

RUSSIAN ARMY IS RECREATED—LYOVFF

Leader of New Government Declares Changes Not Usual in Hundred Years Have Taken Place in Hundred Days.

Petrograd, July 9.—A staff correspondent of The Associated Press was received this morning by Prince Lvoff, premier and minister of the interior, who made a statement for the information of America on conditions at the Russian front; measures whereby America can assist in the struggle against German domination; internal and diplomatic problems and the influence of the revolution and the war on world problems.

Prince Lvoff began by declaring his unshaken optimism, that notwithstanding grave difficulties to be faced, Russia is marching toward reconstruction and stability and that the war is developing toward victory.

"Regarding the war," continued the premier, "say that the latest action of our army inspires in me full hope. I am convinced that the new advance is a prelude to much greater successes. The advance thoroughly refutes the pessimists who unanimously predicted that an offensive by our supposed disorganized troops was impossible.

Russ Army Recreated.

"This is no gradual reconstruction of the army, but the first stage of a complete process of recreation, which is almost miraculous, proving, in my judgment, that the troops are infected with a genuine revolutionary and crusading spirit and the consciousness of a mission to save Russia and influence world events in the direction desired by all progressive men.

"Naturally, I am aware that not everything can be done by enthusiasm. I give you frankly the good and the bad side.

"The good side is the army's supply of munitions and other necessities in which we are markedly better off than last year, in fact, guaranteed for the immediate future.

"The bad is the transport facilities, which still are serious. These are an evil heritage from the old regime. Even with stable political conditions, the creation of efficient transport is a problem of years. Our great hope of speedy improvement lies with the Stevens Railroad commission (the American commission), from which we expect much."

Machinery Is Needed.

Asked whether the United States could improve Russia's own manufacture of munitions by sending experts, Prince Lvoff expressed the opinion that it could not, declaring that the problem of the employment of American aid in Russian workshops was too complex, but adding that American munitions machinery was highly desirable.

"With regard to American help generally," said the premier, "I lay down no specific program. It will be simplest to say that all conceivable American aid is wanted in every domain. But the key to the solution of all our military and economic difficulties, is transport amelioration, in which it is impossible to do too much.

Russian Taxes Heavy.

"I hope also for further American financial support. I am unable to say what form this will take, presumably a loan, but on this subject, our finance minister, M. Shingaroff, in his discussion with the financial members of the Root commission will no doubt produce a practical program which America can help realize. America should note that we ourselves are ready to bear the heaviest monetary sacrifices and have already passed more drastic measures respecting taxation on property than any of the other belligerent powers and are ready to go much further.

"Among our other economic problems the most vital is food. Here again the central question is transport and if America helps in this we can do the rest ourselves, as the total stock of food is sufficient for both the army and the civilian population. Our winter crops were very good; our spring crops were injured by drouths, but by the end of July we shall know our exact position, and unless there is especially bad harvest, which we have no reason to expect, we are absolutely secured against hunger for the rest of the year.

More Farm Machinery.

"For next year's crops arises the problem of an increase in the amount of agricultural machinery, and we should be grateful if America submits a plan to help in this matter on a comprehensive scale."

Prince Lvoff proceeded to discuss the internal situation, declaring that this has had a marked influence on Russia's ability to carry on the fight in the war with vigor.

"I am glad," he said, "to see last week's marked signs of amelioration. Tell America that I have daily evidence of the rallying of all the rational elements of the nation around the coalition cabinet. The irrational elements, such as the anarchists and Bolsheviks, are in such a minority that there is no reason to fear their getting the upper hand. Their present excesses are merely a last desperate reaction against their consciousness of this.

"Note that though every week there have been loudly advertised plans to overthrow the government by force, there has not been one attempt to execute the plans made. Furthermore I may deny the rumors of reactionary and revolutionary agitation and the threats of Jewish pogroms, of which there is no sign whatever.

Likes Provisional Government.

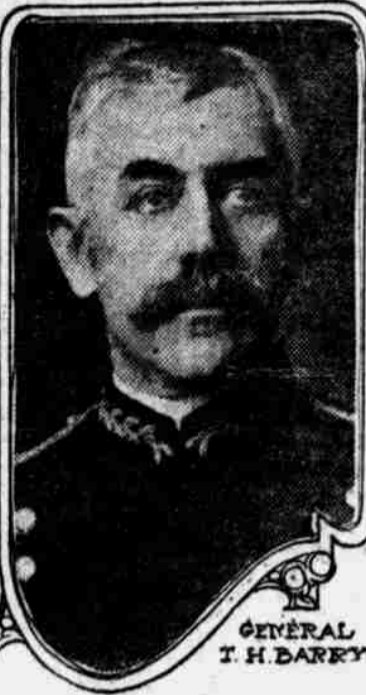
"On the whole, the nation is satisfied with the provisional government, because the government, though hampered by grave military and diplomatic preoccupations, has already successfully carried through internal reforms which embody the traditional aspirations of Russia's progressives. Do you know that within a few weeks of the czars' downfall the government released a liberal five fold program, giving complete liberty of person, speech, press, meeting and religion, and going therein further than most progressive democracies in Europe or America?

