

GERMANS NEAR FRENCH BORDER

TEUTONS SPLIT THEIR ARMY TO MOVE IN TWO DIRECTIONS.

MILLIONS WILL BE IN FIGHT

Line of Combat Will Extend for Nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Miles. French Claim Victory.

London.—The news from Belgium involves significant facts: First, that the German cavalry outposts have skirted through the country west of Brussels as far as Oudenarde, or Audenarde, which is only eighteen miles from the French frontier, and only twenty-four miles from Lille, and second, that the Germans have invested Namur, the great Belgian fortress at the junction of the Meuse and the Sambre, now occupied by the French.

According to dispatches received, the Germans, in their advance to meet the allies, split their army like a forked tree, the northerly branch of which rushed through Diest and Louvain, decimated the Belgian regiments that opposed them, while the southerly branch moved down the Meuse toward Namur.

The allies appear to be entrenched in force in the plains between Namur and Brussels, but for the most part south of Havre, and it appears also that there is a great body of the French army back of Namur toward the French frontier.

Preparing for Great Battle.

Paris.—The Matin says the French have captured their four ninety-one German field guns, four flags and nineteen automobiles.

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, a retired military critic of excellent reputation, says the great battle has begun along a front of nearly 250 miles, 2,500,000 men taking part.

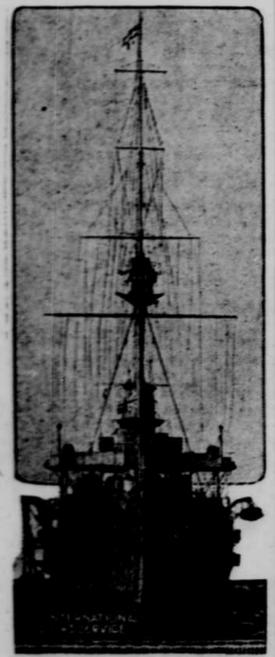
The Petit Parisien's review of the war situation says:

"A great battle is preparing. Belgium is to be the theater of the most formidable shock in history, the duration of which escapes prophecy."

Situation Favorable.

Washington.—The situation in Mexico is very favorable and can quote me as saying "watchful waiting"

BRITISH BATTLESHIP DRAKE



Washington.—Interference by German cruisers with the shipping of Japan's ally, Great Britain, with the seizure of Japanese goods in German bottoms and the consequent grave

Japan Explains Manifesto.

Washington.—Interference by German cruisers with the shipping of Japan's ally, Great Britain, with the seizure of Japanese goods in German bottoms and the consequent grave

To Start Merchant Marine.

Washington.—President Wilson has approved a plan to have the government buy a number of ships to be used in taking American foodstuffs abroad.

The president conferred with senate and house leaders on the question of developing and safeguarding American merchant marine, and the purchase of ships and passage of a bill under which the government will undertake the insurance of war risks were agreed on. Bills carrying out

Big Trade in South America.

New York.—The breaking off of commercial relations with Europe has resulted in an unprecedented demand from Latin-American countries for American goods, according to statements by the leading exporters of this city.

Exporters say they are rushed with orders from their agents and one merchant declared that all the steamships now running to South America handle only one-tenth of the tonnage that could be sold there in the near future.

BUSY IN ST. PETERSBURG



George S. Marye, American ambassador to Russia, has his hands full taking care of stranded American tourists and of the interests of nations whose diplomatic representatives have left St. Petersburg.

disturbances of Japanese trade are the principal reasons set forward by Japan in explanation of the ultimatum delivered to Germany recently. Cable dispatches have contained a brief outline of the Japanese grievances, but it was not until now that the full text of the statement issued by the Japanese foreign office bearing upon this subject became available.

From the beginning of hostilities between England and Germany the latter has been bending all its energies to strengthening all the fortifications at Kia-Chow, even to the extent of enforcing labor upon them by the Chinese coolies. Meanwhile the German squadrons stationed in the far east have been making incessant appearances in Chinese waters, making Kia-Chow their base and in cooperation with German converted cruisers threatening and interfering with British shipping and commerce, thereby jeopardizing and injuring to a considerable extent the commercial interests in general of Great Britain.

