Important News Events of the World Summarized

Washington

Bituminous coal production will reach six and a half to ... million tons per week by September 1, the Department of Labor at Washington estimated, if the operators can get cars to load.

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The President at Washington has again served notice that he will veto any bonus bill that does not provide specifically for the raising of revenue to finance the ex-service men's "adjusted compensation."

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President Harding at Washington, reviewing citizen soldiers from summer training camps, voiced hope that there will be more like them next year. He hinted at the use of troops to preserve "government by law."

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The American Federation of Labor at Washington issued an appeal to 4,000,000 organized workers to support the shopmen's strike and declared there must be a fight to death against organized employers who seek to crush trade unions.

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The Republican tariff bill, which passed the senate, has already been projected on the political screen as an issue in the next campaign by Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic national committee at Washington.

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Statistics submitted to Fuel Distributor Spencer by the United States geological survey at Washington do not indicate any largely increased coal output for the immediate future, a statement said.

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Secretary Weeks announced at Washington that the army air service has contracted for the delivery of three Fokker pursuit planes subject to specifications demanding a speed of 140 miles an hour.

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President Harding in address to congress at Washington declared all powers of the federal government will be used to protect the people in the railroad strike situation and that civil and criminal laws will be enforced against all offenders, explaining that the laws are adequate.

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By a vote of 36 to 28 the senate at Washington refused to limit to 60 per cent ad valorem the duty on table, butcher, carving, kitchen, bread and similar knives.

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A bill authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix and regulate wages of railroad employees, from president down to call boy, was introduced in the house at Washington.

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Personal

Ernest Lavisse, historian and member of the French Academy at Paris, is dead. He was born in 1842.

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Viscount Northcliffe, noted British publicist, died at London.

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Domestic

Adella Lampe, eight years old, is held at Melstone, Mont., for shooting and killing Harry Gaylord, aged three. The children quarreled and the little girl shot the baby with a small caliber rifle.

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Governor McCray at Indianapolis announced officially that the fight between Jack Dempsey and Bill Brennan, scheduled for Michigan City, Ind., on Labor day, will not be held.

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Attorney General Brundage, at Chicago, says he will be ready to begin presentation of a mass of evidence to the special grand jury of Williamson county when it starts investigation of the Herrin mine massacre at Marion.

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George Spencer, sixty-four, of Appleton, Wis., one of the best-known horsemen in the Middle West, dropped dead at the steering wheel of his automobile while returning from the fair at Waukegan, Ill.

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Roscoe C. ("Fatty") Arbuckle, motion picture actor, recently acquitted of a manslaughter charge in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, left San Francisco for a tour of the world.

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W. B. Robinson, an American, was arrested at Manzanillo, Mex. He is accused of dynamiting trains for rebels.

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An army airplane which arrived at Quincy, Cal., was requisitioned by the Quincy postmaster to transport first class mail held for several days because of the Western Pacific railroad strike.

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Coal prices are going higher, even under federal control. The federal fuel committee at Washington increased the Hoover fair-price scale for all mines in Kentucky to $4.50 per ton at the mine. The scale heretofore has been $3.50 for eastern and $3.75 for western Kentucky mines.

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Fire of unknown origin destroyed the buildings on the Archie Maxwell farm near Sterling, Ill.

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A six-weeks-old child, through her father, brought suit at Jersey City, N. J., against a taxicab company for injuries alleged to have been received before she was born.

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Al Jolson, musical comedy star, announced that he had been married several days ago to Miss Alma Osborne. The bride is known on the stage as Ethel Delmar.

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Twenty-five thousand knights of the Ku Klux Klan, banked tier on tier in a huge field southwest of Chicago, with the red flare from a great, blazing cross to light their mystic rites, initiated the nation's biggest class of new Klansmen—4,650 candidates.

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A Duluth dispatch says six known dead, hundreds homeless, at least three towns wiped out and a dozen others in imminent danger was the apparent toll of forest fires which swept northeastern Minnesota.

Four persons were burned to death in a fire in a tenement house at Elizabeth, N. J., which the police believe was incendiary. The victims, a man, a woman and two boys, were burned beyond recognition.

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Engineer Edward C... and Fireman Frank Lubbe, killed in a wreck of a Michigan Central train near Gary, Ind., came to their death "as a result of a plot to wreck the train," the coroner's jury decided.

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A record-breaking potato crop of 37,074,000 bushels is estimated for Wisconsin by the state crop reporting service at Madison.

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Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Burlingame were found dead at their summer home at Chaumont, near Watertown, N. Y., both having died of bullet wounds. A pistol was clutched in the hands of the woman.

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Several persons were injured when a north-bound three-car train on the Niagara Falls high-speed line, near Buffalo, was derailed and upset near the city line. The tracks had been blown up with dynamite.

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George E. Simpson, general supervisor of transportation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, died of heart disease at Chicago. Mr. Simpson was seventy-five years old.

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The Michigan Central railroad officials blame strikers for a big wreck at Gary, Ind., where spikes were pulled from the rails to derail the express. The engineer and fireman were killed.

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The pastor of Immanuel Baptist church at Chicago, ruined by storm, prayed for help in rebuilding it. Five hundred knights of the Ku Klux Klan filed through the church and left $1,200.

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The strike of the Big Four brotherhoods on the coast lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system has been called off and freight and passenger service has been resumed, says a Los Angeles dispatch.

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Announcement was made at headquarters at St. Louis, of the Christian church that the international convention of the Disciples of Christ at Winona Lake, Ind., will open on August 28.

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Foreign

Premier Poincare at Bar-Le-Duc notified the world that France will act alone, if need be, to make Germany pay for the devastation of France.

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A Dublin dispatch says the national army forces have captured Bandon and Dunmanway, two of the few remaining rebel strongholds in south Ireland, and the irregular forces are hastily retreating.

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More than £30,000,000 ($134,325,000) has been subscribed in the new Indian government loan, constituting a record for British borrowing in India for a single year, says a dispatch from Calcutta.

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Serious labor troubles have broken out at Budapest and the government is massing troops in the city to put down an uprising, according to advices received from Vienna.

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King Boris of Bulgaria, who is sojourning in his seashore palace, Euxinograde, received the crew of an American torpedo boat destroyer on duty in the Black sea.

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A strike has been declared at Budapest, involving approximately 30,000 metal workers. About half the men at first refused to heed the strike call, but were finally forced to join the movement.

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The official price of the dollar at Vienna now is 75,000 crowns, as against 62,000 crowns last week.

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Communists at Berlin started a riot in a Brandenburg restaurant at night when the orchestra played "Deutschland Ueber Alles." The workmen chased out the orchestra, smashed the furniture and installed themselves.

