GERMAN BLOCKADE HAS BEEN RAISED

THE ALLIED TRADE DOORS ARE TO SWING OPEN AT ONCE.

TO USE BLANKET LICENSES

Details Governing Transactions by American Firms Will Be Given Within 48 Hours-Teutons in Great Need of Raw Materials.

Paris.-The council of five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany at once, it was announced.

The council's decision was taken after receipt of the report of the legal tion of the treaty by Germany to be in due form.

So far as the action of the council concerns France, the measure will be effective only after publication in the Journal Officiel of a decree annulling the preceding decrees regarding the

Washington's Announcement.

Washington, D. C .- With the lifting of the blockade against Germany trading between that country and the with regard to the work of the confer-United States as well as the other associated powers will begin.

Acting Secretary of State Polk announced that blanket licenses would than a world settlement. It would not ican firms and that details would be or to construe its manifold provisions given within 48 hours after deision by in an address which must of necessity be necessary.

the peace treaty, will be unrestricted, hesitate to make use of them. it was said. American firms doing business with Germany must send own study of the document, attempt their agents into that country without only a general characterization of its passports, however, as these cannot scope and purpose. be issued until the proclamation of peace. It also was said at the state department that there was no certainty when American counsuls would be sent to Germany.

To Arrange Credit System.

Payment for the goods which this country sends to Germany must be made under a system of credits to be arranged later through private capital, on a field on which the old lines of inofficials said. Details as to this systemational relationship, and the new tem have not been worked out. While Germany has large quantities of goods ready to be exported, officials doubted that there would be any great demand for them in this country and consequently the trade balance in favor of the United States is expected to be larger.

Germany was said to be in immediate and pressing need for raw materials of almost all kinds, particularly cotton and copper, in order to rehabilitate her industries. amounts of food have been sent into that country under direction of the interallied relief committee, but it is believed the demand for grain and other cereals will be great. Sothing of all kinds also is needed.

SOVIETS ATTACK JUGO-SLAVS.

Advisability of Suppressing Bela Kun's Followers Discussed.

Paris.-Marshal Foch and representatives of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia were before the supreme council of the peace conference for a discussion of the movement of the partisans of Bela Kun, Hungarian communist foreign minister, against Czecho-Slovakia and Austria and the advisability of combined military action against them. The different representatives were asked to confer with their governments to find out to what extent they are ready to participate in military operations against Bela Kun's forces. No decision will be reached until their reports are re-

Indian Settlement Wiped Out. San Francisco. - Confirmation of reports that the native Indian population of Bristol Bay, Alaska, virtually was wiped out by an epidemic of influenza was brought here with the return of the United States cruiser Marblehead from a relief expedition to the north. According to Lieut. W. R. Leahy, senior medical officer of the expedition, 95 per cent of a population of more than 900 persons had died by the time the expedition reached Bristol Bay. The Marblehead left here with doctors, nurses and supplies on June 4.

Chaplin's Baby Dead. Los Angeles.-Charlie Chaplin's son is dead, expiring 72 hours after birth.

Whites and Blacks Clash. Longview, Tex.-Nearly 200 members of the Texas national guard from Dallas and Nacogodoches, ordered here by Gov. W. P. Hobby to prevent further clashes between whites and and their physical safety. negroes, were arriving by train and automobile. The situation remains quiet after a clash early in the day in which four white men were wounded when a small party of whites was fired upon by negroes, estimated to have numbered about 75. Reports already turned the tide of battle back

not confirmed

PRESIDENT MAKES PLEA FOR TREATY BEFORE SENATE

Makes Assertion That League of Free Nations Has Become "Practical Necessity."

MEANS RELIEF FROM WAR

Chief Executive Refers to It as an "Indispensable Instrumentality for the Maintenance of the New Order Set Up in World."

Washington, July 10 .- The senate was called into session at 12 o'clock and prayer offered by the chaplain, experts declaring the official docu- Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, who asked ment notifying the council of ratifica divine guidance for the senate and the chief executive in the work it was about to undertake.

> President Wilson spoke from a small rostrum erected by the desk of the reading clerk of the senate.

His address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before

you for ratification and to inform you ence by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less be issued for transactions of Amer- be possible for me even to summarize legal experts as to whether a formal be something less than a treatise. My proclamation by the president would services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at Trading in all commodities, except the disposal of your committee on dye-stuffs, chemicals and potash, con- foreign relations at any time, either trol over which will be exercised by informally or in session, as you may the reparations commission set up by prefer; and I hope that you will not

I shall at this time, prior to your

Problems of Conference.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there-of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them.

The cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

Saw Supremacy of Right Periled.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizens as against the autocratic authority of his governors.

And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

United States' Timely Aid.

The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, only four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale

The first, never-to-be-forgotten ac tion at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris-had that one negro had been killed are toward the frontiers of France and

rope and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesywith no heart for festivity, little zest of hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts; they have themselves told us so.

Tells of Feeling Men Created. The mere sight of our men-of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did-made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere ar-

A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor.

rival of fresh troops.

They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to milllons their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

Comrades in Great Cause.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a culogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great

They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

Duty to Quiet Fears of World.

And the compulsion of what they steed for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might every where live without fear.

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way-promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time

Thrust Upon Conference.

These were not tasks which the conference looked about to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Ill-governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to act as trustees for their people, and not as their masters, if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trusts

Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of cooperation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

Would Forbid New Moves.

begun the rout that was to save Eu- | to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was look ing to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Danzig could be created which was under elaborate international guarantles to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly, safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for, where populations were at some fu- has changed conditions very mature date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision, with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down: the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed, but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be im-

practicable. A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace, and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understanding of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, has been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

War Statesmen Agreed.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experience in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings.

It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day, from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must

Skeptical Turn to League.

And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authorwas to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which population. they were to depend for the mainte nance of peace.

The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready 000,000. While it is true that there has to refer to the league of nations been some increase in the last five the superintendance of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination of all administrative next twenty years we must plan to problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation, such as this that has just ended, forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted.

It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances.

Old Policy Meant Force.

War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of Europe-of every arrangement of the world-that preceded the war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they tolled to sustain, meant peace; and they now know that they had been Hed to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force-always force. And the peace conference itself was they knew that it was intolerable to share even a name with "upstate."

Latest Government Report Shows Prospect Better Than Generally Believed.

A statement issued by the stock yards at South Omaha concerning the condition of the corn crop and live stock at present says in part:

The present outlook for a good corn crop throughout the entire corn belt is much more encouraging than it was two weeks ago, notwithstanding the wet weather throughout the corn belt which prevented the proper handling of the crop earlier in the season. The ideal weather we have had since then terially.

According to Government calculations the acreage this year is estimated at 100,930,000 as against 107,000,000 acres last year. The present condition of the crop, however, warrants an estimated yield of 2,735,000,000 bushels compared with 2,582,000,000 harvested in 1918.

While there has been some damage to the crop by heavy rains, and some by cut worms, the general condition throughout the corn belt is far better than is the general belief.

Some parts of the country would be benefited by rains, while in others dry weather is wanted. Southern Minnescta, Eastern South Dakota and part of Northwestern Iowa are suffering from too much moisture. The average reports received this week on the growth condition of the corn is three points better than reported two weeks ago, indicating an improvement in the growth condition which is quite apparent as the fields have been cultivated and the weather turned warm, affecting rapid growth.

The growth condition as reported by each state is as follows: Ohio 88, Indiana 96, Illinois 88, Missouri 68, Iowa 90, Nebraska 85, Kansas 82, Oklahoma 87. Basing the acreage of corn planted last year at 100, the percentage comparison of the acreage planted this spring as reported this week is as follows: Ohio 95, Indiana 95. Illinois 90. Missouri 70, Iowa 91. Nebraska 88, Kansas 71, Oklahoma 85.

Pastures in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were never in better condition. Alfalfa producing sections of these states report the largest yield for a number of years and the second crop is practically ready to cut. A large crop of prairie hay is also as-

There is every reason to believe that during the period of reconstruction Europe will make heavy demands upon this country for meat food products, as the European farmers will slaughter a smaller number of meat animals than normally if sufficient supplies of meat can be secured from abroad. They must save, so far as possible, every female for breeding purposes. These facts lead us to believe that American farmers and live stock producers should pursue a policy of moderate growth, expanding the meat animal industry in a rational normal manner, improving methods, introducing more economical methods of feeding and management, and by skill and science reducing their production costs to the lowest possible point.

This is a growing nation, growing fast, few of us realize that in the past fifteen years we have gained in population, twenty-four millions, a population three-fifths of France. We have gained 3.5 millions of people during the ity through which international action | European war. We will without question gain at the rate of a million or more for the next twenty years. The live stock production in this country has not kept pace with the increasing

The number of cattle in this country this year is given at 44,399,000. In 1900 we had 50,000,000, in 1914, 36,years, these increases have not been sufficient to meet the demands; in the take care of twenty or twenty-five million more people.

