which separates all major operations in modern warfare has now come and the expectation is that it will be broken by a British blow on a great scale against the Drocourt-Queant line, already practically outflanked.

In the meantime the usual crop of peace rumors which marks these lulls has made its appearance. Reports from different sources tell of offers from Austria to Russia, Germany to Russia and Austria and Germany to the collective entente powers.

The latest German-Spanish crisis has subsided with the receipt by Madrid of assurances from Berlin which Premier Prieto announces as satisfactory. Germany promises to respect Spain's rights in its territorial waters, but the text of the communication is not made public.

First Engineers of U. S. Army Reach London. London, May 23.—The first detachment of United States army engineers under command of Major Parsons arrived in London this evening. The second unit of the American hospital corps has reached

FARMERS BOLT FOOD MEETING; HOLD THEIR OWN

Charles Graff and Hundred Others Protest Against Being in Minority and Hold Rump Convention.

Declaring that they were not being properly represented at the big Conservation congress, 100 farmers Wednesday held a "real farmers" conservation congress in the banquet room of the Castle hotel, while the main convention was in session at the Auditorium.

C. H. Gustafson of Mead, Neb., was elected chairman and L. S. Herron, Omaha, secretary of the rump convention.

The "rump" convention had its inception in the controversy Tuesday night between Farmer Taylor and Chancellor Avery, and was called by a number of farmers to protest against the language used by the chairman.

"Our object is to resent a remark that was made at the convention last night and to demand that the real farmers have something to say at the State Conservation congress," was the preamble read to the convention by the chairman.

Later, for the benefit of those farmers who were late in coming, the object of the meeting was restated.

Graff Praises Taylor. Mr. Taylor was characterized by Charles Graff as "one of the ablest, strongest and most reliable men in the state."

"When he says something the fur always flies," Graff declared. Graff is one of the heads of the farmer section of the main convention and he told the farmers' convention he had written 500 letters urging farmers to be present today.

"But the farmers' interests are not being looked after rightly," continued Graff. "That's nothing new, however. In all these big state wide meetings the farmers are usually to be found in the minority. All the trimmers, the professors and the jumping-jacks-in-general are here, but not the farmers. The woods are full of people who are running around slaming such men as Taylor."

W. H. Dech of Ithaca paid his respects to the main convention and said: "Look over these committees. They are filled with bankers, lawyers and storekeepers, but where are the farmers? They are not here. I want to see the farmers have something to say at this convention which is called to conserve what the farmer produces."

Lamar Favors Farmers. Representative Lamar of Saunders county was another speaker who thought the farmers were not being treated fairly. "I expected when I came," he told the convention, "to find the farmers on the back seat and I am not disappointed. Nebraska farmers are big enough to take care of themselves and if they don't get what they are entitled to they should get right up on the floor of that convention and say so."

J. O. Shroyer of Humboldt made an attack upon Chancellor Avery for the latter's remarks about Taylor.

"This man Avery, at the head of our big school, paid by the farmers, paid by taxes, makes an attack upon Taylor, one of the biggest men in the state. Yesterday I would have said that Avery was a big man and was all right. I can never again say that. I can never send a child of mine to a school presided over by him. What Mr. Taylor said was true, every word of it, and we farmers must stand by his side."

After several "thrusts" directed at Chancellor Avery, the convention took up consideration of matters which its members said should be acted upon.

"To hell with this minimum and maximum price fixing," said Charles Graff. "We don't want these prices regulated. Let the demand and supply regulate prices."

Later in the day resolutions were adopted setting forth the position of the farmers. The resolutions will go before the conservation convention today.

Resolution Are Passed. The rump convention passed resolutions setting forth the views of the "real" farmers. One man objected to one word in the text. The resolutions are as follows: Speaking for Nebraska agriculture,

(Continued on Page Two, Column One)

Buy a Home The Omaha Real Estate firms are offering special inducements to persons buying homes this week. For the best list of bargains in all parts of the city turn to the Want-Ad columns.

Now