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An unconfirmed dispatch from Stockholm reports that an attempt had been made during a recent inspection of the Russian Red army to assassinate Leon Trotzky, people's commissar for war.

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A Melbourne dispatch says the American schooner Henrietta went ashore on Ellice island and was wrecked. The crew was saved.

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Genevieve Ward, famous American tragedienne, died of heart failure at her home in Hampstead, near London.

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Rumors were extensively circulated in Dublin that Eamon de Valera, republican leader, was dead.

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The funeral of Viscount Northcliffe was solemnized in Westminster abbey at London.

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It was reported in Dublin that Eamon de Valera is staying at a house in the Greystones district of County Wicklow, dangerously wounded in the throat.

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At the request of General Thacker, commanding the Nova Scotia military district, 500 troops were detailed to the Cape Breton coal strike areas, making a total of 1,000 troops on strike duty.

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Reports have reached the German embassy at Washington that Dr. Otto Weidfeldt, ambassador to Washington, who is now in Berlin on leave of absence, will sail for New York August 24.

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Enver Pasha, former Turkish minister of war and recently chief antagonist to Bolshevist rule in the trans-Caucasus, was found dead on the battlefield in eastern Bokhara, Moscow reports. Enver Pasha was attired in a British uniform when found. He was stabbed five times.

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Premier Poincare at Paris ordered the French debt commission, headed by Jean V. Parmentier, to return to Paris from Washington immediately to report to the premier the results of conversations with American officials regarding the French debt to the United States.

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According to advices received by representatives of American anthracite mines in Montreal the first consignment of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania will be received in Montreal on September 1.

Who, What, How, Where, When?

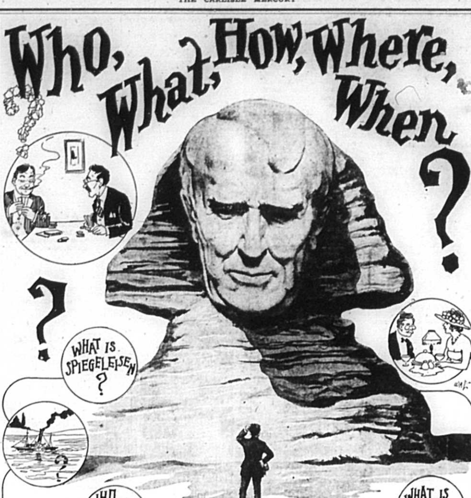

PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

THOMAS A. EDISON is getting to be a regular sphinx—the Greek kind, not the Egyptian. Nobody, it appears, has yet discovered the purpose of the Egyptian sphinx. But the sphinx of Thebes, in Beotia, according to the legend, was went to propose a riddle to all passers-by and to destroy them if they failed to give the answer. Still, Mr. Edison isn't just like this Greek sphinx. To be sure, he's been asking puzzling questions of all who read, but instead of destroying anybody he gives jobs to those who answer—provided they are college graduates.

And Mr. Edison and the sphinx are different in another way; the sphinx asked this easy question: "What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two and at evening on three?"

That's easy compared with some of Mr. Edison's questions in his second questionnaire. Here are two questions, for example:

"You have only $10 in the world, and are playing poker with a man you have never seen before. On the first deal he holds a pat hand. You have three eights after the draw. There is 50 cents in the pot. He bets a quarter. What are you going to do, and why?"

"What is spiegeleisen?"

"Now, it's easy to give an exact answer to the second, because the substance mentioned is white cast-iron containing manganese. But what's the answer to the first question? Is there any answer that can be upheld as better than any other answer? Probably four poker players would give as many answers.

The New York Tribune answers the poker question and says the reply "is probably as good as any to be found anywhere. It is one of the few questions to which expert knowledge was applied. The answer represents the refined judgment of the foremost poker players of the Tribune's staff. Here's the answer:

"If we had only $10 in the world, Mr. Edison would never catch us in a poker game, even with our own blood relatives. Assuming that the question is not to be answered this way, it seems obvious that no poker player in such a position should pay a quarter to call a pat hand with only 50 cents in the pot. We would remark casually 'I believe you, brother,' and wait to see what the next deal would bring forth."

Well, the question now is how much do the foremost poker players of the Tribune's staff know about poker?

The Tribune, however, appears to be more successful in answering questions that can be answered. A good many inquisitive persons, including a considerable part of its staff, devoted hours of valuable time to answering the 150 questions in the second questionnaire, though it is specifically stated that no guarantee goes with the answers. Here are some of the other questions, together with the Tribune's informative and otherwise interesting answers:

Q. Suppose a certain low form of animal brought forth a single offspring once each hour and that the offspring reproduced at the same rate as the parent, starting as soon as it was one hour old, how long would it take to get four in the fourth generation—i. e., four great-grandchildren of the parent? (The parent counts as the first generation and the first offspring comes at the end of the first hour. All the animals live.) A.—Four hours. Page Mrs. Sanger.

Q.—Why should one masticate their food properly? A.—The process of mastication is an aid to digestion, but it may be suggested to Mr. Edison that if "one" attempts mastication of "their" food the damage which is done to the Book of Elementary Grammar is even more serious than the damage done to the stomach when one neglects to masticate his food properly.

Q.—How was the planet Neptune discovered and by whom? A.—Neptune was discovered through its action upon the planet Uranus, before it had been actually observed. Sir William Herschel turned the trick.

Q.—Why did Mme. Curie lately come to America? A.—To receive a gift of $100,000 worth of radium from her American admirers.

Q.—Francs, marks, thalers are worth only a fraction of their former value in terms of United States money. Is this an advantage to this country? A.—Yes and no. It's a great arrangement for Americans who are buying things from Europe, but it hurts export trade.

Q.—"How come he ain't seen you was not home?" Write this in correct English. A.—How did it happen that he failed to see that you were not home?

Q.—You are a salesman making every effort to get an order from a big manufacturer who is married to an unusually jealous wife. One evening you see this prospective customer dining in a restaurant with a chorus girl. What would you do? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Name two of the principal salt-producing localities of the United States? A.—New York, Michigan.

Q.—Do you know approximately what a membership in the New York stock exchange costs? A.—$100,000.

Q.—Who discovered the radium ray? A.—The Curies, of Paris, in 1898. Professor Becquerel discovered the rays of uranium salts in 1896.

Q.—Where is the Alhambra? A.—Granada, Spain.

Q.—Who wrote the story "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"? A.—Edgar Allan Poe.

Q.—In what mountains 600 miles from New York are there some 2,000 Indians? A.—The Adirondacks, where the five tribes of the Iroquois live.

Q.—What is black ink made of? A.—Ferrous sulphate and nutgalls, combined with gum and water.