"Although these tremendous reforms were pushed through hastily in the absence of legislative machinery, not one of them has been subjected to serious criticism even by the avowed anti-government factions. Perhaps America knows of this, but does she know that we have also executed a comprehensive scheme of minor economic, financial and social

TWO INQUIRIES INTO RACE RIOTS—Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, who has instituted a rigid inquiry into the race riots in East St. Louis. Major-General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, U. S. Army, already has a federal inquiry under way.



GOVERNOR F. O. LOWDEN.



GENERAL T. H. BARRY.

reforms, which has been unanimously approved:

Changes in Towns.

"I refer you, for instance, to the complete democratization of the country, local self-government in the towns throughout the country, with the universal and equal suffrage for both sexes regardless of qualifications, the special feature of which is the establishment of a smaller unit of local government, in which is abolished the inequality between peasants and the other classes, thus eradicating from the Russian law the ancient and degrading distinction of the 'privileged classes'; the reform of the military courts and of local courts of justice, with the admission of women to magistracy and legal profession; educational reform, including a new university in the city of Perm; secondary school reconstruction, the reform of the backward parish elementary schools; the democratic income property tax, with the proposal for the reform of succession taxation; the organization of peasant home work, which is an important factor in our village economy, the mobilization of the nation's technical knowledge for war purposes; many church reforms, among them the election of the highest prelates by popular vote, and preparations for a ecumenical church council, aiming at the abolition of state despotism in church affairs.

Hundred Years' Advance.

"Through these reforms Russia in a hundred days has advanced a hundred years."

With regard to recent disorders and separatist agitations the premier declared that local disorder was still sometimes serious, but that no single disorderly movement was sufficiently large to threaten the government's stability and there were signs that the

excesses of the factionists injured chiefly the factionists' cause. Prince Lvoff went on to declare that diplomatic relations with the allies were much improved, that, notwithstanding three months of stagnation on the part of Russia's army and the critical attitude of her democracy to the allies, the program of mutual confidence was unshaken.

"That," explained the premier, "is the result of our new democracy, which is absolutely frank and truthful. I am convinced that it means a new era of international relations."

U. S. Ship Nassapequa Sunk by a Submarine

London, July 9.—The American ship Nassapequa was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small island of Sein, twenty-eight miles southwest of Brest, France.

The Nassapequa, 3,193 tons gross, was armed with guns manned by naval gunners and was owned by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company. It sailed on June 18 from the United States for France with a general cargo. It was commanded by Captain A. H. Strumm and had a crew of thirty-one men, of whom ten signed on as American citizens.

Tailor's Electric Aid. With the aid of an electric cutting machine one tailor can cut forty soldiers' uniforms at one time, and in one day do the work of one hundred men working with shears.

At the present time, there are many big tailoring establishments filling rush orders for suits for the government. They are working twenty-four hours a day, with two shifts of workmen, in order to turn out work on time. The suits are made according to standard measurements and there is no chance to deviate from the regular sizes.—Popular Science Monthly.

Bee Want Ads produce results.

CONTROLS EXPORTS OF FUEL AND FOODS

President Issues Proclamation Which May Be Followed by Sixty-Day Embargo on Food Shipments.

Washington, July 9.—Government control of American exports, authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson tonight, with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation the president declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next to meet as far as possible the requirements of the allies, and lastly, to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

Fuel Comes First.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives. The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments to give the country time to ascertain the amount of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries an opportunity to present a full program of their requirements.

Urge Immediate Embargo.

The president in his statement said the government was trying first to ameliorate present, food conditions and conditions that are expected to arise between now and the next harvest. Many officials, alarmed at the wheat shortage and the heavy drain the allies and neutrals are making on every kind of American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

Through control of coal and fuels the government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels now held in port through fear of submarine attack will be required to go into service.

Iron and Steel Control.

Control of iron and steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country is threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacture and the construction of the government's merchant fleet. Japan's

American and British governments control of not only all allied tonnage, heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant shipbuilding made necessary that plates be put under control. At the same time this action gives the government a weapon with which to force Japanese tonnage into the trans-Atlantic trades.

Specific regulations governing food exports and shipments of other commodities named in today's list are expected to be issued by the president in a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time, it is known many restrictions will be made. The Exports council, comprising three cabinet members and the food administrator, are drawing up a program to

be submitted to the president immediately. One argument advanced by advocates of a complete embargo on food shipments is that the neutral countries and the allies have presented entirely different statements regarding the amount of foodstuffs going from the neutral countries into Germany. It is argued also that the neutrals cannot be treated all alike, as varying conditions obtain in Holland and in the Scandinavian countries. The president declares in his statement that this government has no desire to do any injustice to neutral countries, and intends to co-operate with them in adding to their necessary supplies.

Bee Wants-Ads Produce Results.

Shuberts Purchase Cox Theatrical Property
Cincinnati, O., July 8.—Theatrical property in virtually every large city in the United States was sold today by the widow of George B. Cox to Messrs. Lee, J. J. Shubert and Joseph L. Rhinock. The amount of money involved was not disclosed. Mr. Cox, who founded the Shubert theatrical enterprises, was one of the largest theatrical owners in the country.

