

# SEEM TO DRIFT TOWARD PEACE

## No New Situations Developed But Union and Rail Heads Appear Optimistic.

### APPROVALS ARE IMPORTANT

#### Board's Position is Aided by the Allegation of Finality of Decision.

Chicago, Ill.—A veil of silence has descended over the railway strike situation, as both rail heads and strike leaders turn hopeful eyes toward the momentous developments the next week is expected to bring forth.

The bitterness which has marked the progress of the walkout at times, during the past two weeks, seems to have been succeeded by a peace almost approaching an understanding.

Railway executives who have declared their willingness to attend any meeting called by the United States railroad labor board, with a view to effecting a settlement, "that would not nullify, but would uphold and carry out the board's decisions," spent the Sabbath in seclusion.

Despite the silence of the leaders, however, hopes of an early settlement were expressed freely in both railway and labor circles, although no tangible basis for these expectations was given.

#### Decisions Binding on Both.

Washington.—Senator Cummins of Iowa, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee and one of the authors of the transportation act of 1920, under which the railroad labor board functions, declared that decisions of the board were binding on both carriers and employees and not simply "advisory," as held by union officials. The government, Senator Cummins held, can compel obedience to rulings of the board, notwithstanding that the transportation act provided no penalties. Senator Cummins was in conference with President Harding at the White House for nearly an hour. After the conference he said that while he was optimistic, he could see no way at present out of the "tangled situation" which he regarded as critical.

#### Concession is Held Important.

Washington.—The position of the railroad labor board has been immeasurably strengthened by the statement of the railroad executives to the effect that they cannot enter into any negotiations with their men, but that the decision of the railroad labor board is final.

"This is an interesting and hopeful development, as viewed here, for it means a long step toward industrial peace. Heretofore the labor leaders have felt justified in ignoring the decision of the labor board by the strike method chiefly because of a conviction that the railroads themselves were not obeying the decisions of the board."

#### Protests Preaching of Christianity

Peking.—Feeling against Christian education in China is evidenced in a long protest recently published by the Chinese press. This protest signed by the Anti-Christian Student Federation, was sent to the Chinese Educational Reform association, which is meeting at Tsinanfu, capital of the province of Shantung. The protest asserts that while China welcomes the introduction of foreign educational methods, it does not desire them connected with the preaching of Christianity.

#### May Resort to Coal Rationing.

Washington.—A system of coal rationing will be necessary if the coal miners and operators do not agree to resume mining operations within two or three weeks, according to a high official of the government in close touch with the situation. Plans are now being drawn for a voluntary revival of the wartime conservation policies employed by the fuel administration and will be put into operation if the strike is long continued, it was learned.

#### Kansas City, Mo.—Five persons

were killed and 40 injured, most of them seriously, when the Missouri Pacific Scenic Limited flyer, west-bound from St. Louis to California, collided head-on with a local freight train near here.

#### Pekin.—The governor of the province

of Chekiang has openly defied Peking and a movement is said to have gained headway in Chekiang to Kwangtung to establish an autonomous government with Dr. Sun Yat-sen at its head.

#### Bank of England Lowers Rate.

London.—The Bank of England has lowered its discount rate to 3 per cent, a reduction of 1/2 per cent from the figure established on June 15.

Washington.—Anthracite mine owners have submitted a response to the government's offer of arbitration in the coal situation that President Harding was said to regard as a complete acceptance. Meanwhile, the miners' union and, to a degree, the bituminous coal operators, continued to pursue a policy which high officials declared was intended to evade or delay an immediate response, and in which officials saw a disposition to reject the government's settlement plan if public opinion would approve such a course.

# FORBIDS HAMPERING TRAINS

## Calls Upon the People of the Country to Aid in Preservation of Law and Order.

Washington.—President Harding, in a proclamation issued at the White House, has directed "all persons to refrain from all interference with lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails."

In the proclamation, which was issued after a day in which continued reports had reached the postoffice department of interference by railroad strikers with mail trains, the president invited the co-operation of all public authorities, state and municipal, and the "aid of all good citizens," to uphold the laws and to "facilitate those operations in safety which are essential to life and liberty and the security of property and our common public welfare."

