

20 MILLION RUSS FACE STARVATION

FAMINE STALKS IN DROUTH STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

WELLS AND RIVERS DRY UP

Residents Subsisting on Moss, Grass and Bark—Refugees Pouring into Moscow and Petrograd

Berlin.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in drouth stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass and the bark of trees, according to the Vostokische Zeitung, quoting information from "reliable Russian sources."

Refugees are reported to be pouring into Moscow and Petrograd by thousands, and to be feeling hopelessly in every direction.

The parched earth, it is asserted, is opening up great crevices, and wells and rivers are drying up. Many villages are reported on fire. All cattle in the stricken districts have been slaughtered.

Locusts Destroy Crop. Riga.—A plague of locusts is adding to the famine in Russia, according to a dispatch received here from Moscow. A swarm of the insects has greatly damaged crops in the Kubana and Black sea governments, where part of the army has been mobilized to destroy the pests.

League Takes Up Disarmament. The league of nations is going ahead with its disarmament work on the theory that it will in no wise interfere with the proposed conference on limitation of armaments in Washington and that it may develop information which would be of use to such a conference.

Man Killed at Crossing. Sioux City, Ia.—P. M. Evans, 70 years old, a wealthy retired farmer of Sloan, Ia., was injured fatally when a motor car which he was driving was struck by a southbound Chicago and Northwestern freight train a mile north of Onawa, Ia. A crushed head and a large hole torn in the skull behind the left ear resulted in death a short time later.

Cleared of Killing Major. Washington, D. C.—All federal proceedings against Capt. Robert Rosenbluth of New York, and Sergeant Roland Pothler, of Providence, R. I., in connection with the shooting of Maj. Alexander Cronkhite, at Camp Lewis, Wash., in October, 1918, are to be dismissed, it was announced by Attorney General Daugherty, who made a personal investigation of the case.

More Troops to Silesia. Paris.—Premier Briand has sent a note to the British and Italian governments, proposing the sending of reinforcements to the allied troops in upper Silesia in order to make sure that they are not disturbed and to assure respect for the decisions of the allies under the treaty of Versailles before the convening of the allied supreme council.

Woman Tarred and Feathered. Shreveport, La.—Mrs. Beulah Johnson was taken from the porch of a hotel at Tenaha, Tex., stripped, tarred and feathered, according to advices here. It is understood that Mrs. Johnson had been arrested on a charge of bigamy and placed in jail at Center, Tex.

Two German Officers Guilty. Leipzig, Germany.—Lieut. Dittmar and Lieut. Boldt, charged with murder in the first degree for firing on lifeboats after the Canadian hospital ship, Llandoverly Castle had been torpedoed in the summer of 1918, were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Fire Destroys Light Plant. Worthington, Minn.—Fire totally destroyed the water works, pumping station and electric light plant at Adrian, and that city is without light, power or water.

\$30,000 Fire in Minnesota. Slayton, Minn.—Fire originating in a livery barn at Garvin destroyed that structure and three adjoining buildings, entailing a loss estimated at \$30,000.

To Dispose of Sugar Surplus. Havana.—Cuba will employ her diplomatic corps in a campaign to sell the existing enormous sugar surplus under a decision reached at a meeting of the cabinet with President Zayas. The secretary of state was instructed to initiate negotiations in every country where Cuba is represented diplomatically for the sale of sugar on conditions favorable both to Cuba and the country approached. Specific mention was made of Chile as a possible customer for sugar, denatured alcohol and tobacco.

PRESIDENT WARNS OF BONUS PERIL

Harding Appears Before Senate to Ask Delay.

WANTS ACTION POSTPONED

Takes His Appeal Personally to the Solons and Delivers a Message Which Points in Anything but Glowing Colors the Economic Condition of the Country—Would Imperil Treasury.

Washington, July 13.—President Harding conveyed a solemn warning to congress that the condition of the nation will not permit the passage at this time, of legislation granting adjustment of compensation to soldiers who served in the World War.