Q.—Name the capital of Peru. A.—Lima.

Q.—Who built the first steamboat? A.—John Fitch.

Q.—Where do we get most of our asbestos? A.—Quebec.

Q.—What materials are used on the sides of boxes containing safety matches, by means of which the matches are ignited? A.—Phosphorus and sand. The match heads contain chlorate of potash.

Q.—Name the elements of which our atmosphere is composed. A.—Oxygen, nitrogen, argon, krypton, helium, neon, xenon.

Q.—Who invented the telescope? A.—Hans Lippershey, a Dutch spectacle-maker, in 1608.

Q.—What breed of cow is the greatest milk-producer? A.—Holstein.

Q.—What liquid is used in fire extinguishers for putting out gasoline fires? A.—Carbon dioxid.

Q.—Name two northern states that grow large quantities of tobacco. A.—Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Q.—Who was Kit Carson? A.—Hunter and guide. Served under Fremont.

Q.—Is the president of the United States elected by popular vote? A.—No, he is chosen by the electoral college.

Q.—Of what use is a swimming bladder in fishes? A.—Enables them to maintain equilibrium.

Q.—What is liquid air? How is it made? A.—Atmosphere reduced from its natural gaseous state to a liquid condition. It is made by forcing compressed air into a triple copper coil and reducing the surrounding temperature to the point of liquefaction.

Q.—What is a loadstone? A.—Magnetic iron ore; magnetite.

Q.—What is the lowest form of life? A.—The one-celled ameba.

Q.—State briefly the necessary requirements for a manufacturing executive? A.—A thorough knowledge of his product, a complete acquaintance with the market for his product and for the raw materials of which it is made; ability to direct his employees to efficient effort, and to make rapid and accurate judgment in emergency.

Q.—What is an antiseptic? Name four commonly used. A.—An agency which destroys the microorganisms of disease; carbolic acid, chlorated lime, corrosive sublimate, mercuric chlorid.

Q.—On what part of the western hemisphere did Columbus land? A.—San Salvador, or Watling island, off the coast of Cuba.

Q.—What is 212 degrees Fahrenheit on the centigrade scale? A.—100 degrees.

Q.—How did the name America originate? A.—From Americus Vespucius, an Italian explorer.

Q.—Who wrote the following books: "Vanity Fair," "Pickwick Papers," "Huckleberry Finn," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"? A.—William Makepeace Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Vicente Blasco Ibanez.

Q.—What three letters occur most frequently in the English language? A.—E, t and a.

Q.—What is a Soviet? A.—A labor organization holding political administrative powers.

Q.—Who are the Igorotes? A.—According to the Encyclopedia Britannica the correct spelling, Mr. Edison, is Igorots. They are negroid inhabitants of the Philippine islands, who originally were immigrants from Malaysia.

Q.—What was the spark that started the World war in 1914? A.—The assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, at Sarajevo, Serbia.

Q.—Can you name four localities where civilization existed in 3000 B. C.? A.—China, Crete, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Q.—What is a shooting star? A.—A small meteor, caused by a conglomeration of meteoric matter coming into contact with the earth's atmosphere.

Q.—Why is it necessary to rotate crops? A.—To avoid extracting from the soil the elements necessary to the growth of any single crop.

Q.—Who was Humboldt? A.—A celebrated German scientist, naturalist and author.

Q.—A man goes to a lake with a three-gallon and a five-gallon measure. How could he measure out exactly four gallons (using no marks on the can)? A.—Fill the three-gallon can. Empty the three-gallon can into the five-gallon can. Fill the three-gallon can again. Fill the five-gallon can from the three-gallon can. One gallon is left in the three-gallon can. Empty the five-gallon can. Pour the contents of the three-gallon can into the five-gallon can. Fill the three-gallon can again, and pour the contents into the five-gallon can. This gives you four gallons in the five-gallon can.

Q.—Why is it necessary for us to breathe? A.—In order to supply oxygen to the blood.

PRESIDENT PUTS CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE SOLONS

Asserts Determination to Keep Transportation Moving.

ASKS NATIONAL COAL AGENCY

Upholds Right of Men to Work and Asserts Purpose to Use Every Power of Government to Have Laws Upheld.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Harding announced to congress and the country that his administration, having exhausted every means for a settlement of the rail and coal strikes, now was resolved "to use all the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

Absent Members Called.

Telegrams to absent members of the house interstate commerce committee to return at once to Washington to begin work on bills recommended by the President for creation of a coal agency and a fact-finding commission for the coal industry, were sent out by Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, after the President's address. Leaders plan to have these measures taken up early next week and made ready for speedy passage.

Accounting for his course during the recent trouble in an address to the senate and house, the President said he did not propose to ask for any "hasty action" by congress in the railroad strike, but that authority should be given to set up a commission to make a sweeping investigation into the coal industry "to reveal every phase of coal production, sale and distribution."

As another measure in the coal situation the President asked for the creation of a temporary national coal agency to purchase, sell and distribute coal in interstate shipment as an "instrumentality of guarding the public interest where private conscience is insensible to a public need."

Condemns Herrin Crime.

Groups who take the law into their own hands, the President said, and attempt to control for their own purposes the resources of the whole people can only be regarded as perils to public safety. He said neither employers nor employees could entirely escape responsibility for the present industrial situation, but he condemned in particular the "shocking crime at Herrin, Ill."

The President said the government was helpless to intervene, but, on the allegation that two aliens were among the killed, and in view of the absence of all provision in federal law under which the federal government can protect aliens in their treaty rights, he now asks congress to pass a law under which the government can take hold in cases such as that of Herrin.

Country at Union's Mercy.

The President likewise committed himself to the assertion that the United Mine Workers' organization now has the whole country "at its mercy."

With special reference to the Herrin massacre, the President said:

"My renewal of this oft-made recommendation is impelled by a pitiable sense of federal impotence to deal with the shocking crime at Herrin, Ill., which so recently shamed and horrified the country. In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two aliens were murdered. This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliation which lies in the federal government's confessed lack of authority to punish that unutterable crime.

"Had it happened in any other land than our own, and the wrath of righteous justice were not effectively expressed, we should have pitied the civilization that would tolerate it and sorrow for the government unwilling or unable to mete out just punishment.

"It is deplorable that there are or can be American communities where even there are citizens, not to speak of public officials, who believe mob warfare is admissible to cure any situation."

In summing up the situation, the President said:

"It is manifestly my duty to bring to your attention the industrial situation which confronts the country. The situation growing out of the prevailing railway and coal mining strikes is so serious, so menacing to the nation's welfare, that I should be remiss if I failed frankly to lay the matter before you, and at the same time acquaint you and the whole people, with such efforts as the executive branch of the government has made by the voluntary exercise of its good offices to effect a settlement.