Iowa News Notes.
Woodbine—Sixty thousand dollars in Liberty bonds, \$50 members of the Red Cross branch, and \$5,000 contributed to the Red Cross fund, and thirty-eight young men enlisted and training in different army camps for war services, are contributions for the world-wide war from Woodbine and its vicinity.

BENSON & THORNE

Sixteenth and Farnam Streets

Announce Their Annual

July Clearance Sale

Beginning Promptly at 8:30 A. M.; Tuesday Morning

A SALE that presents the unusual opportunity of making money by spending it Just a hint of saving opportunities you will find throughout the store.

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| 30 Women's Suits, \$5.00 | Women's Bungalow Aprons, 50c |
| Women's Wash Waists, 69c, 89c, \$1.95 | Women's Silk Coats, 1/2 Price |
| Women's Wash Skirts, Choice 75c | Women's Silk Skirts, \$3.95 |
| Women's Silk Suits, 1/2 Price | 100 Summer Dresses, \$5.00 |
| Summer Dresses, Formerly to \$16.50, \$9.75 | Summer Dresses, Formerly to \$25, \$13.95 |
| 150 Trimmed Hats, Choice 50c | 100 Trimmed Hats, Choice \$1.00 |
| Trimmed White Hats, \$2.50 | Summer Parasols, \$1.59 |
| Girls' Summer Dresses, Were to \$8.95, \$2.75 and \$4.95 | Girls' White Dresses, Were to \$13.50, \$3.45 and \$5 |

July Clearance Reduction on Infants' Dresses, Creepers, Underwear and Hats

Velvet Joe's Able Assistants-



Mother Nature and Father Time made diamonds out of carbon. But psaw! Look what their method does with tobacco. Two years of it make VELVET.

For VELVET is matured by two full years of ageing in Nature's way. The result is that mellow, aged-in-the-wood smoothness that no other smoking tobacco possesses.

You can't get that smoothness in any other way.

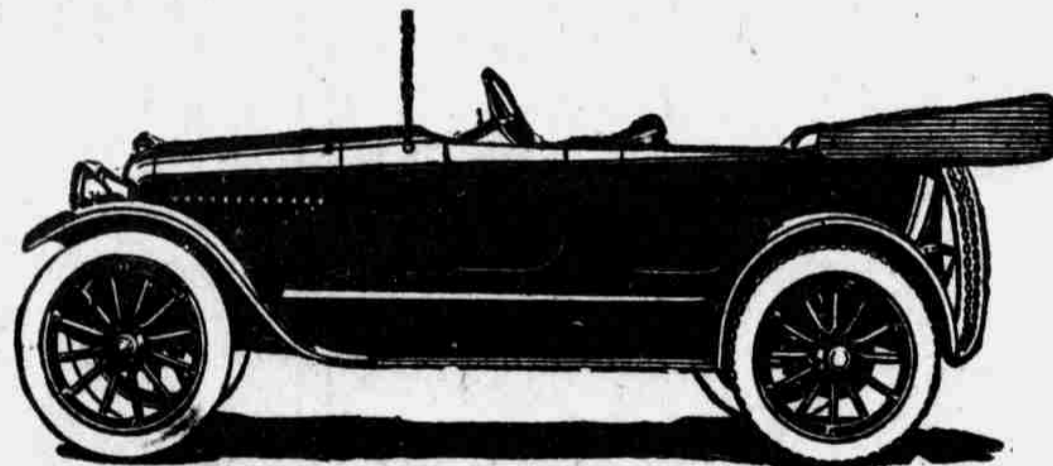
Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10c Tins 5c Metal-lined Bags One Pound Glass Humidors

Announcement

After a thorough trial during the past 18 months under a separate organization we have discontinued All Other Automobile lines and beginning JULY 7 will sell the "GRANT SIX" exclusively.

In making this change we do so with a positive knowledge of the superior qualities of the "GRANT SIX"—and the selling proposition we offer.



Grant Six \$875.00 F. O. B. Factory

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| Motor—6 cyl. 3x4 1/4, overhead valves, quiet, powerful, 34 H. P. | Top—One Man Mohair. |
| Lubrication—Sight feed, Circulating Pump. | Clutch—Pressed Steel—Leather faced cone. |
| Carburetion—Stromberg direct connected to motor. | Rear Axle—Full Floating 3 point—suspension. |
| Ignition—Remy. | Gasoline System—Stewart Warner Vacuum feed—12-Gallon Tank in rear. |
| Starting and Lighting—Wagner 2 Unit, Willard Storage Battery. | Springs—Semi-elliptic Front—Rear Cantilever—38 ins. long—very Flexible. |
| Tires—32x3 1/2. Firestone Demountable Rims. | Wheel Base—112 inches. |
| | Road Clearance—11 inches. |

The "GRANT SIX" is without exception the greatest motor car value on the market today—Powerful—Quiet and Flexible—it is the car you have been looking for—We have a selling proposition that is very attractive and can make PROMPT DELIVERIES. Write or wire us concerning the territory you cover.

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