

CONTINUE FIGHT FOR MEDIATION

Rail Executives Claim Strike will be Fought Out to Clean Finish.

TO SETTLE GERMAN DAMAGE

Agreement Signed Providing for Commission to Settle Damages Caused by War.

Washington.—Railroad executives who have represented all their associates in negotiating with President Harding and railroad labor organization heads for a compromise settlement of the railroad strike, have left Washington, convinced that the present strike would be fought out to a finish.

The executives further indicated, through an authorized spokesman, that they expected the government would not attempt further compromise in the situation and made public the text of their answer to President Harding's final settlement proposal.

Union leaders, however, declared that mediation and compromise efforts would be continued with officials of the four brotherhoods of train service men acting as a committee to go between the striking shopcraft representatives on the one hand and the government or the railroads on the other. Meanwhile, they withhold from publication the response of the striking shopmen's chiefs to the president's settlement offers and also a statement of the policy which other unions intended to pursue.

To Fix Claims on Germany.

Washington.—Announcement that an agreement between the United States and Germany providing for the determination of the amount of claims against Germany was signed in Berlin has been made by the State department. The agreement provides for a claims commission to be composed of two commissioners and an umpire.

Associate Justice Day of the United States supreme court, it was announced, has been selected by President Harding as umpire. He will have authority to decide finally upon questions on which the two commissioners—one to be selected by each government—may agree.

The selection of Justice Day, it was stated, was made after the German government expressed a desire to have an American citizen appointed as umpire.

"Big Four" Orders Walkout.

Milwaukee.—Officials of the Big Four brotherhoods, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, have ordered a walkout on the entire Milwaukee division. The meeting was secret and was attended by over 1,000 members of the brotherhood at this terminal. Following action taken on the walkout, union leaders declared that crews that were to man trains after midnight had been ordered to stay away from the yards and stations.

Western Brotherhoods Give Warning.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Members of the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen's brotherhoods on several far western divisions of the Santa Fe lines, notified railroad officials here that they would no longer move trains through points where armed guards were employed on railroad property.

First Suit Resulting from Wreck.

St. Louis, Mo.—The first damage suit resulting from the wreck of the Missouri Pacific passenger train at Sulphur Springs, Mo., was filed against the railroad company by Mrs. Bitha Smith, mother of Paul Smith, 11 years old, who was seriously injured in the wreck. The suit asks damages of \$65,000, in behalf of the boy.

Makes Refund to State Fund.

Lincoln.—A \$55,000 refund has been placed in the state guaranty fund by E. M. Warner, receiver of the failed American State bank at this place.

London.—The ratified copy of the Washington treaties has been signed by King George. It is now enroute to Washington for the exchange of ratifications.

Coal Stock Down to Minimum.

Chicago.—Unless the coal shortage in Chicago and the rest of the state is relieved within 10 days, factories and other concerns will be forced to close, thus throwing 200,000 additional persons out of employment. The strike has now been in progress 132 days and the coal stocks are down to the minimum. A survey of the factory districts in Chicago and down state, shows an average of 10 days' supplies. Factories in Chicago are closing down every day because of a lack of fuel.

Coolie Stevedores Win Strike.

Manila, P. I.—Coolie stevedores have just won their strike against a reduction of pay and they will continue to receive one peso and a half a day (about 75c). It was proposed to cut them to one peso.

New Brunswick Gets Shaking.

Montreal, Que.—A violent earthquake shock was felt in Edmundston, New Brunswick. Houses were rocked, a pile of lumber overturned in the center of the town, and a house was shifted from its foundation.

LOOK FOR SEIZURE OF ROADS

Possibility of Seizure of Railroads Seems Inevitable as Efforts to Settle Unavailing.

Washington.—Balked at every turn in his efforts to compose the threatening industrial situation due to the coal and railroad strikes, President Harding is turning to congress to help him in the crisis.

