WILL SANCTION

Rail Employes Strike Likely to Bring About a Clash with Government.

WILL USE HIS PREROGATIVE

President Takes Reins of Government in Own Hands and Demands Tariff and Subsidy Bills.

Washington.-If the railroad unions should carry out their threat to strike In protest against the reduction of wages decreed by the railway labor board they will become involved in a head-on collision with the federal government.

President Harding, it is said, intends to back up the labor board to the full extent of his power in the event the unions resort to force to defeat the processes for the adjustment of wages provided by the Cummins-Esch act.

This law conferred upon the board no means of enforcing its decisions. Provisions to clothe the boards and the courts with such nuthority were defeated through the efforts of organ; ized labor. Defenders of the legislation have held that the force of public opinion would be sufficient to compel respect for the decisions of the board eventually by rendering abortive any strike in defiance thereof.

President Harding Asserts Himself.

Washington.-President Harding's leadership, asserted aggressively for the first time since he entered the White House, faces an acid test in both houses as a result of the situation which has developed over the tariff, the soldier bonus, the ship subsidy, and the liquor question.

Impatient at the delays and increasing complications in congress, Mr Harding virtually threw overboard his policy of non-interference with the affairs of the legislative branch of the government, sending word to the senate through Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, republican leader, with whom he conferred at the White House, that he wants both the tariff and substdy bill passed ahead of the bonus.

Urges Housewives to Buy Bread. Omaha, Neb .- Edward A. Smith, father of the standard weight bread bill, commenting on the action of the state supreme court says: "The people of the state should celebrate the passage of the standard loaf bread bill by suspending home baking during the summer of 1922, declaring a kitchen holiday, as it were, and show their appreciation of the standard loaf law by buying nothing but the standard bayes manufactured by bakers during that time."

Will Keep Down Coal Prices.

Washington.-Assurances of co-operation in keeping down coal prices were given Secretary of Commerce Hoover at a conference of coal producers and retallers. Mr. Hoover presented some further suggestions for meeting the price situation at the mine and obtained a promise that the retailers will sell all coal at cost plus a reasonable selling charge. It was stated that the difficulties between Mr. Hoover and the retailers have been smoothed out.

Lincoln, Neb.-In an intensive state drive conducted by the federal and state bureau of animal husbandry, 41,-300 cattle were given the tubercuttn test in twenty Nebraska countles during March and April, according to Leo Stuhr, secretary of the state depratment of agriculture. This beats the testing record of any state in the same period, he said.

New York .- Fire swept through the sea shore bungalow colony at Arverne, between Rockaway and Far Rockaway and destroyed between 600 and 700 buildings. More than a score of colonists, overcome by smoke, while fighting to save their effects, were rescued by firemen and policemen,

Washington.-Over-subscription of the new series of 3% per cent treasury certificates and exchange of more than \$200,000,000 of the new 4% per cent treasury notes for 4% per cent victory notes was announced by Secretary Mellon.

Will Deal Only With Own Men. Chicago, Ill.-Illinois coal operators have announced definitely that they would deal only with their own men in any future wage conferences, declaring the time has passed when a joint conference with operators in

other states is desirable.

Lincoln, Neb .- The state capitol commission has rejected all bids on the first section of the superstructure of the new \$5,000,000 capitol, ranging from \$2,496.795 on a total of twentyfive items, to a \$2,850,000 general bid.

Street Car Fare Reduced.

Chicago, Ill.-A seven cent cash fare with three tickets for twenty cents has gone into effect on the Chicago surface lines. The reduction from the present eight cent fare had been ordered some time ago by the United States district court.

London.-The draft of the Irish constitution has now been completed in a manner generally regarded as satisfactory to all the parties concerned in the London negotiations.

OPERATORS WOULD SETTLE

Cannot Use Distraint Proceedings to Collect the Liquor Revenue From Penalties.

Cleveland, O .- An effort to find a basis for the settlement of the coal strike is being made by coal operators. T. K. Maher, president of the Maher Colliers Co., stated that he understood conferences of operators were going on throughout the country in an effort to get together on a peace offer to the unions

Reports from the Pittsburg coal fields that a new Pennsylv_nia coal operators' association had been formed, brought forth predictions from local operators that the first break in the nation-wide bituminous coal strike may not be far distant.

