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CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS

Friday, August 10, 1917

PEACE GLIMMERS

If peace is to come late in the year, it must originate in Germany. The Allies cannot force a decision during 1917, even if they fling von Hindenburg out of Flanders. To what established facts, then, do the English turn when they commit themselves to prophecies? If they do not hope to crush Germany, how do they hope to reach the goal of democratic ideals?

In yesterday's dispatches there was a key. Before 6000 people gathered at Mannheim, Philipp Scheidmann, socialist member of the Reichstag, demanded the overthrow of Chancellor Michaelis and his coterie of cannon-worshippers, and Philipp Scheidmann is but one of many German leaders who has seen the mockery of a new government along the old, established lines, who has weighed the change and discovered it to be without substantial merit, inasmuch as it does not offer parliamentary privilege or in any way diminish the authority of the German Emperor. Throughout the nation, according to neutral observers, there is vehement disappointment over a mere substitution of cat's paws, and murmurings that used to be underground, almost inarticulate, have become bold statements in public, even among the newspapers.

The German people have seen the submarine fail; they have seen mighty campaigns end in stalemate ever since the French discovered Petain at Verdun; they have seen an enormous superiority in artillery and aircraft dwindle away, until the Allies boast of two guns for Germany's one, and of even a more startling preponderance in battleplanes; they have seen a war avowedly waged for conquest, become a war which has for its object the attainment of "an honorable peace," and they must realize, after all these months of bloody turmoil, that failure is inevitable; that an early peace offers them their only hope of favorable terms. In the light of this knowledge, as material proof of it, there is heated controversy between the opposing factions in Berlin. Where there was blind acquiescence and outward accord in all things, there is now the spirit of disagreement, likely at any moment to force autocracy to its doom.

Texas Press

Japan's Use For Iron.

Dispatches from Washington state that Japan has placed in the United States orders for iron and steel amounting to more than $25,000,000. None of these orders can now be filled by American manufacturers because of President Wilson's edict against the export of these products, unless the shipments are for use in manufacture of war munitions or will contribute directly thereto.

Japan has been doing little in this war. While other countries were busy fighting for universal freedom, Japan—tied to monarchy by the thongs of heredity as few other countries have been tied—has been a passive ally.

The iron and steel which this country was sending to Japan has been used in the building of a great merchant marine which is today carrying the products of Nippon to the far corners of the earth. No other nation has prospered by the war in like proportion as has the Island Kingdom—and no other nation has paid so little for that prosperity.

President Wilson does well to keep our iron and steel for our own needs and those of our allies. And the people of the United States will be interested in a plain statement as to what uses the Japanese have for other products which have been going there in large quantity. If Japan is doing her duty in the world war, her allies should know it. If she has not, it were well to have a plain understanding of what that country intends to do when other nations shall be exhausted by the winning of the conflict without her aid.—Houston Post.

Gold's Only Value.

Lockwood Barr, writing in an eastern publication declares that gold has no intrinsic value except in arts and sciences. This is a fact that few people realize. Gold is merely a medium of exchange. Its possession indicates that some one has performed labor to obtain it. Iron is much more useful to the world than the yellow metal. A full corn crib gives more satisfaction to the owner than a miser in his safety deposit box chock full of golden eagles. The man who has accumulated property or developed a business by thrift and saving is a more useful citizen than the hoarder of money. He is happier because he measures life by results accomplished rather than by the pile of gold he has accumulated. The world's most contented men are those who are always striving to do some constructive work rather than make money. Look around you and see for yourself if this is not true.—Dallas Times-Herald.

Women Farm Workers.

More than 1,000,000 women are employed in agriculture in France. Over 1,000,000 women and children are employed in cotton culture in Texas and the European war is not responsible for their appearance in the field of activity. For years the farmers of the world demanded cheap cotton and the child labor of the South furnished the supply. Four years ago the legislature of Texas enacted a compulsory attendance law. Now plans are being formulated by the editor, that the wheels of industry may be fed with Texas cotton and the hands and minds of the boys and girls of the state may be educated and trained in order that they may be well fitted for the battle of life that is to come when they leave the school room.—Fort Worth Record.

