CROP MOVEMENT CAUSES NO WORRY

Wheat Yield Promises to Be Good; Corn Is Uncertain. Money Is Easier.

HEAT CUTS DOWN TOTALS

Railroads in Good Shape to Handle Grain—Losses Due to Weather in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma May Extend East.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Secretary McAdoo's offer to deposit $25,000,000 or even $50,000,000 of the Government funds with the banks of the West and the Southwest this Fall removed the last vestige of fear about the financing of the crop movement. This proposition, following his recent announcement that the Treasury Department was ready to go to the limit in the issue of emergency currency if that should be necessary, was accepted as the best evidence that the Government was ready and willing to assist the business interests at need in the most practical way possible.

Fairly adequate provision has been made for commercial paper maturities during the Fall months, and there is less anxiety on that score than there was a short time ago. The deposit of Government funds will make it easier for the banks to grant renewals on loans and without interfering with the crop-moving requirements. Furthermore, the recent heavy movement of grain has released considerable money that had been tied up and will now be available for the maturing crops.

Good Wheat Crop Expected.

As to the crop itself, there is less certainty now than there was a week ago. Recent dry weather and hot winds cut down the corn in several important localities. But all indications point to a bumper crop of fine quality wheat in the United States. The Winter wheat crop has already justified these claims, and sufficient progress has been made on the Spring wheat to show that, barring harvest accidents, it will be a fair average and large enough to swell the country's total crop to a record figure.

The Winter wheat crop was large enough, with the talk of tight money prevailing at that time, to depress prices to an export basis and to result in the largest sales abroad in July that have been made in a similarly brief period in years. Winter wheat, which ripened before the period of sensational heat prevailed over the country, appears to be the only one that has escaped from its blasting effects. A bumper crop promise indicated for several grains a month ago has been turned into a full, a fair or even a light average outlook. Fortunately last year's crops were phenomenally large and there is a larger carry-over from them than usual.

Corn Crop Uncertain.

At this moment the corn crop is going through a period of great uncertainty. There is the possibility even of a great disaster, but with timely rains a fair or even a full crop may be produced. All possibility of the bumper crop that was promised a month ago has vanished. The intense feverishness shown in the markets during the last 10 days was born of the fear that the large producing states east of the Mississippi River may share the fate that appears now to be conceded for those west of the Missouri.

Almost "blow-pipe" heat with strong winds in the latter part of July had the natural effect on a large share of the Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma crops. The unusual heat in the entire corn belt, along with deficient reserves of moisture in the soil, have put the crop in a critical position. The losses in the three states named, which produce a total of less than 500,000,000 bushels, promise to extend to five other states which last year produced nearly 1,500,000,000 bushels, or nearly half of last year's entire crop.

Within the last seven business days corn in Chicago has advanced nearly 9 cents per bushel. Its advance in the Southwest has been even more. Kansas City prices have advanced in a month from a discount of about 2 cents under Chicago to a premium of about the same over Chicago.

In a general way the railroads are in good condition to move the crops. The peak of crop loadings comes normally in October. The carriers have been overhauling old and purchasing new equipment, and have hurried track work and other improvements in order to be in the best possible position to meet the demand when it comes.

BRIDGE BLAZE FILM SHOWN

"The Stranger," With King Baggott, Headliner at Peoples Theater.

King Baggott, the most popular camera actor in the world, is starred in a most inviting photo play, entitled "The Stranger," at the Peoples Theater, which gave its initial performance yesterday to hundreds of patrons who found the theater cool and inviting. In this pleasing feature King Baggott plays the part of a blase millionaire, who seeks and finds true life in the rugged mountains of Tenessee, where, amid stirring events, he is enabled to forget the heartache and shake the cynicism from his soul which social life in a great city has caused, in the pure, loyal affection of a brave mountain girl. Violet Mersereau plays the role of Jen opposite King Baggott, and is unusually strong in the emotional scenes.

The local topical subjects were more than usually interesting yesterday, the burning of the steel bridge being clear and depicting many points of interest. The grocers' picnic is another subject of local interest. The comedy, "His Friend the Undertaker," was extremely mirthful.

"The Cave Dweller's Romance" is a weird, fascinating photo play, which was featured at the Arcade Theater yesterday, in which Princess Mona Blackfeather demonstrates her right to be classed among the foremost film actresses of the day. "That Chinese Laundry" features three impersonators, a Dutchman, Irishman and a Chinaman, in so many laughable situations that one's sides ache from laughter. Funny Fancies by cartoonists is interesting and amusing. "Fate and the Three," starring Edwin August, a film actor rapidly becoming famous, is a powerful drama in which an evil woman is foiled in a plan to wreck the happiness of fisher lad and lassie. Mansfield, the new ballad singer, has a number of new song hits.

