

FIXING BLAME IN MINE WAR

Coroner Finds Employers Responsible for Slaying in Battle at Herrin.

TO HARNESS PLATTE RIVER

Committee in Session with Reclamation Service on Irrigation Project Survey.

Herrin, Ill.—The death toll in the rioting, when five thousand striking union miners attacked the Lester strip mine, being operated under guard by imported workers, may run to the forty mark. It is claimed by those in touch with the situation, although only twenty-seven are positively known to be dead. In the Herrin hospital are eight wounded men, only one a miner, and six of them are believed to be fatally injured. There were nine, but one died. A miner says that he had seen fifteen bodies thrown into a pond with rocks around their necks today. About twenty imported workers are missing. Checking the death list has proved almost impossible. The victims, all but three of them, were imported workers and are scattered over an area within several miles of the mine. Some were hanged, some were burned when the mine was fired, others were beaten to death and the majority fell before the scores of bullets poured into them. Three companies of state guards have been held in readiness to go to Herrin, the governor disclosed, but he added that there apparently was no necessity of sending soldiers unless rioting broke out again. A coroner's jury in its verdict has held C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the "strip" mine of the Southern Illinois Coal company as the murderer of George Henderson, one of the two union miners slain last week when they visited the mine to make an investigation on behalf of the union. Entire responsibility for the murders of 19 nonunion workers and two union miners resulting from the riots and massacre was laid upon the officials of the Southern Illinois Coal company mentioned specifically by name in the verdict.

Want Platte River Harnessed.

Washington.—A committee of prominent Nebraskans are here to urge upon the reclamation service a preliminary survey to determine the feasibility of a plan to impound the waters of the Platte for the irrigation of the belt through which it runs. The committee consists of George E. Johnson, state engineer, Lincoln; Mayor McCaughy, Holdrege; President Griggs, Hastings Chamber of Commerce; George P. Kingsley, banker, Minden. The committee represents the Central Supplementary Water association, organized for the purpose of setting the Platte to work to furnish water for the Platte region. It is proposed to dig open ditches into which the flood waters of the river will be run during high water seasons.

Must Pay Attorney Fee.

Lincoln.—The Nebraska supreme court in the case of a policy holder against the A. O. U. W., held that fraternal insurance companies must pay a reasonable attorney fee for the policy holders when the fraternal order takes an appeal to the supreme court from a judgment against it. This holds good, even though the law providing for the payment of this fee was passed after the contract for insurance was entered into.

Field Marshal Wilson Assassinated.

London.—Field Marshal Wilson, one of England's most illustrious soldiers, who was chief of the imperial staff during the final stages of the world war, was assassinated on the doorstep of his residence in London by two young men who gave their names as O'Brien and Connolly. He died before he could be taken into the house.

Opposes Immediate Independence.

Washington.—President Harding told members of the Philippine parliamentary commission that he could not yet urge upon congress the desirability of Philippine independence.

No Official Sanction Yet.

Mexico City.—Official sanction to the agreement between Secretary of the Treasury De La Huerta and New York bankers has not yet been given by the Mexican government. No trouble is anticipated, however, in this quarter.

Seventy-five Days' Coal Supply.

Washington, D. C.—The railroads of the country on June 1 had on hand seventy-five days supply of bituminous coal, according to a statement issued by the commerce department.

Urge Reductions in Freight Rates.

Hastings, Neb.—Material reductions in class freight rates from Chicago, St. Louis and Mississippi river points to Hastings, Grand Island and Columbus, Neb., have been recommended to the Interstate Commerce commission by Examiner Keppart, who held a hearing for the commission in this city last September. The proposed cuts are on all classes of freight and are recommended as a remedy for rates which the examiner holds are "unreasonable and unduly prejudicial."

URGED TO ACCEPT THE CUT

Chairman Hooper Writing Answer to Union Ultimatum Giving Phases of Readjustment.

Washington, D. C.—The soldiers' bonus bill, by a vote of 52 to 8, has been made the special order of business of the senate immediately after the final vote on the tariff bill, unless it is disposed of before that time. Adoption of a motion to this effect came after an all-day fight at the outset of which an effort to get the bill before the senate failed. Several senators gave formal notice that they would continue to press for action on the bonus ahead of the tariff.

Nominate Woman for U. S. Senator.

