

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Wheat Arrivals Are 111 Cars; Prices Steady to One Cent Up; Corn Unchanged to Three Cents Higher.

Omaha, July 24, 1918. Receipts of grain today were 111 cars of wheat, 56 cars of corn, 14 cars of oats, none of rye and 1 car of barley, as compared to a week ago with 87 cars of wheat, 143 cars of corn, 21 cars of oats and no rye or barley.

Corn prices ranged from unchanged to 3 cents higher with the bulk going to an advance. Offerings had a ready sale. Oat prices were 1/2 cent higher for the good grades during the early season.

Wheat sold at prices unchanged to 1c higher. The advance was mostly in No. 1 white, the bulk of which brought an advance of 1 cent. No. 1 hard sold at yesterday's figures.

Table with columns: Receipts (bu.), Year Ago, Today, Year Ago. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Shipments (bu.).

Table with columns: Receipts (cars), Today, Year Ago. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Shipments (cars).

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Table with columns: Article, Open, High, Low, Close, Sat. Rows: Corn, Soy, Hops, Peas, Beans, Potatoes.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Year of Crop Damage From Cold Wave Being About Advanced in Corn Prices. Chicago, July 24.—Year of abnormal low temperatures brought about a sharp advance in corn today, notwithstanding treatment setbacks due to peace talk. The market closed unsettled, 2 1/2 to 3/4 cent higher, with August \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.15 3/4 and September \$1.15 1/4 to \$1.15 1/2.

Reports of frost in Canada and Montana, together with predictions that the mercury would drop to 45 in North Dakota, forced the corn trade into a radical change of front during the last half of the session.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, July 24.—Receipts talk had a noticeable influence today on corn. Favorable weather conditions counted also as a factor in pulling down values.

Evaporated Apples and Dried Fruits. New York, July 24.—Evaporated Apples—Gull state, 1 3/4 @ 1 1/2.

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Life Story of EDWARD A. RUMELY Man Who Bought the New York Mail for the Kaiser

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A series of articles sketching the career of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who has been arrested on a charge of having bought the New York Evening Mail for the German government and of having used it for German propaganda.

By FRANK STOCKBRIDGE. (Former Managing Editor of the Evening Mail.)

I do not think I saw Dr. Rumely after our late session at the Union League club in September, 1914, until some time in January, 1915. We exchanged occasional letters, but no reference was made by either of us to the conversation of that evening. I think the letters were mainly devoted to discussion of William Allen White's proposal that the progressive party should get together on the platform of government ownership of railroads.

Concerning which Mr. White had asked each of us, among many others, to express an opinion. Nor did I hear much or see many evidences of German propaganda, and as by this time I had become accustomed to Dr. Rumely's sudden leaps from one project to another I concluded that he had dropped the idea.

At Christmas time, 1914, I came east for a brief holiday. In New York I dined with an old friend who told me he had been in negotiation with Henry L. Stoddard for the purchase of the Evening Mail.

"Who is back of you?" I asked. "A group of New York business men," he replied. "I don't think they are going to get the money together, but I have at least got Stoddard to admit that the paper is for sale. I am telling you this because if the deal goes through I shall be concerned in the management and I want you associated with me."

I assured him that I would be glad to go in with him if the matter came to a favorable issue, and returned to Chicago. Not long afterward I had a letter from him saying that the original deal had fallen through, but that he had been approached by other interested parties who wanted him to act for them in the purchase and management of the Mail. These interests, he said, were directly financed by the German government.

Warned Against German Aid. "Poison! Keep off!" I wrote him. Later I was informed that the persons who represented the German government in this instance had approached Mr. Stoddard through another intermediary and had even met with a firm refusal to sell to German interests at any price. Still later I learned of the efforts of another group, the "Printers' and Publishers' association."

I think it was called, composed of American citizens of German birth, who were trying to raise money among people of their own kind with which either to buy the Mail or start a new paper. Their plan fell through, I was told, when they got to quarreling among themselves as to which one should get the Iron Cross. I do not know that to be true—I give it for what it is worth.

Then one day late in January or early in February, 1915, Dr. Rumely again telephoned me from Le Fort to meet him at the Union League club for dinner.

"I want to talk to you about something I think will interest you very much," he said. "We had barely seated ourselves at the dinner table when he pulled a typewritten document out of his pocket and handed it to me.

"Read that," he said, "and tell me what you think of it." I read the paper through carefully. It was several pages long and outlined in considerable detail a plan for the purchase of a New York newspaper and its development along new lines. There was not a word or hint

or suggestion of German purpose or propaganda in the document. It dealt with the possibilities before a newspaper in certain fields of news and which should develop the class of material known to newspaper men as "features" along certain specified new lines. It discussed the possibilities of a syndicate to handle and distribute these features to other newspapers. There were plenty of figures in the document and estimates of a highly optimistic character as to the profits to be expected.