MORE THAN A BILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT IS PROGRAM NOW PLANNED

(Continued from Page 1).

to get the average expected of their states this year, instead. The principle of estimate, applied not to the total expectations of individual states for consumed more than likelihood seems to be seen this fall. When this proposal was discussed by officials of the several states a further increase was considered possible and desirable by them. As a consequence the acreage recommended for the seeding of 10,000,000 acres is made.

Concerning the acreage of rye, the government's recommendations concerning winter wheat and rye.

The planting of approximately 11,000,000 acres to winter wheat, on the basis of the average yield for the past ten years indicates a total production of 878 million bushels, which exceeds all previous winter wheat crops harvested in the United States with the exception of the crops of 1914 and 1915, when the averages exceeded and yields per acre were both above normal.

If the exceptionally favorable conditions under which the winter wheat crop of 1914 was grown are again experienced, this yield of winter wheat next year will be exceedingly heavy, as the last one largest winter wheat crop ever produced, and even larger than the total of both winter and spring wheat crops for all past years except two.

It is the party to determine the area which should be sown to wheat next spring, and it may be expected to be sown in the spring of 1917 as 19 million acres, and the yield is up to the average of the last ten years, a crop of 301 million bushels of spring wheat will be harvested, and if the yield per acre should equal that obtained in 1915 the crop will be 336 million bushels, the same as the greatest spring crop ever produced. This will be an increase over the 1916 winter wheat crop more planted for this fall, the total of the wheat crop next year will be more than one billion bushels, if the crop meets with slightly better than 10-year average conditions, with extremely favorable conditions such as were experienced by the winter wheat crop in 1914 and the spring wheat crop of 1915, the total yield would amount to one and one-quarter billion bushels. A 10 per cent increase in spring crop acreage with favorable growing conditions would add another 100,000,000 bushels. The figures quoted above are based upon a winter yield of 9 per cent and yields per acre of 15.5 bushels for winter wheat and 14.7 bushels for spring wheat, the average for the last ten years, and a yield per acre of 1915 of 19 bushels of winter wheat and 18.5 bushels of spring wheat in 1915.

The principal increases in acreage of winter wheat are recommended in the areas where the average acreage is that extent are already large, and the farmers are accustomed to growing wheat and are equipped with machinery for preparing the crop. A marked increase also is recommended in most of the areas where the production of rye and corn is heavy, since more wheat can be sown to advantage after stubble and in the standing corn or ground from which the corn crop has been removed for the ear or cut for fodder. In some states in the increase in the acreage could be made without the use of fertilizer, and in other states it would be necessary to use a large amount of fertilizer. Farmers will be able to make the decision as to the advisability of using fertilizer in the light of the conditions existing in their respective states.

Speculators of the distribution of fertilizer and the price and supply of it may have their fears as farmers will be in a position to get more, and in all instances it will be necessary to use it to the maximum advantage. Here is a field for the farmers' institutes and agricultural clubs and schools to demonstrate the value of fertilizer. Much encouraging work will be done to make the farmers healthy, and in the communities the organization of groups will have a prominent part. For instance, it is stated that on the farm that grows the corn is fed to wheat this autumn, it is possible for hogs to increase the yield per acre by putting this produce into market that the average each month's pork supply. These should appeal personally to those who raised wheat their usual acreages without being forced to reduce to other crops which should be grown.

These principles may be summed up as follows:

1. Economize time by preparing your seed months in advance. Select your seed.

2. Cultivate the soil properly. Use fertilizer and harrow.

3. Don't work when your seed is wet. Don't plant too late. Don't plant too early.

4. Make the soil firm. Use a firm bed for the seed.

5. Plant with a drill rather than broadcast. Clean seed of adulterated varieties.

6. Use only horses from mares. Don't use infected seed with formaldehyde.

7. Make the soil fertile. Use manure, fertilizers, applied phosphates, etc., if practical.

8. Produce winter wheat to feed and the other conditions.

The accomplishment of this good increase of wheat will not interrupt business, disrupting business. Business practice will call for readjustment after on the part of farmers. Hereafter the United States Department of Agriculture, the state colleges of agriculture and the state and local societies are planning to aid in every way possible.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. C. B. Shoemaker and daughter Edith have returned to their home in Houston, after a visit here at the parents of Mr. and Mrs. D. Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cope and daughter and Miss Hortense left for from San Antonio, where they spent several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Kelly and Lennon and Frederick Kelly are in San Jose, are among the experiments in the

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