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REMITTANCE

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Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them Address changed as often as requested.

Nature's anvil chorus on inflated food prices sounds the keynote of summer music.

The retail butchers have also agreed that living cost is too high. This makes it unanimcus.

Now comes the real test of prohibition, with Uncle Sam on the job as lookout in the dry territory.

At any rate, Texas has little cause to complain that it is not being taken care of in the matter of mobilization camps.

It looks as though railroad managers might effect numerous economies by taking Washington off their visiting list.

The German crown prince is hammering away at Verdun again, showing him to be persistent, if not especially successful as an army leader.

As King Alcohol views the wreck of his trenches at Washington, he may be excused for murmuring between sobs, "This one is on me."

A rate increase of 15 cents a ton has been granted eastern coal roads. Evidently some of the promised coal cut will lose itself on the way to the consumer.

The big push around Lens advances by inches. The location and the coal mines beneath combine military and economic strategy, and insures one of the fiercest struggles of the war.

Condolences are due the Boston Transcript. Its fighting spirit oft expressed and forcibly, too, fail of high response in Massachusetts. The bay state wabbles as a patriotic tail ender.

The government of Brazil throws its navy into the battle ring and joins the multiplying forces of liberty and humanity. The more the merrier and the quicker the finish of the outlaw.

The world's present stock of gold money

Russia Again on the Firing Line. Unless all American correspondents in Russia

are deceived be appearances and pledges, Russia is. again on the firing line for freedom. General Brusiloff's remark that the Russian army was sick, but is now convalescent, accurately describes a condition set out in detail by special correspondents of the New York World and other papers who have visited the battle front and noted carefully existing conditions. These men report an army reorganized, well officered, devoted to its object, well equipped and supplied better than any Russian army yet in the field. Minister Kerensky has succeeded in stemming the tide loosened by the German intriguers who sought to bewilder and delude the Russian soldiers with promises of a peace that in the end meant the destruction of their hopes. This modern Mirabeau has wrought the miracle that restores the Russian to his healthful appreciation of his great responsibility to himself and to humanity, and has brought him to see the foolishness and emptiness of the peace he would have accepted had it not been for the ardor and energy of Kerensky. With the moujik prepared to strike for himself as he struck for the czar, the blow will be twice as hard, and it will fall where Germany is not so well prepared to receive. The ring of steel that holds in check the armies of autocracy is once more complete, and it will draw more resistlessly against the foes of an united democracy.

An Unwarranted Outrage.

It may seem a trifle late after a lapse of ten days, to discuss the dismissal of a young woman clerk, either for refusing to accept the invitation of the state auditor to buy a Liberty bond or because her father wrote a letter to the public prints criticising the demand, but it is never too late to denounce injustice or to protest against official coercion.

State Auditor Smith doubtless feels, as we do, that it is the duty of every person on the public payroll to help the government float our war loan, but he forgets that the Liberty bonds are being sold by volunteer subscription and that there is nothing in the law compelling anyone to subscribe. When any public official undertakes to determine how much, when, or in what manner any subordinate shall make his, or her, subscription to the war loan, he exerts a despotism absolutely destructive of the basic principle of American liberty. If the manager of a private corporation should discharge employes for refusing to invest their money in Liberty bonds, or in other securities, we would have a terrific outcry and rightly so, and the principle is the same in public service.

Remember always that we are fighting to check military autocracy in the old world and we cannot afford to countenance autocracy at home -petty though it be. It would be indeed well for Auditor Smith to realize the mistake into which his over-zeal has led him.

Germany's Gold Reserve.