"It is not my thought to ask congress to deal with these fundamental problems at this time. No hasty action would contribute to the solution of the present critical situation. There is existing law by which to settle the prevailing disputes. There are statutes forbidding conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce. There are laws to assure the highest possible safety in railway service. It is my purpose to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike."

Though he pronounced as inadequate the law creating the railway labor board, Mr. Harding said "no perfection of it by congress at this moment could be helpful in the present threatened paralysis of transportation."

Reasons for Legislative Action.

"The almost total exhaustion of stocks of coal, the crippled condition of the railways, the distressed situation that has arisen, and might grow worse, in our great cities, due to the shortage of anthracite; the suffering which might arise in the Northwest through failure to meet winter needs by lake transportation—all these, added to the possibility of outrageous price demands, in spite of the most zealous voluntary efforts of the government to restrain them, make it necessary to ask you to consider at once some form of temporary control of distribution and prices.

"If it may have your approval, I recommend immediate provision, for a temporary national coal agency with needed capital, to purchase, sell and distribute coal which is carried in interstate shipment. I do not mean that all interstate coal shall be handled by such a federal organization; perhaps none will be necessary; but it will restore its capital to the public treasury and will be the instrumentality of guarding the public interest where private conscience is insensible to a public need."

Announcing his decision to invoke all pertinent laws in the interest of industrial restoration, the President used carefully chosen language to apply his strictures to both employers and employees.

"Surely," he said, "the threatening conditions must impress the congress and the country that no body of men, whether limited in numbers and responsible for railway management or powerful in numbers and the necessary forces in railroad operation, shall be permitted to choose a course which so imperils public welfare. Neither organizations of employers nor workingmen's unions may escape responsibility. When related to a public service, the mere fact of organization magnifies that responsibility and public interest transcends that of either grouped capital or organized labor."

Refers to War on Unions.

At the same time, however, Mr. Harding said he had "come to appraise another element" in the present industrial situation which he held in some degree responsible for strikes.

"I refer," he said, "to the warfare on the unions of labor. The government has no sympathy or approval for this element of discord in the ranks of industry. Any legislation in the future must be as free from this element of trouble-making as it is from labor extremists who strive for class domination."

Supporting his request for a temporary national coal agency, President Harding warned congress that, although the "skies are clearing" in the coal situation, a recurrence of difficulty might be expected next April, when wage contracts now being made are to be renewed, unless a cure were provided for the fundamental ills affecting the industry.

Stating that the Esch-Cummins act in establishing the railroad labor board was inadequate, being with little or no power to enforce its decisions, the President recommended action to make the board's decisions "enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike."

Stating that sympathetic railroad strikes had developed and impaired interstate commerce seriously, the President said that trains deserted in the western desert "had revealed the cruelty and contempt for law on the part of some railway employees, who have conspired to paralyze transportation."

Scores Lawless Strikers.

Asserting that the striking unions in some instances had not held their forces to law observances, Mr. Harding said "there is a state of lawlessness shocking to every conception of American law and order," and announced his intention to invoke laws, civil and criminal, forbidding conspiracies hindering interstate commerce and requiring safety in railway service.

In declaring positively for the right of men to work, the President said that in both the coal and railroad strikes this right had been "denied by assault and violence," and, in some cases, winked at by local authorities. He added:

"It is fair to say that the great mass of organized workmen do not approve, but they seem helpless to hinder. These conditions cannot remain in free America."

Government "by law must and will be sustained," the President said, "no matter what clouds may gather, no matter what storms may ensue, no matter what hardships may attend, or what sacrifice may be necessary."

The President concluded his address after speaking 40 minutes.

BANDIT KILLS MAN FOR $6,750

Secretary and Treasurer of Baltimore Firm Is Slain—Passengers on Street Car Threatened.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 19.—William B. Norris, forty-two, secretary and treasurer of the Hicks, Tase & Norris company, contractors and builders, and Fred W. Kuethe, a bookkeeper for the firm, started from the Commonwealth bank, Howard and Madison streets, for the company's office at 106 West Madison street—not two blocks away—with a $6,750 payroll. One block from the bank they were attacked by a bandit. Norris was shot to death and Kuethe struck over the head with the butt end of an automatic pistol. Passengers on a crowded street car and scores of pedestrians who ran to their assistance were threatened by the bandit, who escaped in an automobile.

MADE $1,044.91 NET ON FIVE ACRES

New Jersey High School Boy Used His Land for the Purpose of Raising Peppers.

Pepper raising as a profitable occupation would not be seriously considered by most persons who see them selling in the vegetable markets of the city for a few cents each, but a New Jersey high school boy made a net profit of $1,044.91 from a five-acre plot planted with the vegetable.

The boy, Glendon Elmer, student in Shiloh high school, is enrolled in the course in agriculture, and as a part of the school work each pupil must conduct each year some farm enterprise on the home farm under the supervision of the teacher in agriculture in order that he may learn the practical end of farming along with the school end.

When it came to choosing his home work for the crop season in 1921, Elmer decided to grow peppers and made a business agreement with his father to furnish all the labor on a five-acre plot, if the father would furnish the land, seed, implements and horse labor. For his share the boy was to receive one-fourth of the gross receipts.

The success of the boy's enterprise is shown by the financial report of it recently received by the New Jersey state department of instruction. The total receipts were $1,338.51, the total charges $293.60, leaving a net profit of $1,044.91. As the boy's share was to be one-fourth of the gross receipts he had $334.62 as a result of his season's work.

Cultivate Patience.

Patience is the ballast of the soul, that will keep it from rolling and tumbling in the greatest storms.—Bishop Hopkins.

Making His Head Save His Feet.

Having had electric bells installed in his house the master said to his help: "Now, John, when I ring once it's for you, and when I ring twice I want Jane to answer."

A few hours later he rang once, and his man failed to put in an appearance. Presently he rang again, and the housemaid came hurrying in. "Why didn't John come when I rang?" he inquired angrily.

"Please, sir," said the girl, "he was busy reading the paper when he heard the first ring and he said to me, 'Now wait till the master rings again and then it will be you he wants.'"—Boston Transcript.

Telephone Directories.

About 1,500 different telephone directories, with an aggregate circulation of 25,000,000 copies a year, are issued by the principal telephone system in the United States. To print and distribute the directories costs the corporation approximately $8,000,000 a year.

