

# PREDICT BIG CROPS

GOVERNMENT FORECASTS FOR JULY ENCOURAGING.

## ABOVE FIVE YEAR AVERAGE

Wheat Conditions 91 Per Cent Normal in Nebraska; 90 in South Dakota—Huge Corn Crop for Iowa.

Washington, D. C.—The July crop report of the Department of Agriculture forecasts a prospective yield of the principal crops of the nation in most instances larger than the average production for the five years, 1914-1918, while tobacco and rice promises to be the largest on record.

Compared with last year's output, this year's winter wheat, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, peaches and hay crops give indications of being smaller. Larger crops than last year are forecast for spring wheat, oats, barley, white potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice and apples. Winter wheat production is estimated at 518,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 291,000,000; oats, 1,322,000,000; barley, 193,000,000; rye, 82,000,000; white potatoes, 388,000,000, and sweet potatoes, 98,500,000.

Throughout June better weather conditions increased the prospects of the output of every important crop. The spring wheat crop is larger than last year's by 82,000 bushels, but the winter wheat crop is 114,000,000 bushels smaller, although it is only 45,000,000 less than the five-year average production. There is a total forecast of 809,000,000 bushels.

Wheat of last year's crop remaining on farms July 1, was reported as 47,756,000 bushels, or more than 5 per cent of the crop. That, added to this year's prospective production makes available about 556,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, according to officials, will be ample to meet domestic requirements and leaves a surplus for export.

The condition of the corn crop was reported not so good as a year ago, but the area planted shows an increase of 671,000 acres. Indications are the crop will be 128,000,000 bushels smaller than last year's, but 19,000,000 bushels larger than the five-year average.

Production of corn was forecast at 2,779,000,000 bushels and the area planted this year announced as 103,648,000 acres.

Nebraska's winter wheat forecast was 188,241,000 bushels. Condition was 85 per cent. South Dakota's was 27,906,000 and 90 per cent. Iowa's corn production was 385,560,000 bushels. Condition 90 per cent.

### Billion Increase Necessary.

Washington, D. C.—In presenting their applications for freight rate increases the railroads contended before the interstate commerce commission that \$1,107,000,000 was necessary to advance their income to the 6 per cent basis permitted by the new transportation act. Shippers and state commissions generally agreed that some advances were necessary, but they opposed both the total and the method of application. Passenger rates, the carriers proposed, would be left unchanged.

### Allies to Aid Poland.

Spa, Belgium.—If the Poles consent to retire within the natural frontiers of Poland, the allies will give them all possible assistance in the event of their being attacked by the bolsheviks. This announcement was made here. The allies have sent a proposal to the Russian soviet government for an armistice with Poland on condition that the Poles retire within their natural Polish frontier and that if the bolsheviks attack the Poles within their own frontiers, the allies will come to Poland's assistance.

### Trip Over Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Charles G. Stephens of Bristol, England, father of 11 children, was killed when he went over the Horseshoe Falls in a barrel. The cask in which he made the trip, though built of stout Russian oak staves and bound with steel hoops, was smashed like an eggshell. Pieces of the barrel were picked up near the bank on the Canadian side, but Stephen's body has not been recovered. River men say it may not come to the surface for a week or 10 days.

### Ford's Paper Supports Third Party.

Detroit, Mich.—In a scathing denunciation of the republican and democratic presidential candidates and of platforms, the Dearborn Independent will declare the support of Henry Ford's weekly for a third-party movement, which opened its convention in Chicago this week.

### Confirm Villa's Action.

Mexico City, Mexico.—The war secretary's office has confirmed reports that an armistice between Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, and the government had been agreed to.

### Murderers Again Retrieved.

Lincoln, Neb.—Anson B. Cole and Allen V. Grammer, who were doomed to die in the electric chair July 9 for the murder of Mrs. Lulu Vogt, Grammer's mother-in-law in 1917 in Howard county, were given a respite by Governor McKelvie until August 6. The governor's action was the result of awaiting the verdict of the United States circuit court on appeals, which is considering the case.

This marks the 10th time Grammer's execution has been put off, and the 12th time for Cole.

