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WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told in Brief Paragraphs for Quick Reading.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SNAPSHOTS

Gleanings of Interest From Washington—Late Happenings in the Realm of Sports—Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

WASHINGTON

The post office department has issued a call for proposals for the operation of airplane mail routes under contract to supplement the transcontinental air mail service between New York and San Francisco, which will be operated by the department.

With a view to the prompt collection of the capital stock tax and for the convenience of the taxpayer as well as the government, the Bureau of Internal Revenue suggests that corporations submit checks with the returns for the amount of tax due. This method is appealing to corporations, as it lessens liability to penalty.

A land army of 100,000 farm hands recruited and organized by the department of agriculture is moving northward across the western wheat belt harvesting the nation's grain crops in better time than in many years, according to reports received by the department.

Hearings in deportation proceedings against Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet agent in the United States, were postponed at the request of former Senator Hardwick.

A legal fight to block enforcement of equal suffrage, even though Vermont or Tennessee should ratify it and complete the thirty-six necessary states for ratification, was begun in the District Supreme Court of Washington, D. C.

President Wilson announced he will remain in Washington all summer.

General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, returned to America on the transport Northern Pacific, which docked at Hoboken after a seven-day voyage from Southampton. He is again on duty in Washington.

NATION'S BUSINESS

Opinion among exporters on the lifting of the trade restriction on Russia was general that no immediate benefit will accrue from the action of the United States. While Russia is regarded as a large trade field, the manner in which the Soviet government has sewed up the resources and activities of its industries will preclude any possibility of a free trade movement.

Permission to electrify tools and equipment to prevent thefts from the tool boxes of its plant was asked by a large industrial firm of Philadelphia, of the State Industrial Board, Harrisburg, Pa.

The "impending coal famine" is a "bugaboo" built up by constant government agitation on the coal situation, and present high prices are due, in large measure, to the consistent manner in which government officials and agencies have scared the country with predictions of a shortage. This is the view held by George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, who asserts there is no shortage of coal and no excuse for the current prices.

Admiral Benson authorized the committee of advertising men recently appointed in New York to advise with the board regarding the general advertisement of ships and materials the board has to sell to begin at once a survey of the country's markets for the information of the board. The survey will be started at once, and will require about four months.

GENERAL

Harding's advisers do not fear any loss of votes through the proposed third party ticket planned by the Committee of Forty-eight.

The prohibition issue is fast coming to the forefront in the preliminary plans for the campaign of Governor James Cox, Democratic presidential nominee.

The sugar supply is increasing, but there is little prospect of a decline in prices for a long period, Dr. C. O. Townsend, sugar expert of the agricultural department, said. The United States at the best grows only about 25 per cent of its need, he stated.

Gypsy moths, the pests that destroy trees and which have cost Massachusetts $100,000,000 to fight, have been discovered destroying the foliage of trees in Brooklyn.

Independent operation of carriers had "broken down" within 90 days of the return of the roads to their owners, it was asserted by William B. Culver of the Federal Trade Commission at the opening session of the annual convention in Atlantic City of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers.

To make divorce impossible through a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is the object of the Society for the Upholding of Marriage, the organization of which is announced by Rev. Dr. Walter Gwynne of Summit.

Representatives of the miners, appearing before the Anthracite Coal Commission at Scranton, Pa., threatened to withdraw and appeal to President Wilson unless the operators consent to accept figures presented by W. Jett Lauck, statistician for the workers.

Robert B. James, Albert Innman and Harry Hartin, of Oswego, N. Y., who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with conspiracy and profiteering, in the sale of ninety tons of sugar, were fined $16,000 by U. S. Associate Judge Cooper, at Binghamton.

Governor Sproul received word at Harrisburg from Republican leaders in Vermont that the legislature of that state would be called in extra session the first week in August to act on ratification of the federal suffrage amendment.

SPORTING

In all of the confusion that surrounds Georges Carpentier and his maze of contracts there is one fact that stands out. If Georges had been really anxious to fight Dempsey he never would have taken so many pains to tie himself hand and foot before he boarded the steamer for this country.

The University of Maine baseball team has chosen Albert E. Johnson of New Britain, Conn., captain for next year. He plays second base on the state champions.

Samuel D. Riddle of Glen Riddle, Pa., and Joseph E. Davis of New York were chosen members of the Jockey Club at a meeting of that body held at Aqueduct track. Mr. Riddle owns Man o' War, Brigadier General and many other good horses.

Pratt still leads all infielders with his record of 16 accepted chances in a game.

Wine and Cicotte are alike in the respect they both grow better with age. Edward is thirty-six years of age and has been in the major leagues for 16 years and is still going strong.