Officials of the Pittsburg vein operators' association, an organization of local mine operators, admitted a change in the Pennsylvania organization might afford a wedge with which to open the way for negotiations on the old four-state agreement basis with the miners.

Big Blow at Volstead Law.

Omaha, Nebr.-The supreme court has decided that taxes and penalties assessed under the prohibition act are not collectable by distraint proceedings, A. B. Allen, collector of internal revenue, has been advised in an official telegram from Washington.

The finding is accounted by probibition workers a substantial disarmament step, as the penalties and taxes levied upon Hegal manufacturers or dealers in liquor, under the Volstead law, were very heavy.

Under the section of the law just decided against, violators of the prohibition law were not only subject to criminal action, including penalties of jall sentences or fines, but also to taxes and penalties exacted by the revenue department.

In each instance, with but few exceptions, when liquor offenders have been served with notice of tax liens, counsel for such persons have starte injunction proceedings against the collector of internal revenue. More than 300 such injunction cases are now pending in federal court in Nebraska, and about 150 of them in the Omaha district. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are thus involved in Nebraska alone, and over the whole country the total is said to be enormous.

Upholds Smith Bread Law.

Lincoln, Nebr.-The Smith standard loaf bread law, passed by the last session of the state legislature, is declared constitutional in an opinion handed down by the Nebraska supreme court. The law provided that bread shall be baked in one pound, pound and a half and two pound loaves. It was claimed by supporters of the law that it would force bakers to give full value at all times. Bakers in opposing the law contended it was impossible to adhere to strict weight requirements because of the large amount of moisture in

Camping at Government Expense. Washington.-Thirty thousand young men will go camping this summer at government expense. They will come from offices, factories, schools and farms. They will learn to handle rifles, to wear United States army uniforms and to carry themselves as soldiers. They will live for a month in the open, drilling and exercising, absorbing ideals of physical fitness and gaining a broader outlook on life.

Favors Elimination of Strikes. Cincinnati, O.-National agencies to eliminate strikes and solve of er troubles of the building industry is favored by John Donlin, president of the American Federation of Labor. who told the department annual meeting here that the "whole nation is tired of strikes and lockouts, and disgusted with such institutions that makes them possible."

Money in Vegetable Crop.

Washington.-Vegetables grown in the United States in 1921 had an estinated value of \$1,104,000,000, according to the department of agriculture. This was 15.7 per cent of the total value of all crops.

Debtors Submit Statements.

Washington.-Foreign nations, world war debtors of this country, have submitted to the allied debt funding commission, statements of their financial conditions in the light of their obligations to the United States.

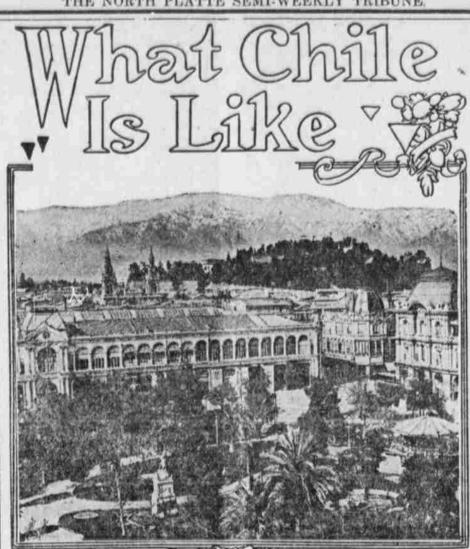
Kanszs Needs 30,000 Harvest Hands, Topeka, Kans.-Officials of the state free employment bureau here estimate that Kansas will need approximately 30,000 harvest workers from outside

the state to help garner the annual yield of wheat. Upholds Hog Cholera Serum Sale. Lincoln, Neb .- Legislative authority granted to the board of the University of Nebraska by the 1919 legislature to buy, sell and manufacture hog cholera

serum and sell to farmers at cost is

spheld by the supreme court. Chicago, Ill.-Increased bituminous production, which, according to figures of the United States geological survey reached approximately the 5,000,000 ton mark, will have little effect on wholesale prices in the immediate

future. Lincoln, Nebr.-Twenty-eight men from the University of Nebraska, who have been trained in botany, will make a farm-to-farm survey in Nebraska, beginning July 1, as a part of a campaign to be waged in behalf of barberry eradication.