For congress to pass contemplated legislation now, the President warned, "would hinder every effort of restoration and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country."

The President took his appeal personally to the senate and delivered a brief message in which he pointed in anything but glowing colors the economic and financial condition of the country today. He pointed out that the nation now is engaged in a mighty struggle toward restoration, and he emphasized that this restoration can only be brought about by careful financing and reduced expenditures.

Urges Action on War Taxes. The President's message deals chiefly with the bonus question and the nation's finances, but the President took occasion to warn congress that there "is much confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of wartime taxes," and urged early accomplishment of this.

"I want to emphasize the suggestion that the accomplishment of the major tasks for which you were asked to sit in extraordinary session will have a reassuring effect on the entire country," the President said.

President's Address. The text of President Harding's message to the senate in part was as follows: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

"There has come to my attention the pending unfinished business before the senate and it is an imperative duty to convey to you the probable effect of the passage at this time of the proposed act, providing for adjusted compensation to our service men in the World War. If this measure could be made effective at the present time without disaster to the nation's finances and without hindrance to imperative readjustments of our taxes, it would present an entirely different question than that which is before you. In a personal, as well as a public manner, which ought to be a pledge of good faith, I have commended the policy of generous treatment of the nation's defenders, not as a part of any contract, nor as the payment of a debt which is owing, but as a mark of the nation's gratitude. Every obligation is to the disabled and dependent. In such reference as has been made to general compensation there has been a reservation as to the earliest consistent time for such action if it is taken. Even without such reservation, however, a modified view would be wholly justifiable at the present moment because the enactment of the compensation bill in the midst of the struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country.

"More, this menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities will imperil our capacity to discharge our obligations to those we must not fail to aid.

"I am addressing the senate directly, because the problem is immediately yours, as your unfinished business, but the executive branch of the government owes it to both houses of congress and to the country frankly to state the difficulties we daily are called upon to meet and the added peril this measure would bring.

Had But One Thought. "Our land has its share of the financial chaos and the industrial depression of the world. We little heeded the growth of indebtedness or the limits of expenditure during the war, because we could not stop to count the cost. Our one thought then was the winning of the war and the survival of the nation. We borrowed and loaned—individually to the nation and the government to other governments, and to those who served the nation—with little thought of settlement.

"It was relatively easy then, because national life was at stake. In the sober aftermath we face the order of reason rather than act amid the passions of war, and our own land and the world are facing problems never solved before. There can be no solution unless we face the grim truths and seek to solve them in resolute devotion to duty.

Three Problems Cited. "After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us, were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things:

reduction of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt and the adjustment of our foreign loans.

"It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill.

"It is unthinkable to except a business revival and the resumption of the normal ways of peace while maintaining the excessive taxes of war. It is quite as unthinkable to reduce our treasury by an additional obligation which ranges from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. The precise figures no one can give.

"If it is conceivably true that only \$200,000,000 a year will be drawn annually from the treasury in the few years immediately before us, the bestowal is too inconsequential to be of real value to the nation's defenders; and, if the exercise of the opinion should call for cash running into billions, the depression in finance and industry would be so marked that vastly more harm than good would attend.

Must Meet Obligations. "Our government must undertake no obligation which it does not intend to meet. No government that will pay our bills. The exchanges of the world testify today to that erroneous theory. We may rely on the sacrifices of patriotism in war, today we face markets and the effects of supply and demand and the inexorable laws of credits in time of peace.

"At the very moment we are obliged to pay 5% short-time interest for government short-term loans to care for government indebtedness, a rate on private transactions for the normal interest charges in financing our industry and commerce.

"Definite obligations amounting to seven and a half billions in War Savings certificates, Victory loans and certificates covering floating indebtedness are to mature in the two years immediately following, and the overburdening of the treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before us. Merest prudence calls out in warning.

"Our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities. A modest offering to the millions of service men is a poor palliative to more millions who may be out of employment. Stabilized finance and well-established confidence are to be essential to restored industry and commerce.

