SECOND LARGEST U. S. WHEAT CROP

Surplus Is Expected to Be Large Enough to Feed Our Allies.

MAY TOTAL BILLION BUSHELS

Department of Agriculture Forecasts 931,00,000 Bu. of Spring and Winter Wheat Combined—Oats Put at 1,600,000,000 Bu.

Washington, June 10.—The second largest wheat crop in the history of the country is in prospect for this year's harvest. The department of agriculture Friday forecast a total of 931,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat combined and held out the hope that with a continuation of the present ideal growing conditions a harvest of a billion bushels might be attained. The principal crop estimates are:

	Bushels.
Winter wheat	587,000,000
Spring wheat	344,000,000
All wheat	931,000,000
Oats	1,500,000,000
Barley	235,000,000
Rye	81,000,000

A continuation of favorable conditions to harvest based on the increased par yield used for the inter reports would make the final returns this year 980,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 bushels. Present estimates are 6[illegible] per cent larger than the harvest of last year, when 651,000,000 bushels were secured.

Kansas has the promise of 97,114,000 bushels or more than double its yield of last year. Nebraska, which had a crop failure last year, has 43,049,000 bushels and Oklahoma 32,267,000 bushels, a total for the three states of 172,000,000 bushels, compared with 88,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri conbined have 188,000,000 bushels, or 56,000,000 bushels more than last year.

In the three Northwestern states, where the bulk of the spring wheat crop is raised, there is the promise of 214,000,000 bushels against 163,000,000 bushels harvested last year. North Dakota has the promise of 92,000,000 bushels.

A big wheat crop this year, with large yields in Argentina, Australia and India, means a great deal to the consuming world, particularly in the United States, where wheat is more readily available than in any other country. There is enough wheat in the United States, based on the present outlook, to place domestic consumption on a normal basis of 500,000,000 bushels for export. On the basis of 400,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption we could spare 500,000,00 bushels for the allies.

North America should have over 1,250,000,000 bushels, or enough wheat this year providing present conditions are maintained to harvest to more than supply the normal import demands of Europe for an entire year.

The oats promise of 1,500,000,000 bushels is 87,000,000 bushels short of the record harvest of last year, but should the present outlook be maintained the final returns should show well over 1,600,000,000 bushels, a figure never equaled in the history of the country. Condition is the highest in years, being 93.2, compared with a ten-year average of 89.4. Acreage is a record—44,475,000—an increase of 2.1 per cent over last year.

Rye, with 81,000,000 bushels, or 21,000,000 bushels more than last year, is the largest crop ever raised. Barley is estimated at 235,000,000 bushels, or 26,000,000 bushels in excess of last year.

SEVEN IN PLOT AGAINST U. S.

Jeremiah O'Leary and Six Others Indicted by Federal Grand Jury at New York.

New York, June 10.—Six men and one woman were indicted by a federal grand jury here on Friday on a charge of high treason.

The indicted include Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish agitator, now a fugitive from justice. The others are: Maria K. de Victorica, now being held at Ellis Island, and Paul Rodicker, who are charged with being spies of the German government; Albert Paul Ficke, W. J. Robinson, Emile Kipper and John D. Ryan.

In an indictment the defendants are charged with furnishing information of value to the military and naval enemies of the country; with handling money for the financing of enemy propaganda; with placing of spies in munition and other manufacturing plants, and with handling money for the financing of bomb plots throughout America.

War Correspondent Wounded.

Paris, June 10.—Floyd Gibbohs, war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at American headquarters, was wounded by machine gunfire while following operations of American troops near Chateau Thierry.

Fire Renders 50,000 Homeless.

Amsterdam, June 10.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire at Stamboul, the Mohammedan section of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter.

MAJ. GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT

A new American fighting unit composed of two army corps, approximately 200,000 men, who have had long training in France, has just been formed, and it has been unofficially stated that Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett would be its commander.

NEW DRAFT CALL OUT

CROWDER ASKS STATE GOVERNORS FOR 200,000 MEN.