The German war machine is suffering now from another crippling blow, the falling off in the empire's stock of gold. How deeply this has struck can not be told, but the latest reports of the Bank of Berlin show that the financial situation is such as must make the men at the head of affairs sharply realize how greatly the resources of the empire have been strained. The latest report of the bank for the first time since the wa started shows a decrease in gold reserve. Unremitting efforts, even extending to the sacrifice of jewelry and personal ornaments, have been made to keep the stock of gold up, but these have slackened in effect, and now the tide seems to have turned the other way. | Germany has been compelled to send large amounts of gold out of the country, to pay for materials purchased, most of his going to Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Some of it came to America a year ago, when the Deutschland made its visits. Along with the diminishing stock of gold comes the increasing volume of paper money, which was reported two months ago to have doubled in its proportionate relation to the metal basis for circulation, and in the consequent effect of depreciating money value, the populace is suffering doubly the effects of war privation. Whether Germany is now verging on collapse may be gravely disputed, but it is certain that the economic affairs of the country are not getting better as the war

Steering the New Clerks By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, June 29 .- The government call for women employes brings scores of young women to Washington every day. From all parts of the country they arrive at the Union station, with a determined grip on their suitcases and a flushed look of awe for the towering white dome of the national capitol. There is no mistaking their mission. They have the air of somewhat insecure confidence that marks the young women bread-winner all over the world, and with it a suggestion of dignified importance appropriate to their position. They have come to work for the governmentl

So the matrons of the Young Women's Christian association always recognize them as soon as they come through the gates, and see that they get on a street car which takes them to the office of the organization. Here they are advised as to a suitable boarding house, Washington is full of boarding houses, good,

bad and indifferent. Rows of tall, gaunt houses, with front bay-windows; stone steps with iron railings on which the boarders sit on tropically hot evenings, waving palm leaf fans in a futile attempt to keep coll and combat the mosquitoes; basement dining rooms that greet the visitor with the ghosts of long-departed cabbages and sauerkrout, may be found on street after street throughout the northwest section. Each displays a neat little sign of some sort with the noncommittal words, "Rooms and Board," to attract the weary

Washington has no lodging accommodations of its own. It has a very fine lot on which it intends to erect a large building some day, but in the meantime funds are short. Hence, when the officers learned that hundreds of young women would be called to Washington during the year for government service, they conducted an investigation of local boarding houses. A committee of women spent two weeks in going around and interviewing landladies, inspecting houses and making lists of references, so that the association now has on file perhaps the first complete index of boarding houses ever been made b yany organization.

A boarding house must live up to the requirements of the association before the officers will send girls to it. There must be a parlor where they may receive guests. The bedrooms must contain what the officers consider an adequate number of windows. There must be certain regulations concerning the number of people using one bath. And the landlady herself must be a woman of stern principles and morals, preferably consistent church goer.

When a girl arrives at the association's headquarters she is carried to the office on the second floor by an elevator run by a woman, and led to the matron in charge. The girl usually greets the matron, telegram in hand, which she flourishes before the good lady explaining that she has been appointed to such-and-such a place in one of the departments.

The matron in charge always tells the girls to report for duty as soon as they can reach the place to which they have been appointed, for the reason that their names are placed on the payroll from the date of reporting. So the girls usually leave their suitcases and parasols in the association's offices and rush to report, returning in the noon hour (in some cases the government permits them to have the afternoon off) to start on the trail of a board house.

A girl reached the office of the association the other day from a small town in Alabama. She was a very pretty girl, and somehow the matrons at the Union station had overlooked her. Another woman had approached her graciously, however, and offered to help her find a home. She had accepted, they had taken a street car, and the women kept up a conversation until they had reached their destination. When they got off the car, the girl found that they were in a neighborhood which even to her untraveled eye appeared "What did you do?" the matron asked concernedly. "I just thought very hard for a few seconds," drawled the young lady firmly, "and then I stopped right still in the middle of the pavement, and looked that lady squarely in the eye. 'I have decided not to take advantage of your extreme courtesy, after all,' I said; and when I turned and ran for a street car that was stopping on the corner. The car took me about five miles into the country, but I found my way here with the assistance of a policeman." "Now," continued the young lady, "I want to go to a place where the people have good morals; where they go to church on Sundays, and where the landlady is someone whom I can look up to." The matron was somewhat disconcerted by the latter portion of this order, but she finally complied with it. The young lady went to live in a private family which is taking a few boarders to help meet the high cost of living. The association is not only taking care of the government employes who come to Washington, but it is placing girls and women, who brought here for various reasons, desire to find employment. They are determined that the national capital, already one of the most efficiently policed cities in the country, shall be made perfectly safe for the feminine branch of the civil service