Maury Was a Pioneer

The safe and swift ocean travel of today would be impossible without the observation of winds and currents, the marking of fog and iceberg limits and rain areas, and soundings for temperature. The pioneer in this work was Matthew Maury, whose name is as familiar to the navigator as that of Darwin to the naturalist. In the early annals of the American navy he is linked with Charles Wilkes and Matthew Calbraith Perry. There was no naval academy when Matthew Maury entered the navy. He had been so proficient in mathematics in the country school in Tennessee that he was called upon by his teacher to instruct the younger boys, and on shipboard he continued the methodical study which made him the first scholar and scientist in the navy. When but twenty-eight years old he published his treatise on navigation. It attracted a great deal of attention, and became the text book of the navy.

WRAPPING FOIL

Fine wrapping foil is made of tin put through a roller process. It may be cut into spool lengths, into sheets or stamped out into shapes of various kinds. Of lower grades are numerous kinds of composition metal. Some of the heavy foil runs one-eighth of an inch in thickness. This is really a lead foil. The heavier foils have numerous industrial uses, being used as condensers in automobiles, in making detonating caps and largely in the printing and electrical trades. Edison wrapped the cylinder on which he was making one of the earliest phonograph records in a sheet of the same substance.

No Flirting in Korea.

Flirting is unknown among Korean girls. Indeed, an unmarried girl in Korea is so disgraced by even speaking to a male not of her own family that she often kills herself rather than endure the shame.

Writings That Occupy Small Space.

N. Peters, a London banker, perfected a machine by means of which he wrote the Lord's prayer in a space not exceeding one-350,000th part of an inch. Epigrams and prayers written in one-100,000th part of an inch have been freely sold in London.

Today's Sermonette.

Happiness is not a passive state, but the joyous activity of the best and highest powers of the soul.—Boston Transcript.

Medical Methods Unchanged.

The physicians of Tibet 1,500 years ago employed the same methods of diagnosing the condition of a sick person as the physicians of the present day—they felt the patient's pulse and looked at his tongue.

First Life Insurance Policy.

The first recorded life insurance policy was issued in London in 1583 on the life of Lillian Du Gybbons for 12 months. It was underwritten by 13 individuals, the premium being $80.

The KITCHEN CABINET

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If I should be asked to name the quality most necessary to the best type of men, I should unhesitatingly choose optimism for with it are sure to be associated ambition, enthusiasm and self-confidence.—Lloyd.

GOOD THINGS FOR OCCASIONS

Fruit Cheese Salad.—Put six dates, three figs, one-half cupful of blanched almonds, through the meat grinder; add a cupful of cream cheese, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a dash of salt and red pepper. Make in balls serving four on heart leaves of lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

The following recipes may not all be liked, but some may be tried often:

Chicken Jelly.—Cut up a large chicken into small pieces. Take each piece and pound on a board until the flesh and bone is well mashed. Put the chicken into a kettle and add a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of water. Simmer gently 20 minutes, then place in a fireless cooker for eight hours. Strain and pour into a mold. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise dressing.

Brook Trout Baked in Cream.—Butter a baking dish and lay a freshly caught and dressed trout or two in the pan. Cover with sweet cream and cook slowly, adding the salt and other seasonings when it is nearly done.

Peach Canape.—Cut rounds from nice sponge cake, sprinkle with peach juice and lay on halves of juicy peaches; fill the hollow with sweetened, flavored whipped cream and sprinkle with chopped almonds.

Crab Meat and Red Peppers.—Remove the yolks of four hard-cooked eggs, mash and add two tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs; chop the whites and add one tablespoonful and a half of chopped red pepper. Put into a saucepan four tablespoonfuls of butter; when melted add the egg mixture and cook until smooth, adding a little at a time a cupful of cream, then add a cupful of crab meat; season highly and serve on circles of buttered toast.

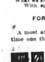
Salmon Salad.—Add celery, a half cupful of coconut with the sugar removed, a little chopped pickle and seasoning with a good dressing.

Chopped common ginger stirred into whipped cream and a tablespoonful of the sirup used for flavoring, makes a fine filling for cake.

The ill we deem we ne'er could do,
In thought we dramatize;
What we should loathe, we learn to scan
With speculative eyes.

FOR DAINTY DINERS

A most attractive salad, at the same time one that is somewhat unusual is



Cabbage Salad.—Shred with a sharp knife a small, firm, hard head of white cabbage, add one-half cupful of shredded blanched almonds, four ripe bananas cut in small strips, one-half cupful of sour cream, a dash of vinegar, seasonings of salt and sugar. Serve with crackers and cheese.

Different Dried Beef.—Put three tablespoonfuls of bacon fat in a frying pan, add one-half pound of dried beef cut in small pieces with a pair of scissors. Frizzle for three minutes, then place on a hot platter. Cut three bananas crosswise and in quarters lengthwise, let them cook in the frying pan long enough to become thoroughly hot. Arrange around the beef and serve piping hot.

Pecan Pie.—Cook in a double boiler one cupful of milk and a cupful of sugar. Thicken with one tablespoonful of flour the yolks of two eggs, the juice of a lemon. Bake a crust as for lemon pie and fill with the custard, adding one-half cupful of pecan meats broken in bits. Cover with a meringue, using the egg whites and brown lightly in the oven.

Fig Filling.—Cook one cupful of chopped figs in one-half cupful of water, the juice of a lemon, and when cool stir in powdered sugar until thick. Use on layer cake.

Lemon Filling.—Boil together five minutes one cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of melted butter, one-half cupful of water and the juice of two lemons. Add two well-beaten eggs. Beat well; cool before using.

Nut Delight.—Boil one cupful of rice until tender. Drain and press into a wet mold, then turn out on a dish. While still hot season the rice with two tablespoonfuls of butter. If the mold is hollow fill the center with the following: Take one cupful of chopped figs, cook them in one cupful of the rice water for 30 minutes, add one cupful each of apple pulp and chopped nuts with four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cook until thick. Decorate with nuts and whipped cream.

Honey Rolls.—Dissolve a yeast cake in a cupful of warm milk, add one-half cupful of butter, a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in a well-beaten egg and three cupfuls of flour. Knead and roll out one-half inch in thickness and spread with raisins, chopped nuts and one cupful of strained honey. Bake in a moderate oven.

Nellie Maxwell

Nerves Beginning Early.

Mary's little brother had broken her doll's house and done other annoying things, until at last she gave way to her exasperation and slapped him. Asked to explain her conduct, Mary said, "Well, he's been getting on my temper all day till my nerves just flew at him."—Boston Transcript.

Voices Preserved for Centuries.

Phonograph records of the voices of leading men are being made on copper discs, said to last 10,000 years, and stored in the Prussian State library.

Cynical Idea.

The cynical bachelor seems to feel that all the modern girl can cook is his goose.—Asheville Times.

No Joy in Easy Picking.

A girl never seems to care much for a man if she thinks she can get him whenever she's ready to try.

Life as I See It.

