



1—Funeral of Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann, in Dublin. 2—New "aerial limousine" purchased for officials of Post Office department. 3—Schooner Elizabeth Howard, New York's entry in International Fisheries cup race at Gloucester in October.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Distribution of Coal and Curbing of Profiteers Are Pressing Problems.

MORE VIOLENCE BY SHOPMEN

Senate Adopts Two Important Amendments to Bonus Bill—Results of California Primary Election—Italy and Little Entente Near Clash Over Austria.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PREDICTIONS that the public would have to pay for actual and imaginary losses due in the coal strike are already being fulfilled. The operators and dealers, many of whom must be classed among the conscienceless profiteers, are raising prices of fuel, despite the efforts of public officials, the threats of congressional action and the protests of the miners that the mine owners have suffered little, if any, loss because of the stoppage of production. In some sections of the country the fuel shortage already is becoming serious, and others there are in a state of coal famine. It is asserted, and not without some basis, that there is always the case as winter approaches, which is one of the results of the wretched lack of organization of the coal industry.

The coal famine is especially threatening in New York and the Atlantic coast region generally, because the anthracite strike has not yet been settled. But at this writing there is a fair chance that the hard coal miners will soon be back at work. Senators Pepper and Reed of Pennsylvania drew up proposals for resumption of work, and the plan was submitted to the operators and the miners' scale committee at separate meetings. It was understood that the proposed agreement required the return of miners to work on the basis of pay rates and working conditions as they were last April, while the operators would be required to withdraw their escalators that are being adopted as a method of fixing future wage scales. This, apparently, would be almost as complete a victory for the miners as was that won by the bituminous miners, and as temporary a settlement of the troubles and disputes.

Distribution of the coal is considered by the administration the great present problem, and President Harding intends that all government agencies shall be utilized to speed up transportation of fuel. Secretary Hoover is studying the capacity of the railroads to meet the emergency. Heretofore, he said, the best continuous coal movement accomplished by the railroads was on the basis of 15,000,000 tons a week. There are at present 20,000 and 25,000 cars of coal on the sidings throughout the country and one of the greatest problems is to get this coal delivered. There is, he added, 600,000 tons of coal loaded under special priorities for the Northwest, which has not moved in three weeks.

Federal coal committee officials are discussing ways the interstate reparation commission plan for supplying the Northwest with coal this winter. If total facilities could be utilized it would be possible to move 1,200,000 tons a week to the Great Lakes before the close of navigation, and it was planned to supplement the port dumpings with all rail shipments during the winter to furnish the necessary fuel for the Northwest.

DAMAGE to the hopes of the administration's bonus bill distributor bill was assured, despite considerable opposition. It constitutionally was attacked by Senators of Indiana, Graham of Pennsylvania, Conyngham of West Virginia and John A. White of Kentucky. But it is believed that the bill will pass. The bill was introduced by Senator Clegg of Minnesota and the measure was the only one passed in the Senate. It was declared by the Senate to be the measure.

bill because of his desire to curb profiteering, though he did not believe that kind of legislation would wholly perform its expected purposes. It was understood that the Cummins bill by the same object was to be taken up by the senate as soon as the bonus bill was disposed of.

In order to make clear the administration's policy in the matter of the railroad and anthracite strikes, President Harding authorized the announcement that he thinks it desirable and necessary that congress, before adjournment, should authorize him to take over the railroads and mines to meet a great national emergency should one develop. Such legislation should come voluntarily from congress, however. Mr. Harding will make no formal request for it.

FURTHER instances of violence and several short and unauthorized strikes of trainmen marked the progress of the railway shopmen's strike. Trains of the Alton were tied up for several days at Woodhouse, Ill., until the trainmen, threatened with loss of their charter, went back to work. Attempts were made to blow up several of the Alton's bridges. Dynamite and bombs were used by the strikers in Florida, Alabama, Illinois and elsewhere, and in various places attempts were made to wreck passenger trains by pulling up rail spikes.

Striking shopmen under arrest for wrecking a Michigan Central train at Gary, Ind., have confessed, implicating others, and have admitted that the climax of the reign of terror that was directed against the wrecking of the Twentieth Century Limited near Elkhart, Ind.