Princeton University defeated Oxford in the track meet in England by taking six of the ten events.

There will be no Dempsey-Carpentier match this year. Carpentier is under contract to Cochran, the London promoter, and Dempsey's manager, Kerns, refuses to permit his charge to fight in London.

All boxers who are to appear at the International Club, New York, are required to weigh in eight hours before the time of boxing so as to avoid delay at the ring side.

Willie Jackson is trying a novel system of training at a New York gymnasium. In order to get used to boxing southpaws he has engaged three side-wheelers to box with him every day.

Harry Hooper, captain of the Boston Americans, underwent an operation for a leg injury sustained recently in a game at Cleveland. He may be out of the game for the remainder of the season.

Walter Hagen, American professional golfer, defeated Lafittee of Biarritz, in the play-off of the tie. The field score was 298 for each player. Hagen turned in a score of 150 to 154 for the Frenchman.

American rifle and equestrian teams for the Olympic games arrived at Antwerp on an army transport. They proceeded to Coblenz for practice work.

FOREIGN

Dr. Lowenfeld-Russ has definitely resigned his position as state secretary of the food administration because of the action of the government in abolishing control of grain distribution. He says Austria "is unwilling to help itself and can no longer appeal to America for aid."

Greek troops have taken the city of Brusa, in Asia Minor, defeating Turkish Nationalists, who had been holding the city, it was officially announced.

Bolshevik forces are moving forward on a 500 mile front and have advanced more than 200 miles since the capture of Kieff from the Poles.

Barricades have been erected around all public buildings in Dublin, and strong forces of soldiers patrol the streets. All roads leading to Belfast are blocked by barbed wire entanglements.

Refugees arriving at Constantinople stated the followers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha had evacuated Brussa.

Famous Ecclesiastic

The Swan of Cambrai was Fenelon, archbishop of Cambrai, born in 1651 and died in 1715. Of him "The Catholic Encyclopedia" says: "With him disappeared one of the most illustrious members of the French episcopate, certainly one of the most attractive men of his age—one of the most attractive, brilliant and puzzling figures that the Catholic church has ever produced."

His Name Immortal

The endless screw is still called after Archimedes, for he invented it to pump the water from the holds of vessels, and has not been improved upon since. It is a long spiral, the lower extremity running down into the water, and as it is turned the water is lifted, flowing out at the top. It is really a development of this Archimedean screw, reversed in action, which is seen in the propellers of modern steamships.

BIG CROPS ASSURE A YEAR OF PLENTY

Yield Promises to Surpass the Average of the Last Five Bountiful Years.

BLOW TO SOARING COSTS.

Department of Agriculture Reports Indicate Plenitude—With Last Year's Left-Over Crop, This Year's Yield Enough for All Requirements.

Washington.—Forecasts of heavy harvests of the country's principal farm crops marked the July report of the Department of Agriculture. The prospective yield, in most instances, is larger than the average production for the five years, 1914-1918.

Compared with last year's output, this year's Winter wheat, rye, corn, sweet potato, peach and hay crops give indications of being smaller; larger crops than last year are forecast for Spring wheat, oats, barley, white potatoes, flax and apples, while the production of tobacco, with 112,000,000 pounds more than the previous largest crop, and that of rice, with 11,000,000 bushels more than ever, promise to be the largest on record.

Throughout June better weather conditions increased the prospects of the output of every important crop. The improvement was reflected in a forecast of 28,000,000 bushels more in the combined Winter and Spring wheat crop than estimated a month ago, 7,000,000 more of oats, 8,000,000 more of barley and 2,000,000 more of rye.

The Spring wheat crop—291,000,000 bushels—is larger than last year's by 32,000,000 bushels; but the Winter wheat crop—518,000,000 bushels—is 114,000,000 bushels smaller, although it is only 45,000,000 less than the five-year average production.

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, compared with 19,261,000 last year and 31,923,000, the five-year average. That, added to this year's prospective production, makes available about 856,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, according to officials, will be ample to meet domestic requirements and leave a surplus for export.