Two Million in the National Army When the New Men Called Reach Cantonments.

Washington, June 7.—While a million young Americans were registered on Wednesday for service in the war, orders went out from Provost Marshal General Crowder to the governors of all states except Arizona to mobilize between June 24 and 28 200,000 men.

This brings the total selective service men called up to 1,595,704. When they are in camp the army will number over 2,000,000.

The registration Wednesday was attended by the perfect order that marked the enrolling a year ago of 10,000,000 men.

The men who appeared on Wednesday before 4,500 local boards, military authorities estimate, will yield 750,000 fit for active duty.

While an act of congress requires that the new registrants be placed at the bottom of the class to which they are assigned, many may soon be called, as Wednesday's requisition upon governors probably will exhaust the first class in some states.

While no formal explanation was made, this was believed to have been the reason why Arizona was not included in Wednesday's call.

Registration days for men hereafter becoming twenty-one years of age probably will be fixed every three months.

Assignments for the men called under Wednesday's order indicate the rapidity with which troops now are moving overseas.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 men become of age yearly, and the new registrants are expected to go far toward keeping up the first class in each state from which thus far all men for the national army have been drawn.

WAR TO FINISH — LANSING

Secretary Condemns Any Action Looking to Peace That Will Not Forever Crush Prussianism.

New York, June 7.—Suggestions of peace based on a "perpetuation of Prussianism" and criticism of the government and the conduct of the war, "which was not constructive," were condemned by Secretary of State Lansing here.

Prussia having "wickedly sought war," the secretary said, it is the determination of the American people that "Prussia shall have war and more war and more war, until the very thought of war is abhorrent to the Prussian mind."

Mr. Lansing spoke at the commencement exercises of Columbia university, which conferred upon him and upon Lord Reading, the British ambassador, the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

GEN. MICHIE DIES IN FRANCE

Was Brilliant Soldier and Formerly Chief Aid to General Scott—Death Sudden.

Paris, June 7.—Brig. Gen. Robert E. L. Michie of the American army died in a railroad train near Rouen Wednesday. His death was sudden and unexpected, as he had not been ill.

Start New Air Route.

New York, June 8.—Experimental airplane mail service between New York and Boston was inaugurated when Lieutenant Webb, United States army, started on the initial flight from Belmont Park, L. I.

Fire Sweeps Arizona Town.

Jerome, Ariz., June 8.—More than one thousand persons were made homeless by a fire of undetermined origin which swept through the Mexican district and destroyed more than one hundred houses.

U. S. WAR TAX EIGHT BILLIONS

Secretary McAdoo Asks Direct Levy. Brunt to Fall on War Profits.

WANTS LUXURIES HIT HARD

Suggests Raise in Unearned Income Rate—Gives Views in Letter to Kitchin, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary McAdoo on Thursday recommended in a letter to Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee that the new revenue bill be drawn to raise $8,000,000,000 by taxation, one-third of the estimated $24,000,000,000 expenditures in the fiscal year 1919.

He also recommended that a war-profit tax be established at high rate, to be superimposed upon existing excess profits taxes; that the normal income tax on unearned incomes be raised and that heavy taxation be imposed upon luxuries.

In his letter the secretary said:

"If I may, without impropriety, offer a suggestion as to the revenue measure, I should recommend:

"1. That one-third of the cash expenditures to be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, be provided by taxation. According to my estimates, this would involve raising $8,000,000,000 through taxation.

"2. That a real war profits tax at a high rate be levied upon all war profits. This tax should be superimposed upon the existing excess profits tax in such a way that the taxpayer should be required to pay whichever tax is the greater.

"The existing excess profits tax should be amended in certain important particulars so as to remove inequalities.

