



4-11-1919

## The Chester News April 11, 1919

W. W. Pegram

Stewart L. Cassels

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/chesternews1919>



Part of the [Journalism Studies Commons](#), and the [Social History Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Pegram, W. W. and Cassels, Stewart L., "The Chester News April 11, 1919" (1919). *Chester News 1919*. 29.  
<https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/chesternews1919/29>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the The Chester News at Digital Commons @ Winthrop University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Chester News 1919 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Winthrop University. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@mailbox.winthrop.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@mailbox.winthrop.edu).

# WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 5

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919.

No. 20

## WOULD CLIP WINGS OF JAPAN'S STORK TO CHECK ALIENS

**Picture Bride—Born as Love's Menace to West Coast—Nippon Ladies Break Gentlemen's Past to Check Migration.**

San Francisco, March 26.—How can gentlemen deal with the stork? The romantically pretty story of Japanese "picture brides," now entering an alarming practical chapter has brought this to the fore as a puzzling international problem.

The stork's wings, says U. S. Senator James D. Phelan of California, must be clipped by restricting the number of brides now entering the country unless the country wants to see this state a Japanese colony within 40 years.

Senator Phelan cited figures showing the arrival of 2,500 Nipponese women, married by an exchange of photos with Japanese men already in the United States, was continuing at the rate of about 200 per month.

By the "gentlemen agreement" between the United States and Tokyo, a restricted number of Japanese men are permitted annually to enter the country.

By this pact it was expected that labor and race questions of the west coast would be kept from a critical stage, but "the ladies agreement" meant labor, especially in the account, as the anti-Asian sentiment has now set out to prove.

Whereof, shiploads of flower-robbed brides, coming to arrive in ever increasing numbers, are laughing with their husbands at frock-coated and salt-killed immigration lookalikes.

The photo marriage custom of Japanese permitted under the Tokyo-Washington agreement, has long been a picturesque feature of trans-Pacific immigration.

In her bamboo-bowered home, the Japanese maid receives a picture of a countryman in America who is waiting for her hand.

She sheds him at long range, promising to love, cherish and obey the man of whom she has become hopelessly enamored. Packing her chest and the paternal and governmental blessing with her other belongings she takes the next ship, California, Oregon and Washington.

With hundreds of other brides she has until recently been compelled to wait in the immigration camps for her husband, proper introduction to him and other formalities.

This has now largely been done away with.

The Japanese husband in increasing number now goes after his wife, bringing her best first class, enjoying a "honeymoon." Accidental fashion, and whisking her to her American home in a taxi.

The Japanese "picture bride" in California has grown high. Families of five to seven children are common. There are practically no childless marriages—and no divorces.

American born Japanese children are entitled to hold property. To circumvent the California anti-alien law, many Japanese in this state are acquiring land in the name of their children, native born, who on that account will ultimately become citizens and be permitted to retain it.

And there lies the danger of picture bride immigration, as Senator Phelan and those who share his views see it.

At San Francisco, alone, 2,045 Japanese photo wives arrived last year, with the total for the years of 1915-16 placed at 4,639.

"This spells a national danger, and an immediate menace to California," asserts Phelan who has become spokesman in a campaign to revise the immigration laws that will take into account the Japanese stork.

Under present immigration laws, wives of resident aliens, including Japanese, are admitted, although they have passed the normal tests required of all immigrants.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

## GERMANS BID FOR AMERICAN TRADE

**Totally Fail to Realize World's Feeling Toward Them—Masses of Foreigners in Germany—Many Have Enormous Reserves Wealth.**

Coblenz, April 7.—Examination of a thousand pieces of mail written by Germans to allied and neutral countries since the extension of postal privileges to the inhabitants of the occupied Rhine valley area reveals the total lack of appreciation and the part of the German of the feelings existing towards them throughout the civilized world. The great majority of the letters sent contain offers of business and plainly indicate that Germany has an enormous reserve wealth with which to resume her struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

About 25 per cent of the letters examined are destined for the United States, addressed to American manufacturers by German traders to be appointed their agents or to purchase their goods. The Germans assure they will be welcome customers and that business will be done on the threads being caught again just where they were broken off in 1914.