In the meantime the above action on the part of Germany has not failed to greatly demoralize the trade interests of Japan by obstructing and disturbing its shipping routes and commerce. In fact, the whole eastern commercial world has been thrown into a state of utmost uneasiness. Some of the Japanese merchant vessels have been detained and all of the Japanese import and export cargoes on board the German merchant vessels have been requisitioned.

It is clear that unless Germany has a strong base at Kia-Chow the conditions such as above outlined could never have been produced. It is this possession of Kia-Chow that is solely responsible for it; it is the strongest weapon in the hands of Germany so far as the far east is concerned.

The history of the seizure of the place by Germany and its conduct preceding and including its intervention, in conjunction with Russia and France after the Sino-Japanese war, show that it is absolutely necessary to eliminate such possession complete peace in the far east in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. If Japan is to look far enough into the future and adopt measures to insure an abiding peace in eastern Asia it must realize that a strong military base in the hands of a hostile militant power right in the heart of the country cannot in itself fail to be a menacing factor.

Appeal to German-Americans.

Philadelphia.—An appeal to the press of the country to frown upon the effort of Japan to engage in the European conflict was issued in the interest of universal peace, by Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, president of the National German-American alliance.

The appeal is as follows: "Americans of German and Irish extraction represent three-fourths of the population of this country and the National German-American alliance urges the American press wherever a paper is printed in our country, to frown upon the act of Japan in throwing herself into the European conflict. We do this, first, as we favor universal peace, secondly, as a means to keep peace within our borders; and thirdly, as a means to prevent American people from being ultimately drawn into an armed defense against the encroachment of a Japanese invasion."

King George has ordered the release of all suffragettes serving terms in British prisons as the result of their militant tactics.

The plans will be introduced in both houses of congress immediately. After the conference Secretary Tumulty gave out this statement:

"The conference was about the development and safeguarding of the merchant marine and every aspect of the question was gone over. It was recognized that the present emergency called for prompt action to relieve a situation which can be relieved, if action is promptly taken. It was agreed that a bill should be introduced in congress, providing for the insurance of war risks by the government, which now operates ships as

London.—All Germans now in London are without telephone service. At the order of the government, German telephone subscribers were disconnected. This action was taken as a further precaution against the operation of German spies.

When the war first broke out there were about 30,000 Germans in London. Many have returned to fight for the Kaiser. A majority of these remaining have now registered, appearing at the police stations and furnishing a complete record of their business and other connections in England.

Paris.—An official communication from Brussels made public here gives certain details of the transfer of the seal of the Belgian government from Brussels to Antwerp. This transfer is not an immediate necessity, it is explained, but it is preferred to effect it now in a normal manner, rather than risk interruption to government affairs.

While Belgian officials have gone to Antwerp, their families remain in Brussels. The queen and princes are at Antwerp palace, while the king is with the army.

BODY OF POPE BORNE TO CHAPEL

SCENE IMPRESSIVE—ALL EYES DIMMED WITH TEARS.

ARE AFTER FOOD PRICE FIXERS

At Least Six Grand Juries in Different Cities Will Be Asked to Return Indictments.

Rome.—Borne by red-uniformed members of the Sedalia, who, when he was alive, carried him in the Sedan gestatoria chair, the body of Pope Pius X, dressed in pontifical robes and miter and with the other emblems of his sacred offices lying beside it, was taken to the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Peter's, where the solemn rites of absolution were performed.

Thousands of persons previously had visited the throne room, where the body lay, to look upon the face of the dead pontiff, and many of them who themselves in the great procession from the throne room to the chapel.

The procession was headed by the bearers of the massive silver pontifical cross and twenty cardinals and patriarchs, archbishops, priests and papal and court chamberlains and members of the Swiss noble and palatine guards in their multi-colored uniforms. The scene was an impressive one. Under the flare of the candles in the chapel could be seen the foreheaded eyes of prelate, priest, layman and papal guard. Especially affected were the bearers of the body of the pope.

Kaiser's Forces at Namur. Paris.—An official statement, which has been issued here says:

"Namur is partially invested. Heavy artillery opened fire on the town. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse outside the range of the action of Namur."

"German cavalry forces have passed through Brussels, going westward. They were followed by an army corps. A war tax of \$40,000,000 has been levied on the city of Brussels by the German general."

Belgian Retreat Continues. "The retreat of the Belgians continued without incident."