E. F. GRABLE, representing the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers, last week petitioned the railway labor board to establish a new wage scale for railway workers and in doing so to recognize the principle of a "living wage." The board refused to do this, the majority holding that a "just and reasonable wage," as conceived by the board, is a "living wage."

BEFORE the senate passed the so-called bonus bill it adopted two important amendments. The first, offered by McNary of Oregon, Republican, provides for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the reclamation of arid and swamp lands to provide farms for ex-servicemen. The second, by Simmons of North Carolina, Democrat, provides that the interest on the foreign debt shall be used to pay the bonus. Both of these amendments will make more difficult the task of adjusting between the house and senate bills, and for this reason they were supported by many senators who are opposed to the bonus. The Simmons amendment is directly contrary to the wishes of the administration as expressed often by President Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. Probably the bill will be got out of conference as speedily as possible, and the congressmen who support it wish to reap the political benefits in the fall campaign, but the feeling in Washington at this time is that President Harding is likely to veto the measure.

CALIFORNIA'S primary election attracted the interest of the country last week. The face of incomplete returns, Senator Hiram Johnson won his fight for re-nomination, defeating G. C. Moore; all the incumbent congressmen were re-nominated; State Treasurer F. W. Richardson beat Gov. W. D. Stephens for the Republican gubernatorial nomination; District Attorney T. L. Woolwine was nominated for governor by the Democrats. Some of these results may be upset by later returns.

In Montana partial returns indicated that W. D. Rankin had been nominated for senator by the Republicans and R. K. Wheeler by the Democrats. In South Carolina Cole L. Blease, former governor, was leading T. G. McLeod for the gubernatorial nomination, but he seemed not to have a majority over the other five candidates it was considered certain a second primary would have to be held.

AUSTRIA, bankrupt and in every way distressed, has become a bone of contention between Italy and the little entente. Plans for an economic union between Italy and Austria, which might result later in the virtual absorption of the latter, have been put forward, and are said to have the approval of Great Britain and France. The scheme would relieve Austria's most pressing needs and give her an outlet to the Adriatic, and would satisfy the growing Italian sentiment for expansion. But Jugoslavia, Italy's rival for control of the Adriatic, doesn't want Italy strengthened, and further, she would not allow the Austrian district of Kingofert. Rumors that Serbian irregulars were about to invade that region stirred up a lot of excitement in European capitals, and Jugoslavia was constrained to deny any intention of invading the district and to promise to restrain the irregulars. The Czechoslovaks were credited with a hankering to seize the northern provinces of Austria in case of dismemberment of the successor republic. Budapest heard that both these little entente nations were planning to send troops into Austria, and Count Andrássy, chairman of the Hungarian foreign affairs committee, declared Hungary would resist this, adding that Hungary, though weak, "may prove dangerous in case of such an insult."

PROBABLY before this reaches the reader it will be known whether the allied reparations committee has come to a decision on the question of a moratorium for Germany, but during the latter days of the week the situation was decidedly confusing. Berlin made one offer of guarantees which France rejected. Then new plans were suggested by Britain, by France and by Germany, all of which were cast aside by the commission. It seemed possible the scheme proposed by Delors of Belgium, though admittedly a temporary compromise, might be adopted. This provided for:

1. Issue of short-time promissory notes by the German government, counter-signed by three big German banks and payable to Belgium within six months.
2. Transfer of 300,000,000,000 gold marks (\$71,400,000,000) from the reichbank to the coffers of some foreign bank outside of Germany, to be held as security for the paper notes.
3. Guarantee to France for payment in kind.
4. Convocation of another premier's conference in November to take up the whole problem of reparations and war debts of the allies.

SEVERAL great disasters occurred last week. An overloaded Chinese vessel sank near Cebu and 516 persons were drowned, only six being saved. The Japanese cruiser Nitaka went down in a typhoon and it was believed the loss of life was heavy. In a gold mine at Jackson, Cal., 47 miners were imprisoned in the lower levels by a fire in levels above them, and at this writing it is believed some of them will be rescued.

DESPIITE the assistance of American reformers, the prohibitionists of Sweden were defeated when the question of whether the country should be wet or dry was submitted to a popular vote. The cities especially voted wet by huge majorities.



Daddy's Darling

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE SHREW'S MATE

Once more the little fairy went to call on the little shrew to ask him about himself.