An official statement on the subject says: "Today again the large percentage of the recently authorized correspondence with outside countries contained offers to resume the same business relations with German firms with French Belgium, English and American houses. Letters to America were mostly offers to establish branches for German automobiles and clothing, in fact every conceivable industry. Advertisements for insertion in the American and English newspapers were among the letters. War was considered as an involuntary agency which temporarily ruptured the trade relations and it was expected should now be prepared to resume these relations." In Treves alone more than two thousand pieces of mail were received in the last few days.

It is expected the correspondence between German occupied area and entire countries will tend still further to increase with the opening of the shipping which already severely taxed the industrial centers who had a veritable avalanche of letters from officers and men of the army of occupation. Writing home is the only thing soldiers have to do here and mountains of mail accumulate every day in the German post office. Great as have been the delays occurring in the transmission of letters, it is remarkable how much centers handle.

The Japanese husband in increasing number now goes after his wife, bringing her best first class, enjoying a "honeymoon." Accidental fashion, and whisking her to her American home in a taxi.

The Japanese "picture bride" in California has grown high. Families of five to seven children are common. There are practically no childless marriages—and no divorces.

American born Japanese children are entitled to hold property. To circumvent the California anti-alien law, many Japanese in this state are acquiring land in the name of their children, native born, who on that account will ultimately become citizens and be permitted to retain it.

And there lies the danger of picture bride immigration, as Senator Phelan and those who share his views see it.

At San Francisco, alone, 2,045 Japanese photo wives arrived last year, with the total for the years of 1915-16 placed at 4,639.

"This spells a national danger, and an immediate menace to California," asserts Phelan who has become spokesman in a campaign to revise the immigration laws that will take into account the Japanese stork.

Under present immigration laws, wives of resident aliens, including Japanese, are admitted, although they have passed the normal tests required of all immigrants.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

The picture bride privilege, extended exclusively to Japan, is highly valued by Nipponese and its operation jealously guarded. As a feature of the "gentlemen's agreement," it promises to pay as important part in future diplomatic negotiations.

## RAID FOR THIRTIETH IN BREAKING LINE

**General Tyson Says "Old Hickory" Division Smashed Hindenburg Strongly—Assisted by British and Turkish Cavalry.**

Knoxville, Tenn., April 5.—To three things—a terrific bombardment, a heavy fog and the spirit of the soldiers to do it—Dieg. Gen. Sir John Dill, commander of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, gave credit for the breaking of the Hindenburg line. "The battle of Bellefleur and the victory, which was fought on September 26, 1918, was in my judgment and also in the judgment of the highest British military authorities, one of the most important military battles of the war," said General Tyson Saturday.

"Bellefleur and Nauroy were two small towns situated just behind the Hindenburg line. The defenses in front of these towns were said to be as strong as they could be made. In fact, the defenses along the Hindenburg line, from St. Quentin to Cambrai, were extraordinarily strong by virtue especially of the St. Quentin Canal. This canal was very deep, it points out was 75 feet deep and about 150 feet wide and was almost impassable even in ordinary times. In front of Bellefleur the canal was crossed and within the tunnel were impassable positions which accommodated approximately 30,000 men. Within the interior of the Hindenburg line, a machine gun placed in an innumerable positions was impossible to shell. The Germans out and they did not believe that they could take the line."

"There were four separate series of trenches, each of which was separated from the other by barbed wire and the trenches were so close together that to get across the one series of trenches was almost impossible."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"The Thirtieth Division attacked this position at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 29 after a bombardment of 60 hours and in which 1,200 guns were engaged, most of which were British guns."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

"These 1,200 guns extended over a considerable front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Of course we were aided by the British on the right and the Twenty-seventh Division on the left, which division was further aided by British troops on the left."

## COTTON DEMAND WILL BE GREAT

**Production Increased 8 1/2 Per Cent Consumption 60 Per Cent—Editor of Leading Southern Cotton Journal Advises Holding State Till Demand Exceeds Supply.**

Commenting on the statement that while the production of cotton has increased only 8 1/2 per cent in the last 10 years consumption has increased 60 per cent, N. B. Blackwell, of Dallas, Texas, editor of The Cotton Oil News, and recognized as one of the best qualified men in the United States to speak on the cotton situation, who is in Charlotte, N.C., from Dallas to New York yesterday declared it is his belief that the demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before.