"3. That there should be a substantial increase in the amount of normal income tax upon so-called unearned incomes. Under existing laws earned incomes above certain exemptions are taxed 4 per cent as an income tax and 8 per cent as an excess profits tax, making a total of 12 per cent, while unearned incomes, derived from securities, etc., are taxed only 4 per cent. The 8 per cent tax should be recognized as an income tax and the rate of 12 per cent (4 per cent normal and 8 per cent excess profits) should be retained in respect to earned incomes, while a higher rate than 12 per cent should be imposed on unearned incomes.

"4. That heavy taxation be imposed upon all luxuries."

Explaining his ideas for a new tax to reach actual profits made out of the war, Mr. McAdoo wrote:

"The existing excess profits tax does not always reach war profits. The rates of excess profits taxation are graduated and the maximum is 60 per cent. In Great Britain there is a flat rate of 80 per cent on all war profits.

BIG SUM FOR COAST DEFENSE

War Department Asks Congress for $16,000,000 to Establish Balloon and Seaplane Stations.

Washington, June 8.—A $16,000,000 appropriation for establishing balloon and seaplane stations to guard the United States against submarines and aircraft was asked of congress on Thursday by the war department.

The department desires to establish 16 stations, 13 of them on the Atlantic coast and three on the Gulf coast. Definite locations were not given.

The coast defense plan as submitted by the department also calls for the establishment of fortifications along the coast so that guns could be transferred on railroads from one point to another to meet possible attacks.

NEW YORK FEARS AIR RAID

Great White Way Is Darkened Following U-Boat Raid—Airplanes on Guard.

New York, June 6.—Except for street lamps, not only Greater New York but near-by Jersey and sound coasts were dark on Tuesday night.

Shortly after eight o'clock airplanes flew over the city to observe how the order was being observed, and also to see how effective it was. They flew low and the noise of their engines attracted the attention of those on the streets and in houses and an alarm went out that German airmen were bombing the city.

This subsided when the real object of the flyers became known.

Must Cure Huns of Desire for War.

New York, June 10.—Thomas A. Edison, in a statement read to a convention here, said: "There is but one result with which we can be satisfied; Germany must be cured forever of the desire to wage war."

Neal for New Fuel Post.

Washington, June 10.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced the appointment of J. B. Neal as director of production of the fuel administration. One of the plans of the new office is to stimulate production.

F. QUATTRONE

F. Quattrone, Italian high commissioner to the United States, has denied positively the statement that American wheat shipped to Italy comes back to this country in the form of spaghetti. Mr. Quattrone protests the statements that ships are lying idle in Italian ports, and declares that further reduction of tonnage in the trade between the United States and Italy would menace the Italian people and their army with starvation.

HOOVER SAVES BEER

ADMINISTRATION SHOWS OPPOSITION TO "BONE DRY" NATION.

Fears Putting Country "On a Whisky and Gin Basis"—Wine Is Also Protected.

Washington, June 6.—Administration opposition to any attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine so long as the sale of whisky is permitted was made certain with the announcement that Food Administrator Hoover opposed such a step because he believed the evils attendant upon putting the nation on a "whisky, brandy and gin" basis would far outweigh the small food savings that would result. President Wilson already had stated in a letter to Senator Sheppard of Texas, prohibition champion, that he would not use his power to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in beer and wine unless Mr. Hoover regarded such a step necessary. After the position of the president and the food administration had been made known Senator Sheppard and others said the senate would strike from the $11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill a house amendment prohibiting the use of some $6,000,000 carried by the measure unless manufacture of wine and beer was stopped by the president.

C. W. FAIRBANKS IS DEAD

Former Vice President Succumbs to Nephritis in Indianapolis Home After Long Illness.

Indianapolis June 6.—Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States and former United States senator for Indiana, died at his home here at 8:55 o'clock Tuesday night. Death was due to nephritis, which had been a chronic ailment with him, but not regarded as particularly serious until recently. All members of the family except Maj. Richard Fairbanks, who is in France, were at his bedside. Charles Warren Fairbanks was born in a log cabin on a farm in Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852. He attended Ohio Wesleyan university. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar. The same year he located in Indianapolis and married Miss Cornelia Cole, who had been a student with him at Ohio Wesleyan. In 1896 he was named United States senator from Indiana. On June 23, 1904, he was nominated as Republican candidate for vice president and his election followed.

