

NEW ITALIAN DRIVE ROUTES AUSTRIANS

General Diaz' Surprise Attack
Is Big Success.

TAKE 800 PRISONERS

Unexpected Drive Gains Strong Positions and Breaks Up Preparations for Enemy Offensive.

Attacking the Austro-Hungarian lines on the Asago plateau, the Italians have taken Monte Di Valbella, captured more than 800 prisoners and have held it against repeated counterattacks.

This turn to the offensive came as a surprise to the laymen of the allied world, for it was believed that General Diaz would be content to hold his lines in the mountains against a new offensive intended by the Austrians and Germans.

The Italian attack was not limited to Monte Di Valbella. On the left bank of the Brenta they captured the height of Sasso Rosso, just north of the village of Valstagna.

These actions may explain the failure of the Italians to pursue the Austrians across the Piave when, on June 23, the enemy fled from the west bank with a haste that indicated something of demoralization.

General Diaz probably has expected the heaviest enemy blow along the mountain front, which is the key to the Italian situation. In attacking he has carried the fight to the foe, gained strong positions at vital points and broken up some of the preparations made by the enemy for an offensive.

It is not believed General Diaz plans to go further than local objectives, but if he should make much progress on the Asiago plateau he could be able to take under his artillery fire the railroad paralleling the battle line and running along the Brenta river east of Lake Caldazzone.

This line is the connecting link between the Piave and Adige fronts, and if the Italians could dominate it, the Austrian system of communications would be seriously impaired.

FIFTY PROBABLY DEAD IN SIOUX CITY DISASTER

Sioux City, Iowa.—Burrowing deep under tons of wreckage, firemen and volunteers Sunday removed 30 more bodies from the wreckage of the Ruff building, which collapsed Saturday afternoon at Fourth and Douglas, and announced that the toll of the disaster may reach 50. It is probable several persons were completely incinerated, judging from the condition of most of the bodies removed.

Tolling feverishly, some of them so weak they wobbled after their 22 hours, workers could see parts of charred bodies still deep under smoldering timbers and so badly burned they could not be sure they were men or women.

The opening of the Chain Grocery, which was crushed under the walls of the Ruff building, revealed the extent of the disaster. Thirty-five volunteer motor trucks removed debris so rapidly Sunday morning the ruins of the crowded grocery were entered six hours ahead of schedule.

Men found in the ruins were burned alive in cells, pinned down by wreckage, their positions indicated.

The cause of the disaster has not been determined. Some of the persons who were in the wrecked buildings at the time of the collapse asserted that it was caused by an ammonia explosion in the Chain Grocery or the Beaumont Market, while others declared it was due to reconstruction work which was going on in the Ruff building.

Non-Partisan Ticket Wins.

Fargo, N. D.—The entire Non-partisan ticket, state and congressional was nominated in the Republican primaries of Wednesday.

Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Non-partisan, who took the lead over John Steen, Independent, as returns came from the rural precincts Thursday, steadily increased that lead until it is near the 15,000 mark.

In the congressional race in the first district, it is estimated, Congressman J. M. Baer's final majority will be nearly 800 over Henry Vick; in the third district J. H. Sinclair's approximately 700 over P. D. Norton. In the second district, George Young was successful over John Hanchett by a vote of approximately 3 to 1.

Mail Tubes Abandoned.

Washington.—Further government use of pneumatic mail tube systems in six large cities was blocked Saturday by a presidential veto of the post-office appropriation bill with a provision directing that the postoffice department retain the tubes until next March, pending an investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission to determine the advisability of their purchase by the government.

When an attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed in the house, both the house and senate repassed the measure with the provision objected to eliminated.

Fear of Americans Felt.

Paris.—German prisoners are virtually unanimous in confirming the fear felt of the Americans by the German high command. According to the declarations of officers, this is the principal reason for the determination of Germany to seek at all costs to impose peace on the allies before next winter.

The prisoners make no secret of their astonishment at the spirit and versatility of the American soldiers.

NEW WHEAT PRICES OUT

Minimum Price of \$2 is Fixed for Number One Product.

New York.—New wheat prices necessitated by advanced freight rates, were announced here Monday night by the Food Administration Grain corporation. It was asserted that a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for No. 1 wheat aboard cars in the intermountain territory will be made effective. Details of the plan will be made public soon.

The corporation's announcement said that No. 1 wheat of the northern spring, hard winter, red winter, durum and red winter grades would be sold in various markets at the following basic prices:

New York, \$2.39 1/4; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38 1/4; Duluth and Minneapolis, \$2.31 1/4; Chicago, \$2.26; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, Or., San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20.