The peaceful settlement of controversies between shop craft employees and carriers, it was stated, "in accordance with law and due respect for the established agencies for such settlement are essential to the security and well being of our people."

The president took the position that men willing to maintain the operation of railroad trains "in order to transport mails "have the same indisputable right to work that others have to decline to work."

These activities and the maintained supremacy of law and order are the first obligations of the government and citizenship of our united country.

#### Grain Growers Will Handle Sales.

Lincoln, Neb.—Members of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., living tributary to the Omaha grain market will be shipping their grain through their own sales agency within a short time, according to C. H. Gustafson, president of the U. S. Grain Growers. Mr. Gustafson returned to Chicago to complete arrangements for this sales agency. The sale of grain will be handled through a \$25,000 corporation under the laws of Nebraska with all the stock sold and fully paid up. More than half the stock has been paid for and the sales agency will begin operations as soon as the remainder of the stock has been sold.

#### Special Assessment on State Banks.

Lincoln, Neb.—The state department of trade and commerce has announced a special assessment of \$248,332 against the 900 state banks of Nebraska for the state bank guaranty fund in addition to the regular semi-annual July assessment of one-twentieth of one per cent on average deposits, totalling \$109,332. With the assessments, the fund stands \$2,301,573. The law requires the fund to exceed 1 per cent of average deposits in all state banks, which on June 1 amounted to \$218,511,481.

#### Des Moines, Ia.—Summons to all

patriotic organizations in the country to join in an all-American convocation here next September has been issued by the national encampment committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. Invitations have been mailed to every patriotic society, not officially allied with the G. A. R., to send special delegations to the 56th annual encampment of the veterans, which will be held here September 24-28.

#### Farm Crops Devastated.

Lincoln.—Sixteen sections of farm land totalling more than 10,000 acres of farm crops was devastated by a hailstorm that extended from about three miles west of Davey to Greenwood, a distance of about 11 miles. The only possible salvage from the storm will be a part of the fall wheat crop, which was in the shock, and it is estimated that 25 per cent of that is left.

#### Britain Will Pay in Lump Sum.

London.—The Evening News says arrangements for repayment of the British loan to America in a lump sum in the near future are in an advanced stage. It declares repayment will be made by means of a loan to be raised jointly in England and America.

#### China Has Depleted Treasury.

Peking.—China's treasury is empty, according to officials, but the republic's generals have demanded more than \$10,000,000 for military expenses and payment of troops.

#### Governor Calls Special Election.

Lincoln.—Governor McKeivie has issued a proclamation calling for a special election in the Sixth district on primary day, July 18, to nominate party candidates desiring to fill the unexpired term of the late Congressman Moses P. Kinkaid. Filings must be made at the office of D. M. Amsherry, secretary of state, at once in order to give that official time to send certified lists of candidates to county clerks. Candidates for the unexpired terms will have their names placed on separate ballots.

#### Lincoln.—Information has been received

at the office of Attorney General Clarence A. Davis that Omaha bakers who lost in their fight with Davis in the supreme court, to have the Smith bread law declared unconstitutional, were planning to carry the fight to the United States supreme court.

#### Washington.—Approximately \$100,

000,000 will be spent for good road construction throughout the country during the fiscal year which began July 1.

# RUINS of ANGKOR



Stairway of the Central Tower, Angkor Wat.

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

Rivalling in inaccessibility our cliff dwellings in the Southwest, but guarded by tropical verdure rather than by desert sands, France has, tucked away in the dense forests of Indo-China, some of the most extensive and most magnificent ruins in the world. They are the great temples and other buildings of the Khmers, a race about which little is now known, though inscriptions abound and await the work of some clever decipherer.

Outside of the Siamese and Cambodians very few people have heard of Angkor, a name that such a nation as the Khmers ever conquered, worked, and perished from the face of the earth. In America even now it is doubtful if there are many who have heard of Angkor Tom and Angkor Wat, so completely have these splendid ruins been hidden in the Cambodian jungle and kept from civilization by natural barriers.