Life is not a sprint, but an obstacle race. You might as well qualify for it on that basis.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pickett's Charge Is Repeated by the Marines

United States marines recently re-enacted the Battle of Gettysburg, but under modern conditions and by modern methods. Pickett's charge, as they made it, is here shown, the photograph being taken at the "Bloody Angle." At the right is seen Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania preaching to the marines on Sunday on the battlefield.

Concrete Finds Many New Uses

Range Varies From Art Windows to Swimming Pool for Hippopotamus.

DASH OF ROMANCE IN STORY

Portland Cement Has Been in Use Nearly Hundred Years—Development of Uses in Recent Years Remarkable.

Washington.—There is a dash of romance and a fairy story theme in the commonplace chug and rattle of the concrete mixer. Every one is conversant with the ordinary uses of Portland cement.

Perhaps some first impressions of this material date back to the delights of coasting on a bicycle over the even surface of a cement sidewalk—back in the days when cement sidewalks were considered more or less of a luxury. Perhaps it was a cellar floor, or a foundation, or the sight of workmen mixing cement mortar. Years ago cement was an established member of the construction family, but the development of its uses during the last few years has been so varied and remarkable that it is doubtful if the average citizen has even the remotest idea of it.

The historical incident which brought about the need for Portland cement was the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse in the English channel in 1756 by an engineer named John Smeaton, who while looking for a mortar for this purpose discovered that an impure limestone containing a certain amount of clayey matter contained hydraulic properties when calcined or roasted.

Natural Cement Restricted.

The cement used by Smeaton marked the beginning of modern cement-making practice, but the early cements were different from the Portland cement of today, for natural cements depend on nature to prepare their material and are consequently restricted to the rocks having the proper proportions of materials in their makeup and any variation in the composition cannot be regulated.

Smeaton's discovery apparently stimulated interest in the industry. About 1796 James Parker of Northfleet, England, patented a process for manufacturing cement by turning impure limestone almost to vitrification in ordinary lime kilns, and grinding the resulting clinker to powder. He gave this material the name of Roman cement. In France there had been experimentation along similar lines.

The first recorded manufacture of this product in the United States was in 1819 in Madison county, New York, for the Erie canal project. Its use was developed by Benjamin Wright and Canvass White. All of the above cements may be classed as natural cement because they were prepared by burning a natural rock without previous preparation, and by grinding the burned product to a fine powder.

Almost a Century Old.

Almost 100 years ago, in 1824, a brick-layer of England, Joseph Aspdin, took out a patent for what he called Portland cement. He gave it this name because when hardened it resembled the famous stone found on the Isle of Portland off the coast of England. Aspdin's patent specified that definite amounts of clay and limestone be used, and described the process of amalgamating and clarifying these two materials in the manufacture of the product. This constitutes the distinction between natural and Portland cements.

Few attempts were made to produce Portland cement in the United States until about 1870. During the 70's, however, plants were operated at several points, including Wampum and Coplay, Pa.; Kalamazoo, Mich., South Bend, Ind., and Rockport, Me.

Industry Grows Rapidly.

The remarkable growth of the industry, and the consequent development of new uses for the material is best shown by the annual output figures. In 1880 production of Portland cement in the United States was only 42,000 barrels; in 1890 it was 335,000 barrels; in 1900, 8,482,020 barrels; in 1910, 76,549,951 barrels and in 1920, 100,302,000 barrels.

One hundred million barrels of cement—the 1920 output—would be sufficient to build nine transcontinental highways, eight inches thick and eighteen feet wide from New York to San Francisco. Or it would build 1,000,000 six-room concrete houses with a porch and sidewalk thrown in. Or it would build twenty-three and one-half great pyramids like those of Egypt. Or it would build a sidewalk five feet wide and four inches thick that would reach from Washington to the moon—a distance of 243,000 miles.

The quantity of the output is shown by the fact that in 1921 the industry required nearly 8,000,000 tons of coal. The amount of coal burned in manufacturing a barrel of cement varies from 150 to 200 pounds, so that when purchasing a sack of cement the consumer is paying for nearly fifty pounds of coal.

Almost any one who builds nowadays uses concrete in some form or other. Concrete piles are the foundations of thousands of our large office buildings and the same material goes into the skeleton and framework. In bungalow or skyscraper, concrete is as common to the contractor as flour is to the baker.

During the last ten years Portland cement has revolutionized the paving industry. Thousands of miles of concrete roads have been built and every year sees an increasing number contracted for. Last year almost 6,000 miles of 18-foot concrete highway were constructed in this country. City streets are paved with concrete, alleys are paved with the same material, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, fence posts, ornamental lighting standards, park benches, statuary, swimming pools—into every sort of civic improvement cement enters in some way or other.

Portland cement has accomplished wonders for the farmer. The same kind of cement that paves his roads, and gives him access to his markets is used in constructing his house and barns. It is used for silos and water troughs, replacing the old wood structures. Hogs are given concrete feeding floors so that no feed is lost in the mud. Concrete smoke houses care for the meat and concrete ice houses hold the winter crop of ice. Concrete corn cribs save corn from rats and mice and concrete well platforms and hitching posts are thrown in for good measure.

The railroads turn to Portland cement for a myriad of uses. Bridges, abutments, trestles, retaining walls, grade crossings, platforms, station houses, culverts—wherever there is construction there is a use for cement.

Uses Widely Varied.

Coal dealers store coal in concrete pockets or bury it in concrete pits. Huge stadiums for football or baseball games are constructed of concrete. In Boston a concrete swimming pool for a baby hippopotamus is being constructed in Franklin park, while in St. Louis concrete is being used in making rock dens for the bears in the zoo.

In Shganoseki, Japan, an American engineering firm has erected the tallest concrete chimney in the world. Big ships of concrete have long since ceased to be a novelty. Stone boats that float and carry heavy cargoes from port to port—it is enough to make the dreamer of Arabian Nights turn over in his sarcophagus—and incidentally they are making first class sarcophagi out of concrete these days.

The same sack of cement that is used for making an art window or a transom could equally well be used for the construction of a manhole or a manger, an incinerator or a piece of concrete drainage pipe, a flume or a front porch, a trolley pole or a cistern, a mine shaft or a safety island at a street crossing, a shingle or a standpipe, a statue or a subway, a tank or a tennis court, for tree surgery or water trough, laundry tub or dipping vat, bank vault or lawn roller.

HEADING OFF RABIES

Recently at David A. Wark's Hazelhead kennels, Closter, N. J., the Englewood Kennel club, under sanction of the board of health of that town, opened the first dog clinic of its kind ever projected. An ordinance just passed by the Englewood city council provides that dogs may run the streets unmuzzled if they are inoculated with canine rabies vaccine. Dogs so treated are immune from the rabies for one year. The illustration shows a great dane receiving the injection.