The price basis for No. 2 wheat will be 3 cents below No. 1 and for No. 3 4 cents below No. 2. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample.

Special classes of wheat, the commission said, will be sold on the following schedule:

Dark hard winter, 2 cents above hard winter; dark northern spring, 2 cents above northern spring; amber durum, 2 cents above durum; yellow hard winter, 2 cents under hard winter; red spring, 5 cents under northern spring; red walla, 7 cents under red winter; red durum, 7 cents under durum; soft white, 2 cents under hard white; white club, 4 cents under hard white.

Changes in federal grading standards previously filed with the trade, it was declared, are expected to result in production of more high-grade wheat than in 1917.

HUNS WANT HUGE PRICE FOR PEACE

Member of Prussian House Demands England's Fleet and 45 Billions as Indemnity—U. S. to Pay.

Paris.—Great Britain must turn over its war fleet to Germany, return Gibraltar to Spain and restore Egypt and the Suez canal to Turkey, Great Britain, France and the United States must pay Germany an indemnity of at least \$45,000,000,000. Belgium and French territory must be surrendered to Germany.

These are among the conditions included in the German peace program published in the Nachrichten of Goerlitz, Prussia, by Count Roon, a member of the Prussian house of lords, according to a Havas dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

Count Roon says Germany is entitled to the following terms because of its strength, and until they are realized there should be no armistice and no cessation of submarine warfare:

Annexation of Belgium, with administrative autonomy in the interior, independence of Flanders.

Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais.

Annexation of the Briey and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies, including Kiao Chau.

Great Britain to cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must return Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, restore Egypt to Turkey and the Suez canal to Turkey.

Greece must be re-established under former King Constantine with frontiers as before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of \$45,000,000,000. They also must agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium are to remain occupied at their expense until these conditions are carried out.

U. S. Force Arrives in Italy.

Washington, D. C.—Safe arrival in Italy of the first contingent of military force which will represent the United States was announced Monday by General March, chief of staff. Sent direct from this country, the troops landed Sunday, to supplement others ordered from France by General Pershing.

Sanitary units compose the greater part of the first arrivals, but "other special units" also were included. General March reiterated the statement that the bulk of the combatant American troops going to Italy will be sent from the western front, their places being immediately taken by new regiments from the United States.

Types of Tires to be Nine.

Washington, D. C.—Immense reduction in number of types and sizes of automobile tires from 287 to 32 has been determined upon by automobile tire manufacturers in accord with recommendations of the conservation division of the war industries board. Under the program, by November 1, 1920, all but nine types and sizes will have been discontinued. The nine types to remain after November 1, 1920, range in sizes from 30 by 3 1/2 to 40 by 8 and include standard non-skid patterns.

Girl Falls From Train.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Meade Belden, 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. M. W. Belden, of Woodlawn, Penn., rolled out of a berth and through the window of a sleeping car of a Santa Fe train on the Mojave desert at 3 o'clock Saturday morning and was not missed until the train had traveled 35 miles. Three hours later the crew of a freight train found the child, who was unconscious, and took her to a hospital at Victorville. She will recover.

KERENSKY IN LONDON ENROUTE TO STATES

Visit to America Holds Big Possibilities, Declared.

WASHINGTON STIRRED

Ex-Premier of Russia Expected to Start Freedom Movement—People Tire of Hun Aggression.

Washington, D. C.—The unheralded appearance in London Wednesday of Alexander Kerensky, former provisional premier of Russia, together with his announcement that he is on his way to America and that he is certain Russia will soon be fighting again with the forces of democracy against German domination, furnished the subject for a discussion in official and diplomatic circles that covered a wide range.

As there had apparently been no intimation of Kerensky's intended visit to this country, speculation naturally centered around his purpose in coming.

The belief seems to be general that he will not only seek to enlist the support of his own people in this country in his efforts to rehabilitate Russia and cast off the German yoke, but will discuss the subject with officials as well.

Appearing as he does at a time when both the United States and the entente governments are earnestly considering how they may best aid Russia to rid herself of German influence and establish a stable government, the visit of the one-time dictator of that stricken nation is regarded by officials as having many and far-reaching possibilities.

Coinciding with the appearance of Kerensky in London, John Sookine, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky government a year ago and now just back from France, said that a few months ago military action by the allies would have been intolerable to the people, but German aggression in spite of the Brest-Litovsk treaty had caused so much suffering and privation that allied intervention would now be hailed with relief.

Mr. Sookine's statement and that of ex-Premier Kerensky concerning the change in the sentiment of the Russian masses served to bear out reports received at the state department.