Dreams go by contraries.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Italians regained Monte Cosmagnon. Austrians continued their retreat in

Jalicia French reported capture of 6,000

Germans south of Arras. French drive hurled Germans back on twenty-five-mile front along the Somme.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Charles E. Burmester, jr., the bright oung son of the well known gentleman of that name in this city, has just returned from a year's study in Prof. J. Toensfeldt's Educational institute, St. Louis.

Colonel Loran Miller in crossing a slippery plank, corner Fourteenth and Davenport, fell and was considerably shaken and bruised.

A lively dispute is now in progress between Jerry Driscoll and Jerry Murphy, both of whom claim the right block watchman in the territory bounded by Twelfth, Douglas, Farnam



and Fourteenth. Each parades his beat nightly and claims the other is usurping. Until the dispute is settled there is no doubt but that the block will be sedulously and doubly guarded.

Dr. John A. Brooks of Omaha, a prohibition orator, addressed the peole of Omaha at the Christian church. He was assisted by the Gate City quartet.

Miss Bertha Pratt of Kewanee, Ill. and Miss Jessie Shriver of Villisca, Ia., are guests of Mrs C. C. Cully, 1012

Saunders The "All Around the World Circle" held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of Mr. Cheeney on Lake street. A brief visit to Japan was made and singing, recitations and instrumental music served to pass the evening very pleasantly.

This Day in History.

1776-New Jersey passed a declaration of independence.

1833-First public trial of a mowing and reaping machine made before the Hamilton County (Q.) Agricultural

1853-Czar Nicholas of Russia began the Crimean war by sending his army into Moldavia. 1858—The czar of Russia decreed

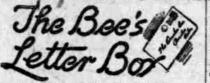
the partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains. 1862—President Lincoln called for

500,000 volunteers for three years. 1867-Lord Monck took office as first governor general of the Dominion

of Canada. 1870—New constitution of Illinois ratified by vote of the people.

1892-National convention of the towns, accompanied by the county superintendent. The schools are vispeople's party convened at Omaha. 1916-The Russian Duma adopted bill according to peasants full civil rights.

The Day We Celebrate.

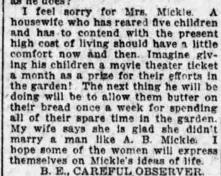


Proud He Isn't Like Mickle. Omaha, June 30 .- To the Editor of

the Bee: I notice in your letter box column that A. B. Mickle is still in the land of the living. He ought to be in a trench on the western front, but don't fear about his going to the front. A man with his point of view isn't going to make any sacrifice for his country. He might send his wife to the front. The daughter who left home to make her way is to be congratu-lated for her spunk. The wonder is how his wife and the remaining four children can endure his pusillanimity. I have gone through the latest dic-

tionary for a word adequate to apply to A. B. Mickle, but my search was in vain. He is in a class all by himself. He may think he is thrifty, but he leans over backward in his thrift. When a man can puff his pipe content-edly and give orders to his wife and four children at work in the garden, there is something wrong with his system. I don't see how he can sleep without having disturbing dreams. If the truth were known I presume he makes his wife and four children go to bed in the dark to further his ideas of economy. Isn't this the same Mickle who wrote last year that he bought old oatmeal at the store-catmeal full of weevils-and declared that the cook-

ing process killed the weevils and thus removed the objectionable feature of weevil-infected food? He actually seems proud of his achievements; else why would he exploit them in public as he does?