Easy to Keep This Luncheon Cold

Luncheon served on a deep counter of solid snow was one of the unique features of the celebration for the seven hundred bankers who visited Paradise Inn, Rainier National park, Washington, on their way to the annual convention of the American Institute of Bankers in Portland, Ore.

PAIR LIVE WITHOUT FOOD 20 DAYS

Canadian Police Find Them Lost in the Mountains—Take Them to Safety.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Lost in the mountains, Peter Stafford and his wife were found recently in the last stages of starvation by two constables on the Kaye river, 32 miles from Skeena mills. The couple had not eaten real food for 20 days, the only thing that kept them alive being soup made by boiling strips of an old beaver skin.

Stafford and his wife were discovered in a small tent, pitched under a big tree. They were left with friends, with enough food to last six weeks and a store of medicine.

Short Hair Scorned, She Tries Suicide.

New York.—Because her husband reproved her for having her hair bobbed, Mrs. Tillie Livingston attempted suicide by inhaling gas in her home. Her condition is not serious. She had her hair bobbed despite her husband's objections and a family quarrel followed, she told the police.

Aged Man Pitches Hay.

Waynesburg, Pa.—Fred Steel, aged eighty-one years, of Graysville, veteran of the Civil war, spent one week in the harvest field, and despite his years is still able to pitch two stacks of hay in a day.

Cock Robin's Orchestra

Those who are awake at the peep of dawn these fine mornings have a fine opportunity in rural surroundings of noting the talent for leadership displayed by the robin.

At the first faint coloring of the eastern sky Cock Robin is alert. His first note is a short, not unmelodious summons to his orchestra. Thereupon his companions in tree and shrub attune their voices in preparation for the full-throated chorus which soon fills the air.

It is a pity that the robin is silent during his travels in Southern lands in winter. At certain periods of his migrations he was considered a game bird in parts of the South and his red breast was conspicuous in the markets of New Orleans, where he was bought and sold just as the quail and jacksnipe are.

A valiant fighter, a sweet singer and as full of joy of life as any living creature, Cock Robin is a delight to every lover of nature.—New York Herald.

Goat's Milk for Infants.

Dr. J. Camescasse, in a recent number of the Paris Bulletin Medical, says that his extensive experience has proved that when breast milk is out of the question, goat's milk is a safer and better substitute for it than cow's milk. But he insists that the goat must be on the premises, and the milk taken raw. The ideal is to draw the milk fresh for each feeding.

PROPER METHOD OF FLY CONTROL IS TO PREVENT MULTIPLICATION

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fly-traps have a distinct place in the control of the house fly and other noxious fly species, although the limitations of fly-traps must be recognized and other methods of control also practiced. The bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, points out that the logical method of fly control is to prevent multiplication, by proper attention to breeding places.

The two main ways in which fly-traps are valuable are by catching flies that come to clean premises from insanitary places and by capturing flies that have escaped from other means of destruction. Nearly all fly-traps are made on the same general principle, although they may appear quite different. The flies are attracted by bait, odors, or light into a cage with a large entrance and an exit too small to be easily found, which is often made by using a cone-shaped passage.

Two Chief Classes of Flies.

There are two chief classes of flies that can be caught in traps—those that breed in animal matter or become a pest to live stock, and those that breed in vegetable as well as in animal matter. The former consist mainly of the so-called blow-flies, including the screw-worm fly; in the latter group the house fly is by far the most important. It is attracted to almost any moist material, especially that having an odor.

The general principle involved in nearly all fly-traps is modified to fit different conditions, as in the window trap, which catches the flies as they endeavor to enter or leave a building; the garbage can trap, and the manure box trap, which retains flies bred from infested manure already in the box. Light is an important factor in the success of all traps, for flies have a marked tendency to go toward the light.

While many commercial traps are on the market, anyone with a few tools can construct traps at a small fraction of the sale price of ready-made ones. The conical hoop trap, which appears from extensive tests to be most effective, durable, easily made, and repaired, can also be made quite cheaply. It consists of a screen cylinder with a barrel-hoop frame containing a screen cone inside. The total cost of the material, if bought new at retail prices, is about $1. If only wire and tacks are bought the cost should not exceed 80 cents.

A modification of this trap that can be made more quickly and with fewer tools is suggested. The tent trap is not considered as effective as the conical type. Any good trap may be used over a manure box, which must have a hole cut in the top. The trap is fitted closely over this hole to catch flies bred in the manure.

A Good Catch

A Trap for the Window.

A type of modified tent trap may be used in a window. It is adaptable also to barns and buildings where foodstuffs are prepared. It is advised that properly baited traps to catch screw-worm flies be used near watering places and where cattle congregate.

A Fly-Trap That Kills the Larvae—The Manure Is Stored on a Slatted Rack Above a Concrete Pit Containing Water—Larvae, Following Their Tendency to Burrow Downward, Pass Through Manure and Fall Into Water.

Flies Enter This Trap at Bottom Where There Is a Shallow Pan of Bait.

In choosing bait for fly-traps it should be remembered that fermentation renders the material attractive. A mixture of cheap "black-strap" molasses and water is an economical and effective bait for the house-fly. One part molasses is mixed with three parts water. Sugar-beet or "stock molasses" is fairly attractive in regions where it is produced. Brown-sugar sirup allowed to ferment is good if mixed in the proportion of one part brown sugar in four parts of water. A small amount of vinegar added hastens fermentation. If honey bees are attracted by this bait some other kind should be used. Milk on dairy farms is the next choice to cane molasses as a cheap and convenient attractant. The curd from the milk combined with brown sugar and water is a very good bait. The best bait containers are broad and shallow rather than deep. Traps must be properly cared for and placed in suitable locations. The bait containers must be kept well filled and also frequently washed out. Traps should be emptied of dead flies at least once a week.

Sticky fly papers and poisoned baits have their uses in fly control as well as traps, and it is advised that Farmers' Bulletin 851 be consulted for further information on house-fly control, and Farmers' Bulletin 857 for additional measures to be used against the screw-worm fly and other flies infesting wounds in stock and those that blow soiled wool in sheep.

PUBLICITY HELPS TUBERCULOSIS

Inspired More Faith in Safety of Foods From Cows.

Statistics Show That Number of Animals Has Increased and Consumption of Milk Is Much Greater Than Ever Before.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When extensive campaigns against tuberculosis of cattle were launched many persons interested in the dairy business predicted that giving publicity to such conditions would alarm the consumer and reduce the consumption of milk and dairy products. But instead of producing this result, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the increasing efforts to improve the health of herds have inspired more faith in the safety and value of foods from the dairy cow. Hundreds of towns have made tuberculosis regulations to provide for clean herds and to make milk wholesome and publicity has been given to the various kinds of work done by cities, counties, states, and the Department of Agriculture. As a result of this work to improve the health of the dairy cow, statistics show that the number of cows has increased and the consumption of milk is greater than ever before.