HUGE ARMY PROJECT IS NOW UNDER WAY

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Baker disclosed to the senate military committee Thursday that within three months an enlarged army project now being worked out will be presented to congress to represent the maximum fighting effort of the country.

Already the calculations upon which the pending army bill was framed have been exceeded, and the war department is now revising its plans on an enlarged basis that means additional billions in money and additional millions of fighting men.

The full scope of the new measure is not yet apparent even to officials who are preparing it.

Mr. Baker disclosed the new plans in explaining his reasons for opposing any changes now in the draft age limits. Later, during general debate in the senate chamber, figures were disclosed showing the great strides being made toward bringing American fighting power to the front in France.

General March, chief of staff, has already announced that the army is five months ahead of schedule in troop movements, 900,000 men having been shipped abroad.

Financial Peace Planned.

Rome.—A proposal for the creation of "an international reserve board" has been sent to President Wilson and heads of the other allied powers, according to a statement made here Thursday by David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome. "The creation of such a board," said Mr. Lubin, "would mean the setting up of an international policeman to preserve financial peace within the borders of the allied countries. Details of the plan have been sent to the leading statesmen."

Italy Annexes July 4th.

Rome, Tuesday.—The coming Fourth of July, which will be proclaimed an Italian national holiday, will be celebrated throughout the country. Cities and villages will be decorated with the American and Italian flags and will have processions.

One of the most imposing processions will be in Rome, the line of march leading to the monument of King Victor Emmanuel II, where speeches will be delivered by cabinet ministers, senators and deputies.

Drouth Ruins Wheat Crop.

Helena, Mont.—In the northern half of Montana winter wheat has been ruined by the drouth, and rain is badly needed to save the spring wheat, according to the weekly crop bulletin issued by Meteorologist William A. Mitchell, of the local station of the United States weather bureau. Showers in the southern half of the state have helped greatly and crops there are in good condition, with the winter wheat starting to head.

U. S. WILL POLICE PANAMA

War Department Acts to Prevent Trouble Over Elections.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Baker Saturday instructed Major-General Blachford, commanding the Department of Panama, to take over the policing of the cities of Panama and Colon for the purpose of maintaining public order.

The action resulted from information received at the State Department from the government of Panama that grave disorders were expected because of the postponement of the national elections set for June 30.

Decision to postpone the elections for six months was taken by the Government of Panama because of vice conditions in the two terminal cities of the Panama Canal, which had led to a boycott against them by the American army authorities.

DRAFT AGE LIMITS STAND UNCHANGED

Senate Defeats Move to Make Extension and Prolonged Fight Is Ended—12 Billion Bill Up.

Washington, D. C.—Immediate extension of the present army draft age limits, 21 to 31 years, was overwhelmingly defeated Saturday in the senate.

The amendment proposed by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to the army appropriation bill to make the limits 20 and 40 years, together with all compromises suggested for different minimums and maximums, were voted down.

Settlement of the controversy which has held senate attention for several days cleared the way for passage of the \$12,000,000,000 appropriation.

Besides disposing of the draftage question, the senate adopted several amendments to the bill.

One authorized organization of the \$100,000,000 aircraft production corporation proposed by the Aircraft Production Board as a vehicle for co-ordinating aircraft production as shipbuilding is co-ordinated by the Shipping Board through the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Others authorized the plan of basing draft quotas on the number of men in class 1, instead of upon state populations and affecting rights of neutrals under the draft law. The senate had previously adopted the draft quota legislation, but it has been held up in the house.

The amendment affecting neutrals provides that citizens of neutral countries now subject to draft who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens shall not be eligible for citizenship if they claim exemption from the draft. This provision, offered by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, was adopted as a substitute for an amendment approved by the state department, providing for exemption from the draft of all citizens of neutral countries.

Eugene V. Debs Under Arrest.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Eugene V. Debs, four times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested here Sunday by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Boehme as he was about to deliver a speech.

The arrest was made on a warrant in connection with his speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., June 16 last.

The arrest was made on a secret indictment. It is understood the indictment contains 10 counts under the espionage act, which provides a penalty of 20 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000 and costs for each violation.

Debs was arrested as he was about to enter the garden where the meeting was held. No commotion was caused, as few persons were aware of what was transpiring until after Mr. Debs was taken to the federal building.

Following the announcement of Mr. Debs' arrest, a defense fund of more than \$1000 was raised by popular subscription before the meeting ended.

Forty-Nine Flyers Downed in One Day.

London.—Forty-nine German airplanes were brought down by British and French airplane squadrons Thursday, according to the official announcements of the respective war offices Saturday.

