

CROP ESTIMATES CUT YIELD OF CORN HEAVILY

Wheat Loses 13 Million Bushels and Corn 171 Million Bushels Through Unfavorable Weather Conditions but Bumper Crop Still in Prospect—Other Grain Yields.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Loss of 171,000,000 bushels of corn and 13,000,000 bushels of wheat from the prospective production of this year's important food crops as indicated a month ago was shown today in the department of agriculture's crop report resulting from a canvass made August 1.

Corn and wheat are bumper crops this year despite adverse weather conditions which have curtailed somewhat the heavy production indicated early in the growing season.

Estimates of Yields
Production of winter wheat this year was announced by the department of agriculture today in its preliminary estimate at 556,000,000 bushels.

Spring wheat production was forecast at 322,000,000 bushels from July 1 conditions.

Production of all wheat was estimated at 878,000,000 bushels.

Corn production was forecast at 2,989,000,000 bushels from August 1 conditions.

Other forecasts of production based on the August 1 canvass were announced as follows:
Oats 1,428,000,000 bushels; barley 222,000,000; rye 76,700,000 (preliminary estimates).

Other Crop Estimates
Buckwheat 20,600,000 bushels.
White potatoes 391,000,000.
Sweet potatoes, 84,500,000.
Tobacco, 1,228,000,000 pounds.
Flax, 14,800,000.
Rice, 41,600,000.
Hay, 99,300,000 tons.
Sugar beets, 6,360,000 tons.
Apples, 199,000,000 bushels.
Peaches, 40,900,000 bushels.

Condition of Crops
The condition of the crop of August 1, was announced as follows:
Spring wheat, 79.6; corn, 78.5; oats, 82.8; barley, 82; buckwheat, 88.6; white potatoes, 79.9; sweet potatoes, 78.3; tobacco, 83.6; flax, 70.6; rice, 85.7; hay, 82.3; sugar beets, 88.6.

SPECIAL CALL FOR RED CROSS WORKERS

Another call is made for Red Cross workers at headquarters, in the Sparta building. It is necessary to finish all hospital garments on hand before the 20th of this month, as the shipments must be made on that date. And to accomplish this, there must be extra workers.

ASKS SEIZURE PACKING PLANTS BY UNCLE SAM

Federal Trade Commission Recommends to President Federal Acquisition and Control of Meat Monopoly Which Continues to "Unfairly and Illegally" Use Its Power.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Government acquisition and control of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars has been recommended to the president by the Federal Trade commission to destroy a monopoly which it declares "Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing company exercise not only over the meat industry of the country but of other necessary food supplies.

The commission's report was made public today thru the white house. It has been in the hands of the president since July 5 and had not previously been issued "because the president first wished to be in possession of full information."

Basing its statement upon a great volume of evidence examined, the commission said the power of the five packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used."

Illegal Practices
Manipulate livestock markets.
Restrict interstate and international supplies of food.
Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods.

Defraud both the producers of food and consumers.
Crush effective competition.
Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities; and
Profiteer.

"While we have found," said the commission's report, "an intricate fabric of monopolies, controls, combinations, conspiracies and restraints which would seem to indicate legislative or administrative remedies, we believe that an adequate remedy may be more simply arrived at.

"We believe that if the fundamental and underlying evils are rooted out, the whole structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly and restraint must fall.
"If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would be no less strong than it is."

The commission then recommended:
Recommendations
(1)—That the government acquire, thru the railroad administration all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.
(2)—That the government ac-

quire, thru the railroad administration the principal and necessary stock yards of the country, to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the development of livestock production may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stock yards.

(3)—That the government acquire, thru the railroad administration all privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

U. S. to Acquire Branches
(4)—That the federal government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the federal government establish, thru the railroad administration at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges."

The treaty enacted by Great Britain and the United States in 1910 limits to 56,000 cubic feet per second the amount of water which may be diverted for power purposes from Niagara's 220,000 cubic feet. Of this, Canada is entitled to take 36,000 cubic feet, and the United States 20,000 per second.

Three companies operate on the Canadian side, and two on the States side—the Niagara Falls Power Co. and the Hydraulic Power Co.

When the United States entered the war the Hydraulic Co. was delivering an average of 145,000 horsepower per day to users in Niagara Falls and western New York. The Niagara Falls Power Co. was delivering 134,000 horsepower per day.

Uncle Sam's Problem

A great part of this was going to concerns whose product could not be used in war work. In Niagara Falls and Buffalo are plants of the utmost value to the government for war work—some of them producing materials made nowhere else in the United States.

Without the abrasives, such as carborundum and graphite, manufactured in plants here, the machine shops of the nation could not run. Ferro-silicon, phosphorus, chlorine—all vital necessities of war—are produced in the Niagara Falls plants, dependent upon water power.

These concerns could not be enlarged because the power available was being used to its maximum. But the government simply had to have additional production of these war essentials. Furthermore, it was imperative that it take over the electrochemical works which dot the Niagara river bank, to turn them into factories for producing deadly gases and smoke bombs.