St. Paul, Minn.—A woman has been nominated for United States senator by a major political party for the first time in the history of the country. This became apparent when returns from half the precincts participating in Monday's primary election showed Mrs. Annie Dickie Olesen had captured the senatorial nomination of the democratic party from two male opponents.

Urges Workers to Accept Cuts.

Chicago.—Acceptance of the \$135,000,000 wage cuts July 1 will be urged upon railroad workers by the United States railroad labor board in reply to the "ultimatum" from the union chiefs at Cincinnati to the effect that if the workers vote for a strike the leaders will sanction it. The answer of the board, which is being prepared by Chairman Ben W. Hooper, will go into phases of the readjustment period such as rail wages and their relation to transportation costs and to industry on the outside is that it may find its text in a paragraph from the wage reduction order dealing with the business revival now in progress and the manner in which transportation dovetails into it all.

Are Strong for Unification.

Pekin.—Two significant developments now point to a reunited China in the near future. One was found in official advices from Canton that Sun Yat Sen's downfall was complete. The other came in a telegram from the three provinces of Manchuria, where Chang Tso-Lin has attempted to establish a separate empire, that the three provinces were ready to join the united China movement. The telegram from Manchuria assembles stated that, while Manchuria enjoys self-government, it, nevertheless, was willing to join in the program for unification.

Honors to Chief Justice Taft.

London.—Britain's foremost statesmen, jurists and lawyers and a great body of American friends joined in an impressive reception to William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States supreme court upon his first public appearance in England. He was the guest of honor at the Pilgrims' banquet, at which five members of the cabinet, many former cabinet ministers and the greatest legal minds in the country lent their presence. Rarely before has a visiting American received such a spontaneous welcome.

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 statement 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.

Thousands Homeless from Floods.

Washington, D. C.—Advices from Mexico to the state department state that the government offices at the international bridge at Laredo have been abandoned, that 1,500 persons in Nuevo Laredo had been driven from their homes, and that business houses, including two American stores, had been flooded by a raise in the Rio Grande river, which came down from the San Juan river in Mexico.

San Francisco, Cal.—James S. McCandless of Honolulu was named as imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at its annual session here.

Favorable Crop Conditions.

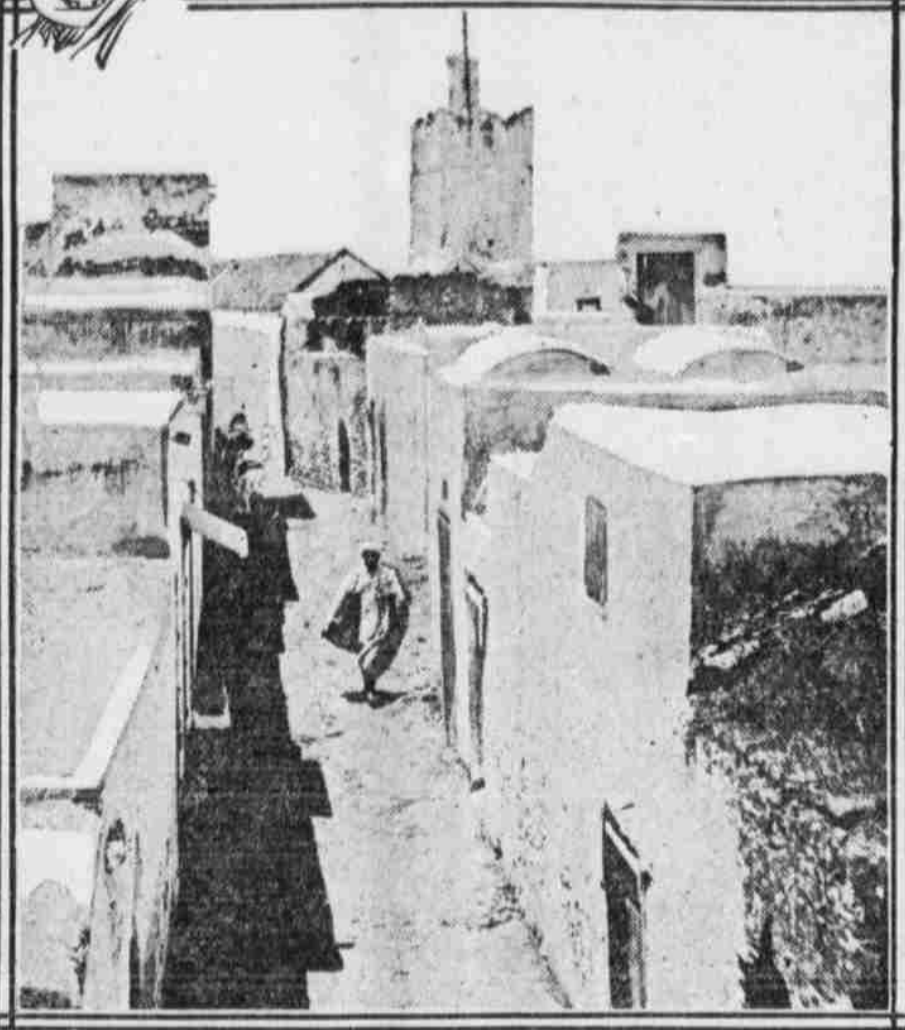
Washington.—Generally favorable conditions for the harvesting of grain and hay and for the cultivation of crops except in some northeastern and north central states, were recorded by the weather bureau in its weekly weather and crop report.