In the air-fighting over the British sector of the line British planes destroyed 20 German machines and forced down nine more enemy aircraft out of control. The British lost 14 machines. The British vigorously bombed behind the Teuton lines, dropping 21 tons of explosives on railway junctions and other targets.

At the same time the French air fighters brought down or put out of action 20 German airplanes and set on fire four captive balloons.

Bigger Gold Output Aim.

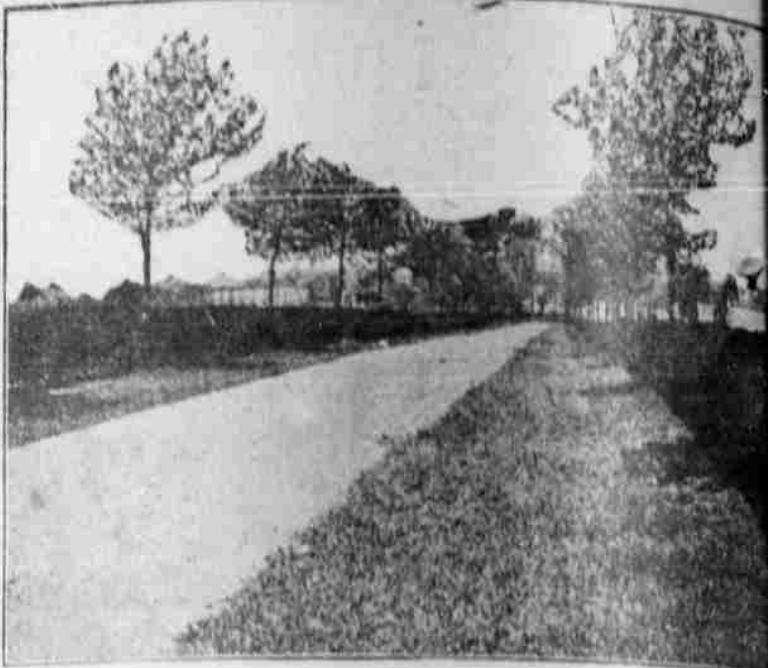
Washington.—A conference of Western Congressmen and mining men Saturday resulted in the creation of a committee to formulate a plan to lay before the treasury and the railroad administration to encourage gold mining and to maintain the international standard of value.

Suggestions included the giving of a bonus for gold production, elimination of the war tax on that metal and the opening up of the gold-bearing lands in forest reserves to unrestricted prospecting and mining developments.

Indiana Corn Damaged.

Lafayette, Ind.—A loss of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 in corn alone was sustained by northern Indiana farmers as a result of the frost last Saturday night, according to estimates made public at the Purdue university agricultural experiment station. The tend into millions of dollars, it was said. The damage covered an area of 125,000 acres, according to the reports of county agricultural agents.

PREVENT TOP GROWTH OF PERENNIALS AND BE VICTORIOUS IN WAR WITH WEED



Well-Kept Roadside Where Weeds Are Controlled by Frequent Mowing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keep down the top growth of perennial weeds in order to starve out the underground parts. This top growth is equivalent to the lungs of animals; without it they cannot live. Any methods that successfully keep down the top growth and at the same time suit the farmer's convenience may be used. Among the ways that may be adopted for keeping down top growth are the following: (1) Clean cultivation; (2) pasturing; (3) growing smother crops; (4) frequent cutting with a hand hoe, spud, or mower; and (5) smothering small patches with building paper or other material.

Clean Cultivation.—In most cases cultivation will be relied upon to destroy perennials. The work may be done either with or without a cultivated crop growing on the land. Many farmers have eradicated perennial weeds by giving thorough cultivation to a crop. Cultivation is especially effective if the crop has been planted in checkrows, so as to permit working in two directions. The ordinary shovel and tooth cultivators permit many weed stems to slip through unharmed. It is often best, therefore, to use cultivators of the sweep or weed-knife type.

These sweeps skim along under the surface of the soil and cut off all weed stems. On many of the modern cultivators, sweeps 9 to 18 inches wide may be attached in place of the shovels. No matter how thoroughly the tops have been kept down during the period of cultivation, most well-established perennials will continue to send up tops after cultivation stops. This situation may be met by frequent choppings with a hoe. Hand hoeing in such cases is not as tedious as it may seem, since most perennials do not occupy the land solidly, but occur in patches. If the top growth is thus thoroughly kept down, one year is usually sufficient to eradicate even the worst of our perennials. This plan is especially effective against Canada thistle, bull nettle and bindweed, or wild morning-glory.