The Winter wheat production forecast and condition July 1 by principal states follows:

State.	Bushels	P. C. of Normal
Pennsylvania	26,220,000	83
Ohio	27,125,000	63
Indiana	20,665,000	60
Illinois	28,392,000	67
Missouri	31,698,000	75
Nebraska	54,387,000	91
Kansas	110,313,000	84
Oklahoma	34,513,000	84

The Spring wheat forecast and condition by the principal states are as follows:

State.	Bushels	P. C. of Normal.
Minnesota	51,948,000	91
North Dakota	82,150,000	86
South Dakota	32,906,000	90
Montana	27,781,000	88
Washington	25,018,000	79

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 138,000,000 bushels smaller than last year's but 19,000,000 larger than the five-year average. Corn acreage and production forecast and condition in percentage of a normal, by principal states, follow:

	Acres.	Bushels.	P. C. of Normal.
Ohio	3,626	140,950,000	86
Indiana	4,702	169,836,000	84
Illinois	8,772	284,125,000	79
Minnesota	3,068	114,682,000	89
Iowa	10,200	385,560,000	90
Missouri	6,619	179,110,000	82
South Dakota	3,360	93,677,000	82
Nebraska	7,382	188,241,000	85
Kansas	5,594	104,636,000	87
Texas	6,625	146,081,000	90

The oats production forecast and condition by principal states follow:

State.	Bushels.	Per Cent. of Normal.
Ohio	51,731,000	81
Indiana	61,837,000	82
Illinois	129,024,000	76
Wisconsin	92,072,000	91
Minnesota	117,208,000	91
Iowa	191,730,000	83
North Dakota	66,002,000	89
South Dakota	60,696,000	91
Nebraska	65,270,000	85
Kansas	52,418,000	83

Other forecasts of production are: Oats, 1,322,000,000 bushels; barley, 193,000,000; rye, 82,000,000; white potatoes, 388,000,000; sweet potatoes, 98,500,000; flax, 14,400,000; rice, 52,100,000; apples (total), 200,000,000; apples (commercial), 30,200,000; peaches, 45,200,000; tobacco, 1,501,000,000 pounds; hay 84,800,000 tons.

FAVOR SINN FEIN LAW.

Supersedes Crown Tribunal Even With Unionist Litigants.

Dublin.—Evidence is piling up indicating that the newly organized Sinn Fein courts rapidly are superseding in power the Crown tribunals. A great number of cases on appeal are being withdrawn from the Crown Supreme Court, because it is stated that the litigants have little confidence in the power of that court. Unionists are appealing to the Sinn Fein lower courts.

CENSUS OF GREATER BOSTON.

1,500,000 Population of Bay State Capital and Its Suburbs.

Boston.—A compilation of 1920 census returns, covering what is generally known as Greater Boston, shows that the population of Boston and its suburbs has reached almost exactly 1,500,000. Unlike most of the larger cities of the country, Boston has annexed little of the territory and has a total area of only 47.8 square miles, as compared with 287 square miles in Greater New York.

CAPTAIN HOUSMAN.

Knights of Columbus Reception Boat Commander.

Capt. Herman Housman of Brooklyn, pilot of the Knights of Columbus reception boat, who has greeted 400 U. S. A. transports in New York harbor, carrying approximately 2,000,000 homebound troops. He holds the record for guiding thousands of relatives to the quarantine station in the lower bay, to have their first glimpse of returning heroes.

LIFTS BAN ON TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

U. S. Action Follows Exchange of Views With France and Britain. Reds Not Recognized.

Washington.—Restrictions on trade with Soviet Russia were 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 Krassine, representing the Bolsheviki Government, and Premier Lloyd George looking to the resumption of trade between Great Britain and Russia. These negotiations recently were broken off, it being stated Krassine desired to confer further with the Moscow Soviet.

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, if any.

Coincident with the State Department's announcement of the removal of most of the restrictions on trade with Russia the War Trade Board section of the Department issued a series of rulings amending its previous trade regulations. Under these rulings individual export licenses still will be necessary for the shipment to Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey of any materials susceptible of immediate use for war purposes. Such materials include locomotives, railroad rolling stock and motor cars.

It also is provided that materials imported into this country may be exported to Russia or any other country.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—It is the intention of Poland to move her seat of government from Warsaw, according to statements printed by the German press quoted in a wireless message from Berlin. In the direction of Sainy the Soviet troops continue to advance.

NEW YORK.—The statement attributed to Frank Morrisonr, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that a $5,000,000 fund had been raised by the railroads and industrial interests as part of a huge plot to break the power of organized labor in the United States was denied vigorously by corporation officials.

LONDON.—Bar gold was unchanged at 104s 1d an ounce.

TOKIO.—Umeshiro Suzuki, member of parliament for Tokio, declared that Japan was disliked by the whole world, and asked if the government had any definite policy to steer it through the present critical period.

LEAMINGTON, England. — The Miners' Federation adopted a resolution providing that if the government does not withdraw the troops from Ireland and cease furnishing war materials to enemies of the Bolsheviki a general strike of all unions shall be called.