So the secretary of war appointed a commission, composed of Robert J. Buckley and Brig. Gen. Charles Keller of the corps of engineers, to study the power situation. They recommended that the government take control of the Niagara power, cut off power from non-essential industries and switch it to those essential to winning the war. Secretary Baker approved the report and designated the two men to take control.

On December, 28, 1917, the commissioners issued orders for the redistribution of power, and both companies have obeyed to the letter.
Essentials Are Aided
One-eleventh of all the power being distributed by the two companies are cut off from non-essential industries and re-assigned to essen-

NIAGARA FALLS HARNESSSED TO WIN THE WAR

(By Frederick M. Kerby.) NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The harnessed power of the Niagara river, which when the United States entered the war, was being used for purposes of peaceful industry, has been turned into one of the principal factors in production of war necessities.

The federal government had to step in to secure this result.

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tials. Eleven thousand, five hundred and eight-four horsepower was taken from five companies being served by the Hydroelectric Power Co. and re-assigned to five other companies. Twelve thousand, five hundred and eighty-four horsepower was taken from three companies being served by the Niagara Falls Power company and redistributed to six concerns.

Two concerns—the Defiance Paper Co. and the International Paper Co.—were deprived of all power. They put in furnaces for the production of ferro-silicon, their power was restored, and they are now producing ferro-silicon instead of print paper. At present 73.53 per cent of the Niagara Falls Power Co.'s "juice" goes to direct war industries and another 11.55 per cent to transportation. Of the Hydraulic Power Co.'s supply 97.95 per cent goes into war industries.

The war department has taken steps to increase the amount of power. The Niagara Power Co. is not obtaining maximum results. The Hydraulic Power Co. on the other hand, utilizes the full head of water allowed it. For these reasons the war department has brought the two companies into a consolidation, which will result in giving the Hydraulic Co. all of the new allotment of water to be taken from the river, and which will develop 160,000 horsepower additional.

The commission has also compelled the Canadian companies to continue the delivery of certain power on the American side, which they had threatened to cut off. This was done through the coal administration bringing pressure to bear on the Ontario government.

Temporary extensions are also being made at the Ontario Power Co.'s plant on the Canadian side to provide needed power for Canadian industries. In addition enlargements to be completed this fall to the two steam plants at Buffalo will add 62,000 horsepower to the available total for war industries.

AMERICANS IN BRITAIN REGISTER WILLINGLY

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Consular authorities are liberal in their praise of the spirit of American citizens residing in Britain. They say practically every man of military age has complied with a regulation requiring registration in Britain. They are fewer than 20,000 Americans in England.

ALLIES GO OVER TOP.

(Continued from page one.)

man success in this year's series of enemy offensives. It was in the first German blow, delivered against the British front, between Cambrai and La Perre on March 21 that the enemy broke into the allied lines and was not stopped until he had pushed to the region of Montdidier. He swept over a wide stretch of territory and established the vast salient that has since stood virtually intact, with its apex at Montdidier and its base roughly extending along the line from Albert, near the Somme, on the north, to Noyon, on the Oise on its southern side.

Marshal Foch's object in striking may well have been based upon the idea of breaking up the enemy line between Montdidier and Soissons before the Germans had time to stabilize the Soissons-Rheims front.

BOLSHEVIKI TO WAGE WAR UPON ENTENTE ALLIES

(Continued from page one.)

shootings and constant arrests, the power of the so-called soviet, of traitors and of criminals is past. The representatives of the so-called people's government have fled.
"At the present moment, in the interests of all Russia, we take upon ourselves the duty of governing the country of the north."

Graves' Instructions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Confidential instructions were handed to Major General William S. Graves at Kansas City Tuesday by Secretary Baker covering the American military expedition to Siberia which General Graves will command. Baker on his return to Washington today disclosed that the object of his trip west was to confer with General Graves, who had been summoned from Camp Fremont, California, to meet him in Kansas City.

The secretary said he assumed that a Japanese officer would be the ranking officer of the Inter-allied forces sent to Siberia and would preside at any conference of the various commanders. No step toward the selection of a commander for the entire army had been taken, he added.

Word From Francis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Official notice of the establishment of the new government in northern Russia reached the state department today in a cablegram from Ambassador Francis at Kandalaska. The government was set up August 2 by a constitutional assembly representing the six districts of Vologda at Novgorod.

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Kazan, Samara, Archangel and Viatka.

Mr. Francis stated that he had heard nothing from Vologda or Moscow since leaving Vologda.

DESPONDENT WOMEN

Nature intends every woman to be cheerful, light-hearted and happy, but when dragged down with pain and suffering from female ills, will power alone cannot overcome a nervous, despondent condition. Multitudes of American women, however, have found that there's one tried and true remedy to restore health under such circumstances, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from herbs and roots. This old-fashioned medicine is now considered the standard American remedy for such conditions. Adv.



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We do any kind of repair work.
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