View of Santiago, Chile,

(Prepared by the National Geographic passage and Lynn canal of the Alas-Society, Washington, D. C.) Chile, whose diplomats are in conference in Washington with those of Peru in an effort to solve the Tacna-Arica problem, might be called "the South American California." It is long and narrow, and its region of greatest development and population is a great, rich valley with low mountains separating it from the coast, and with a steep, snow-capped range tow-

ering above it to the east. Chile is the longest and narrowest of all the countries of the world. It stretches 2,700 miles, from Cape Horn to the deserts of Tarapaca and Tacna, within the tropics. Its width is rarely more than 125 miles from the ocean to the Andean crest. If we were to place it upon a similar stretch of coast in North America, it would cover Lower California, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia to the St. Elias district of Alaska.

Chile is divided into three sections by the natural features of the Pacific slope of the Andes. The northern is that of the semi-arid and desert region, which reaches from Peru southward to Valparaiso. It is an utter desert in the north and becomes less inhospitable toward the south. It is traversed from the Andes to the coast by short, deep valleys, separated by high spurs of the mountains, and communication from north to south has always been exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, the Chilean engineers found a route by which to extend the state railway which links Puerto Montt, in a latitude comparable to that of New York, with Pisagua in the territories conquered from Peru, which has a lat-Itude comparable to that of Mexico City.

Heart of the Country.

The central section of Chile extends through nine degrees of latitude for a distance of about 600 miles from Valparaiso to the island of Chiloe, south of Puerto Montt. This is the heart of Chile, the only portion of the country which can support a sufficient population to constitute a nation. The area is not large, about 100,000 square miles, and much of it is occupied by mountain ranges of great height and

But between the Andes and the coast range there extends in this section a valley similar to that of California, which is the seat of the Chilean people. Many rivers rising in the Andes descend to it and meander more or less directly westward through the coast range of the Pacific; but the intervening divides are nowhere of such altitude as to interrupt the continuity of the great valley that extends from north to south. Santiago is situated at its northern end, and flourishing cities are located at each favorable point on the railway that connects the capital with Puerto Montt.

The climate as we go from north to south becomes ever more humid, and we pass from the irrighted lands about Santlago to the dense forest swamps of the southern portion of the district, While much of the land has been cleared or is in the process of clearing, in a state which reminds one of our areas remain impenetrable forests, still unexplored after nearly 400 years of occupation of the country.

The third section of Chile, extending southward from Puerto Montt through 14 degrees of latitude to Cape Horn, is like our southern Alaskan coast-a stretch of Islands and peninsulas broken by intricate channels and profound flords that penetrate far into the land. Tumultuous rivers descend from the Andes and debouch into the flords in swampy deltas which are covered with dense forests,

The large island of Chiloe, which was conquered by Valdivia before the middle of the Sixteenth century, is well populated and occupies a position with reference to the more frequented northern coast similar to that which Vancouver island holds to San Fran- Argentina from the beginning. cisco. Farther south the population becomes very scanty, glaciers de and mingled with a warlike Indian Smythe channel and the Straits of pendent, the boldest, the most aggres-Magellan suggests that of the inland sive of South American peoples.

kan coast.

When Chile Expanded.

It is the extreme northern portion of Chile as shown by the maps that is now the center of interest. Chile did not always have a length of 2,700 miles. Until the last quarter of the past century, the northern boundary of the country fell more than 500 miles short of its present position. North of it Bolivia owned a coastal strip 200 miles or more in length, and Peru's southern border extended some 300 miles farther south than it does today. All of this region, which now forms the northernmost 500 miles of Chile, was considered of little worth, and much of it had not been explored.