The president desires the house to remain in regular session when it returns from recess instead of carrying out its plan of further recess to await senate action on the tariff bill. Notice to that effect already has gone from the White House with the added suggestion that the president desires a full attendance.

The president desires the help of congress in the coal and railroad strike problem, now that all his efforts at mediation have failed or are about to fail, while the chiefs of all the railroad workers' organizations have gathered in Washington to discuss making the rail strikes more effective than ever.

What Mr. Harding's next move may be is not known, but in some official quarters it is predicted that his patience and conservatism in the crisis are about exhausted and that he is preparing to "use the big stick" to protect the welfare of the country.

All Efforts to Settle Fail.

Washington.—Governmental seizure of the railroads in the public interest appears inevitable as leaders of both sides in the railroad strike indicate their opposition to President Harding's latest proposal for settling this menacing dispute.

Rejection of the proposal will leave the president with only two moves, administration leaders said:

A call for a conference between railroad executives and strikers' leaders to settle their trouble and, this failing, to take over the roads.

The president indicated he is nearing the end of his efforts to mediate the dispute.

Foreign Coal Contracts Canceled.

London.—Many American coal contracts placed here in the last fortnight have been canceled by cable, which leads to the belief that the United States coal strike may be settled soon.

Discusses Complaint Against Road.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce commission has dismissed the complaint of Omaha Livestock commission firms against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and other roads relative to failure on the part of the roads to absorb their full amount of the charges assessed for switching carload shipments of ordinary livestock to or from the public stockyards at Omaha, in addition to the linehaul rate. The Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, the American farm bureau federation and the National Livestock exchange participated in the complaint.

Failed to Observe Warning Signals.

De Soto, Mo.—Blame for the Missouri Pacific wreck at Sulphur Springs Saturday night, which caused the death of 35 and injury to more than 100, was fixed on Engineer Matthew Glenn of fast passenger No. 4, by a coroner's jury which investigated the disaster. The jury at first returned an open verdict but later reversed its decision, stating that Glenn, who was killed when he leaped from his cab, had failed to observe signals warning him that the track ahead was not clear.

Investigating Gasoline Prices.

Washington.—Sweeping investigation into the high gasoline prices prevailing over the country has been opened before a special subcommittee of five senators.

Dublin.—Harry J. Boland, former representative of the Sinn Fein in the United States, died in a hospital here of wounds received in the Grand hotel in Skerries, a fishing village north of Dublin, while attempting to evade capture by troops of the national army.

Santiago, Chile.—The whole Chilean cabinet has resigned, following the retirement of Armando Jaramillo, minister of the interior, and Angel Guarello, minister of justice.

Traction Strike Cost \$3,000,000 a Day.

Chicago.—Chicago's traction strike is estimated to have cost the city \$10,000,000, or at the rate of slightly over \$5,000,000 a day. The heaviest loss fell upon merchants, not only town town, but in the outlying suburbs. Seven deaths are directly attributable to the strike, the victims being crushed to death in the congestion of vehicles. The injuries, some of them serious, approximate 100. There was no violence of any sort. The strikers went fishing, or worked around their houses.