Tax on County Fairs Vicions, Deshler, Neb., June 30.-To the Editor of The Bee: The proposed federal tax on state and county fairs seems to me most unjust as they are not operated for gain. Our association is developing a park on the grounds which is used through the summer for plenics, mission festivals and pleasure parties free of charge. We have a demonstrator out now putting in all of his time directing the boys and girls' club work; cooking, sewing, gardening, canning, corn and pig clubs, This work is being done under the di-rection of the federal department of Washington, D. C., and the state university. There will be canning demonstrations at the fair by pupils from these classes. There will be a booth devoted to the Red Cross and another to the navy. We are now using lan-tern slides supplied by the advertising department of the United States navy and putting up their posters with our advertising. Will use motion pictures of army and navy at our evening shows during the fair. Our judges come from the state university. Our secretary makes annual visits to Thayer county

give an acknowledgment to each worker for the hours or days of service. This acknowledgment or "due bill" would be traded or "cleared" through the organization, so that in the end it would amount to an exchange of labor among the grain grow-

ers. In some cases where the grain grower had fewer hours or days labor due him than he had given, the shortage would be made up in cash at a price determined by the association,

Other features of co-operation sug-gest themselves. Working with state and federal agents, seed grain selection handled by experts. Official in-spection and grading of grain at primary shipping points would eliminate friction and simplify marketing dis-tribution. And it is certain that this year's crop must be moved to milling and export points with a minimum of handling.

As a national necessity measure, the most economical handling of this year's grain yield is a matter of vital importance, not only to the producers, but to the world. Regardless of what may be done to nationalize food distribution by a federal agency, the matter of eliminating waste in harvesting through lack of labor where and when most needed is an urgent one; and the grain growers of the west are competent to handle it.

JAMES L. HICKOK.

Ideas on Business.

Omaha, June 29 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I fully appreciate that space in your paper is valuable and those of us that you permit the publication of our ideas is only done because of your love for fair play. May I be per-mitted to answer our friend Agnew's letter? Preliminary I wish to say that I consider Mr. Agnew one of the finest gentlemen that it has been my honor

to discuss public questions with. want him to remember that under the sacred institution of private property the owner has the final say and no one ought to attack him for using his power as he sees fit. He is only the victim of an insane system that makes you believe that food, clothing and shelter should be produced for sale and not for use, or, in other words, it would not function properly unless someone made a profit off it without adding any material value thereto.

I will give Mr. Hughes credit for a lot of good things, exposing the insur-ance crooks and busting the New York

City ice trust, Trusts are a develop-ment and their scientific methods of organization and production are necessary in this day. It all depends on who owns the trusts-a few individu-als or the people. Trusts owned by individuals for private profit are good for the man on the inside, so let us all get on the inside. It makes no difference to the profit monger who is elected. Shut your eyes and take your choice, Mr. Agnew. You cannot unscramble eggs.

JESSE T. BRILLHART.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Mrs. Banker-Does your husband have much versa? Mrs. Poet-None whatever-the trouble is getting a jingle into his purse.-Judge.

Bank President-I have just heard that our cashler has taken a half interest in a yacht.

Vice President—Indeed! Then we'd better watch out that he doesn't become a full-fledged skipper.—Boston Transcript.



Nicholas Oils are the Motorist's

Micholas

The L. V. Michoias Oil Company

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.

amounts to \$8,500,000,000. It is important to keep these figures in mind during the war. For obvious reasons the gold will remain out of sight.

Nebraska counties are reporting increases in assessed valuation, the total yet to be determined, but it will have to be considerable to match the increases in appropriations made by the democrats last winter.

While the country is in the business of hammering decency into foreign outlaws, considerable advance practice may be had by handling all occasional clout to industrial anarchists performing as I. W. W. bulldozers.

Prospects brighten for a return of the 5-cent bread, enlarged by government pressure on the dough. Informal conferences at Washington show willingness on the part of millers and bakers to join the coal men on the toboggan.

It is the irony of fate that the Christopher Columbus should come to grief in a harbor like Milwaukee's. The grand old whaleback might have gone down before a U-boat, and carried with it the regrets of many thousands, but to be knocked. out by a watertank in a brewery town seems a genuine indignity.