Seattle, Wash.—Capt. Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud, bound on a five-year scientific expedition in the north polar basin region, arrived in Nome, Alaska, after 174 days out of Seattle.

State Sending Clothing to Russia.

Lincoln, Neb.—A large shipment of clothing will leave here July 6 for the famine area along the Volga river in Russia under the auspices of the Central States Volga Relief society. This shipment, which is to be accompanied by Jacob Volz of York, will be directed to Saratov, Russia, from where the clothing will be distributed. Requests have been sent to all points in the state for serviceable clothing of any description. Received in Lincoln it is prepared in 100-pound bales and covered with oil cloth.

Modern Morocco



Street in a Moorish Town

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

There is something to be learned from the recent "swing around the circle" by the President of France through Morocco. It includes visits to Mohammedan holy places near which, a few years ago, "Christian infidels" were not permitted. Smiles of welcome met this French party where formerly all Europeans received scowls or worse. It seems that the history of Algeria is being repeated and that French economic penetration is proving a success in this anomalous country, whose Arabic name means "the extreme West," but which has harbored more tenaciously than Egypt or Mesopotamia the flavor of the East.

Until a decade ago Morocco scorned western civilization and had succeeded in keeping itself at least a millennium and a half behind the times. Moslem fanaticism ran riot. Jews and Christians were treated with a mixture of contempt, suspicion and hostility. Because, as a result of pressure by the European powers, Christians were permitted to own land in Tangier, Moroccans referred to it as a "dog town," and one Moslem map-maker insisted on leaving it off the map of Morocco. Relatively few Europeans lived in the country outside of Tangier and a few other coast cities; and in some of the towns considered holy, it was as much as a non-Moslem foreigner's life was worth to appear.

The Morocco of today is something of a mixture governmentally. Theoretically it is all under the control of the sultan of Morocco. As a matter of fact, however, the country is divided into three parts—still nominally under the sultan. Along the Mediterranean and extending inland for 50 to 100 miles is the narrow zone recognized to be under Spanish influence. A caliph appointed by the sultan is supposed to be in control of this zone, assisted by Spanish officials. The city of Tangier, on the northwestern point of Africa, and a small surrounding district, constitute a special zone in which an international commission assists Moroccan officials. The main portion of Morocco—something like nineteen-twentieths—is under a French protectorate which has existed since 1912.

Has Many Capitals.

Morocco is a land of many capitals. The sultan has palaces in Fez, Tafflet, Marrakesh (Morocco City) and Rabat, and resides in each from time to time. For some years Tangier was the diplomatic capital where all foreign envoys were resident and where a representative of the sultan also resided. Life and property were too insecure in the interior for foreign envoys to feel safe in the city in which the sultan happened to be living. This situation has changed since the French protectorate was established and the resident general now resides in the city of the sultan, having residences as well in the other capitals.

From the sea, Tangier is the Arab city of North Africa par excellence, for the ugly dashes of yellow, green and red, with which scattered modern constructions have marred the otherwise glistening whiteness of the native city, are not distinguishable until the steamers close in. Being a city of "infidels," it has been visited only on the rarest occasions by the sultan.