Slump War's Aftermath. "The slump which is now upon us is an inevitable part of war's aftermath. It has followed in the wake of war since the world began. There was the unavoidable readjustment, the inevitable charge-off, the unfeeling attendance of losses in the wake of high prices, the inexorable deflation which inflation had preceded.

"It has been wholly proper to seek to apply government relief to minimize the hardships, and the government has aided wherever possible, and is aiding now, but all the special favors ever dreamed of, all the particular favors ever conceived will not avoid all the distress nor ward off all the losses.

"The proper mental state of our people will commit us resolutely and confidently to our tasks, and definite assurances as to taxation and expenditure will contribute to that helpful mental order. The only sure way to normalcy is over the paths nature has marked throughout all human experience.

"With the approval of congress the executive branch of government has been driving toward that decreased expenditure which is the most practical assurance of diminished taxation.

"War is not wholly responsible for staggering costs; it has merely accentuated the menace which lies in mounting cost of government and excesses in expenditure which a successful private business would not tolerate.

Promises to Save Millions. "I can make you no definite promise in figures today, but I can pledge you a most conscientious drive to reduce government cost by many millions. It would be most discouraging to those who are bending their energies to save millions to have congress add billions to our burdens at the very beginning.

"Even were there not the threatened paralysis of our treasury, with its fatal reflexes on all our activities which concern our prosperity, would it not be better to await the settlement of our foreign loans? At such a time it would be a bestowal on the part of our government when it is able to bestow.

"The United States participates in none of the distributable awards of war, but the world owes us heavily, and will pay when restoration is wrought. If the restoration fails world bankruptcy attends.

Work of War Risk Bureau. "In view of some of the things which have been said, and very earnestly said, perhaps I ought to report officially some of the things which have been done. In the department of war risk insurance, there have been filed up to July 7, 1921, compensation and insurance claims numbering 813,442. Of these, 747,786 have been adjudicated, at an expenditure of \$471,946,762. There were 200,000 claims pending when the war risk department was reorganized, late in April this year, and the number of pending claims has been reduced by 134,344.

"There have been requested \$87,614 medical examinations and more than 14,000 await medical action.

"There has been paid out in allotment and allowances the sum of \$578,465,653, and nearly \$4,000,000,000 of

ADELA ENRIQUEZ



Senorita Adela Enriquez, niece of Gen. and Mrs. Emiliano Chamorro, who is a new arrival in Washington's diplomatic set. Her uncle is the newly appointed minister from Nicaragua.

U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Wheat Prices Advance—Black Rust Reports From American and Canadian Northwest—Hogs Up.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

(By U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS.) Washington, July 13.—For week ending July 14.—GRAIN—Bullish crop and weather news and increase outside buying resulted in better undertone and higher prices for the week. The only weakness was on the 11th and 10th over government crop report, but the loss was more than regained on the 12th. The market continued strong throughout the remainder of the week. Black rust reports continuing from American and Canadian Northwest, but extent of damage not yet determined. Brought in Argentina and parts of England relieved by rains. Country corn offerings light; cash demand slow. In Chicago cash market No. 2 red winter closed at \$1.31 1/2. No. 2 hard 1.32. No. 2 yellow corn 62c. No. 3 mixed corn 62c. No. 2 white oats 56c. For the week Chicago July 28-corn, closing at \$1.32 1/2. July corn 2c. at 6c; Minnesota July wheat up 1/4c. at \$1.32. Chicago September wheat up 1/4c. at \$1.32. September corn 1c. at 6c. Minnesota September wheat up 1/4c. at \$1.32. Kansas City September up 1/4c. at \$1.32.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Virginia eastern shore Irish cobbler potatoes lost the 45-cent advance of the previous week in New York, closing \$2.75 per barrel. Kansas City market early Ohio \$1.50. \$1.60 and 100 pounds in Kansas City. Texas tomatoes slow and weak in Chicago, at 50c to 60c per basket carrier. Southern California taloupes closing \$3 to \$3.50 in the Middle West. Alberta peaches firm at Georgia shipping points, closing \$1.75 to \$2 per basket carrier. U. S. cash track consuming markets were weaker. Prices closed at a slightly wider range in eastern markets at \$2 to \$2.50. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, medium size, nearly steady in New York, closing \$2.50 to \$3 per car. Prices closed July 12th at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per car for No. 2 cantaloupes. Southern California track to growers. Texas melons ranged \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 pounds in Kansas City.