SEES FARM FURLOUGHS END

Governor of South Carolina Returns From Capital and Predicts Tillers' Call to Colors.

Columbia, S. C., June 8.—Governor Manning on his return from Washington on Thursday told the state council of defense in public session that the government would have to cancel farm labor furloughs and call to the colors farm laborers in class one.

"The United States," he declared, "may have to face trouble in Mexico. It might be necessary for the United States to place an immense army in Russia.

"The U-boat attacks," he said, "might be but the prelude to other things to come."

Italians Smash Foes.

Rome, June 10.—Italian forces broke into enemy trenches on the Monte Di Val Bella front, taking 50 prisoners, six machine guns and a quantity of materials, the Italian war office announced.

E. A. Strause Found Guilty.

Peoria, Ill., June 10.—E. A. Strause, banker, was convicted of murdering Berne M. Mead. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree on Friday, after deliberating four hours.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

The following, from "Important Items," published by the Southwestern division of the American Red Cross, are facts that are interesting to all the chapters:

Knitting.

"The president has called out another army of men. This means hundreds of thousands more sweaters—millions of socks. Many knitters have slackened their work with the coming of spring. Fall seems so far off that it is natural to think there is plenty of time to get ready for it—but this train of reasoning is perilous. The task is a big one. Only the steady day-by-day work will count—not the spurt of enthusiasm when the pressure comes. Utilize every moment. Carry your knitting bags on the street cars or the farm wagons, or wherever you are. There will be a greater need of knitted articles next winter than there was last. It is true that yarn has been hard to get. But much of this shortage can be overcome if none of it is wasted for any purpose for which a substitute can be found. Let everyone who can get any of the yarn for socks knit socks and let those who can only get the heavy yarn knit sweaters without charge. An arrangement is now under consideration for the collecting and refooting of worn socks in order that there may be no waste.

"Chapters should knit in the following proportions: For one pair wristlets knit one muffler, ten helmets, 50 sweaters, 100 pair socks. Our men abroad are in constant need of socks. Knit socks.

"From now on the making of quilts and afghans must positively be discontinued. No more of either of these will be accepted at the bureau of supplies."

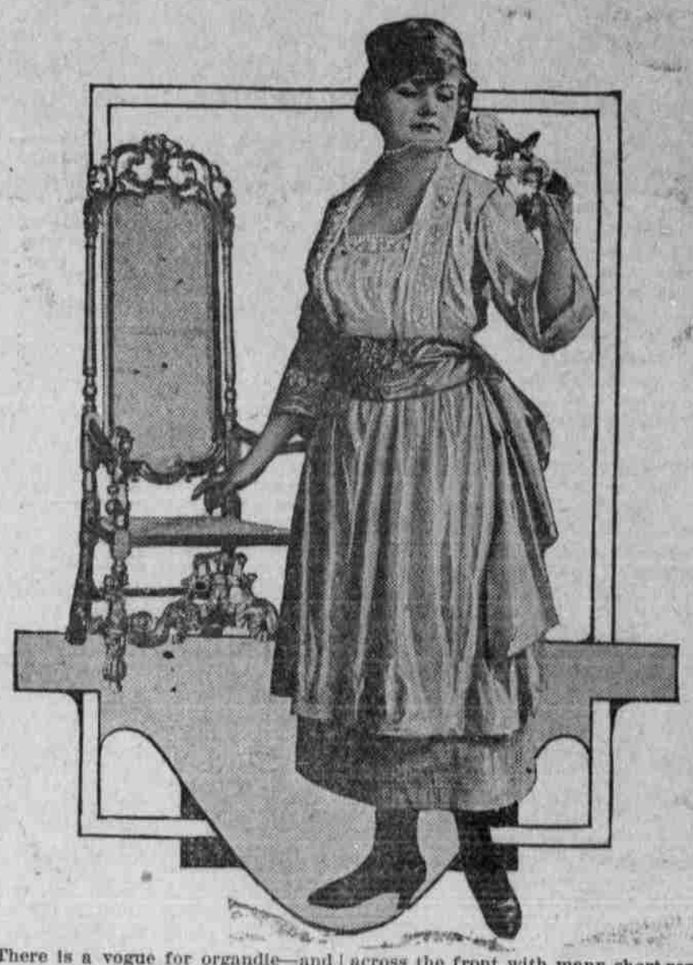
Food.