Mr. Blackwell said he believed the price for cotton will go up this year whether the farmers reduce their acreage or not, and with a reduced acreage a greater increase in price might be expected. He pointed out during the conversation, however, that the demand is making no greater profit on the part of the cotton grower than it did three or four years ago at 12 cents.

Mr. Blackwell spoke yesterday evening at a meeting of the members of the Southern Manufacturers' club—making statements similar to those in the following interview which he gave to the Charlotte Observer. He has traveled throughout the United States and Europe, and is widely known as an authority on the cotton situation in the south, pointing out that with the exception of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, the reduction of the 1919 cotton crop this year will be heavy.

"When we considered that the consumption of cotton has increased 60 per cent in the last 10 years, and that the production has only increased 8 1/2 per cent, it is not surprising that the demand will be greater than ever before."

"Those who sell the new crop months at present prices will be on the defensive from the jump."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

## IN FACT, IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE COTTON INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THE ONLY WAY TO PROTECT THEM IS TO HOLD THE COTTON MARKET TIGHTLY.

"I firmly believe that, with the restoration of peace we will see the south's stock of cotton, which the south is carrying, 'disappear' with amazing rapidity."

"In January, 1915, we had practically all the crop of 1914 in this country—over 15,000,000 bales. All I can remember that it went into consumption by the time the 1915 crop was ready to move. The enemies of cotton, and I regret to say that our national government seems to have undertaken to see how many jobs it could find the market since September 27, last, might come to make a difference in the price. It would if every other great world wide commodity of such price necessity as food and raiment was cotton rapid and ever relatively higher than cotton at 30 cents a pound. The abundance of money and security and high price of labor, meat, milk, grain, farming implements and land all justify 30 cents cotton or ever higher."

"My advice to those who have cotton to contract is to hold it tight and demand arrives. Demand delayed is only demand accented. It is amazing that cotton holders will not do this. Their cotton. Nobody else auctions their sales. The demand will come and at better prices for all the cotton we have or can get to market. It is anything in the law of supply and demand. I am right. If not, I am wrong and pass the buck to the man who bases his conclusions on some other theory."

"Those who sell the new crop months at present prices will be on the defensive from the jump."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

"The demand for cotton this year will be greater than ever before."

## FORECAST MADE OF WHEAT CROP

**Government Expects Largest Ever Crop—A Good Speculation as to Amount of Grain—Money to be Paid for Grain.**

Washington, April 8.—Forecast by the department of agriculture today that the nation's winter wheat crop would total 837,000,000 bushels the largest crop ever grown, aroused immediate speculation as to the cost to the government of such an enormous yield. Under the bill passed by congress the government is obligated to pay the difference between the guaranteed price of \$2.25 a bushel and the market price for every bushel not only of winter but of spring wheat produced.

The total value of the winter wheat crop of the basis of an 837,000,000 bushel crop forecast would be \$1,821,625,000. The spring wheat crop, soon to be planted, can be estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels, which would add to the total value of the nation's wheat crop approximately \$2,500,000,000.

The part of this \$2,500,000,000 that the government must pay to maintain the guaranteed price is a matter on which officials here declined to comment. It is said the factors influencing the world market for wheat are production in Argentina, Australia, and other countries and the European demand, were too numerous to make any prediction at this time. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat this year. The department of agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat growing countries of the world.

## TELLS HOW RUSSIA TRIED TO AVERT WAR

**Hefferich in Book Says Dayhoff, a Banker, Visited Berlin on Peace Mission—But War-Warrior, Russian Mobilization Would Mean War—After Hostilities Began, Kaiser Blamed Czar.**

Berlin, April 5.—Russo-German peace negotiations in July, 1914, are described from the German viewpoint by Dr. Karl Hefferich, former German Vice-Chancellor in his book, "The War-Warrior," which will be published shortly.







with Each Purchase.