Club men of Chicago are said to have been startled by the statement of Dr. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, that the excess profits of the steel trust last year "amounted to \$250,000,000" and "those of the meat packers not less than \$25,000,000." Both statements may be found in the corporation report of treasury experts published May 28 last. Chicago club men should read up.

Americas Stand Together

Evidence multiplies that the Latin-American republics, under the leadership of Brazil, are achieving a new solidarity of sentiment and in-terest, characterized by sympathy with the war attitude of the United States and by recognition of the Monroe Doctrine as essential to the peace and prosperity of the Western Hemisphere. The action of Brazil, in abandoning her neu-

The action of Brazil, in abandoning her neu-trality and expressing active sympathy with the United States, has been largely responsible for the rapid crystalization of South American senti-ment. Although Brazil has not as yet found her-self to be at war with Germany, she has gone to the very limit short of that discovery. She has even seized the German merchantmen in her har-hors fitted them out and out them in her harors, fitted them out and put them in service to release to the European carrying trade tonnage that had been employed between our own ports and hers.

Before Brazil acted there had been on foot a project for a congress of neutrals at Buenos Aires, to which Argentina had invited Brazil and Chile, along with the lesser republics, to send delegates. If not actually pro-German, this congress was to have been at least anti-United States. The ruling class in Argentina is inclined to pro-Germanism, though the popular sentiment is strong for the entente allies. Those in power had sought to overcome this by stirring up jealousy of the United States.

At this juncture Brazil changed the whole sit-station by abandoning her neutrality, being moved, as she explained in her note to the United States, by a desire not only to cast her influence on the side of "international judicial order," but to show the world a "continental solidarity" in the West-ern Hemisphere. Chile took her stand by Brazil, and gradually the whole of South and Central America is following this lead. Experts in Latin-American affairs say that in due time the repub-lics will all be lined up against Germany. One gratifying feature of this situation is the fact that Latin-America is at last beginning to

see that the Monroe Doctrine is a principle vital to her no less than to us, and that in championing it we have no selfish or ulterior motives.

Foreign Trade Under New Law.

goes on.

One section of the espionage law just signed by the president confers on the executive extraordinary powers to deal with exports. It has commonly been referred to as permitting an embargo, which is true, but only partially explains the purpose of the measure. The idea is really to enable the president to make sure that goods from this side do not reach enemy destination. This will be accomplished by the control of shipments to neutral countries through which reshipments might reach German consumers. With the issuance of exporters' licenses under the new law, the embargo laid on Scandinavian and Dutch ports by our allies can be removed, and trade with them will again proceed direct, because the shipments will be under control at point of origin and not enroute. It has also been announced from Washington that the neutrals are to be given second place in making up the schedule for exportation, requirements for home and allies' consumption to have first call on our products. These regulations should operate to tranquilize the home markets, which have been much disturbed by the presence of foreign buyers, bidding against one another with little regard for conditions other than the speculative demand they had by their own course engendered. Removal of the element of uncertainty and assurance that all will be treated fairly by our government must have good if any effect.

Revelations of incompetence and inexcusable negligence in supporting the British column in Mesopotamia are embodied in an official report made public in London. These conditions brought about disaster at Kut a year ago, and the responsibility is placed, not on the soldiers, but on India officials who failed to measurre up to their duties. Hints of gross incompetence in this campaign were circulated shortly after the surrender of General Townshend, but censorship prevented pubilcity. Official confirmation even at this late day proves the folly of censoring news of public affairs.

Despite the great strain of boosting economy among people in general, Congressman Lever manages to center a thought on No. 1. A barge line on the Congaree river in South Carolina, somewhat hampered by snags and things, secured from army engineers a hint that \$30,000 would make navigation free and smooth. As the streams purls through Lever's district the engineers' hint swelled to \$80,000. Thus does congressional economy mark time while the Congaree flows unruffled to the sca.