Perennials may often be attacked most effectively by clean cultivation without growing a cultivated crop; in other words, by a bare fallow. It is seldom advisable to fallow for an entire year, since this does not permit the farmer to get any use of his land. A better plan is to use the land during the early part of the season and to fallow it in the latter part. For instance, the land may be pastured until midsummer, or a crop of hay or small grain may be taken off before starting the fallow. This plan has the additional advantage of starting the work of eradication by fallowing at a period when nearly all weeds are in their most susceptible stage. Under this plan the work of fallowing should be started as soon after harvest as possible; the land should be plowed and then harrowed or disked at frequent intervals during the remainder of the season to prevent top growth. Ordinarily, shallow plowing is best in fallowing for weed control, as this keeps the mass of weed roots at or near the surface, where they will be more easily dried out by the sun. If this fallowing is well done, many kinds of perennials will have died by the close of the season, but it is usually advisable to plant a cultivated crop the next spring in order to destroy such weeds as may persist. Under this plan the greater part of the work of eradication is done expeditiously by large implements and without the hindrance of cultivated crops; furthermore, it is done at a time of the year when the farmer is ordinarily not pressed with other work. This method is quite successful against the weedy grasses, such as Johnson grass, Bermuda grass and quack-grass.

Pasturing.—Pasturing may often be found of much help in keeping down the top growth of perennials. Sheep are of first importance in this connection. They will browse upon almost all kinds of weedy growths and fatten under the process. In parts of the West, when the pasture grasses become brown during the summer, sheep will turn their attention to the weeds, which are the only green feed in sight. This fact has been taken advantage of in killing bindweed and the small-leaved milkweed. Goats are even more omnivorous than sheep, but the regions where it is profitable to keep goats are limited. Hogs are of some value in weed eradication, because they will root for the underground parts of many weeds. These animals have been used to great advantage in

getting rid of bindweed, or wild morning-glory.

Where it is feasible to confine sheep, goats or hogs to very restricted areas for one or more seasons, they will in most cases completely kill perennial weeds. Where it is not practical to graze sufficiently close to entirely destroy perennials, the grazing will greatly weaken the root system of these plants, making it an easy task to complete the destruction by cultivation.

Smother Crops.—Thick stands and vigorous growths of smother crops may be depended on to keep down the top growth of perennials. The most commonly used smother crops are alfalfa, buckwheat, soy beans, millet, sorghum and bur clover. Some weeds are more susceptible to this treatment than others. Bermuda grass may be eradicated by a continuous succession of smother crops. Alfalfa, where it succeeds well, is the most effective smother crop, largely because it combines frequent clipping with the smothering effect. It may be relied upon to reduce greatly or even to eradicate entirely most perennials except some of the grassy weeds. In the case of smother crops, as with pasturing, the principal value is to weaken the root systems of perennials, which facilitates the work of cultivation which is to follow.

Mowing or cutting.—Cutting off repeatedly the tops of perennial weeds with a mower, scythe or other tool may sometimes be used to advantage. This is of most use on pastures, roadsides and other uncultivated places. It has been found that mowing twice a year for two years will eradicate the fern brake, one of the bad weeds of pastures in New England and New York.

Smothering With Building Paper and Other Materials.—Where perennial weeds occupy very limited areas it is often practicable to prevent further spread by covering the infested area with building paper, taking care to lap over and weight down the ends so as to exclude all sunlight. Building paper suitable for this use normally may be obtained at from \$2.25 to \$4 per thousand square feet, or \$97 to \$172 per acre, depending on its thickness. Manure, straw and other materials are also employed for this purpose.

PRODUCE WHAT YOU EAT

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Produce what you eat and eat what you produce. Whether you have a 40-foot lot or a 400-acre fertile farm make it produce food. With a garden well filled with vegetables, you can greatly reduce the cost of living, enjoy some of the best forms of food, relieve transportation and conserve other foods, such as wheat and meat, which are needed for our soldiers. Having a garden is one way folks who stay at home can help win the war.

Farmers' Bulletin 337, recently published by the United States department of agriculture, gives complete directions on making a farm garden and tells in detail how to grow each of the common garden crops. This bulletin is free—write to the department at Washington, D. C., for a copy.

WOOL DEMAND IS INCREASING

Production in Peace Times Is Only About 50 Per Cent of Amount Used by Mills.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

War has given the sheep and wool industry a stupendous task. The wool produced in this country furnishes only about 50 per cent of the amount used; here by woolen mills in peace times; the war has increased the demand for wool, and of course accentuates our dependence upon supplies from foreign countries. The war has further increased the perplexity of the domestic situation by making unavailable certain supplies which exist in other parts of the world. To equip 2,000,000 soldiers and clothe them for one year would require the entire quantity of wool grown annually in this country, even if it were all suitable for military use.