"Last time I saw you," said the fairy, "you told me you could bear so wonderfully well that you had a very keen sense of touch, but that you could not see."

"You also told me how you had to eat so many times as much as your own weight in food that you had to do this every twenty-four hours."

"Then too, you told me that your whiskers helped you find your way either side when you were running through tunnels, and you told me of escapes you had had from bigger creatures than you were. Won't you tell me some more? For think you're such a wonderful little creature."

"I'll tell you some more," said the shrew. "I'll tell you of the time I had with a water snake. This is true. Everything I tell you, for I don't think there's any sense in not telling the truth about one's self."

"After all I wouldn't want to have the ways of other creatures, I have my own ways and that is enough."

"I think too," said the fairy, "that the true things you do are so much more wonderful than anything any one could make up or invent."

"Well, that's a good notion," said the shrew.

"But continue about your experience with the snake," urged the fairy.

"The snake was a very big snake and he was having a hard feeding on my staff when I was out to get food on my way to work. That snake never fed on me, Fairy, that snake never fed on me, he may have meant to do so, but I don't know."

"He tried to get at me, but I got right at him—and then he was bigger and stronger I kept him off until all the life had left his body and I was the victor."

"But I have to eat every day, and then I have to eat every day. No one brings me my food, I must get it for myself. I eat it by hunting for it too, and you, very often by fighting for it. I don't even see what I'm picking up, but I must feel it and bear it. I must say to do the marketing for my food, but I?"

"Very strange," urged the fairy. "You are really the most amazing little animal I know. I am so tiny, smaller than any other animal. You have to eat so much as your own weight in every twenty-four hours and blindly you go in search of your food. You're so brave, too. You're not afraid of creatures bigger than yourself."

"Were I afraid of creatures bigger than myself," said the shrew, "I would be afraid all the time. I would spend my little life being afraid. But, Fairy, I do hope you will not think I'm rude."

"No, I don't think you're rude," interrupted the fairy. "Forgive me for interrupting you, but I cannot help you think that I think you're rude."

ROOM FOR BUT ONE THOUGHT

Quite impossible for Glutton's Ideas to Rise Above Consideration of His Stomach.

"Henry Watterson," said a Louisville editor, "was a gourmand—a fine gourmet, as the French put it—but he hated gluttony like sin."

"Gluttony, he claimed, couldn't keep their minds off their stomachs. He said he once visited an English lord, and the smoking room of the castle was crowded with trophies of the lord's skill in the hunting field."

"A fat glutton was among the party. He, with the rest, admired the fine display of antlers—the horns of the mountain sheep, the elk, the antelope, the wild goat, moose and so on. Then there were skins—bear skins, bison skins, tiger skins. And stuffed birds—pheasants, woodcock, wild turkey, wild duck."

"My lord," said the glutton, "tell me—did you eat all this yourself?"

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria Will Clean Historic Edifice. Westminster abbey, London, is going to have its first bath for many a year. Prominent experts in old wood carvings of the Gothic and Norman periods, have discovered a preparation which can be run over the wood of the old choir stalls and on the alabaster of tombs, which will take off the dirt, without harming the beautiful work, bringing to light the wonderful color effects of the old paints beneath the dirt layers.

A preparation of lime, which will give the historic abbey the effect of having been whitewashed when first applied, will be painted on the outside stone work of the abbey, to clean the gray stone back to its original color. At present the outside is, in places black.

Freshen a Heavy Skin With the antiseptic, fascinating Cuticura Talcum Powder, an exquisitely scented, economical face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume. Renders other perfumes superfluous. One of the Cuticura Toilet Trio (Soap, Ointment, Talcum)—Advertisement.

An Imitative Pet. "Well, you have the house all to yourself while Mrs. Peckton is away." "Not quite," said Mr. Peckton. "I share the premises with Mrs. Peckton's poodle, who was left in my care. I'm afraid the intelligent animal has modeled its behavior on that of its mistress."