# BIG FUND TO FIGHT UNIONS

Federation Head Declares Evidence On Hand to Support Charge—Use "Open Shop" as Guise.

Washington, D. C.—Published reports that a huge fund is being raised by big business interests to combat union labor, under the guise of maintaining the open shop, were corroborated by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. He asserted that the fund already amounted to \$5,000,000 and would be greatly increased. The real purpose of this fund, he declared, was to break the power of organized labor.

Mr. Morrison said that the fund was chiefly contributed by seven large industrial interests and evidence of their activities is in the hands of the American Federation of Labor.

### EYES OF NATION ON OHIO.

First State to Furnish Two Candidates for the Presidency.

Columbus, O.—Ohio, "mother of presidents" state, will be the battle ground of the greatest political campaign in its history this summer, with two of its native sons contesting for the presidency of the United States.

While Marion, the home of Senator Harding, the republican nominee, and Dayton, the home of Governor Cox, the democratic standard bearer, will come in for their share of prominence, eyes from the nation will be centered on the capital city of Ohio, where much of the work of the campaign will be carried on.

It is the first time in history that both parties have picked their nominee from the same state and incidentally the first time two newspaper publishers have been pitted against each other for the chief executiveship of the nation. It will be the first time a newspaper man has ever been president if either Harding or Cox is elected.

### GERMANY YIELDS.

Signs Protocol Agreeing to Allied Disarmament Demands.

Spa, Belgium.—Germany, in conformity with the unanimous decision of its cabinet, signed the protocol for speedy disarmament insisted upon by the allies, but under most strenuous protest. Chancellor Feilerbach and Dr. Simons, foreign minister, affixed their signatures to the document, which was drawn in the exact form submitted by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson, the allied military chiefs.

The signature was preceded by a notification from Dr. Simons on behalf of his government that in signing the protocol Germany did not give her consent to further occupation of German territory which could only be given by the reichstag.

### Iowan and Nebraskan Held.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Meyer L. Moffitt, Wahoo, Neb., Richard W. McDonald, Vinton, Ia.; Harry A. Wiggins, Santa Monica, Cal.; Wilson Jerrett, Jefferson, Wis.; Jess F. Gannon, Provo, Utah.; Minn and Roscoe Jenkinson, Guthrie, Okla., all petty officers attached to the destroyer McKee, at the local navy yards, were arrested and charged with having thrown a lighted signal bomb into the automobile driven by William McKenzie of Gloucester, Mass., Fourth of July evening. McKenzie is in a local hospital in a serious condition. Wiggins, police say, has admitted throwing the bomb. The explosion caused McKenzie to lose control of the machine, running it into a stone wall and badly wrecking it.

### War Hero Confesses Murder.

Chicago, Ill.—Lieutenant Carl Wanderer, wearer of the croix de guerre, has confessed that he murdered his wife in cold blood to get rid of her and her unborn babe.

For two weeks he was heralded as a hero on his original story that his wife was killed by a holdup man as the couple were entering their home, and that he killed the robber.

Police found him with his wife dead at his feet and the alleged robber dead nearby.

### St. Louis Wants Both.

St. Louis, Mo.—Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, democratic presidential nominee, has been invited to speak from the same platform with his republican opponent, Senator Warren G. Harding, here July 25, at the dedicatory ceremonies of a war heroes' memorial cemetery. The invitation was telegraphed to Governor Cox by the local branch of the American Legion, and emphasized the affair would be non-political.

### Car Shortage May Close Mills.

Washington, D. C.—A shutdown of steel mills is threatened because of car shortage, representatives of more than a score of steel manufacturers informed the interstate commerce commission.

### Hang Negro in Churchyard.

Durham, N. C.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men, a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a 13-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, 27, a negro, was lynched in a churchyard, three miles from the jail. Roach was hung to a limb of a tree, a chain being used instead of a rope. The leader of the mob is said to have given the sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.



1—Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet, Minn., one of the women leaders who made a distinct impression on the Democratic national convention. 2—Unable to procure laborers, girls and business men assist in street repair at Petaluma, Cal. 3—Czecho-Slovaks from the U. S. with "Old Glory" wildly acclaimed in the streets of Prague.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Columbia Wills to Have Editor as a Guide During Next Four Years.