Preserving, canning, drying and otherwise conserving fruits and vegetables may not seem at all romantic, but they are genuine and essential ways of being of real service to our country, and that is all that counts now. They are among the duties that lie nearest to many women. Tons of fruit go to waste annually where no attempt is made to gather wild berries or save the excess of home-grown fruits. If they cannot be given away for canning, they ought to be dried or saved in some way. It is up to the earnest women in every community to help solve food problems.

Straight and Draped Skirts.

There is a strong struggle going on this early in the season between the straight and the draped skirt. Both are leading fashions and neither one is new, but the ultra-smart woman insists that the draped skirt is better than the straight one, and she is upheld by many of the dressmakers. On the other hand, there are hundreds of women who say that the draped skirt has been so featured in cheap materials in low-priced gowns that it is exceedingly commonplace. The struggle makes skirts interesting and incidentally adds to the confusion of the season, which has turned out to be an arena into which hundreds of fashions have been indiscriminately thrown.

Organdie for the Girl Graduate



There is a vogue for organdie—and for net and other gossamer weaves—but most of all for organdie. It is used for frocks and for hats and in all its long history never appeared in lovelier conceits. It is made in flower-like colors and seems to suggest quaint styles to designers who make the most of its sheer, crisp texture in frocks that are as irresistible as spring blossoms. Frills, narrow laces, in ruffles and insertions, ruchings and sashes just naturally follow in the path of organdie and everybody wears this utterly feminine material from the little three-year-old to her grandmother.

So, in a summer when everything that looks like extravagance is taboo, we may expect that womankind will simply revel in organdie. It is made in white and all the lovely light colors—yellow, lavender, pale green, rose, blue and pink and in plain and cross-bar weaves. Plain skirts with knee-deep or even deeper hems make place for frills of lace or organdie, or are left untrimmed to be worn over lace-trimmed batiste petticoats. Older women choose light green, lavender and white, and younger ones include these with yellow, blue and rose shades. The effect of the pale colors over white is particularly good when frocks are made with tunic skirts like that shown in the picture. The very deep hems contribute something of the same advantage in deepening pale tints over white.

The lovely frock pictured in white gross-bar organdie with a little trimming in bands of thread lace on the bodice is pretty enough to please the most exacting girl graduate and simple enough to belong to her. It has a sash of wide taffeta ribbon, shirred across the front with many short rows of shirrings. Very often sashes are of organdie and narrow frills and ruches of it take the place of lace for trimming.

After a day in the front-line trenches of war work, clad in overettes in the garden, or overall aprons in Red Cross rooms and the most matter-of-fact street clothes for our goings and comings, a decent regard for the opinion of mankind—with the accent on the man—makes it a pleasant but imperative duty to get into a pretty frock. It is very restful to all concerned.

Julia Bottomley

Capes Float From Waistcoats.

The designer who combined the waistcoat with the cape offered a choice morsel in costumery. The one gives the other grace and solidity. The waitcoat keeps the cape from flying in the face of the public, and it protects the chest and back from whatever chill winds may blow. And, further, in this day of conservation of clothes as well as material, it gives one a chance to go without a blouse. There are waistcoats that are nothing but corselets, sleeveless ones, to which are attached short or long flowing capes. These garments go on as a bodice.

Collars of Organdie.

Organdie collars and cuffs are shown in a variety of colors and designs and tiny ruffles are very much liked on the simple, straight bands, which come in various widths.