"As already announced, after reconquering the frontier, our troops advanced into Lorraine along a front extending in the Donan mountains to Chateau Sains. They drove the Germans back into the valley of the Sambre river and the marshy district, and our advance guards reached Delme, Dieuze and Morhange."

Several German army corps made a vigorous counter attack and our advance guards fell back. The fight was extremely fierce on both sides, and, in view of the greatly superior number of the Germans, our troops, who had been fighting continuously for six days, retreated."

To Face Indictment.

Washington.—There are strong indications that at least six grand juries in as many different localities soon will be asked to return indictments against dealers alleged to be in conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust act.

Juries are almost certain to be asked for indictments in Washington, Chicago, Brooklyn and three other cities, the names of which the department at present will not reveal. In Chicago the effort to jail offenders will be made immediately.

Packers Export Meat. It has leaked out that information has been obtained concerning beef packers in Chicago which may result in prosecutions. Department of Justice agents, it was said, have discovered that packers are shipping large quantities of meat across the Canadian border.

At the same time the prices on meats are advancing. Department officials are at a loss to explain how the packers can export meat and still plead that there is a shortage.

Blames Government.

New York.—The United States Department of Agriculture was held responsible for a shortage of beef and the consequent rise in meat prices, by F. W. Lyman, a witness in the food cost investigation in progress before the district attorney of Bronx county.

Mr. Lyman, representing Armour & Co. of Chicago, said the Department of Agriculture, August 1, warned the farmers to hold their grain, because there was a lack of shipping facilities due to the war abroad. The farmers, he said, assumed the same lack of

government.

"In addition to the agreement of opinion as to the insurance bill, there was an extensive discussion of the best means for immediately providing ships to carry the goods now waiting for the markets. Several plans were proposed, and it was finally agreed that a bill should be drawn and introduced at a very early date, which should provide for the purchase of an adequate number of ships by the government and their operation through a corporation controlled by the government, which now operates ships as

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SIR JOHN FRENCH



Field Marshal Sir John French who commands the English forces sent across the channel to help the French and Belgians against the Germans.

means of transportation would apply to cattle as well, and they failed to send the normal amount of beef to the markets.

Ask U. S. to Accept Trusteeship. Washington.—Most significant of the late developments in the European situation here was the inquiry of the Chinese government of the United States, whether the latter would undertake the trusteeship of the territory of Kiao Chow, transferring it immediately from Germany to China.

China's inquiry was understood to have been based on an acquiescence of Germany in such a plan, hoping thereby to avert a war with Japan. While officials were generally reticent to express any opinions, it was generally believed that the American government would not accept the proposal of China unless both Japan and Great Britain formally assented.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan has scrupulously avoided thus far involving the United States in any way in the situation and there is every indication that this attitude will be strictly maintained.

China's endeavors to obtain the ter-

ritory of Kiao-Chow and at the same time preserve neutral relations with Germany, Japan and Great Britain were manifest in dispatches from Peking. In an eventuality, China indicated clearly its intention of remaining absolutely neutral.

To Make Further Inquiries. Washington.—England has responded to Secretary Garrison's request for neutralization of German ships bringing Americans from Europe, but the reply was not sufficiently explicit and it was decided to make further inquiries of the British foreign office.

"The tone of Great Britain's response is favorable," Secretary Bryan said. "But the matter is not entirely completed."

"The Japanese will protect American and Japanese merchantmen in Asiatic waters," declared Y. Numan, the Japanese consul general of San Francisco, in discussing the possibilities of hostilities between Japan and Germany. "American trade with the Orient will not be endangered."

On instructions from Attorney General McReynolds, Charles A. Hous, United States district attorney at St. Louis, began an investigation into the Dolphin burned on lights and Captain Kriete says he was on the bridge for four days and nights without sleep. He ran his ship at full speed.

Germany Not Scared of Japs. Copenhagen.—(Via London).—The Japanese ambassador's departure from Berlin is approaching. The police are guarding the embassy. The Japanese club is empty. All Japanese students in German universities have left.

The Vosische Zeitung says commenting on Japan's ultimatum to Germany: "One more declaration of war cannot frighten Germany and Japan's action is without importance."