HAY—Light stocks and continued light receipts caused advance in price of old timothy hay in eastern markets and at Chicago and Cincinnati. Light demand and increased receipts cause lower prices at Kansas City. Receipts light, but market dull at Memphis and Omaha. Quoted July 13, No. 1 timothy—New York \$11.50. Philadelphia \$4. Chicago new \$2, old \$2. Cincinnati new \$10, old \$10. Minneapolis \$10, Kansas City new \$10.50, No. 1 alfalfa—Chicago \$12, Kansas City \$13, Omaha \$12.50. No. 1 prairie—Minneapolis \$15, Kansas City \$15, Omaha \$11.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter markets continued upward tendency. Preliminary storage reports, covering the United States for July 1, released July 11, show stocks 67,500,000 pounds, compared with 67,000,000 pounds on July 1, 1920, 128,000 pounds in 1919. Closing prices, 32 score—New York 45c, Chicago 29c, Philadelphia 40c, Boston 42c. Cheese markets very firm and prices average 1 1/2c to 2c higher, following advances at country markets. Wisconsin primary markets average: Twins 17c, Daisies 17c, Double Daisies 17c, Longhorns and Young Americans 15c.

LIVE STOCK—Chicago live stock prices show a decided upward slant for the week. Net advances ranged 5c to 4c on hogs per 100 pounds, 15c to 25c on beef steers, 25c to 50c on butcher cows and heifers and \$1 on veal calves. Feeding lambs advanced 25c, fat ewes strong to higher. Fat lambs declined 25c to 75c per 100 pounds. July 14 Chicago prices: Hogs top, \$10.25; bulk of sales, \$8.75-\$10.15; medium and good beef steers, \$17.25-\$20; butcher cows and heifers, \$4.50-\$7.25; feeders, \$5.75-\$7.50; light and medium weight veal calves, \$9.50; fat lambs, \$8.25-\$11; feeding lambs, \$6.75; yearlings, \$10.50; ewes, \$3.50-\$5. Stocker and feeder shipments from ten important markets during the week ended July 7 were: Cattle and calves, 16,887; hogs, 4,213; sheep, 2,162.

BUSINESS INCREASE IS SEEN

Chicago Railroads Adding to "Their Working Forces to Be Ready for Rush.

Chicago, July 14.—That railroads entering Chicago are preparing for a resumption of big business in the very near future was lentured with the announcement that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had added 2,300 men to its forces.

Announcement of the employ of the men was made by E. P. Bracken, operating vice president.

"We expect a heavy resumption of business at an early date," Mr. Bracken said, "and the 'Q' wants to be ready for it."

Similar action is contemplated by the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, an official of that line said, while the Chicago & Northwestern railroad said that they were very optimistic on the whole situation.

N. Y.—Germany Ship Fare Cut. New York, July 13.—Competition of steam lines operating from New York to Germany resulted in a reduction of passenger rates by one line. The first cabin rate to Hamburg is to be reduced to \$195.

Perish in Cloudburst. Alliance, Neb., July 13.—Several persons perished and thousands of head of live stock have been lost, and many homes swept away at Andrews, near Crawford, Neb., by a cloudburst.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

Timely News Culled From All Parts of the State, Reduced for the Busy.