Our Fightng Men

Robert L. Howze.

Colonel Robert L. Howze, who has been appointed chief of staff of the new Northeastern department of the army, has a wide reputation in the service as a dashing cavalry leader. In 1891 he was awarded a congressional medal of honor "for galantry in repulsing attacks of Sioux Indians in South Dakota." In the war with Spain he made a brilliant record in the Porto Rican campaign and later saw much active service in the Philip-pines. More recently, during the Mexican dis-turbance, he commanded the expedition which went to the relief of the Tenth cavalry after the Carrizal massacre. Colonel Howze was born in Texas in 1864 and graduated from West Point in 1888.

Samuel D. Sturgis.

Samuel D. Sturgis, one of the new brigadier generals of the United States army, comes of a family that has long been prominent in the military service of the country. His father was Gen-eral Sturgis of civil war fame and who after the war commanded the Seventh cavalry. A brother was killed with Custer in the fight with the Sioux in 1876. The new brigadier general was born in Missouri in 1861 and was appointed to the United States Military academy from Dakota, graduating in 1884. His entire military career has been in connection with the artillery arm. He reached the grade of colonel in 1912.

Omar Bundy.

Omar Bundy, one of the new brigadier generals of the United States army, has a splendid record of military service dating from his graduation from the West Point academy in 1883 His entire career has been identified with the infantry arm. In the war with Spain he served as captain of the Sixth United States infantry. Later he distinguished himself in the Philippines. particularly in the fight at the Crater. General Bundy is 56 years old and a native of Indiana, He graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry school in 1887 and from the Arm War college

People and Events

British insurance companies are doing a morning-after-the-cyclone business in issuing policies in the Zeppelin and airplane scare belt of England. An "ad" in a London paper offers to insure larly southeast England, are "coming across" as eagerly as Omaha did in the later days of March, 1913.

He is general manager of the Hydraulic Press Brick company, and an officer in various other commercial organizations.

C. W. Y. Loucks was born just thirty-one years ago in Council Bluffs. He is secretary of the McKeen Motor company of this city. Eimer E. Thomas, lawyer and up-

lifter, was born in Ironton, O., Jarly 2, 1864. He is an active member and elder in the Dundee Presbyterian church.

Charles Brome was born July 2, 1886, at Norfolk, Neb. He is the son of H. C. Brome and was educated in the Omaha public schools.

Emil Franta was born in New York City July 12, 1874. He makes a speclaity of handling farm lands and ranches.

Crown Prince Olav, heir to the throne of Norway, born in England fourteen years ago today.

Frederick P. Keppel, dean of Columbla university, now serving as as-sistant to Secretary of War Baker, born on Staten Island, N. Y., forty-two years ago today.

Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, Catholic archbishop of Chicago, born in Nek York City forty-five years ago today.

Grover C. Hartley, catcher of the St. Louis American league base ball team, born at Osgood, Ind., twentynine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The week beginning today has been designated as "Allies' Recruiting Week," to inspire eligible subjects in this country of Great Britain, France, Italy and other allied nations to enlist with their respective colors.

The Federal Trade commission's investigation of the cattle and meat problem is to begin today in Chicago. Representatives of the stock raising industry in the west are to be the first witnesses An "oratorical Plattsburg," to train

the speakers who will take part in the nation-wide campaign of education in patriotism arranged by the National Security league, is to be opened at Chautauqua, N. Y., today and will continue one week.

Marine engineering schools to train engineer officers for the fleet of merchant ships building for the govern ment are to be opened today at Tulane university, Case School of Applied Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Washington university and Armour School of Technology.

Storyette of the Day.

Governor Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island said in Providence, apropos of the gigantic strides that the temperance movement is taking: The whole country now seems to

look at excess as the young wife did. "Jim, dear,' said a young wife, 'I do wish you'd stop drinking. Every time you go to one of those banquets of yours you get up the next morning pale and silent, you eat nothing, you just gulp down ten or fifteen glasses of

water. Do stop drinking, won't you' I known it can't be good for you, dear. "'All great men have been drinking

men.' said Jim. 'Look at Poe, at Charles Lamb, look at Burns, look "Well, Jim,' said the young wife.