Upward of 3,000 employees of the Baltimore street railway system have received an advance in wages. The new schedule increases the company's pay roll \$200,000 a year and gives an average raise of 25 cents a day to the conductors and motormen.

The discovery of a tunnel one hundred feet long, dug from inside the stockade at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, led to a double guard over the 4,000 Mexican refugees interned at the fort.

The death of Ching Siam, an aged Chinese, officially was reported as caused by bubonic plague. This is the sixth death from the disease in New Orleans. Ching was affected with the septicemic type.

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In Tokio the Japanese ultimatum to Germany has created a deep impression and the Japanese premier and foreign minister have counseled the Japanese to maintain a calm attitude.

Germany has sent a note to France and Belgium through a neutral power, accusing these two countries of having organized a popular war against Germany and declaring that any Belgian or French private citizen not in uniform, who interferes with the German troops will be shot.

Help Boys' Fair Encampment. Eight lines of work with two lectures in each line will be furnished by the Nebraska College of Agriculture at the state fair this fall. The subjects to be treated will come under the departments of agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, animal pathology, dairy husbandry, entomology, farm management, and horticulture. This will be one of the many features of the fair that will be of interest to the boys.

Time to Control Hessian Fly. The most effective way of controlling the Hessian fly, says Press Bulletin No. 45 of the Nebraska Experiment Station, just issued, is to destroy the stubble shortly after harvest. The flaxseed or puparia are left in the stubble after harvest, and these should be destroyed by early deep plowing, done so carefully that the stubble is thrown to the bottom of the furrow and completely covered, thus entrapping the flies. This plowing should be done very soon after harvest.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson has approved a plan to have the government buy a number of ships to be used in taking American foodstuffs abroad.

The interstate railroad passenger fare of 3c a mile through Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma was upheld by the interstate commerce commission.

President Wilson has nominated Attorney General McReynolds to fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench made vacant by the recent death of Justice Lurton.

President Wilson has expressed himself as satisfied with the good faith of the Japanese in their efforts to restore to China the German stronghold of Kiao-Chow, and to preserve the integrity of China.

Representative Keating of Colorado introduced a constitutional amendment to empower congress to levy an export tax. He said it was necessary to prevent the taxing of the American consumer to pay for the European war.

Congress has passed the emergency shipping bill, which will authorize the president to admit foreign-built ships to American registry so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under protection of the American flag while belligerents of Europe are at war.

Germany's reply to Japan's ultimatum is awaited with anxiety in diplomatic quarters as likely to open hostilities in the far east. It is possible the reply may pass through American channels of communication as that was one of the means of forwarding Japan's note.

DOMESTIC.

The twentieth case of bubonic plague was reported at New Orleans. The victim was Louise Welsh, a negro, aged 24.

The Hamburg-American line has issued a statement saying that it had under consideration offers to purchase some of its steamships in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000.

A hint that the federal investigation of recent increases in food prices might embrace examination of certain Board of Trade transactions, was given by District Attorney Wilkerson of Chicago.

The first reaction in sugar prices since the recent excited advance of over 2 1/2 cents a pound was noted in New York when Cuban centrifugal 96 test sold at 6 1/2 cents, representing a decline of 1/4 cent from the high record price.

Julian Carleton, the negro cook who murdered five members of Frank Lloyd Wright's household with a hatchet, will be charged with murder in the first degree when he is arraigned before a justice of the peace at Dodgeville, Wis.

Orders to seal all amateur radio stations on the Pacific coast and to silence the wireless apparatus aboard the ships of belligerent nations while these ships are in Pacific coast ports were received at San Francisco from the Navy department.

While local federal authorities at Seattle prepared to prosecute on evidence the existence of a gigantic Chinese smuggling ring, developed by the federal industrial relations commission hearings, the commissioners decided to push their inquiry into San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The sub-irrigation of the Platte valley would not result to any considerable extent from releasing the impounded waters of the Pathfinder dam, is the opinion expressed by W. A. Ryan, comptroller of the reclamation service in a recent discussion of this subject to Representative Kin-kaid.

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Chippewa Indians of the Bad River tribe, in council at Ashland, Wis., voted unanimously in favor of woman suffrage.

An extra session of the Texas legislature has been called for August 24 to relieve cotton growers, in view of the European war.

The first warship to pass through the Panama canal was the Peruvian destroyer Teniente Rodriguez, which made the trip when the steamship Admiral Dewey also went through.

A copy of the will of Lillian Nordica, the grand opera singer, who died in Java last May, provides that her entire estate, with the exception of specific bequests, be divided among her three sisters.

The Panama-Pacific exposition, scheduled to be held next year at San Francisco, will not be postponed on account of the European war, said Charles C. More, president of the company.

The German tank steamer Dolphin, Captain Kriete, has arrived in Hampton Roads after dodging British and French warships for twelve days. The Dolphin left Hamburg July 29, four days before war was declared.

John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, Ind., is foremost in President Wilson's consideration for ambassador to Mexico when the situation there settles down to a point where recognition by the United States can be considered.

Six men are known to be dead and two are missing as the result of fighting between the authorities of Ray, Ariz., and a band of four Mexican outlaws. Of those killed four were Americans and two Mexicans.

The breaking off of commercial relations with Europe has resulted in an unprecedented demand for Latin-American countries for American goods, according to statements by leading exporters of New York city.

Nearly half the political speech Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered at Hartford, Conn., before the progressive state convention was devoted to a discussion of "the great cataclysm which has engulfed all Europe in war."

Captain Rakos of the Austrian steamer Morawitz, which arrived at Galveston from Cardiff, reported having been chased for six hours by two British cruisers while approximately 300 miles south of Barbadoes. He said darkness enabled them to escape.

FOREIGN.

Pope Pius X is dead. The pontiff died of a broken heart as the result of the European war.

Forty British and American workmen were killed in the collapse of the new concrete customs house at Ceiba, Honduras.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, declares it is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influences.

Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of her fleet from Kiao-Chow, China, by August 23, or she will take action.

In a stirring message to the troops, King George says: "Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done."

A British expeditionary force, numbering more than 100,000 has made a safe landing at France and Belgian ports and is doubtless well on its way to form a junction with its allies.

Four German girls were arrested in Brussels on the charge of spying. Three spies, one a woman, have been shot. Three persons excited by the wars news have gone insane.

The battleship Maine has started home from Tangier. She has aboard the midshipmen and crew of the Idaho, who were transferred at Naples, when that ship was sold to Greece.

According to information received in official circles in London, Emperor William has ordered that resistance be made to the last to Japan's attempts to oust Germany from Kau-Chau.

A sum of \$75,000,000 in six months treasury bills, required for war purposes, were offered to the public in London and met with a hearty welcome. The amount applied for was over \$210,000,000.

Italians coming from the countries at war continue to pour into Italy by thousands. Most of them are in distress and government and local institutions are doing their utmost to provide them with food, shelter and employment.

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MORTGAGES FILED

SHOW MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LESS THAN PREVIOUS YEARS.

CANDIDATES GIVE EXPENSE

Primary Election Reports Are Being Filed with the Secretary of State.

Lincoln.—Farm mortgages filed in Nebraska during the year 1913 aggregated millions of dollars less than at any time in the past five years. And farm mortgages released during the same period totaled millions more than at any time in the five-year period. This interesting piece of news is conveyed in the annual report just issued by the state labor commission.

There were 21,543 mortgages filed in 1913, totaling \$42,628,098. The year previous, the total amount of the 20,716 mortgages filed was \$58,766,518. Mortgages released in 1913 totaled \$40,241,192. This is the first time in the history of the state that mortgages released have come so near equaling in amount the mortgages filed.

Butler county led in the total value of farm mortgages filed. Its figure was \$1,891,523. Hayes county recorded a total of only \$50,229 and was low in the list. In farm mortgages released Knox county led with \$1,779,239. Hitchcock county was low in this column with releases totaling \$27,480.

Douglas county figures show farm mortgage filings to the number of 113 for the year. The aggregate amount represented was \$563,668. Mortgages released in the same county were valued at \$335,999.

Totals for the state during the past five-year period were:

Mortgages Filed.		
Year.	No.	Value.
1913.	21,543	\$42,628,098
1912.	20,716	58,766,518
1911.	18,165	48,967,884
1910.	20,509	54,319,730
1909.	17,604	50,335,470

Mortgages Released.		
Year.	No.	Value.
1913.	17,679	\$40,241,192
1912.	17,469	39,959,249
1911.	14,900	30,922,950