Up to recent years not many travelers ever visited Angkor, and some of those who did never returned to tell the story, for the country has been from time immemorial inhospitable to strangers. It is said that the Romans sent an envoy in the time of its greatest activity. The Chinese have from time to time sent envoys and made treaties, and have left the earliest descriptions so far discovered and deciphered. Marco Polo mentioned the place, but did not see it.

#### Journey Up the Mekong.

One visiting Indo-China naturally goes first to Saigon, capital and chief port, and it is from there that the journey to the forest-enclosed ruins will begin. A railroad journey of 44 miles takes the traveler to the end of the line at Mytho. From this point the journey is up the broad Mekong river by steamboat for the next 24 hours; and you are not sorry when it is ended, either, for the accommodations are anything but luxurious.

The Mekong is one of the world's greatest streams; it is the one great river of the peninsula of Indo-China. A sheet of yellow water a mile or so wide, fringed with coconut and arica palms; some banyans, bananas, and a tangle of liana vines; an occasional bird or two, a native sampan, a Chinese junk; patches of rice and acres of swamp land; no hills in sight to relieve the monotony—such is the vista of the first day's journey which lands you at Pnom Penh, the modern capital of Cambodia.

An attractive little place is Pnom Penh, with well-paved streets—it takes the French to make roads and keep them good—a gentle monsoon to cool the air; a few characteristic buildings of the Cambodian royalty, suggesting "a general flavor of mild decay"; a pagoda with a silver-plated floor and an absent-minded looking Buddha made out of glass, attended by a priestess clad in gold and glittering with diamonds; a "library" without a book in it; a procession of Buddhist priests in bright yellow robes; natives in brightly-colored silks and cottons and, above all, the "Pnom" itself, a structure erected as a monument and possessing some lines of beauty that more than atone for its grotesque features.

At Pnom Penh one may go by water up a tributary of the Mekong, or he may roll by motor over a good French-built road to Kompong Chhang on the shores of the queer lake, Tonle Sap. This body of water is a natural overflow basin for the Mekong. In the rainy season it becomes 60 feet deep in some places, but during the dry period it is little more than a sea of mud.

A launch takes one across the 70-mile-long lake, though this modern craft cannot come close to shore and must be boarded and left by sampan. One transfers to his sampan apparently far out in the lake, a distant line of trees marking what he supposes is the shore. But the discovery is made before long that the line of trees is not the shore but the edge of a submerged forest.

#### Grandeur of the Ruins.

The first glimpse one gets of the ruins is when a rounded tower appears through the trees a mile or so distant, just a moment, and then no more till you are there. It is Angkor Wat, the most recent, the best preserved, the most classic and ornate of them all, though not the largest. There are

many others scattered about this wide plain, including Angkor Tom, only a mile away; but these are all ruins, indeed, while the "wat" might still be called a building.

Standing in front of the temple grounds (the word wat means a temple), you see a moat some 30 rods wide surrounding the premises like a medieval castle, and crossed by a stone causeway leading to the main entrance. This entrance is itself a massive tower, flanked by two others only a little smaller, set in the inclosing wall. The whole inclosure is 800 by 1,000 meters, and its area is therefore 176 acres. Passing through the entrance, you see the elevated stone causeway, flanked by several temples, leading up to the wat in the distance.

At a distance you get the effect of lateral magnitude only, for the entire structure is a group of structures is sitting flat on a level plain, unspiring and almost unimpressive. It is not a little surprising to look at the central tower and hear that it is actually 65 meters (213 feet) from its summit to the level of the plain.

It is not till one enters the galleries, and begins to measure distances relatively therefrom that the grandeur and impressiveness of the conception begin to make themselves felt. Those same rounded towers now spring aloft, and the inner temple is raised above a surrounding gallery, which is in turn terraced above an outer and surrounding gallery, till the roof of the latter is on a level with the base of the former. These two encompassing galleries and the cruciform temple building proper within them are the main details in the ground plan of the wat.