The Star Theater featured "Civilized and Savage." The other numbers were well selected and made a delightful mid-Summer programme.

Matches for the World.

Baltimore American.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 persons to make matches for the world.

TYPES OF MEN AND OFFICERS NOW ENGAGED IN WAR MANEUVERS ON NEW ENGLAND COAST.

ABOVE, CREW OF COAST ARTILLERYMEN MANNING TWELVE-INCH GUN FOR COAST DEFENSE; BELOW, LEFT, COLONEL J. V. WHITE, WHO HAS DIRECT COMMAND OF THE DEFENDERS; RIGHT, GENERAL THOMAS H. BARRY, IN GENERAL CHARGE OF LAND FORCES.

2 MEMBERS ANNOY

Cabinet Popular Outside of Bryan and McReynolds.

LANE'S COURSE INDORSED

Secretary of Interior Fully Equal to Position, While Garrison, Daniels and Houston Are Also Strong With Country.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 1.—The growing unpopularity of Secretary of State Bryan and of Attorney-General McReynolds is giving Democrats grave concern, and a sigh of relief would go up from the party leaders if some way could be found to unload these two handicaps to the Wilson Administration.

In contrast to these two Cabinet officers, however, several other members of the Wilson official family are "making good" with the country, and in some of his selections the President appears to have been fortunate.

Secretary of the Interior Lane stands out pre-eminently as a Cabinet officer who is equal to the requirements of his position. Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels are both being well received, and indications are that the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston, will make good, for he has a good start, and has shown great improvement over his predecessor, who years ago allowed his department to grow away from him.

Interior Portfolio Difficult.

It has been many years since there has been a Secretary of the Interior who proved generally popular, or who was equal to the place. In many respects, the interior portfolio is the most difficult of all the Cabinet places to fill. Some secretaries, of late years, have been decidedly too small for the job; others have been wedded to theories that do not or should not apply to the public land situation. Most of them have proceeded on the theory that the land laws are to be administered, not to turn the public domain over to settlers but to deprive most settlers of the land they seek or make it as difficult as possible for them to get a title from the Government.

Secretary Lane started in with a clean slate. Precedents he set aside; rulings of other Secretaries he considered as of the past, and announced that he would treat every case coming to his attention as a new case, to be dealt with according to its merits, and according to the law. He saved himself an infinite amount of worry by refusing to be bound by rulings and decisions, conflicting among themselves, and largely at variance with the Federal statutes.

Law Enforced as It Stands.

With this much accomplished, Secretary Lane read the land laws, found out the intent of Congress in passing them, when there was any doubt on that score, and started in to enforce the law as Congress intended it should be enforced and not as other secretaries thought it might better be enforced.

The result is apparent. Hundreds of cases that have been held up in the Interior Department, some of them for 5, 10 and even 12 years, have suddenly been taken out of pigeon holes and disposed. For a Government official to impose additional burdens, not imposed by Congress, Secretary Lane rules is improper and unjustifiable, and proceeding on that theory, the department is daily clearing up cases that should have been closed years ago.

Secretary Lane has set in motion wheels that long ago became clogged with useless red tape, and in accomplishing this task he has reposed the utmost confidence in the men immediately under him, the bureau chiefs. Secretary Lane did what no other Secretary of the Interior has ever done before; he personally selected the chiefs of bureaus in his department, and he picked men for their competency, and not because of their political indorsements. The President gave him a free hand, and he used it.

Secretary Lane will have important recommendations to make to Congress at the regular session next Winter, and if the Democrats in Congress have as high regard for the Secretary's judgment as do Western Senators and Representatives who have had business with him, the much-talked-of revision of the land laws will be at hand.

Garrison's Policy Indorsed.

Secretary Garrison has pursued a policy in the War Department that has met with favorable response to the country, and yet it is a strange fact that the War Secretary has gone contrary to the policy heretofore pursued by the Democratic party in Congress. He started in by retaining General Leonard Wood as chief of staff, over the protest of Democratic politicians, who had sworn to "get Wood" when the Administration changed. Secretary Garrison not only retained General Wood, but gave his approval to the important Wood policies, and unbiased men concede that General Wood has more practical and sensible ideas concerning the betterment of the military service than any other man in the Army. In some localities, Secretary Garrison will be condemned because he will close down several useless Army posts, established in frontier days, and maintained ever since by political pull, but he will have the general sentiment of the country back of him in concentrating the Army at a few large posts, strategically located.