I knew He Could Name Newspapers. I folded the paper and handed it back to Dr. Rumely. "I can name the paper," I said. "I can tell you its name, but if you guess right I will not say anything," he replied. "The Evening Mail," I ventured. He smiled, but said nothing. "What do you think of the scheme?" he asked, as we attacked our soup.

"That document was never drawn up by a newspaper man," I replied. "It is too much of a roscate dream. Money isn't made as easily as that in the newspaper business. I am not familiar with the Mail's present equipment, but the last I knew about its plant it was totally inadequate to carry out this project. The syndicate business isn't as easy as this document would lead one to believe, either. I'd like to know more about the capital available and how long the backers would be willing to spend money, before expressing an opinion on the general scheme."

"I'll tell you all about it," he said. "You are right in your guess. It is the Evening Mail. This document was drawn up by S. S. McClure. You know, he originated the newspaper syndicate idea and made a great success of it. I have just been to New York and I can swing the deal with a very small amount of capital; less than a quarter of a million, I believe."

"Before we go any further, is the money going to be furnished by the Kaiser or the Printers' and Publishers' association?" I asked. "Denied He Had Hun Backing. "Neither," he replied. "This is a strictly legitimate business proposition—no propaganda whatever connected with it. You know that I have always been interested in the newspaper business, and I am looking for something to get into, where I can develop my ideas. New York seems to be the place for me. A great New York newspaper could be made a powerful leader of public opinion all over the country. We have no newspaper of national circulation; the logical place for one is in New York. With the aid of the syndicate it could shape the thoughts of the whole country."

"Not if you still want to shape people's thoughts along the pro-German lines we discussed last autumn," I objected. "No, it would not be a pro-German paper at all," he said. "Both Mr. McClure and myself are agreed that there is room in New York for a neutral paper. All the New York papers are pro-ally and violently anti-German. Here in Chicago the papers are neutral, but New York is taking this war very seriously. You know, of course, that my sympathies are with Germany; perhaps you don't know that Mr. McClure is personally pro-British. He is a north of Ireland Protestant, you know."

"It would be an interesting experiment," I commented. "I don't believe it would last very long, but there might be a good deal of fun while it lasted."

"Mr. McClure will be actively associated with me in the management," Dr. Rumely continued. "He will control the paper's editorial policies and direct the development of the syndicate. But Mr. McClure is not a practical newspaper man, and neither am I. We were discussing who we could get to come in with us, and I was just about to mention you when Mr. Mc-

Clure suggested that you would be a good man. "I was greatly surprised, and said so. The last time I saw Mr. McClure we disagreed so violently that I was sure I was permanently in his bad graces," I said. "And you certainly must be aware that I have no sympathy whatever with your point of view on the war."

"That is one of the reasons we want you with us—because you do not hesitate to say what you believe and stand by your convictions," said the doctor. "I expect to take over the business and financial management, and to take part in directing the general editorial policy, subject to Mr. McClure's approval. I shall make mistakes, I am

sure, and I want some one with me who will not hesitate to tell me frankly when I am making a mistake. Nothing could have been more flattering. "What would you expect me to do?" I asked.

"Whatever you can do best," he replied. "Will you come with us? I tell you frankly that I am not inclined to go on with the matter unless I can count on your help and advice. I can count on your help and advice."

"If the proposition is what you say it is, a straight business venture, with no strings nor behind the scenes influences, no propaganda, no German money, then I'll go in with you if I can come to satisfactory financial terms," I finally said. "I want to go in as managing editor; to take charge of the news and feature end of the paper. I don't care what you put on the editorial page—that influences nobody, and it will be in good hands if Mr. McClure is in charge. The place where poison works is in the news, and I'll go with you only on the agreement and understanding that I am to have full and absolute control of the news, with no appeal from my judgment as to what is and what is not news. I want it understood that at the first attempt to twist, distort, suppress, magnify or otherwise manipulate news, I'm through."

(To Be Continued.) Chamber of Commerce in Special Drive for Members. Twenty men spent Wednesday in a special, one-day, midsummer membership drive for the Chamber of Commerce. They started out with a good list of "prospects" and expect to have nearly 100 per cent of them in the fold by night.

Find Liquor in Grip of Man Arrested as Drunk. L. A. Gates, giving his address as Columbus, Neb., was arrested at the Union station on a charge of drunkenness early Wednesday morning. His grip was found to contain four quart bottles of whisky and one quart of alcohol.

Fuel Administration Has Decreed Lightless Nights. To conserve fuel in Nebraska, John L. Kennedy, of the federal fuel administration of the state, has ordered "lightless night" restrictions to be put into effect in the various cities and towns of Nebraska today.

Only such lights as are necessary for safety can be used and the cluster and ornamental lights of the "white ways," pride of many Nebraska cities, are taboo.

Lights must not be turned on earlier than 30 minutes after sunset, and must be turned off before sunrise. All lights for decorative, ornamental and advertising purposes must be dark Monday and Tuesday nights of each week.

Window displays and illuminations must be dark at all times. Roof gardens where meals are served, out-of-door restaurants and moving picture shows where admission is charged are exempt from the order.

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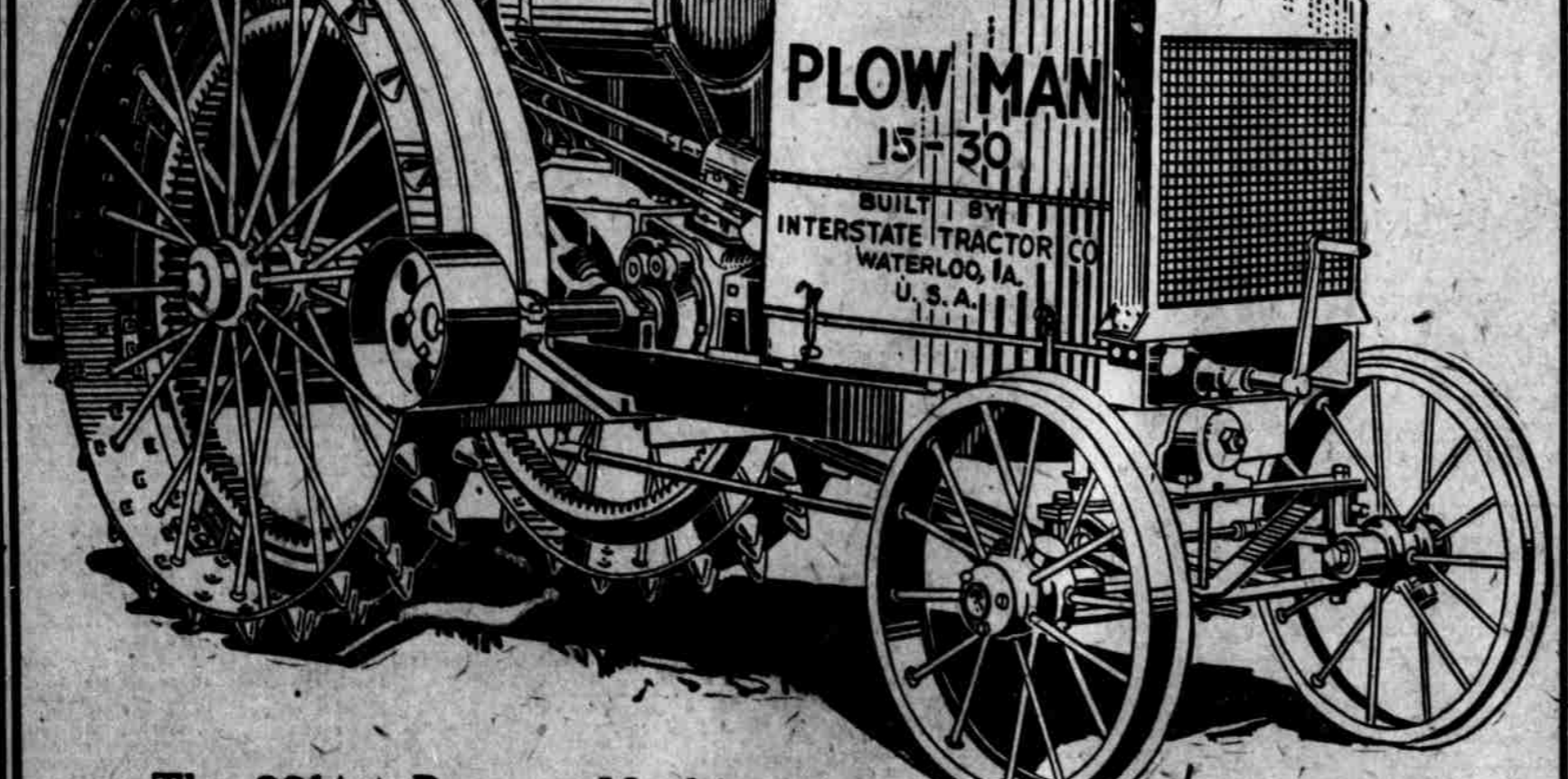
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Local Distributors: OMAHA TIRE REPAIR COMPANY, LININGER IMPLEMENT COMPANY.



Don't Fail to See "The Plow Man" At the National Demonstration, Salina, Kansas, July 29th-August 3d

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The 33 1/3% Reserve Machine Note how its weight is hung and balanced. Does not skid on side hills or rear up on steep grades.

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Advertisement for Resinol skin treatment. Includes text: 'Heal your skin with Resinol' and an illustration of a person applying the product.

Advertisement for EATONIC medicine. Includes text: 'After each meal - YOU eat on EATONIC' and 'FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE'.

Advertisement for BLAKESCHOOL FOR BOYS. Includes text: 'BLAKESCHOOL FOR BOYS' and 'LAKEWOOD, N. J.'

Bee Want Ads Are Business Boosters.