The material used throughout in the construction is a grayish sandstone which the French call "gres." It much resembles marble in closeness and fineness of grain, and it stands weathering admirably. Where portions of the decorative detail had been affectionately caressed and stroked by admiring hands, the stone is as smooth as polished marble. The effect of the color is certainly as somber as could be conceived, and to see it in ruins is painfully suggestive of the grayness of death.

#### Covered With Carvings.

And all of these tons upon tons of stone were brought from Pnom Coulen, nearly 19 miles away. How, overland? Impossible. If that submerged forest could tell its own history we should probably hear of a time when both Pnom Coulen and Angkor were situated upon the margin of Tonle Sap and the stone barges went to and fro between them. But that triumphant forest, having driven back the sea, has made a malarial marsh near the ruins which is simply one of its weapons offensive.

If the mass of the structure is impressive, the amount of decorative work done upon it, to speak only quantitatively, is still more so. Inside and outside, from top to bottom, it is a mass of carving in stone. A few blank spaces are to be found about the building, and these are generally in the main temple, reserved for the work of the greater artists who never came. Both the encircling galleries consist of a row of square columns on the outer side, an arch en corbeille above, and an inner wall with an entablature for the whole colonnade. And everything is decorated—the four flat faces of the columns, the walls, the entablature, and the wooden ceiling which formerly rested upon it, concealing the arch which is unornamented.

Who built these ruins, and when did they build them?

The Khmers built them; but who they were, where they came from, when and why they built, and finally, why they disappeared, nobody is yet able to answer with certainty. Tradition in the person of an alleged Chinese historian says that a powerful ruler once emigrated from India with all his followers to escape a still more powerful ruler; that he subjugated the people he found here and put them to work erecting these enormous edifices of stone. At present the safest guess as to the date of building is as follows:

For Angkor Tom, the Ninth century A. D., or during the reign of Alfred the Great in England. For Angkor Wat, the Twelfth century, or 100 years after the Norman conquest.

# CONSIDERING U. S. CONTROL

## President Thinks Emergency Action May Be Necessary in Coal Strike.

### SEE WAY TO A SETTLEMENT

#### Willing to Obey Summons of Labor Board—Reach Agreement With "Big Four."

Washington.—With scant hope entertained that the miners and coal operators see a way to adjust their differences, the administration has begun to prepare itself to use its full power to have coal mined and distributed to the American public.

This was made clear at the White House following conferences between the president and his advisers and with representatives of New England and of the northwest, where the coal shortage is acute.

Secretary of War Weeks expressed the hope the strike would be settled within a short time, but every preparation is made to meet what is expected to be the greatest industrial upheaval this country has ever seen if efforts to settle the strike fail.

Washington.—President Harding has taken the first step toward backing up with the military arm of the government his proclamation against interference with the transportation of interstate commerce and the mails. Instructions were sent at his direction to Major General John L. Hines, commanding the Eighth army corps area at San Antonio, Texas, to prepare a sufficient force of troops to give adequate protection to the lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad which have been attacked by striking shopmen, particularly at Denison, Texas.

Postmaster General Work has notified President Harding that 50,000 motor vehicles can be used to transport the mails if train service fails.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Burlington has 696 employees on its rolls in the Nebraska district taking the places of about 2,800 strikers, according to figures given out here. This is about one-fourth of the normal force. At the Havelock shops there are fifty men employed and 903 men are out.

#### Opening Way to Settlement.

Chicago.—While flatly refusing to meet the leaders of 400,000 striking shopmen to discuss peace proposals, railway executives have left open the door for a settlement of the strike through the United States railroad labor board.

Immediately after reaching an agreement with the heads of the "big four" brotherhoods not to require their members to do any of the work of striking shopmen, the executives began consideration of a peace program submitted to them by Ben. W. Hooper, chairman of the labor board, after a conference with B. M. Jewell, head of the striking shopmen.

Their answer, in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. Hooper, who said that he was acting in a "personal capacity" in initiating the negotiations, asserted that the strike was called in defiance of the board and that therefore any conference between the executives and the strikers would not be "permissible or tolerable" as it would place the carriage in the position of seeking to find means to subvert the decision of the board.