## VIEWED AS GOOD EXPERIMENT

An Apathetic Campaign Likely to Warm Up—Doings of Republican Leaders—Trade Restrictions With Russia Lifted—Mexico More Tranquil—Spa Conference and Foreign Affairs.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

America, ever resourceful and willing to try anything once, has shown the spirit of true democracy by going to various professions for its presidents. The first one was a civil engineer, and since his time the White House has been occupied by lawyers, diplomats, professional politicians, a planter, soldiers, a tailor, two college presidents, one of whom also preached a little, and the other of whom practiced law a little, and several others who at various times in their careers were identified with trail blazing, farming, legislating and the law. Now the supreme experiment is to be tried, for Ofie, mother of presidents, has produced twins, and singularly enough, both are newspaper men. The claim has long come from various sources that the newspapers run the country, so nothing is more logical than an editor as chief executive.

Barring accidents or the totally unexpected, either Editor Harding or Editor Cox will sit in the presidential chair March 4, 1921. The consensus of opinion gathered from public expressions and the news of the day, is that it is an experiment worth trying. No very pronounced evidences of worship for either candidate seem manifest as yet in the great body of the electorate but that is a condition in keeping with the editorial personality and may easily change as the campaign warms up. Until the day of signed news articles and editorials changed the condition slightly, the newspaper man has always been a somewhat submerged—voluntarily submerged—personality. He has been a most potent leader and director in his quiet way, but seldom for him the heroic role. He has created many heroes, but little hero worship has come to him. His ideals would not admit of it. Cincinnati patiently plowing is more ideal in the general newspaper creed than Cincinnati's leading armies.

Now the editor gets in front of instead of behind the calcium's bright glare. The public will, metaphorically, see two editors at least, stripped to their very souls; but as each has had some stripping in state politics the ordeal will be less severe. Also, the professional halo makers, in this case the political managers of the two candidates, will soon be enlarging upon the nobility of the editorial calling and the self-sacrificing qualities which it entails. Already the halos are in the molds and before November it is safe to assert, both candidates will be heroes to their respective followers, although at present they are just level-headed representative citizens, with considerable edge in ability over the average. The exaltation will extend, in some degree, to the whole newspaper profession, and some there are who think this will not be a good thing. Any way, after next March the people will have an opportunity to see how an editor, who never fails to tell how the country should be run, will run it himself.

The aftermath of the Democratic convention has not been greatly dissimilar to that of the Republican convulse. The bulk of party sentiment, with the exception of the naturally disgruntled, seems inclined to abide by Governor Cox, just as the bulk of Republican sentiment abides by Senator Harding. Bean splitters have been active in both parties and Nicholas Murray Butler, in his attacks on the forces of corruption, did not say any more, indeed not as much, as William Jennings Bryan, in post-convention utterances, has said along the same strain.

If, with these two notable exceptions, the start of the campaign seems apathetic, there is plenty of time for it to warm up.

Republican leaders meeting in Chicago the day after the Democratic national convention, decided to make the Illinois city the principal headquarters of the party and to wage the campaign largely west of the Alleghonies. The nomination of Cox came as a surprise to the leaders as they had planned a campaign against McAdoo. They announced, however, that the issues would not be materially affected, the chief fight being centered on the League of Nations, with Democratic conduct of the war and reconstruction a secondary issue. It was also decided to frown upon any attempt to introduce the wet and dry question into the national campaign or to make the personality of the candidates a prominent factor. Independence of action, but at the same time the fullest co-operation between the national committee and the senatorial and congressional committees is planned, with the national committee keeping out of all state rows such as those in Illinois and Missouri. The well-known ability of Governor Cox as a campaigner may cause Senator Harding to depart from his announced intention to stick principally to front-yard receptions, if the former goes on the stump.