When extensive nitrate deposits were discovered in the Bolivian portion of the coastal strip in the sixtles, there was a rush like that to California's gold fields in 1849. A large proportion of the newcomers were Chileans. Friction arose between Chilean mining companies and Bolivian tax collectors, and finally in 1879 war broke out between Chile and Bolivia, Peru was drawn in as an ally of Bolivia, and the three-cornered war ran on for several years. At its conclusion Chile was completely victorious and extended her boundaries at the expense of the two vanquished countries. Bolivia became "the Switzerland of America" in a double sense; it is not only perched high among mountains, but by the loss of its Pacific provinces it became completely landlocked. This mountain country has attempted in recent years to buy from Chile a "corridor" to the sea

Since the war of the Pacific, as it was called, Peru has had toward Chile the relations which Italy held toward Austria in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries. Tacna and Arica have constituted its "Peru Irredenta," and all its leaders have dreamed of restoring the lost prov-

Economically, Chile has profited greatly by the war of the Pacific. Out of the former Peruvian province of Tarapaca and the former Bolivian province of Atacama (now the Chilean Antofagasta) have been taken since the war nitrates worth many millions of dollars, and much remains to be extracted. Valuable deposits of nitrate have come to light, too, in Tacna since the war. The export tax on nitrates supplies nearly three-fourths of the income of the government. Incidentally, in Tacna is one of the few areas along this desert portion of the coast capable of producing crops, and the section is therefore of great strategic value. These are some of the complex factors which make the Tacna-Arica problem much more than a mere question whether a plebiscite shall be held to assign the region permanently to either Peru or Chile.

Santiago the Capital.

Santiago is the chief city of Chile, but not in the same degree as Buenos Aires is of the Argentine republic. Buenos Aires has become almost the republic itself, in the sense that Paris is France; but Santlago is but the capown Pacific coast 30 years ago, other ital of the country, which has other cities that may compare with it in local importance. Santiago contrasts with Buenos Aires as the conservative capital of a small country with the metropolis of the continent. You feel in the Chilean capital the conservative character of the people; in Buenos Aires the liberal spirit of the world

Valdivia and his successors, the invaders of Chile in the Sixteenth century, were soldiers bent solely on conquest, such as they had taken part in in Peru, for immediate gain; whereas, the colonists who in successive expeditions founded Buepos Aires came with wives and children, with horses, mares, and implements of husbandry, to settle in the land. Thus there was a marked difference between Chile and

The warring invaders of Chile met scend from the Andean heights, and race, the Araucanians, and their issue the savage but majestic scenery of is without question the most inde-

BIG WAGE CUT IS ANNOUNCED

Clerks, Stationary Firemen and Signalmen are Included in Reduction.

LOOK FOR BIG FALL BUSINESS

Many Thousands of "In Bad Order" are Ordered to be Repaired Immediately.

Chleago, Ill.-Taking nearly \$27,000. 00 from the annual payroll of 325,000 rallway employes, by cutting clerks. signalmen and stationary firemen from 2 to 6 cents an hour, the United States Railroad Labor board has announced another wage slash, bringing total reductions under the board's orders, up to \$135,000,000 beginning July 1.

The clerks were cut 3 and 4 cents an hour, the signalmen 5 cents and the firemen 2 cents.

Approximately 1,200,000 railway employes will share the total reduction, which has brought vigorous protest from every union organization involved and will result in a strike vote of 10 railway labor bodies. The voting is already under way in seven unions and the other three affected by the late order are expected to mail their ballots Immediately.

The bulk of those hit by the new cut will be 200,000 clerks and 100,000 station employes. The majority of clerks, those with two years' experience or more, are cut 3 cents an hour, Other clerks are cut 4 cents and beginners, instead of the former minimum month's pay of \$67, will get \$60.

Anticipate Heavy Fall Business.

Washington.-Word has been issued y the chief railroad systems of the United States to prepare for a veritable avalanche of business during the next few months. Although there are 305,000 idle freight cars in the country today, orders have been issued by car- ment. riers from the Atlantic to the Pacific to get all possible bad order cars into serviceable condition, and do the job at once. These orders are still flowing out of the executive offices of the individual carriers and within the coming week virtually every railroad of importance in the country will be repairing its equipment at high speed to move the goods when the movement starts.

Early Action on Legislation.

Washington.-Prospects for early action by the house on proposed legislation for development of the government's project at Muscle Shoals, Ala., have been brightened by authorities announcement from the White house that administration officials were willing and anxious for house leaders to act on the matter with a free hand. President Harding, has taken no position in opposition or support of Henry Ford's proposal, believing that its acceptance or rejection by congress was a question for legislative decision only.

To Declare 10 Per Cent Dividend. Omaha, Neb.-The Federal Land Bank of Omaha will declare a 10 per cent dividend to its borrowing stockholders on July 1, according to a statment by Chris Gruenther, secretary of the bank. The total dividend will amount to \$155,000. Under the Farm loan act, as explained by Mr. Gruenther, all the stock in the federal land bank is owned by the borrowers and every borrower takes 5 per cent of his loan in stock.

Washington .- Assertion that many of the rates proposed in the tariff bill would prohibit imports of affected commodities from every country except Germany were made and reiterated in the senate by opponents of the measure during debate on duties on razors, gold leaf and other articles. Rates on razors ranging up to an equivalent of approximately 400 per cent ad valorem, were approved.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador. -Three hundred persons are known to have been drowned and many persons are missing following an abnormal rise in the Accibuate and Arenal rivers, which overflowed their banks and joined together in one stream, inundating the Candelaria district of this city.

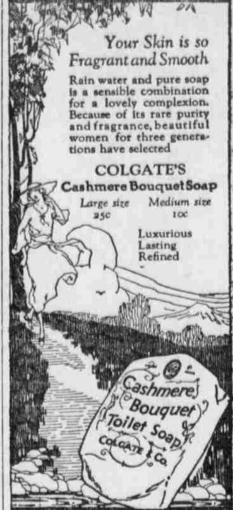
Plot to Kidnap Mexican Leaders.

San Antonio, Tex.-A plot to kidnap and murder all exiled former Mexican leaders in this country was bared here by United States border agents following kidnapping and murder of General Luiz Blanco and Colonel Aurelio Martinez at Laredo.

United States to Intervene. Havana.-The United States will inetryene in Cuba July 1 if local administrative affairs are not straightened out by that time, political observers believe.

Increased Enrollment at University. Lincoln.-A graduate college in-

crease of 30 per cent, an increase of 3.8 per cent in the agricultural college, 17.6 per cent in the college of arts and sciences, and 14.7 per cent in the college of business administration, entering into a general increase of 1,075 in enrollment, in all colleges of the University of Nebraska over that in 1921, is shown in a report available since commencement exercises for the graduating class of 1922.



Documents Ironed Out, Out in Phoenix, Ariz., where they have flood rains at times, a violent storm caused water to enter the basement of the state capitol and soak all the valuable records stored there, An electrical salesman's inspiration enabled the state to dry out the papers with virtually no loss. An electric troning machine was called into play and did the trick satisfactorily, although it took several weeks to restore the great mass of water-damaged documents.-Detroit Free Press.

Red Cross Ball Blue is the finest product of its kind in the world. Every woman who has used it knows this statement to be true.--Advertise-

Soap Ought to Help.

The discovery of a lake, rich to carbonate of soda, in the neighborhood of Kulumda, Siberia, has been announced, The lake is located in a very fertile region, and active steps are being taken to exploit the discovery, says the Scientific American, and erect a soap factory in the immediate vicinity of the

The Simpler Life. Infurlated Suburban (to neighbor)-Vell, I'm warning you! You keep your dashed infernal bees out of my garden or, by thunder, I'll-I'll shoot them!" -From Life.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE FOR THE FEET

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot=Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Alen's Foot=Ease into your shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe, rests the feet and makes walking a delight. Always use the war wanting a delight. Always use to for dancing parties and to break in new shoes. Over One Million Five Hundred Thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with



The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Shave, Bathe and Shampoo with one Soap.—Cuticura Cuticura Soap is the favorite foreafety resors having

LIFE INSURANCE

LARGEST AND STRONGEST IN THE CENTRAL WEST Hoadguarters **OMAHA, NEBRASKA** ASSETS \$110,000,000

Keep Nebraska Money in Nebraska **Patronize Home Industries**



W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 25-1922.