In recent months the most encouraging development in the work of eradicating this great cattle disease has been the number of counties that have made a complete clean-up of the herds on every farm. This area work is demonstrating that complete eradication is not a dream but a practical possibility. The expense will be paid for by more efficient herds and better products.

Good Farmer Is Observing.

A good farmer watches the plants and takes notice of the soil. He can tell what soil needs from the color, the growth, the development and the fruitfulness of the soil. Watch as well as cultivate.

Roles of Johnson Grass.

Johnson grass is one of our American grasses that plays two distinct roles. It makes a good hay, and at the same time it may become a most treacherous and noxious weed.

Where Theory Is Wrong.

Theoretically, one can run a successful farm without live stock. Practically, it can't be done. Just another one of the things that are lustrous in theory, but drab in operation.

Weeds Increase Harvest Cost.

Weeds increase the cost of harvesting the crop by requiring more time, more power or more labor; and by increasing the wear and tear on machinery.

Work of Wise Poultryman.

The wise poultryman is paying strict attention to his growing stock disposing of the slackers, practicing thorough sanitation. Are you one of them?

Self-Feeder Helps Pigs.

A self-feeder for the pigs gets 'em to market before it is glutted with those that grow slowly, because they are fed by hand.

Mites Can Be Eradicated.

Mites, those little red devils that suck the blood from hens, can be eliminated with a coal tar disinfectant.

Splendid Motto for Pig.

"A short life but a merry one" is a splendid motto for a pig that is to make the most profit for his owner.

FLOCK TO CANADA

Immigrants of High Order Settling on Western Plains.

Removal of Restrictions Necessary During the War Has Shown World's Faith in Dominion's Future.

For a period during the late war, and for a while after its close, there was put into operation by the Canadian government legislation restricting certain classes and people of the countries which were not lined up with the allied nations from being admitted to Canada. This was quite necessary, and the reasons for it will be so apparent that they need not be given. However, the time came, in the early summer of this year, when it was deemed possible to remove some of these restrictions. It was found that there were many who came under their ruling that were of a class that Canada needed and who needed Canada. The restrictions, doubtless, were drastic, but were needful. The news of their removal, sent broadcast, has met with such a response as to give ample evidence that they had not killed interest in Canada, and that faith in the Dominion as a country where a new existence, happy and fruitful, was as complete as ever. As has been stated by one writer dealing with this subject, "the opening of the doors a little wider has but disclosed the dammed-up state of the stream, which, given freer release, is pouring in fuller force over the Dominion."

As to the moral effect of the legislation that enabled these restrictions to be carried out, it showed that while Canada was seeking settlers, its lands and its homes were not intended as a shelter for those unable to meet the standard set as Canada's laws of civilization, the concessions which have removed these restrictions still have in view the maintenance of this standard, and those who are still allowed in are subject to the same requirements that have prevailed for years. As pointed out by the writer previously quoted, "Canada has successfully impressed on those countries from which she draws her people that her prime and crying need is for those who will go on land, and of those entering the country the bulk is composed of agriculturists. Every country which has formerly contributed to Canada's population has resumed its mission to its shores.

"The lowering of the barriers has had a farther-reaching effect than the entry into the country of many formerly debarred by reasons of financial stringency. It has had a moral effect. The restriction was rightly regarded as an indication of Canada's internal economic condition, and many persons and families of comfortable means contemplating Canadian settlement were discouraged from doing so. In the removal is seen the first blush of the dawn of better days, and consequently many of those arriving are in a condition to establish rapidly and securely.

"Though Canadian immigration falls broadly into the two classes, British and American, many European peoples have contributed in a large measure to the agricultural development of the Western provinces, and it is gratifying to note the same healthy interest in Canada evinced by the most desirable of these.

"Amongst those from the European countries are Serbians, Poles, Swiss, Roumanians, Dutch, Jugo-Slavs, French, Danish, Norwegians, Swedes, Finns and Lithuanians. All have constituted fine, desirable citizen-building material, as the few detentions and lesser deportations bear testimony. Furthermore, the disturbed industrial conditions of the New England states have resulted in the commencement of an exodus of French-Canadian families back to their old homes, which may reach an appreciable size.

"On all sides this awakening of interest is evident. It is a new faith borne on the crest of the wave of brighter prospects, the dawn of a fuller realization, in the continued inability of many other countries to emerge from the economic slough into which the war plunged them, of the desirability of Canada as a country more rapidly throwing off its post-bellum depression, and its great place in the world's immediate future.

"British emigration is of a healthy and desirable order, of sturdy composition, and frequently heavily capitalized. Many Scottish farmers have already arrived this year."

Every state in the Union is contributing its quota, and joining with those who have been in Canada for a number of years in the work of reclaiming the virgin prairie of the great plains of the West and converting them into immense fields of golden grain, or its grasses into fodder for the dairy cow or the fattening steer.—Advertisement.

Two women can't be happy if neither is a good listener.

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief
BELL-ANS
25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

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Which Only Aggravate Constipation
Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe.
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This year's motor car buyers have recognized this fact to such an extent that 1922 has seen Chevrolet become the largest producer of high-grade automobiles in the world.

The New Superior Chevrolet has many improved features. It has a new front axle assembly, a new rear axle assembly including spiral ring and pinion gears. The clutch has been improved. In addition to its service brake, a hand-lever emergency brake has been provided. The front and rear springs have been re-graded to give easier riding.

With such improvements the New Chevrolet is indeed superior—superior in first price because no car of similar equipment and quality can be bought for less—superior in maintenance cost because it has the lowest cost of operation of any car built.

Comparisons Sell Chevrolet

Standard Rear Axle Construction. Strong, Quiet Spiral Bevel Gears.
Standard Transmission—three speeds forward and one reverse.
Standard Braking System—foot service brake, hand emergency brake.
Standard Electrical System—Starter, storage battery, electric lights.
Standard Cooling System—pump circulation, large, honey-comb radiator and fan.
Standard Doors—two on roadster coupe and light delivery, four on touring and sedan.
Standard Instrument Board—speedometer, ammeter, oil pressure gauge, lighting and starting switch and choke pull.
Standard Type of Carburetor, with exhaust heater.
Powerful, Valve-In-Head Motor—the same type as used in successful cars selling at much higher prices.
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Many Other Advantages which will be noticed on inspection, comparison and demonstration.

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