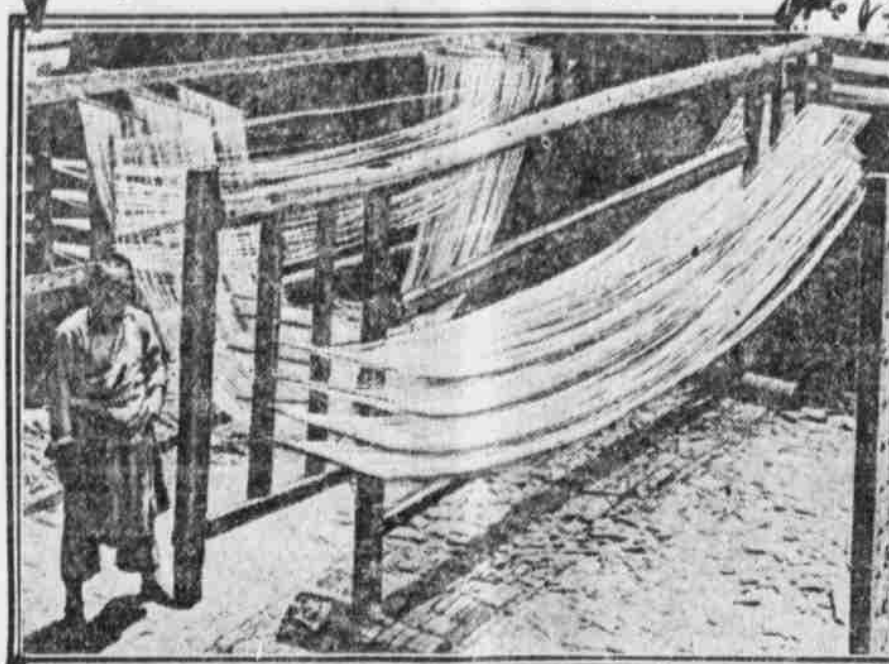
Retail Prices Increased.

Washington.—Retail food prices in 15 out of 25 representative cities in the United States showed an increase during the month from June 15 to July 15, the department of labor's bureau of labor statistics announces.

German Banks Transferring Funds.

Paris.—German banks have transferred to Holland and Switzerland between \$04,800,000 and 70,000,000 French francs which had been on deposit in American and other foreign banks in Paris.

Western Culture In Canton



In a Chinese Spaghetti Factory.

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

Canton, seat of government of Sun Yat Sen, president of the "South China Republic," which recently fell to supporters of the rival Peking government, is the seed-bed in which the first Western ideas sprouted in China—ideas which some optimistic observers believe will continue to grow until the country is as fully Westernized as Japan. There are now many centers for the spread of Western culture in China; but Canton will always retain the interest that attaches to the point of entry, and probably for a long time it will continue to be the scene of greatest progress.

It was in 1517 that Canton began its relations with the West. In that year, just twenty-five years after Columbus discovered America, the Portuguese obtained permission to trade with the Cantonese. Later the Dutch, the English, the French, and finally, the Yankees sent their ships and traders to the city. For a time it was the only city which the authorities of China permitted to have intercourse with "the Western barbarians."

But the Canton door was not kept open without a heavy foot being thrust in it from time to time. Chinese and European commercial and governmental practices and general customs were so different that they inevitably clashed when they first met. Such heavy trading taxes were levied and so many restrictions imposed at this first treaty port that European traders were almost ruined. On their part the Westerners introduced opium against the wishes of the Chinese officials, and the general misunderstandings led to wars with England and France. As a result of the wars Canton was established more and more firmly as China's open door.

Canton's priority was not alone in trade. The first Roman Catholic missionaries to China settled in 1571 at Macao, a few miles down the river from Canton, and ten years later began work in Canton itself. The city, too, had one of the first Mohammedan mosques to be established among the Chinese; and there in 1807 the first Protestant missionary to China settled. It has since become one of the most important missionary centers in the country.

Contact with the Occident.

Slight racial differences seem to have made the Cantonese, to begin with, more alert than the Chinese of other regions; but they undoubtedly have been quickened and made more progressive by the constant stimulus of contact with Westerners during the past 400 years. A spirit of competition and emulation was awakened among the merchants and men in public life which by degrees reflected itself in numerous ways in the life of Canton. But above all things, the Western visitors aroused the curiosity of the Cantonese, with the result that they became the emigrants, par excellence of China. Thousands of them have sojourned in the United States and Canada, South America, South Africa, Australia and Europe.

More important still, in recent years young Chinese have been returning from the United States and Europe after a Western college training; and a considerable proportion of them have found their way to Canton. As fixed are the ways of China, these Chinese who have lived under Western institutions or who have carefully studied Western ways, have not failed, when they have returned to their native city, to modify conditions in some way. It is not strange, then, that from Canton has come on numerous occasions pressure against conservative Peking for reform, and at times revolution. Some sort of breach between north and south China was inevitable in recent years; and it was equally inevitable that Canton, greatest city of the South, should lead it.