In 1900 we had 61,504,000 sheep in this country. In 1919 we have 49.863,-000, and this is about the same number we have had in the country for the last five years, this year showing about one million increase over last year. The number of hogs in the country this year is given at 75,687,-000, in 1900, 62,868,000, there having oeen a steady increase in production since that year; but the pork supplies sent abroad in such staggering volumes have been just partly made up by the increased productions.

The present outlook is for a very large fall run of live stock and with plenty of feed in the corn belt there will be a heavy demand for feeders.

Here is a cooling drink for fever patients: Put a little sage, two sprigs of balm and a little sorrel into a stone jug, having first washed and dried it. Peel thin a small lemon, slice it and put a small piece of the peel in; then pour in three pints of boiling water. Sweeten and cover it closely.

Metropolitan Jeafousy.

It is characteristic of New York that it has to have a name of its own for that part of the Hudson which washes the shores of Manhattan. Doughty old Hendrick Hudson's name would seem an apropriate one for any river, and that part of it which lies between the Battery and The Bronx is not north of anything in particular, except possibly New Jersey or Florida; none the less, New York calls it the North River, apparently unwilling

THE CORN CROP OUTLOOK U. S. TROOPS TO STAY ON RHINE

Wilson Says Yanks Will Remain Until Foe Hands Over War Material.

PLEASED OVER RATIFICATION

Feels Trade Relations Between Gen many and Associated Nations Should Be Resumed So Teutons Can Meet Reparations.

Washington, July 12.-President Wilson, conferring with newspaper correspondents at the White House, indicated that he was extremely gratified that the treaty of peace had been ratified so promptly by the German national assembly.

The president also indicated that he felt trade relations between Germany and the associated nations should be resumed at the earliest moment possible, for without trade Germany could not meet the reparation

demanded of her. It was made clear that the president felt troops should be maintained in-Germany until the Germans had complied with all the military terms of the treaty. It was pointed out that there were several million veteran soldiers in Germany and munitions sufficient for them to operate.

The Germans have from one to four months in which to deliver all material except that sufficient for the reduced German army provided for in the peace treaty, and the president believes American troops should stay on the Rhine until the material is delivered.

Discussing the peace negotiations at Paris, President Wilson let it be known that the League of Nations covenant will be in every treaty negotiated at Versailles, including that with Bulgaria, with which country the United States never was at war.

In response to questions regarding the Flume situation, the president pointed out that the treaty of London provided that Fiume was to go to Croatia and that Italy did not lay cialm to the city when that treaty was signed.

The president made it clear that demobilization of the American army would depend upon the speed with which the military conditions of the peace treaty were executed by Germany and the treaty was ratified by the various governments.

Mr. Wilson feels that the United States must play a generous part in he reconstruction of Europe, but he believes this should be accomplished by establishing some sound basis of credit rather than by direct govern-

Mr. Wilson let it be known that the treaty with France was designed for the protection of France until such time as this special guarantee would no longer be needed because of the protection to be afforded all nations by the League of Nations.

Mr. Wilson indicated that his time thus far has been devoted entirely to preparing his address on the treaty with Germany and that opportunity had been lacking to complete a simflar explanation of the proposed pact with France.

President Wilson is understood to take the position that a two-thirds majority will be required to adopt any senate reservations in ratifying the peace treaty. The impression of opposition leaders in the senate has been that only a simple majority would be

U. S. JULY REPORT ON CROPS

Government Estimates Corn Yield This Year at 322,000,000 Bushels Over 1918.

Chicago, July 12.-The government July crop report released by the agricultural department at Washington is a much better report on corn than generally looked for; on both wheat and cats it showed marked deterioration since the official figures of a month ago. A wheat crop of 1.161,-000,000 bushels is indicated by this report, of which 839,000,000 bushels are of winter and 322,000,000 bushels spring wheat. There was a falling off of 75,000,000 bushels in both crops since the June report, when the combined crop of winter and spring wheat was forecast at 1,236,000,000 bushels.

There was a great improvement in the prospective corn crop, as the figures furnished July 9 were for 2,815,-000,000 bushels, compared with 2.735,-000,000 bushels estimated two weeks ago by a local expert, and with 2,583,-000,000 bushels harvested last year.

The oats crop was indicated at 1,403,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,446,000,000 bushels a month ago, and 1,538,000,000 bushels a year ago.

President Signs Important Bills. Washington, July 14.-President Wilson signed the District, army, pavy and deficiency appropriation bills and the joint resolution providing for the return of the wires of the country to private ownership.

German Plot for Theft.

Coblenz, July 14.-A plot involving wholesale thefts of food, automobile tires and other troop supplies for shipment to Germany has been uncovered by army officers. Several Germans