NATION WIDE FUND TO CRUSH LABOR

$5,000,000 Nucleus Raised and Underwritten by Four Railroads, A. F. of L. Asserts.

NEW YORK CITY IS CENTER.

See Start of Big Open Shop Fight—Steel Corporation Said to Have Given $500,000; Standard Oil In List of Contributors.

Washington.—A "war chest" of $5,000,000 has been accumulated in New York City by an organization of merchants and business men, to be swelled to "perhaps hundreds of millions" in the country at large—with the Standard Oil and steel trust as largest contributors—which will be used "to break the organized labor movement in the United States," according to officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that reports he has received from various parts of the country indicate that the enemies of organized labor, who have spent large sums of money in fighting the labor movement, are redoubling their efforts, and that a large fund is supporting propaganda against the "closed shop" throughout the country.

Reports from sources said to be reliable, as laid before Secretary Morrison and other officials with whom he has conferred, are to the effect that the $5,000,000 fund has been placed at the disposal of the New York Citizens' Transportation committee and the Merchants' Association. This fund has been contributed, the reports say, by certain big business and financial interests, who have been named, with the purpose that the port strike situation in New York is to be taken as a cover for starting an open shop fight in New York and throughout the country.

The names of four railroad presidents have been mentioned—Smith, of the New York Central; Rea of the Pennsylvania; Loomis of the Lehigh Valley, and Bessler of the New Jersey Central—as having sat with the Citizens' Transportation Committee in New York and having underwritten the five-million-dollar fund, turning over $1,000,000 of it at once for immediate use.

Another report brought to Mr. Morrison's attention is that the Steel Corporation, through Judge Gary, has contributed $500,000 to this fight fund. The Standard Oil and several large New York banks are also said to have made large contributions.

Information has also come to the American Federation of Labor officials that a group of Chicago men, headed by Julius Rosenwald, is interested in the fight.

Union officials regard this as the beginning of a great fight between capital and labor for the establishment of the open shop in all big industries where the closed shop now prevails and for the frustration of the movement to establish the closed shop in industries such as the steel business, where it is not recognized.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is on his way to Washington after attending the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. Until he has been consulted none of the other officers is willing to be quoted regarding labor's attitude, although it is quite frankly stated that organized labor "can take good care of itself in the coming fight, as it has shown itself able to do in the past."

At the American Federation of Labor headquarters have been received also several communications with reference to efforts being made by chambers of commerce and big business organizations to prevent organization of new labor unions and to break down those already existing.

"The same people are behind the present 'slush fund' that have been fighting organized labor for years," said one of the labor leaders of international prominence, "and they have found it pretty expensive."

Morrison says that the "open shop" really means "closed to union men."

GERMANS AGREE TO DISARM.

Sign Formal Pledge Drawn Up by Entente Military Chiefs.

Spa, Belgium.—The German representatives in conference here with the Allies yielded to Lloyd George's ultimatum presented recently, demanding acceptance at once of an immediate disarmament plan on penalty of a new invasion of Germany by Allied troops. Under the plan accepted the German army will be reduced to 100,000 men not later than October 1, next.

SUFFRAGE LOST IN LOUISANA.

Legislature Adjourns Sine Die After Refusing to Vote.

Baton Rouge, La.—All possibility of Louisiana enfranchising the women of the nation through ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment was removed when the biennial session of the State Legislature adjourned sine die. From the first to the last day of the session suffrage ratification was given consideration, either in the committee rooms or on the floors of the two houses.

NORMAN H. DAVIS.

Succeeds Polk as Under Secretary of State.

Norman H. Davis, an assistant secretary of the treasury and formerly one of the economic advisors of the American peace mission in Paris, succeeds Frank L. Polk as undersecretary of state.

U. S. PREPARES TO RECOGNIZE MEXICO

Assurances Sought That New Government Will Protect Foreigners—Smaller Army.

Washington.—The Mexican situation is receiving more careful study by the American government than has any subject since the Paris Peace Conference, it was stated at the state department. This is with a view to according 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.

American officials, it is stated authoritatively, are impressed with the evident sincerity of the expressions of Provisional President de la Huerta, but they have taken note that the active workers in the various departments of the Mexican government have not been changed and that the newly appointed cabinet officers leave the work of their offices chiefly to the same men who conducted the affairs under Carranza.

Reports reaching Washington from Mexico City state that foreigners who went to the Mexican capital to compose the differences between their companies—agricultural, mining and manufacturing—are forced to deal with the very men who hampered their work, and, in some cases, directed the confiscation of their properties under Carranza, and that they are meeting with the same difficulties as before.