Secretary Daniels, like Secretary Garrison, made a popular move when he defied the outcry of Democratic politicians in Congress, and came out for a larger Navy and for the division of the battleship fleet as soon as the Panama Canal is completed. This was a blow to Democratic members who have been used to making a great outcry every time the naval appropriation bill was passed, but the country wants an adequate Navy; Secretary Daniels favors it, and the howlers will have to fall in line, if the Administration backs up the Secretary of the Navy, as it is believed it will.

FROGS ARE 2 FEET LONG

SAN FRANCISCO IS OFFERED STOCK FOR CONSERVATION.

Variety Imported From Philippines Handsomely Marked and Skin Is Thought to Be Useful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 3.—(Special.) To the uninitiated the various culinary concoctions with frogs' legs for the basic ingredient are sufficiently appalling, but what would be the effect produced on the mind of the most blase gourmet if he dined off his favorite delicacy composed of frogs each two feet in length, in an unknown quantity?

Yet such is the size of the 18 gigantic mountain frogs brought home from the Philippines by Dr. W. F. M. McAllister, ship's surgeon on the trans-Pacific liner Korea, which it is the doctor's intention to donate to the Park Commission, for conservation in Stow Lake, in Golden Gate Park, if the members of that body take kindly to the idea.

Development of the frog industry is the primary cause of the enforced immigration into the United States of these creatures, which, with their mouse-colored skin, mottled with spots of darker hue, present an extremely if somewhat bizarre appearance.

Skins of these frogs from the Philippines may be utilized for the manufacture of women's purses and chatelain sacks, it is believed, as are the hides of crocodile. They are exceedingly delicate animals in spite of their comparatively huge girth, and five of Dr. McAllister's little brood died on the voyage from the Philippines.

The frogs were in much demand among the feminine members of the ship's company, who wanted to be able to exhibit purses or some other dainty frippery made out of their skins.

WAR GAME BEGINS

New England Militiamen Defending Sound Coast.

"BLACK FLEET" INVADING

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut Preparing to Work Out Problem of Repulsing Attack by Sea.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Somewhere off the New England Coast the black fleet is skulking, awaiting its chance to sneak past the coast defenses of Long Island Sound to attack New York City. At Forts Wright, Terry and Michie the Long Island Sound defenses, trained coast artillerymen of the United States Army, are awaiting the coming of the fleet prepared to repel them. War is on.

This tactical maneuver, which is to determine scientifically whether the coast defenses of Long Island Sound are adequate for the protection of New York City, opened at midnight with the arrival from New York of Major-General Thomas P. Barr, commanding the Department of the East, and his staff. They arrived at Fort Wright on the mine planter General Frank.

Black Fleet Sighted.

Colonel J. V. White, who is in command of the Coast Artillery fortifications from the Delaware River to Maine, and who is to direct the movements of the defending force in these maneuvers, received a message tonight notifying him that the black fleet had been sighted, headed for the entrance of Long Island Sound, evidently intending to take New York. That was the first intimation of real war, although two weeks ago Colonel White was notified that the United States was unfriendly with a "foreign power" and that war threatened.

The Coast Artillery officers who are to act as observers were taken aboard a Navy tug at Fort Wright this morning and joined the fleet at its secret rendezvous. This is the only feature of the maneuvers that would never be duplicated in actual warfare. These observers are sent on board the ships of the fleet to watch the Coast Artillery forces in action and to determine with their trained eyes the defects that may exist in the Coast defense.

Defenders Are Alert.

At Forts Wright, Michie and Terry all was alive tonight. The Coast Artillery forces were endavoring to anticipate the attack of the invading force, which may be made any time between midnight tonight and midnight Friday night, when the maneuvers end.

The defenders will be on the alert every minute of the time, never knowing when the great black fleet will loom up determined to fight its way into the attack of the metropolis. It means a week of hard work for the officers and men, plotting and planning to thwart the invaders at every turn.

The batteries were fully manned when the "war" broke out tonight and details of men ready to turn the guns upon the fleet will be kept at the batteries every minute of the entire week. Staff headquarters was a busy place with all the officers who have been detailed here for these maneuvers working as intensely as though it were real war and not the mimic variety.

There are 22 companies at the three forts, 12 companies that are regularly stationed at the defense and 10 sent on from other forts for these maneuvers.