'you just swear off until you become a great man, too, and I'll be satis-fied."-Washington Star.

HERE AND THERE.

The color of the French flag was changed in 1124, when Louis the Fat carried the red oriflamma of St. Denis in his contests with Henry V., the German emperor. Vice Consul G. H. Krogh st Rotterdam.

the Netherlands, reports that a market for southern pitch pine can be developed in that country, as the shipments from Russia and

ermany have stopped. The family of A. E. Spencer, station master of Oakland, Cal., has been in the transporta-tion business for 137 years. Evidence of this is in Spencer's possession, and is in the form of a ticket issued by Spencer's great-grandfather in 1780 to one Ann Smith for a stage trip from Portamouth to London

or for enough to pay for the hall rent, if that is not donated by school or commercial club. Our agricultural building is used for lectures, picture shows, basket ball games, roller skating and dances. If an admission is charged it goes to meet necessary expenses. We are now paying an annual revenue tax of \$9.17.

ited, free tickets to the fair are issued

to the pupils and teachers for chil-

dren's day and motion pictures of Ne-

braska and Thayer county are shown

in the opera house in the evening free.

E. J. MITCHELL, Secretary Thayer County Agricultural Society.

Why Beatty Waits. Omaha, June 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Winston Churchill's sug-gestion that the allies should attempt dig out the German high seas fleet suicidal. The British grand fleet is silently but effectively keeping a strangle hold on Germany's dreadnaughts. The allies of the British can rest assured that whenever there is a fifty-fifty chance to engage the German high seas fleet in battle Admiral Sir David Beatty is the type of man that will not let the opportunity slip through his grasp. We must not lose sight of the fact that if the British grand fleet met with disaster the Statue of Liberty would be a myth. Economic stringency will eventually compel the German fleet to leave its naval base

THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

Co-operative Labor in Grain Growing. Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 27 .--- To the Editor of The Bee: Is it not reason-ably certain that labor shortage will be acutely feit in this season's har-vesting and threshing by the time operations reach the center of the grain beit? What has been done, what is being done and what more can be done to meet and relieve the situation ? The grain-growing states have given

men for national service whose going will aggravate the situation. casual or floating laborers who in former seasons have served for extra labor, have been drained to the industrial centers, attracted by abnormally high wages.

Grain growing has become a specialized agricultural enterprise; and although the producing operators have been greatly aided by the use of mechanical equipment, the fundamentals -weather conditions, and getting trained labor when most needed, must be anticipated and planned for with more care than ever before. In these days, with greater acreages, heavier investments and various other factors operating, the producing operators must manage their costs, particularly for labor, to provide a safe margin of profit to see them through the uncer-tainties of varying seasons and manipulated markets. When harvesting and threshing is

general in southern Kansas the labor of a few hundred miles north is waiting, practically marking time, until their fields are ready. It would seem quite feasible and practicable to ar-range an exchange of harvest labor between those waiting and those needing extra labor. For instance, the har-vest and threshing labor of central Kansas could be quickly mobilized, if needed, and as needed, and sent south; and then when they have "done their bit' work back north to their own fields. A constant flow of labor could be kept in motion from the north and meeting the harvest and working back as far as needed.

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easily-wor the servic

Under such a plan of exchange it would seem as though experienced grain-growing labor could, in the zones of harvesting and threshing, effect a

emendous saving in costs. By an sily-worked-out plan of "clearing" e service, each grain grower would	
THE OMAHA BEE INFOR Washington. Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for entirely free, a copy of The Canning F	D. C. which you will please send me,
Name	
City	State



in 1913.

against death or personal injury from hostile air-craft for a minimum premium of 5 shillings (\$1.20) on a policy of £500 (\$2.370), good for six months. Residents of the scare section, particu-