Hauling hogs by airplane from Nebraska to the Chicago markets was one of the visions of Professor E. C. Paulston of Mitchell, S. D., at Nebraska Wesleyan. He regretted that records had been kept for high-bred calves but that statistics were only now in the making for the human life in rural districts. "Every problem which confronts the leader in a rural community is an opportunity," he said. "Here is a chance for some original work. The farmer is no longer a layseed or eld hopper."

The Fremont Milling company has sold 1,000,000 pounds of flour to be shipped directly to Glasgow, Scotland. The sacks of flour carry the company's private brands. This is a very unusual deal as inland mills are usually forced to handle such trade through exporters, who used their own names to withhold the source of the products to the foreign consumers.

With an explosion that shook the town and shattered window lights for a block, the acetylene welding plant of the Sims garage at Aurora blew up and Gus Stoll and Otto Anderson who were in the room were knocked down. The partitions of the garage were demolished. The damage totaled about \$1,000.

During the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities to be held in Omaha September 13-24 there will be a reunion of the 34th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. It is anticipated that this will bring together 8,000 to 10,000 of the boys who saw overseas service during the World's War.

Omaha Elks have closed the deal by which they come into possession of the vacant property at Eighteenth and Dodge streets. On this property they will soon commence the erection of a \$1,000,000 home.

It has become necessary for the management of the Crete swimming pool to make a large canvas awning or cover for the pool. There is such a crowd of swimmers during the day that it has become necessary to provide shade over the entire pond.

Recognition by the New York Art gallery has been accorded Mrs. John W. Johnson of Harvard, formerly of Hastings. Three of Mrs. Johnson's paintings were landscapes and one a girl's head.

The supply of ice at Bloomfield is running low and as a result the Bloomfield Butter Co. has been compelled to discontinue the manufacture of ice cream. An artificial ice plant has been talked about.

The community play ground at Liberty will be opened July 13. The boys and girls up to fourteen are to make use of the grounds which will be under the supervision of Miss Thelma McMurray.

Hastings is to have a new \$17,000 swimming pool. The pool will be eighty feet wide by 150 feet long, and will contain 50,000 gallons of water, which will be filtered every twenty-four hours.

Nebraska, through the state railway commission, will take a hand in the fight which it is proposed to make before the interstate-commerce commission against high grain shipment rates.

Just as soon as new plans and specifications are received by the building committee, work will go forward on the new Methodist church at Fremont. The church is to cost \$80,000.

Marius Lindhout, of Norfolk, whose neck was broken when he struck the bottom of the river after diving into two feet of water, is still alive, although his limbs are paralyzed.

Work has started on a municipal swimming pool at Tecumseh. Funds for construction have been donated and citizens are contributing labor. Fifty men and boys now are at work.

Cass county has employed a home demonstrator, Miss M. Wilkins, a graduate of the home economics department of the Nebraska state university.

A special school election at Sutherland has been called for July 21 to vote on the levy for the coming year, to cover an estimated expense of \$32,000.

Corn in the Central City community is from two to three weeks ahead of usual this year, due to the unusual warm weather.

The Ullyses flour mills have received an order for 70,000 pounds of flour to be shipped to Scotland some time in July. The mills are running day and night to fill the order and to keep up the local supply.

To have 2,200 volts of electricity pass through his body and yet live to tell the tale, is the peculiar experience of Ruby Smith. Going to the building in which the switch and other equipment of the Belvidere electric light plant is located, he took hold of the lock on the door and was knocked down. He will recover.

Mel Yoder of Sterling, electric line-man who came near being electrocuted when he came in contact with a live wire a month ago, will go to a hospital for skin grafting to some of his burns before he can recover.

Figures compiled by the state department of agriculture show that practically 80 per cent of the Nebraska farmers are native, white Americans. Of the 124,421 farms in Nebraska, 99,429 are operated by native, white farmers, 24,595 by foreign-born whites and 397 by colored farmers, including Indians.