The traveler from Europe will be struck at once by the total lack of the well-known rumble of city streets, for though the uneven thoroughfares are in most parts paved with cobblestones, wheeled vehicles are practically unknown, not only in Tangier, but throughout the empire. The streets are nevertheless crowded with other means of transport. So narrow are some of them that at the oft-repeated "Balak!" "Look out!" one must again and again spring into some doorway

in order to let donkeys, mules and horses, with their spreading burdens, pass by.

Camels have to be unloaded on the "soko," or market-place, outside the walls. Things too heavy to be carried by a single animal must be transported by men, and it is no unusual sight to see great stones five and six feet long slung on poles and borne by a dozen or more half-naked Arabs.

In these narrow streets the little box-like shops, waist high, give the proper oriental setting to the whole. In them we see the owner reclining and sedately reading, seemingly oblivious to the stirring scenes around him, until he is "disturbed" by a purchaser for his goods, all of which are within arm's reach.

Fez Once a Paradise.

Inland Fez is, of course, different from Tangier. The golden days of Fez began in the Ninth century and continued till about the Thirteenth. It was then celebrated as a paradise. Around the city were splendid gardens of rarest fruits. The soil, watered by a thousand streams, was of extraordinary fertility. Its numerous schools and libraries and its famous university attracted students even from Europe. The climate, its fruits and flowers, its fountains and wells, its verdure and beauty, caused the city to enjoy a reputation unique in Islam. Its glories have departed, but it still boasts of one of the most sacred mosques of the Mohammedan world, that of Mulai Idress, "the Younger," the founder of the kingdom.

The sights of Fez are its teeming streets, bazars and markets. Weeks can be spent in this interesting city, and yet new and strange scenes be met with at almost any moment. Snake-charmers, medicine-men, storytellers, with their gaping crowds, artisans and tradesmen of every description, costumes from the four quarters of Morocco and beyond interest the traveler at every turn. But all is not poetry in Fez. Revolting are the horrible diseases to be seen on every hand.

The residence portion of the city is strikingly unattractive. One can scarcely believe that he is being taken to call on one of the wealthiest Moors of the city, when he steps in a narrow street, barely five feet wide, inclosed by high, prison-like windowless walls. These walls are the houses themselves. A massive, iron-studded door will be opened, and in semi-darkness one will be conducted along a tortuous, dingy passage, through several doors, to suddenly emerge into one of those inner courts which are the masterpieces of oriental architecture, with its mosaics, tiles, fountains, colonnades or light Saracenic arches supporting a second gallery above, all covered with a profusion of colored and gilded arabesques and pendentives.

Almost rivaling these inner courts in popularity, especially with the women, the flat roofs of the houses must be mentioned. Here during certain hours the men are never expected to appear, for they are then sacred to the women of the families, who resort to them unveiled to enjoy the cooling breezes from the Atlas mountains.

The city of Mekinez might be called the monument of Mouley Ismael, the great contemporary of Louis XIV, who even dared sue for the hand of a daughter of the great French king. His mania for building is everywhere in evidence. For miles along the road leading to the quarries to the north great blocks of stone can still be seen lying, just as they fell from the hands of the slaves when they heard that their tyrant sovereign was dead. But a melancholy interest is attached to these great buildings, for it must be remembered that hundreds of Christian slaves toiled and died on these gloomy walls.

The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for this department supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

DADDY OF AMERICAN LEGION

E. Lester Jones of Washington, D. C., Founder of the Movement Back in 1919.

E. Lester Jones of Washington, D. C., because he was the founder of the American Legion movement in America, was called the "daddy" of the organization back in 1919 and the title has stayed with him ever since.

Mr. Jones was one of a handful of veterans who met in Washington, March 7, 1919, and formed what was known as the John J. Pershing post of World War Veterans. Later, when the several societies of those who had fought in the World War combined under the name of the American Legion, Mr. Jones was made commander of the newly-formed George Washington post No. 1. When the department of the District of Columbia was formed, he was made departmental commander.

Legionnaire Jones was an enlisted man with the District of Columbia National Guard prior to the World War. During the war he rose from private to colonel, taking all the grades.

LEGION HONORED ALL DEAD

Organization Participated in Services at Final Interment of Men Brought Home.