The chairman of the canary bird group of an ornithological society in Germany rejoices in this title which ornaments his visiting card: Kanarienvogelsuchtvereinsvorstand.

FORTS UNDER FIRE

Chinese Rebels at Wu Sung Hard Pressed.

BOMBARDMENT IS FIERCE

Situation at Canton Serious—People Fear Mutiny—European Warships Guard Foreign Quarters to Protect Residents.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—Following the bombardment of the Wu Sung fort early Saturday morning by government warships commanded by Admiral Tseng the warships returned to the attack for a brief period later in the day with the apparent object of hastening the negotiations for the surrender of the rebels, who are holding the forts. The northern admirals are undertaking a large sweeping movement with a move to cornering all the revolutionists in Wu Sung.

The situation in Canton remains serious. The electric lights are cut off at midnight and the people are fearful of a mutiny. Trains, junks and other vessels leaving the city are packed with refugees.

Seventy traitorous soldiers were shot in Canton Friday. A reward of $60,000 has been offered for the head of Governor Chan, of Canton.

Men with guns from British and French warships are guarding the foreign quarter of Canton. The international fleet lying off the city has been augmented by the arrival of American, German, Japanese and French men-of-war. Soldiers have been sent from Hongkong to Canton and three naval vessels at Hongkong are ready to start for that point at a moment's notice with stores and additional troops.

Missionaries who have been recalled from disaffected districts are arriving in Hongkong by hundreds. Fifty thousand refugees entered Hongkong last week.

The Cantonese troops are made from untrained rebels.

The cruiser Haichen, which has been in the lands of the southerners at Fu Chow, has deserted their cause.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—"The Chinese revolt has ended in a fiasco," says the Times Pekin correspondent. "If further developments occur they will result from the introduction of new factors and fresh bases for operations. Dr. Sun Yat Sen says the revolt will be reorganized from the province of Kwang Tung, whither the leaders are reported to have fled, but it is difficult to believe that the leaders who made such a mess of the present affair are capable of organizing another movement calculated to endanger the government."

Use of Minnows Forbidden.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—No longer will fishermen be allowed to use minnows for bait in this county. The law says that fish under six inches cannot be taken, so this applies to minnows, holds Peter Hilstrom, deputy Game Warden. He is giving due warning that anyone found fishing with minnows for bait will be arrested and fined as though they had caught fish under six inches.

Some Persons "Flinch" When Truth Hunts Them

"If any man is able to convince me and show me that I do not think or act right, I will gladly change, for I seek the truth, by which no man was ever injured."—Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor.

Some shrink and try to close their eyes and ears to the haunting fact that the little 2½ grains of Caffeine in every average cup of coffee is the demon which relentlessly pursues and starts various ailments, such as biliousness, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, bowel trouble, heart failure and a long string of aches and ails, taking one form in one person and another in another.

The effect of repeated doses of coffee, on those who are susceptible to caffeine poisoning, is so complex that it is difficult to foretell where its hurt will be most serious; in Heart, Head, Eyes, Nerves or where.

The stroke of trouble will come somewhere if the daily doses are persisted in.

Of course if anyone prefers to treat his body in that way it is useless to suggest relief.

Let him "folow the trail" until badly wounded.

Some go so far they can't get back to health. Others quit the foolish, losing game before fixed chronic disease sets in.

There is a mighty army of sensible ones, however, who have bravely tested the truth with their own bodies to see whether or not it was the truth that coffee caused their ailments.

It's an easy test. **Quit coffee absolutely for 10 days.** Take Postum hot and well-made and keep track of the change toward health day by day.

It's the most exquisite pleasure in the world to be perfectly well with all the delicate and beautifully adjusted machinery of the body working in harmony, **not interfered with by drugs,** one of the most insidious and deceptive of which is caffeine in coffee.

This is Truth.

Meet it bravely with head up and a hearty handclasp.

Truth thus made welcome will prove your best friend.

These are facts without regard to our own opinion, or to whether or not you use Postum.

However, it is well to consider that famous food-drink because it supplies a hot beverage of the deep seal-brown color of coffee, which turns to the rich golden-brown when cream is added.

It has a snappy flavor much like the old-time real Java, but there is no "sting" in it, no caffeine or other drug of any sort. It is skilfully manufactured of wheat and a trace of New Orleans molasses.

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Masaharu Aneski, who will be the first incumbent of the chair of Japanese language and literature, recently established at Harvard, is at present teaching in the college of literature in the Imperial University. He will enter on his new duties in September.