Gen. Obregon's desires to reduce the size of the army, as has been reported in official and unofficial advices from Mexico City, are believed by officials to be sincere, but it is noted the army has been increased by 30,000 men as a result of the revolution. Official reports received here have told of efforts that are being made to "moralize" the army by stopping the abuses to life and property. Gen. Calles has issued a strong "order of the plaza" on this subject. The Treasury Department has estimated that the cost of the army at present is one million pesos a day.

Reports received at the State Department from its representatives in that country told of several new revolutionary disturbances of a minor character in various parts of the country.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

While no arrangements have as yet been made, Secretary Tumulty expects Governor Cox to come to Washington very soon for a conference with President Wilson.

Advices to the State Department from the American Embassy in Mexico City, said several officers, formerly on the staff of General Pablo Gonzales were in prison on the charge of plotting against the Mexican government.

The Polish envoy to the United States, Prince Casimir Lubonurski, says his country is protecting Europe from anarchy.

Important medical discoveries are discussed in a preliminary report received by the War Department on the study conducted at General hospital No. 19, at Oteen, N. C., where tubercular cases are treated. The result of this study promises new information in regard to mistaken diagnosis in the case of tuberculosis.

President Wilson has received from the heads of governments and others in various republics in South and Central America a series of Fourth of July cable dispatches expressing cordial friendship for the United States.

GERMANY GETS AN ULTIMATION

Allies to Have 2,000,000 Tons Monthly

TAKE STERNER STEPS

Envoys Allowed Day To Decide—Demands To Be Enforced By Occupation Of Mining Areas.

Spa.—The Allies served an ultimatum upon the German delgation to the conference here Monday afternoon that the Germans must agree by 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to deliver to the Allies 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly.

Otherwise, the Germans were informed, the Allies will take measures to enforce the terms of the Versailles treaty.

Thus, the negotiations with the Germans have reached another tense point. The spirit of conciliation adopted by both sides has prevented a break thus far, but the Allies found it was necessary to issue this ultimatum for carrying out the treaty, which would entitle them to a greater amount of coal than is now demanded.

The question of coal was the subject of controversy during a three-hour session of Premier Millerand, Premier Lloyd George, Count Sforza, the Italian foreign Minister; Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain; Premier Delacroix, of Belgium; Konstatin Fehrenbach, the German Chancellor, and Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, who had with them only one secretary each.

The Allies began by insisting upon a monthly delivery of 2,200,000 tons. The German offered 1,100,000 tons and the Allies reduced their demand to 2,000,000.

The German Foreign Minister then offered to increase the deliveries of coal from 1,100,000 tons to 1,400,000 tons within six months, and to 1,700,000 tons within a year. This could only be done, he said, if the Allies made better food conditions possible for the miners and contributed raw materials to build houses for more miners.

The Premiers, after prolonged discussion with the Germans in a calm, businesslike manner, informed Chancellor Fehrenbach and Dr. Simons that the Allies must have their final answer tomorrow.

If the German reply was rejection, the Allies, it was declared, would take measures to enforce their demands either by occupation of mining territories or by sending their own coal commission into Germany to examine the situation in the mining regions.

The ultimatum was delivered in the quietest tone by the Belgian Premier, M. Delacroix. As the meeting dissolved the British Prime Minister said to Dr. Simons: "Think this over and come to our terms."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

League Notified It Has Been Prolonged For A Year.

London.—Great Britain and Japan have notified the League of Nations that they have prolonged their treaty alliance for a year, according to the Daily Mail, at the same time pointing out that the terms of the treaty are in accord with the principles of the league.

The reason for the prolongation of the treaty, according to the Mail, is that Great Britain has not yet had an opportunity to consult with the dominions regarding a revision of the treaty which is necessitated by the elimination of German influence in the Far East.

CONVICTED; MAY LEAVE U. S.

Court Allows Felix Gouled To Go To To Poland.

New York.—Felix Gouled, convicted of defrauding the United States Government through contracts for army raincoats, will be permitted to go to Poland in the interests of his cotton goods business, through a decision by Judge Harland B. Howe, in the Federal District Court here. Gouled is at liberty on $25,000 bond pending decision by the Supreme Court as to legality of a seven-year sentence imposed upon him in October, 1918.

TAFT GRAND TRUNK ARBITER.

Former President To Represent Road In Stock Transfer.

Montreal.—Former President William H. Taft, of the United States, has been appointed to represent the Grand Trunk Railroad System of the board of arbitration that is to determine the amount to be paid by the Dominion Government for the stock of the corporation. The announcement was made officially by Howard Kelly, president of the Grand Trunk, acting on behalf of the board of directors of the system.