Although throughout most of the 400 years since the first contact with Europeans, the leaven of Western ideas has been working in Canton, even as recently as three years ago it had done little to lift the teeming old city of more than a million souls from its thoroughly Chinese appearance and customs. Its narrow alley-like streets, none too clean, hemmed in by low houses and set off by great black and gold and red signs, were the streets of any typical Chinese town. Through them pattered

the bare feet of coolies like those of their countless predecessors whose calloused soles have worn deep channels in the flagstones. Along the river banks are still anchored acres and acres of small, brown, flimsy boats in each of which a family lives as their ancestors did in the time of Marco Polo.

After Canton was made the seat of government for the "Southern Republic of China" changes in its appearance were rapid. In place of the old system of government in which the ruling of the city was merely incidental to the government of the province, a carefully worked out municipal government was constructed with all the modern trimmings. It might be described as a sort of combination of the American commission plan with a "Capitalistic Soviet" system. A young Chinese graduate of two American colleges, who had specialized in the study of municipal government, was made mayor. With a commission of six department heads he formed the executive body. Canton's "board of aldermen" who took charge of legislation under the new regime, was called the Municipal Advisory Council. Of its 30 members, ten were appointed by the governor of the province, ten chosen in a general election, and ten were elected by certain groups including the chamber of commerce, the educational association, doctors, lawyers, engineers and labor guilds.

Modernizing the City. In the few years this government lasted it left its mark on ancient Canton. Where only narrow alleys existed before, thousands of houses were razed and broad streets put through; canals were filled in to make other thoroughfares; and finally the old city wall, crumbling with the age of centuries, was torn down, and an encircling boulevard constructed on its site. The old wall had its usefulness in death, for its stones were broken up and the material used to surface the city's new streets. The city government of Canton even provided public parks—a hitherto unheard of thing for a Chinese city to do.

But though in externals Canton has seen many changes in the past few years, its customs cling tenaciously. The food of a large part of the Canton populace is not that of America. In the markets one may buy not only the flesh of cattle and horses, but also that of dogs and snakes. And an order for "cat meat" in a Canton market doesn't mean that the house pet is to be fed; it means just what it says. The gourmet shopping in Canton may have the choice of rats "on the hoof" in cages, or may purchase the more convenient article with its long curled tail. And if this variety in meats is not enough, he will find for sale the flesh of lizards and the fins of sharks, and by way of meat substitutes, ancient eggs and dried oysters.

The view which one gets of Canton from the few high vantage points discloses a city of innumerable low, flat-topped houses, with here and there a tower breaking the monotony. Two of these belong to a Christian cathedral, one to a Mohammedan mosque, and most of the remainder, strangely enough, to the shops of Chinese pawnbrokers. The construction of these shops in the form of towers is said to be in order that the valuables which they contain may be more easily guarded. In late years, too, a few office buildings and department stores have been constructed on the American plan; and these, at least relatively to the sea of low dwellings, are "skyscrapers."

Canton has been quick to take advantage of the opportunities that its recent boom of wide streets has given. Where a few years ago chairs borne on the shoulders of coolies constituted the only form of human transportation through the narrow alleys, now automobiles and omnibuses whisk about on the broadways. Of course throughout much of the city the streets still are wide enough only for chairs.

The white residents of Canton for the most part live on an island of made land in the river, separated from the Chinese settlements by a wide canal. Two wars were fought by Great Britain, however, largely for the admission of foreigners to the city of Canton proper, and some few whites take advantage of this hard-earned privilege.

GOVERNORS ASK U. S. OPERATION

Declare Drastic Action Necessary to Supply Northwest with Fuel.

GREAT CORN CROP FORECAST

Favorable Growing Conditions During July Give Prediction of Enormous Yield This Fall.