An Interested Onlooker. "Have you seen Zeke Duvalde lately?" "No," said Bruce Witherspoon, "but Zeke's making his headquarters down where they're putting up a new store." "Is Zeke working at last?" "No, it ain't that serious. Zeke's kinder superstitious 'bout the job, along with several other guys whose wives run hardware stores. If the workmen were to lay a brick or raise a girder without Zeke seeing it done it would spoil his day."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Men Closed In. "Your window exhibit of bathing suits worn by live models made a hit, I hear." "It was poor business," replied the merchant, gloomily. "Our object was to sell the suits to women. No woman got within forty feet of that window."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cuts Stumps to Chips. Mounted in front of a tractor, which supplies the power, a four-bladed rotary cutter for clearing land reduces stumps to chips.

10c Makes Old Waists Like New

Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish ALWAYS HIS UNLUCKY DAY

Dr. Rathenau, German Statesman, Had Dread of Saturday Which His Tragic Fate Justified.

Two weeks before his murder M. Rathenau was chatting with a few friends after dinner in the living room of his villa at Grandvaud. The talk had been about the popular superstition which attaches to Friday, a day of evil repute.

"My unlucky day," M. Rathenau remarked, "has always been Saturday. Twice in my life I have nearly been killed. Once, when a child, I was badly injured in a runaway. This was on a Saturday. Then years later I was almost killed in a fall down a stairway—on a Saturday. It's my bad day."

M. Rathenau was assassinated on Saturday.—Le Petit Parisien, Paris.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Pin Worms, Round Worms and Tapeworms, but the mucus in the intestines which forms their nesting-place is thoroughly cleaned out also. One dose proves its efficacy.—Advertisement.

She Changed Her Mind. A gentle-minded Cleveland woman, arriving in New York one day, gave the porter at the station a dime. The porter in a fury threw it on the ground. The Cleveland woman picked it up. At the same time she explained gently that this was the only coin she happened to have in her purse, and in parting with it for a tip she had condemned herself to walk two miles to her hotel instead of taking the bus.

This explanation mollified the porter. "In that case, lady," he said, "I'll take the tip."

"No, never mind," said the Cleveland woman in her gentle way. "I think I'll take the bus."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Make It Dorothy. A young man informed John L. Duval, president of the Marion County State bank, recently, that he wished to start a savings account for his little son. Mr. Duval, setting the smile on the man's face, guessed that it was a new baby and offered his congratulations, which the patron, politely acknowledged. The account was opened in the regular way with the father as trustee for Arthur—.

Several days later the young man entered the bank and approached Mr. Duval. "Say, Mr. Duval," he said, "I'd like to change the name on that account. I opened for Arthur a couple of weeks ago. Make it Dorothy."—Indianapolis News.

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The Woman was calling a rather important business man on a morning when the telephone service seemed to be particularly temperamental. She had her number and was waiting to be connected with the business man when a masculine voice cheerily called out, "Hello." "Is Mr. James in?" asked the woman. "When did he come in?" replied the masculine voice. At that, the woman sensed something wrong and inquired, "What number is this?" "This is the morgue," replied the voice. The woman gave up and decided to write a letter instead.—Chicago Journal.

The Leisurely Unrighteous. "Are there any pensioners in this part of the country?" "Not any more," replied Farmer Countess.

"You run them out?" "No, they got rich and moved away."

VERY often the hill we seem to be climbing is made out of the common mistakes of diet which starve tissues and nerves and slow down energies.

How smooth and level the path seemed to be when we were young.

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HARD TO GET BELOW THAT

Once at Least Gopher Had a Chance to Turn in a Bores His Opponent Could Not Beat.

Ernest G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, plays a first-class game of golf. Between him and his "big chief," Charles M. Schwab, exists a keen friendly rivalry, the two playing regularly together.

In the street trade, they tell the story of a match once played between the two. On the first hole, the story goes, Schwab, who was keeping score, asked Grace how many shots he had taken, and was told five. "I took a four," said Schwab. At the next hole, Grace had a four and Schwab claimed a three. As he bowed out of the thick, Schwab asked: "Gosh, how many did you have?"

"One," replied Grace. "You beat that if you can't."—Wall Street Journal.

Over the Telephone. The woman was calling a rather important business man on a morning when the telephone service seemed to be particularly temperamental. She had her number and was waiting to be connected with the business man when a masculine voice cheerily called out, "Hello." "Is Mr. James in?" asked the woman. "When did he come in?" replied the masculine voice. At that, the woman sensed something wrong and inquired, "What number is this?" "This is the morgue," replied the voice. The woman gave up and decided to write a letter instead.—Chicago Journal.

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