Army transports in which many of them went across eager for the conflict have carried back the last of the 45,000 A. E. F. dead, those relatives had requested to be returned to this country for permanent burial. The graves registration service of the army, which had the work of returning these bodies in charge, did an almost superhuman task. But this service could not give the comradely human touch to the handling of these bodies after they reached the United States that seemed due them.

No organization was so well suited to perform the last rights of honor and respect for these soldier dead as was the American Legion. The men of the Legion took upon themselves the obligation. Forty ship loads of bodies came to eastern ports during a period of two and a half years. It was not always possible to have an elaborate service, because the arrivals were too frequent, but in every instance there was at least a prayer by a chaplain of the Protestant, Catholic or Jewish faith, an address by a prominent citizen or army officer and a rifle salute. A number of times, however, the services were noteworthy. President Harding delivered an address at services arranged by the Legion, May 23, 1921, when the Princess Matoika arrived with 451 bodies. General Pershing and Senator Lodge spoke when the Somme and the Wheaton arrived, July 10, 1921, with 7,000 dead. The last cargo of bodies arrived in Brooklyn, in April, 1922, on the Cambal. On that occasion, the body of Private Charles W. Graves, Company M, One-hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, Thirteenth division, was borne on a caisson through the streets, lined with silent throngs, to the army base, where simple ceremonies marked the close of the last public demonstration for America's returned dead.

RAN TOWARD BERLIN IN 1918

Clarence De Mar, Winner of 25-Mile American Marathon Race, Interested in Boy Scouts.

Clarence H. DeMar of Melrose, Mass., winner of the 25-mile American Marathon race, got some of his endurance as a long-distance runner while running toward Berlin in 1918, and he undoubtedly acquired a good deal of his agility and sureness of foot while dodging Fritz's missiles. De Mar finished fourth in a long-distance race between the men of the A. E. F. and the other allied nations in the Pershing stadium in Paris.

His chief interest, however, does not seem to be in racing, but in the welfare of a troop of boy scouts of which he has been in charge for several years.

Ten Years to Displace the Blue.

It will require about ten years to clothe all French troops in khaki despite the efforts of the higher council of war to equip all branches of the French army in uniforms of that color. The horizon blue and steel gray cloth on hand must be used up and it will take ten years to do it, the ministry of war declares.

DYSPEPSIA IS NOW THING OF THE PAST

St. Louis Citizen Eats Anything on the Table and Has Gained Several Pounds in Weight—Gives Tanlac Full Credit.

"The other medicines I tried before didn't even budge my troubles, but three bottles of Tanlac have fixed me up in fine shape," said H. Mohr, well-known citizen living at 112 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Two years ago my stomach went wrong and my appetite failed me. Gas formed from what little I would eat and pressed on my heart until it pained so I could hardly breathe. I wasn't able to do regular work, because of pains in the back, bad headaches and dizzy spells.

"But I have gained several pounds now since taking Tanlac and eat just anything I want without any trouble. The pains and headaches never bother me any more, and I am only too glad to pass the good word along about Tanlac. It is simply wonderful."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

SUCCEEDS WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Often Does That.—Read Mrs. Miner's Testimony

Churubusco, N. Y.—"I was under the doctor's care for over five years for backache and had no relief from his medicine. One day a neighbor told me about your Vegetable Compound and I took it. It helped me so much that I wish to advise all women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and backache. It is a great help in carrying a child, as I have noticed a difference when I didn't take it. I thank you for this medicine and if I ever come to this point again I do not want to be without the Vegetable Compound. I give you permission to publish this letter so that all women can take my advice."—Mrs. FRED MINER, Box 102, Churubusco, N. Y.

It's the same story over again. Women suffer from ailments for years. They try doctors and different medicines, but feel no better. Finally they take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and you can see its value in the case of Mrs. Miner.

That's the truth of the matter. If you are suffering from any of the troubles women have, you ought to try this medicine. It can be taken in safety by young or old, as it contains no harmful drugs.

A smart man never makes the same mistake, but there are a million kinds of mistakes.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL'S INDIGESTION REMEDY

6 BELL'S Hot water Sure Relief

BELL'S

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by regularly taking

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and looks. In use since 1896. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Skin Eruptions

Are Usually Due to Constipation

When you are constipated, there is not enough lubricant produced by your system to keep the food waste soft. Doctors prescribe Nujol because its action is so close to this natural lubricant.

Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe. Try it today.

Nujol

For Constipation