Announcement by the state department of the United States of the lifting of trade restrictions with Russia came unexpectedly. Since Secretary of State Colby had stated just before his departure for San Francisco that no action was of immediate prospect, it is regarded as a recently adopted policy. The announcement expressly states that no recognition of the soviet government is implied and that individuals and corporations trading with Russia must do so at their own risk and are not to expect assistance or protection from consular authorities; also that the post office department will be unable to accept mail to soviet Russia and that goods cannot be forwarded by parcel post. Materials for war purposes continue under the ban and the state department will continue to refuse passports for Russia. The announcement means in effect that persons or corporations desiring to trade with Russia may do so by dealing with soviet agents in the United States or in other countries. The state department warns American citizens against the risks incident to the acceptance of commodities or other values which may later be brought in question. It is explained that the United States does not recognize the validity of industrial or commercial concessions granted by an existing Russian authority.

As a winding up of one of the problems growing out of the war, over \$150,000,000 of property seized as enemy owned during the conflict, is now ready to be returned under qualifications provided for in the amendment to the trading with the enemy act, passed during the closing days of the last congress. Among those who may obtain the release of their property are American women who married alien enemies, enemy diplomats, aliens who were interned, citizens of new nations created from enemy territory by the treaty of peace, women of allied or neutral countries who married enemy subjects, and Americans who were forced to remain in Germany during the war. Property mistakenly seized will also be returned and American creditors are permitted to bring claims against enemy debtors whose property was seized.

Reports of banditry, but on a somewhat reduced scale, continue to filter in from Mexico. On the other hand come reports that Francisco Villa has entered into an armistice with the new government and agreed to cease attacks on trains, garrisons and towns. This is in direct contravention of a manifesto issued a short time ago by ten of Villa's generals, including his chief of staff, and a number of civilians, that war on the new regime would be continued. The burden of the manifesto was that the Obregon and De La Huerta government is the product of a military coup and, attempting to establish itself with the same passions, jealousies, ambitions and mistakes as of old, will be impotent to restore peace in the country.

As pointing to an assurance, or one which the authorities are attempting to create, is the recent statement from Mexico City that the government is ready to protect the interests of business men in the republic, whether they are Mexicans or foreigners. Mexico presents an appearance of improved tranquility, but the question whether it will continue is an open one. As an intimation of the degree of faith attaching to the promises of Villa and others of his kind, comes the government announcement that there will be no relaxing of vigilance against rebels.

The Spa conference, which has been endeavoring to fix the amount Germany shall pay in reparations, settle the disarmament question and other problems of the peace treaty, developed into a session of much difficulty. From the outset the allies showed an outwardly united front, with little apparent inclination toward leniency. Lloyd George especially showed a firm exterior and even a very peremptory attitude in dealing with the German delegates. Indications, however, were not lacking of internal dissension and indecision among the allies. The Germans sought to mitigate the provision of the treaty calling for disarmament and the reduction of their forces. Their claim was that internal conditions prevented their carrying out the terms of the clause in the time specified; also that in view of recent troubles and the danger of recurrence, and the Russian menace, it was unwise to do so. One stumbling block was over the question of rifles and small arms which the German soldiers carried to their homes after the conclusion of the war, an action abetted by the government and which, it has been charged, has been utilized by the German authorities as the basis for a big citizen military organization still very dangerous to the peace of Europe.

Internal friction among the allies, which it was sought to keep hidden, was due to disagreement over a division of reparations and the spoils of war. Italy, Serbia and Belgium have each claimed priorities, while the allotments to be made France and England have for some time constituted a delicate phase in the relations of those two countries and has affected the attitude toward them of the other allies. The allies delivered an ultimatum to the effect that Germany must disarm by Oct. 1, or suffer an occupation of her territory.

The Russian bolshevik menace looms more strongly over western Europe, with Poland reported not only weakening but in a state of near collapse under the red offensive and seeking an armistice. Germany thus becomes the barrier and is more strongly insisted on an amelioration of the peace treaty which will permit her, instead of an army of 100,000 men, one of 200,000, or even considerably larger. The view has considerable support in England and France that the reds are at present more dangerous than an armed Germany and that it might be a good move to permit the Germans to keep larger military forces if in return they will dam the soviet tide. If Poland's condition is really so desperate as reported, it leaves General Wrangel, who is battling the bolsheviks from the Crimean peninsula northward, the reds' only opponent of importance. He recently has had some great successes, including the wiping out or capture of two Russian cavalry corps; but with Poland out of commission, the military machine which crumpled the military and also swept away Kaledin, Denikine and Semenov, may be expected to make rather short work of Wrangel.