#### Bronze Memorial to Buffalo Bill.

Cody, Wyo.—An equestrian figure of Col. W. F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, larger than life size, to be done in bronze with a base of pink native granite, will be unveiled two years hence at the annual Cody Stampedee. It was announced here by the Buffalo Bill memorial committee, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, New York society woman, and sculptress, who has been commissioned to design the figure, left for New York after conferring with the committee.

#### Bridge Destroyed for Third Time.

Belfast.—The bridge at Dunleer, County Louth, again has been blown up, together with four others, thus severing rail communication between Dublin and Belfast.

#### St. Louis, Mo.—Discontinuance

of sixty local and mixed passenger and freight trains on the Missouri Pacific system, has been announced here. The announcement stated the action was taken because of increases in coal prices due to the miners' strike.

Berlin.—To help relieve the present financial panic, Germany wants a 4,000,000,000 gold marks (\$6,000,000,000) loan, and Secretary Brünnemann, who has just been sent to Paris, has been authorized to ask the reparations commission for this amount.

The Hague.—The European delegates, under instructions from their governments, have decided to adopt a united front on all questions before the Russian conference, more particularly on the treatment of confiscated property.

Dublin.—The full list of military casualties in the recent fighting in Dublin, issued by the national army headquarters, shows that 1,100 soldiers were killed and 111 wounded. It is estimated that sixty-five soldiers were killed and 281 wounded.

# INSURANCE MAN IS ENTHUSED OVER IT

## Gains 14 Pounds Taking Tanlac and is Restored to Finest Health.

"Tanlac has restored my health and built me up fourteen pounds in weight," said H. W. Morrison, 4768 Thrush Ave., St. Louis, Mo., agent for the National Life Insurance Co.

"Two years ago my stomach went wrong and I could not eat anything without suffering agony afterwards from heart palpitation and shortness of breath. Some nights I was in so much misery my wife had to get up and try to get me some relief. My health got to be so poor I had to stay in bed for weeks at a time.

"What Tanlac has done for me is nothing short of wonderful. I now eat anything I want, sleep fine, and am working full time every day; in fact, I'm in splendid health. I can't praise Tanlac too highly."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

#### Ups and Downs.

"How did you lose your money?"

"I was thrown down by a friend. How did you lose yours?"

"I was held up by a stranger."—Judge.

#### Free for Our Readers.

We have made arrangements whereby every housewife who reads this paper can obtain a copy of "Reliable Recipes" absolutely free of charge by simply writing the Home Economics Department of the Calumet Baking Powder Co., 4100-28 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Ill.

"Reliable Recipes" contains 76 pages of recipes and other information appreciated by every housewife. It is illustrated in colors and will prove quite helpful in preparing the daily menu.

We have also made arrangements with the Calumet Baking Powder Co., whereby their Home Economics Department will cheerfully answer all questions pertaining to cooking, kitchen equipment, etc. There is absolutely no charge for this service.

Write the Home Economics Department of the Calumet Baking Powder Co., 4100-28 Fillmore St., Chicago, Ill., today for a copy of "Reliable Recipes."—Advertisement.

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#### No Harm Done.

"Mrs. Dubwalle recently discovered a package of love letters Mr. Dubwalle wrote some years ago to a blonde."

"As Mrs. Dubwalle is a pronounced brunette, I presume there was the Dickens of a row."

"No. The letters were all addressed to Mrs. Dubwalle."

"But—"

"At that time she was a pronounced blonde."

#### The Optician's Little Joke.

"What caused the sudden coolness between you and Mr. Gusherly?" asked the optician's wife.

"Why, he was telling me that in his dear wife he saw the most accomplished, the most beautiful woman in the world, and I merely asked him to come over and I'd fit him up with a pair of glasses."

# FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. Allen's Foot-Ease takes the friction from the shoe, keeps the shoe from rubbing and the stockings from wearing, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease.

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war. In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease.