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Kayser's 2-clasp silk gloves, black and white . . . 50c  
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HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

## WHEAT CROP IS A BUMPER

Total Yield Estimated at Nine Hundred Million Bushels.

### RECORD FOR THE UNITED STATES

Condition is 93.7 Per Cent, Eight Points Above Ten-Year Average—Average Increase is Three Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—900,000,000 bushels of wheat, almost half of the average world's wheat production, and a new record for the United States, is the prospective total yield of the farms of the country this year, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its June crop report.

The enormous crop will be 17,000,000 bushels more than ever was grown before in the United States in any one year. There also will be large yields of oats and barley, probably second in size in the history of the nation.

The Department of Agriculture at 2:15 p. m. issued its June crop report showing the condition of grains on June 1, the acreage planted to each and estimates of the yield per acre and the total production, based upon the ratio of the average condition on June 1 to the final yield in preceding years. Statistics for the various crops, with comparisons for other years, follow:

**Wheat**—Area planted, 17,900,000 acres, compared with 15,400,000 acres last year, 15,243,000 acres in 1912 and 20,361,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 93.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.5 per cent last year and 84.5 per cent, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 14.5 bushels per acre, compared with 13 bushels last year and 13.3 bushels the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 252,000,000 bushels, compared with 228,819,000 bushels last year, 330,348,000 bushels in 1912 and 130,622,000 bushels in 1911.

**Winter wheat**: Area planted, 8,307,000 acres, compared with 8,020,000 acres last year and 8,271,000 acres in 1912. Condition, 92.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 85.9 per cent on May 1 this year, 82.5 per cent June 1 last year, and 80.8 per cent, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 18.1 bushels per acre, compared with 15.5 bushels last year and 14.6 bushels the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 148,000,000 bushels, compared with 125,361,000 bushels last year, 206,619,000 bushels in 1912, and 49,056,000 bushels in 1911.

**Nine Hundred Million Bushels.** All wheat: Area planted, 19,607,000 acres, compared with 18,184,000 acres last year, 18,514,000 acres in 1912 and 24,722,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 92.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.2 per cent last year and 84.5 per cent, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 15.9 bushels per acre, compared with 15.2 bushels last year and 14.7 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 300,000,000 bushels, compared with 273,200,000 bushels in 1912 and 162,358,000 bushels in 1911.

**Oats**: Area planted, 38,553,000 acres, compared with 38,300,000 bushels last year, 37,000,000 acres in 1912 and 27,783,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 85.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.0 per cent last year and 84.6 per cent, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 31.7 bushels per acre, compared with 29.2 bushels last year and 29.5 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 1,214,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,121,700,000 bushels last year, 1,418,335,000 bushels in 1912 and 922,296,000 bushels in 1911.

**Barley**—Area planted, 7,528,000 acres, compared with 7,400,000 acres last year, 7,300,000 acres in 1912 and 7,607,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 85.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.1 per cent last year and 80.1 per cent, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 27.3 bushels per acre, compared with 25.8 bushels last year and 24.3 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 206,000,000 bushels, compared with 178,180,000 bushels last year, 223,254,000 bushels in 1912 and 193,248,000 bushels in 1911.

**Rye**—Condition, 94.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 94.4 per cent of May 1, 1914, 90.9 per cent on June 1 last year and 89.7 per cent, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 17.2 bushels per acre, compared with 16.2 bushels last year and 16.1 bushels, the 1909-13 average.

**Hay**—Condition, 85.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 80.1 per cent on May 1, 1914, 87.8 per cent last year, and 87.4 per cent, the six-year average.

**Pastures**—Condition, 85.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 83.3 per cent of May 1, 1914, 82.3 per cent in 1913 and 90 per cent, the ten-year average.

## High School Cadets Starting for Their Annual Camp

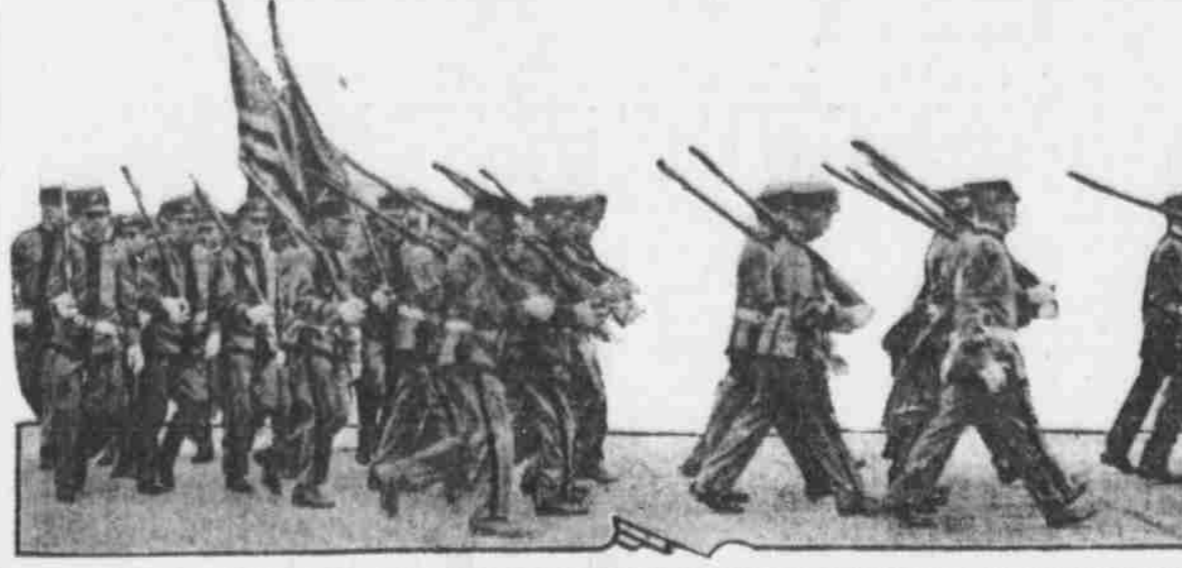


PHOTO OF THE LADS ENROUTE FOR UNION-STATION TO ENTRAIN FOR MISSOURI VALLEY.

## Taft Talks of Socialism

### Ex-President Speaks at Centennial Exercises at New Harmony.

### WHY COMMUNITY IDEA FAILS

#### It Has Found No Substitute for the Motive Essential to Arouse and Make Constant Human Effort.

NEW HARMONY, Ind., June 8.—Reasons for the failure of the experiments in socialism were discussed by William H. Taft today in an address delivered at the centennial celebration of the founding of New Harmony. This town probably is the most famous of places in the United States where the experiments of socialistic and community ideas tried to prove the practical value of their theories. The former president outlined the history of these experiments here and drew his conclusions.

The most notable experiment at New Harmony, he said, that of Robert Owen, failed, "as all socialism must fail, because it found no substitute for the motive essential to arouse and make constant human effort that is furnished by the institution of private property and the shaping of reward by competition and natural economic adjustment. The plan was based on the assumption that man was a different being from what he is. If he were so perfect that his love of human kind would banish from everyone in human form selfishness and retain in him the same energy, self sacrifice and industry in behalf of others that he now manifests in behalf of himself and those near to him, then there would be no need for the organization of a socialistic community because we would have it at hand. Until men are perfect beings of this kind, socialism must either constitute a tyranny no rigid as to destroy not only the right kind of liberty and to interfere with the pursuit of happiness or it must be a failure."

**Center of Two Experiments.** New Harmony, as Prof. Taft described it, was the center of two experiments in socialism of very different types. The first of these started 100 years ago by George Rapp, a German mechanic, was in motive primarily religious. "The Rappites" were classed by the speaker with the Shakers, the Zorrites, the Communists of Amans, the Commune of Bethel and Aurora and the Onedia community. The Rappites of New Harmony sold out their land to Robert Owen and his partners in 1825. The community Rapp founded was the heterogeneous collection of many elements. Confusion finally resulted, the various factions asked Owen to exercise his powers as a dictator until they could reach a satisfactory adjustment. Five or six constitutions were adopted within two years. Then Owen had an open breach with one of his principal partners over the adoption of the Pestalozzi method of school teaching.

**Others Also Fail.** "The Owenite community at New Harmony," said Mr. Taft, "was only one of a number of similar communities inaugurated to carry out the principles of one social philosopher or another. Into them entered many noble men and women with high purpose and with the conviction that the secret of the regeneration of society and the world had been committed to them and was about to be revealed in a convincing realization."

Taft gave the history of several other socialist experiments and added: "I shall not stop to discuss socialism in general or what it means, for it might be difficult to give an accurate definition, so varying are the views of persons who call themselves socialists." But no one could read the history of these isolated efforts in the direction of a regeneration and the abolition of the institution of private property, without a most wholesome lesson. They teach the danger of destroying what we have that is good in society and that has been tested by time, in order to seek a millennium which must rest not in the abolition of the institution of private property, but in a reforming of it that is possible only after hundreds of centuries."

## Tornado in Dakota

### Wrecks Buildings and Injures Four

CANISTOTA, S. D., June 8.—A tornado struck near here last night, doing much damage to farm property and injuring four people. About 9 o'clock, after the wind had blown a hard gale all evening, the tornado formed in the neighborhood of Fred Henthorn's farm and traveled in a direction almost due north and swept everything in its path for about eight miles. It struck the barns and outbuildings of the Henthorn and Jamison Graham farms and blew them down. No buildings happened to be in the path of the storm until it struck the Fred Harms farm, two miles northwest of Canistota. Here a fine set of farm buildings were completely demolished and the ruins scattered in every direction for over a mile. Four members of the Harms family were seriously injured. Mr. and Mrs. Harms and their two sons, Edward and Herman, were in the house when the twister struck. After it had passed Edward and his father were found in the ruins, all unconscious. Mrs. Harms had three ribs broken. She was the only member of the family who was able to go to neighbors for aid. The condition of Mr. Harms is serious.

## Blockade Order is Suspended by Mexican Chief

### (Continued from Page One.)

steamer Antilla with a view to diverting the ship from Tampico. "I cannot discuss anything further than to state that the blockade has been suspended," was Mr. Bryan's reply. "What will be the effect of this latest development upon mediation?" he was asked. "All I can say about mediation is that it is progressing satisfactorily," Mr. Bryan said. "With any further degree of satisfaction than heretofore," he was asked. "I think I would stick to plain 'satisfactorily,'" Mr. Bryan answered.

**Blockade Incident Adjusted.** NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 8.—Mediation passed safely today over the shoals of threatened disruption. General Huerta came to the rescue, rescinded the order which he had issued for a blockade at Tampico, a circumstance that had imperiled mediation and produced the gravest apprehension since the conference began.

"The blockade incident has been satisfactorily adjusted," was the announcement of Justice Lamar, as the American delegates entered their conference with the mediators. "We have received word from Secretary Bryan that the Spanish ambassador has been advised by General Huerta of the raising of the blockade." Justice Lamar said he was uninformed as to the reasons which actuated Huerta. The mediators said they had taken no action with reference to the movements of the Cuban ship Antilla, carrying arms for the constitutionalists at Tampico, the incident which brought up the question of a blockade. The Mexican delegates, however, announced they would issue a statement of explanation.

**Position of United States.** The position of the American government was said to be that it would be tantamount to partial recognition of the Huerta government to permit the latter to engage in the act of blockade which is provided for by international law and sanctioned by the comity of nations. It was rumored that the Spanish ambassador in Washington, who is caring for Mexico's interests in the United States had been able to make some arrangements whereby the Antilla voluntarily would withhold its cargo of arms from the constitutionalists. This could not be confirmed here.

The incident, however, was regarded as of supreme importance, not alone because the raising of the blockade prevented the raising of foreign vessels carrying legitimate commerce and saved the United States from an awkward situation, but it is taken to indicate that during the progress of the mediation proceedings, General Huerta was not disposed to raise any question likely to jeopardize the settlement of the Mexican problem through the instrument of diplomacy. There was considerable talk, however, that tacit understanding may have been reached by which the constitutionalists would not receive further shipments of arms at Tampico and that this had influenced General Huerta to suspend the blockade.

**Statement by Mexican Delegates.** The statement by the Mexican delegates was as follows: "Shortly after the Antilla incident had begun, the Mexican delegation addressed a note to the mediation plenipotentiaries which said the incident might have consequences which would affect the negotiations now being carried on here, and the Mexican delegation considered it to be its duty to give to these gentlemen (the mediators) a part in everything that may have any influence whatsoever on the delicate task which they have voluntarily undertaken."

"The Mexican delegation informed its government of the step it had taken on the following day, but through one of the frequent and inexplicable delays to which cables to Mexico are now exposed, its message was retarded. Meanwhile the Mexican government decreed the blockade of Tampico, intended only to prevent the unloading of the war materials carried by the Antilla and in no matter to interfere with cargo of any other kind or with the ships of any nation. "At the same time the news of the blockade reached the Mexican delegation, its message with regard to the note addressed to the mediating plenipotentiaries was being received in Mexico. The Mexican government find-

## Appeals to Wilson to Stop Enactment of Offensive Law

### ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8.—Declaring that it was up to President Wilson to prevent enactment of the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill "Should the senate abandon all American traditions," and follow in the footsteps of the house in passing the measure, Leon Sanders, grand master of the Independent Order of B'Rith Abraham, assailed the legislation in his annual address before the twenty-eighth annual convention of the order today, and appealed to the 1,500 delegates to "stem the tide of bigotry and prejudice."

Conditions, he said, were such in eastern Europe as to make it imperative that many Jewish people seek freedom in the United States, but the passage of the "iniquitous measure would shut the doors of America in the faces of Jewish immigrants."

In urging the convention to start an uplift movement, Samuel Dorf, New York, grand master of the order of B'Rith Abraham, the parent body, said it was to be regretted that the Jewish race had suffered "because of our Lefty Louies and Gyps the Blood."

The secretary's report showed a gain during the year of forty lodges with an aggregate of 20,000 members, making the total membership of the order more than 300,000. One of the important questions to be considered by the delegates is a proposition to increase the reserve fund for 20 cents a year. The increase will be recommended by the grand master who said the present reserve should remain as a permanent fund and that an endowment fund should be established and maintained by a tax of 50 cents annually upon each member for a period of ten years.

## MOTORCYCLE RIDER KILLED WHILE GOING HIGH SPEED

CHICAGO, June 8.—Charles Balke of Los Angeles, Cal., a motorcycle racer, who has won many events in races throughout the country, was killed today when the machine he was riding at more than sixty miles an hour crashed into a steam roller on an exhibition track here. His neck was broken.

## PIMPLES LIKE BOILS DISFIGURED BABY

On Head, Arms and Hands. Then All Over Body. Cried Continually. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 2, Jeffersonville, Ill.—"When I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and with but little faith I decided I would try them so sent for a sample. The first treatment relieved her so much that I just kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and the cure was complete." (Signed) Mrs. Edith Seeger, Oct. 4, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands, dandruff, itching, irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for irritations and chaffs of infancy and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Cuticura Soap 25c, and Cuticura Ointment 50c, are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

## STATE MAKES WHEAT GAIN

Nebraska Harvest Estimated at 90,000,000 Bushels This Year.

## INCREASE OF TWENTY MILLION

Burlington Road Experts Place This Year Over a Fourth Larger Than That of 1913—Smaller Acreage in Corn.

A 20,000,000 bush gain over the wheat crop of last year for Nebraska is the prediction of several experts who have made a report to the Burlington railroad, estimating the state yield this year at 90,000,000.

The copious rains just at a time when needed and the increased acreage in wheat are given in explanation to the outlook for the extra-ordinary yield.

## Condition of Corn.

Corn is in the most excellent condition and is being diligently cultivated where the ground is not too wet to get into the field. Now that the planting has been completed it would appear that the acreage is considerably less than in recent previous years. There is more wheat this year, more alfalfa and more oats. The increased acreage of these crops must be, for the most part, subtracted from the corn acreage.

The almost total failure and extreme drought south of the Platte river after the first of June last year led many farmers to seed their ground to grass, wheat or oats instead of planting corn, so that the corn acreage is undoubtedly considerably decreased. It is estimated by careful observers that the corn crop in eastern Nebraska this year does not represent more than one-fifth the total crop value of this territory. This may not be accurate, but it is quite certain that a repetition of last year's experience would not result in as much loss as was this year.

The warm, damp weather has made garden truck luxuriantly and potatoes are said to be doing splendidly. An average morning temperature of 83 degrees following night rains has done much for all sorts of small stuff during the last week.

## Horse Jumps Into Motor and Kills Woman Occupant

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 8.—Mrs. Archie Legg of Onida, Ia., was killed last night by a runaway horse, which leaped into an automobile in which she was riding. One of the horse's hoofs struck her on the head crushing her skull.

## RAPP SUDDENLY CONCLUDES HIS END OF THE SUIT

(Continued from Page One.)

lim during 1913 and intercepted a considerable number of Rapp's letters. It was said ten more of the Rapp-Dean letters would be identified by Miss Ashton and that this probably would conclude the presentation of testimony for the complainant.

**Plans of the Defense.** Ben M. Smith, chief of counsel for the defendant, declared that he would center his defense on the allegation, that the singer is not a resident of Illinois and therefore not entitled to sue for divorce in the Illinois courts. He added that he would prove Rapp's counter charge of infidelity against the songstress by the evidence of the defense. If successful in this he said there would be no necessity for controverting the letters placed in evidence in behalf of the prima donna.

In the letter of August 1, 1913, Mrs. Dean is addressed as "my darling, wonderful girl." It went on: "Without you it is awful. Just now when I require that quick wit of yours the most I must forego it. That is honest, girlish, and you know my unbounded admiration for your ability in true. You are the one and only little woman for me, who can keep me true and straight and who can bring out the best in me."

The epistle mentions as Mrs. DeShoth, a woman, who the writer says gave him the idea "of coming to Chicago and confronting the madame, the direct. She gave me considerable information about her."

The letter was signed your "Billie," and concludes with the state-ment that what money the writer has "is yours."

**Large Stock of Pet Names.** Rapp never repeated himself in addressing his alleged affinity. She was "My darling wonderful girl"; "My darling, present and future"; "My own"; "My one-best bid"; and "Glorious good little woman kid."

In them were a reference to two checks which the writer had sent, plans for a joint business life and hopes of a blissful future filled the pages.

"You see," said the letter of August 6, "for the present (Schumann-Heink) must believe we are entirely estranged or never had any more intimate association."

In the course of a long epistle mailed two days later Rapp referred to one of their numerous business plans, saying: "Talked to wealthy friend about the road house here (Chicago) on the north side and he became enthusiastic about it, suggested private dining room to seat about twelve and enclosed entrance so parties could not be discovered and good meals and good things to drink served. He is married, but seems to want a place where he can have merry times without detection and have a lot of wealthy friends and big spenders who would also patronize such a place."

## DEATH RECORD.

**J. E. McElvain.** FAIRBURY, Neb., June 8.—(Special.)—J. E. McElvain, possibly the oldest man in Jefferson county, died at his home in the western part of the city, after a brief illness, aged 88 years. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, November 16, 1825. When 3 years of age he removed to Springfield, Ill., with his parents. He was married to Miss Nancy Sowell, April 3, 1850, and to this union nine children were born. Mr. and Mrs. McElvain removed to Bethany, Mo., in 1867. Mr. McElvain enlisted in the Second Missouri cavalry and served three years. After the close of the war Mr. and Mrs. McElvain removed to Nebraska, locating in Butler county. He came to Fairbury in 1869. Deceased was a member of Russell Grand Army of the Republic post, No. 77, of this city.

## Whitman Finds More Evidence of Fraud in Murphy District

NEW YORK, June 8.—District Attorney Whitman's investigation of illegal voting at the special election on April 7, has, Mr. Whitman announced today, disclosed the fact that in the Twelfth assembly district, in which Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, makes his home, the names of four dead men were registered as having cast votes in favor of the holding of a constitutional convention next year.

The inquiry, according to the district attorney's statement, has shown that a large number of men identified with Tammany hall who are now under indictment for irregularities alleged to have been writing the names of illegal voters at all elections during the last several years.

## TWO ANARCHISTS SHOT WHEN CARIBEENERS FIRE

ANCONA, Italy, June 8.—Two anarchists were killed and a number wounded and seventeen carabinieri were severely hurt in rioting today, resulting from an attempt by anarchists to break up the celebration of a national fête. The carabinieri fired several volleys into the anarchist hordes, who were throwing missiles and firing revolvers.

## Motorcycle Develops Fatal Electric Shock

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—While repairing his motorcycle here last evening, August Havir, aged 19 years, was killed by a shock of electricity developed by his machine.

## Whitman Finds More Evidence of Fraud in Murphy District

To date eighty-eight indictments against election officials for frauds committed at the special election have been found, the district attorney said.

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Why?—Because the Studebaker SIX is light in weight, and essentially economical. The most careful analyses of steels, two to four scientifically exact heat treatments—thus Studebaker insures economy and increases strength while reducing weight.

These are preliminary processes—necessarily ignored by the assembler or semi-manufacturer—yet held by Studebaker to be fundamental and vital to manufacturing value. No car less thoroughly manufactured—or in less quantity—can give you value even approximating the Studebaker SIX.

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