Julius Weigel of Ravenna has returned home after an absence of eight years. Weigel, a wealthy Schneider township farmer, is a native of Germany and in 1913 he decided to visit relatives in that country. Shortly after his arrival all Europe was seething in war and Weigel was unable to leave despite frantic protestations against his retention. Then America got into the game and there was nothing left for Weigel to do but make the best of his stay, regardless of how disagreeable it was under the circumstances. Eight years later, through the Swiss consulate, he finally had his passports properly vised and took the next steamer for home.

A schedule of wages for rural teachers has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Frontier county farm bureau. The wage scale suggested is intended to encourage teachers who wish to continue in the proportion to experience and qualification. Teachers, those with at least four years high school, including two years in normal training, and with two years experience in teaching are to receive the maximum of salary, 100 per cent; those with one year's experience in teaching, 90 per cent; and those with no experience, but 75 per cent of the usual salary.

State Auditor George Marsh was turned down by the district court of Lancaster county in his fight against the code department when the court allowed the claim of J. L. Jacobs of Chicago, the "efficiency" expert hired by the government to put the code into operation, after the claim had been denied by Marsh. The amount of the claim was \$2,473. It was for special services performed by Jacobs in installing the code departments in operation in Nebraska.

Governor McKelvie wrote a letter to the principal banks and other financial institutions of the country, in which he set out for them the conditions of Nebraska from an economic standpoint. The state, the governor declares is getting back to normalcy fast. The farmers have just about liquidated their post-war losses, he says, and are getting on their feet again.

Drilling for oil by the Home Oil Co., composed of Hastings business men, has begun on the Dan Nettleton farm, five miles and a half east of Pauline. Government geologists have a survey. The company has leased several thousand acres and if oil is not struck in the first well, two or three more will be drilled.

A Yellowstone National park "cut-off" was established on the National highway near Kimball, which goes north to the National Monument park road to Scottsbluff, and northwest to the Scottsbluff Valley highway via Fort Laramie to Guernsey, Wyo. This will save seventy-five miles.

Gay Pasley, a young farmer, narrowly escaped being killed while working around a threshing rig on the farm of D. Brunson, near Friend. His clothing was caught by the fly-wheel of a large tractor engine and was torn off his body.

To lose three barns in the last few years on the same farm was the experience of Charles Dugner, a farmer northwest of Hebron. The first barn was burned, the second was destroyed in a cyclone and the third burned by lightning.

Columbus is to have a new band stand, and the estimated cost of the structure is \$5,000. Beneath the band stand will be the public comfort station with restrooms and lavatory for women and children and another for men.

A heavy windstorm which struck Bloomfield, blew out the plate glass front at the Prescott & Son furniture store. Many trees were blown down and damage is reported to growing crops.

There will still be Sunday movies and Sunday baseball in Superior. In the election here baseball won out by 43 and the movies by 26. It was a hotly-fought campaign.

At a recent meeting of the Congregational church at Geneva plans were made to start a fund for the erection of a new church building.

The wheat harvest in Lincoln and adjoining counties is now in full swing. The average yield being about twenty bushels to the acre.

The potato crop in the vicinity of Hemingford is about twice last year's acreage with about two-thirds of a stand.

Thirty-five blocks of asphalt paving are being put in at Broken Bow this summer.

Roy Haines, a farmer living near Lexington, has just threshed a field of twenty-five acres of wheat which yielded forty-seven bushels per acre and tested sixty pounds Turkey Red. His field is no better than many other fields will prove to be in this county.

The congregation of the church of the Nazarene, of Beatrice, through its pastor, Rev. C. E. Ryder, has raised about \$7,000 for the new church edifice and expect to begin building about September 1. The sum of \$10,000 will be raised in the campaign now in progress.

Heating of twenty loads of alfalfa stored in the mow on the B. Schmidt farm, five miles west of Hastings, caused the total destruction of the barn.

Plans for the proposed Fremont live stock sales pavilion are taking form rapidly. The commercial club has appointed a committee to buy a site and erect suitable buildings.

More than \$100,000 worth of confiscated liquor was presented to the hospitals of Omaha by prohibition enforcement officers to be used for medicinal purposes.