The advance of the Greek forces against the Turkish nationalists has been so rapid that resistance is said to have been largely overcome. A junction of the Greeks operating in the Smyrna area with others operating from Panderma on the Sea of Marmora, estimated to require 15 days, has been effected in 11 days. Mustafa Kemal, the Turk leader, is said to have been reduced to the necessity of conducting a guerrilla warfare. Americans throughout the war area are now said to be safe. A Fourth of July celebration was held by Americans in Constantinople to the accompaniment of British warships bombarding the nationalists at various points in the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora.

# TRADE BAN LIFTED

U. S. LETS DOWN BARS AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA.

## DOES NOT MEAN RECOGNITION

Shippers Warned That Dealing With Bolsheviki Will Be At Own Risk—No Passports.

Washington, D. C.—Restrictions on trade with soviet Russia have been removed by the state department except in so far as they pertain to the shipments of materials susceptible of immediate use for war purposes.

An individual export license must be obtained for the shipment of such materials, and it was announced that such licenses would be granted only in exceptional cases.

Individual export licenses also will be required for the export to Russia of locomotives, railroad material and rolling stock and motor cars and component parts.

While taken independently of other nations, this action followed extensive exchanges between the United States and Great Britain and France. It is believed to have been hastened by the recent negotiations between Gregory Krassin, representing the bolshevik government, and Premier Lloyd George, looking to the resumption of trade between Great Britain and Russia.

No passports will be granted to travelers to Russia. The state department took particular pains to state that political recognition, present or future, of any Russian authority exercising or claiming to exercise governmental functions was neither granted nor intended.

It also emphasized that individuals or corporations trading with Russia would do so on their own responsibility and at their own risk, as this government could offer no protection to Americans going to Russia or trading with Russia, as there is no official Russian government with which the United States can deal.

The statement also was made by the department that indications were that Russia had only a small quantity of raw materials for export; that its purchasing power was very limited, and that consequently there would not be any considerable trade with that country.

Trade between the United States and Russia has been prohibited since the bolshevik gained control a year before the end of the world war.

### COAL SUPPLY ADEQUATE.

Head of Fuel Association Says Reported Shortage False.

Washington, D. C.—Assurance of an adequate supply of coal to meet all domestic requirements during the coming months, was given by George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal association, who declared in a statement that reports of an impending coal shortage were unfounded. The public, he said, is panic stricken without reason or excuse.

"There is no shortage of coal," Mr. Cushing stated. "There is no danger of any such shortage. Therefore there is a reason, but no excuse, for the current high prices in the open market. The reason is that we have had too much governmental agitation of the danger of a famine."

Mr. Cushing declared that for the past eight months "there has not been a day or even an hour when some governmental agency was not agitating about coal and predicting a coal famine." Prices, he said, have reached the highest price time level in history because those who need coal are "frantically bidding against each other in every market."

### West to Be Battle Ground.

Dnynon, O.—That the west may be developed into one of the chief battle grounds early in the national political campaign was the inference drawn from developments here. Governor James M. Cox, democratic candidate for president, stated that many requests that be open the campaign in the west have been received, and in his talk with newspaper men the governor left the impression that he at least was interested in the proposition of an early invasion for the west, if not in fact favorable to it.

### U. S. Watching Mexican Situation.

Washington, D. C.—The Mexican situation is receiving more careful study by the American government than has any subject since the Paris peace conference, it has been stated at the State department. This is with a view to gain recognition to de la Huerta's provisional government, provided satisfactory assurances are given that it can and will maintain order and will live up to its obligations respecting the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

### Father and Daughter Drown.

David City, Neb.—The Rev. William J. Bollig, pastor of the First Baptist church here, and his daughter, Wauwona, 14 years old, were drowned while swimming in the Platte river here. The pastor and his daughter were wading ahead of other swimmers when the little girl suddenly sank. Her father went to her rescue, but the current was apparently too strong for both of them, for neither father nor daughter were seen again until their bodies were found by the rescue party.