St. Paul.—Government operation of all coal mines and railroads serving these mines would be approved by the people of the northwest, according to a resolution adopted at a conference of governors of five northwest states. The resolution was sent to President Harding.

The resolution declared that a coal shortage exists that threatens "the health and happiness of our people and imperils the prosperity of our business."

It was signed by Governor Preuss of Minnesota, Governor R. A. Nestos of North Dakota; Governor W. H. McMasters, South Dakota; Governor N. G. Blaine, Wisconsin, and Governor N. E. Kendall, Iowa.

It was decided to appoint a representative of the five states to a joint committee to be maintained at Washington to advance the interests of the northwest in the present coal emergency. The committee will be known as the northwest coal committee and its expenses will be prorated among the five states.

See 3,000,000,000 Bushel Corn Crop.

Washington.—Bumper crops in general this year, resulting from highly favorable growing conditions during July, is indicated by the government's August crop report.

A 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop, for the fourth time in the history of farming in the United States, is forecast.

A record crop of hay, estimated at 93,100,000 tons, is being harvested, surpassing the record made in 1919 by 1,300,000 tons.

The second largest crop of white potatoes ever grown was reported in prospect, the total production being forecast at 440,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 bushels less than the record crop of 1917.

The fourth largest crop of tobacco ever grown is forecast with a total production of 1,425,000 pounds.

Leather Goes on Free List.

Washington.—Hides, boots and shoes an d f leather were voted back to the tariff free list by the senate, which thus concurred in action taken by the house more than a year ago. There was only one roll call—on hides—and the result was 39 to 26 against the committee rates of 2 cents a pound on green or pickled and 6 cents on dried hides. Most of the marked lines which have developed in the senate during the tariff fight disappeared on this vote.

Mexico Protests Alleged Slaying.

Washington.—The State department has received a protest from the Mexican government against the alleged killing of two Mexican citizens and the beating up of others in connection with the massacre at Herrin, Ill. The department has acknowledged receipt of the representations and has given its assurance that the whole circumstances of the case will be thoroughly investigated.

Firemen Overcome by Smoke.

Omaha.—Twenty firemen were overcome and injured, none seriously, in heavy smoke from a fire that did about \$20,000 damage to a downtown furniture company. Two police patrols and automobiles of citizens were pressed into service to rush the choking firemen to the emergency hospital at the police station, where first aid was given by police surgeons.

Time Limit Extended.

Washington.—Official announcement by the State department says that the time limit for reporting holdings of prewar Austrian and Hungarian unsecured government bonds, under provisions of the Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties, had been extended to October 1.

John G. Woolley Very Ill.

Granada, Spain.—John G. Woolley, 72, twice prohibition candidate for president of the United States, is suffering from a cerebral attack at a hotel here and is reported in a most serious condition.

Idle Cars Decrease.

Washington.—Idle freight cars on the railroad lines in the United States totaled 387,222 on July 23, as compared with 417,029 on July 15, according to reports received by the American Railway association.

Lincoln, Neb.—In the name of John Havekost, of Hooper, president of the Farmers' Union Exchange of Omaha, and three others, the law firm of Sorenson & Bollen, of Lincoln, has filed a petition in the district court asking the court to approve new ballot titles to the four laws of the last legislature to be referred at the November election. The suit attacks the titles prepared the last week by Attorney General Clarence A. Davis, on the ground that they are "misleading, confusing, argumentative and prejudicial."

ALWAYS TIRED NO AMBITION

Nervous and Dizzy, Everything Seemed to Worry Me. How I Got Well

Larwill, Indiana.—"My back was so bad I could not do my washing. I was always tired out and had no ambition, was nervous and dizzy and everything seemed to worry me and I had awful pains in my right side. I felt badly about four years and could not do my work as it should have been done. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised so much and it did so many people good that I began to take it myself. I am feeling fine now and everyone tells me they never saw me looking so well. I live on a farm, do all my work, and have three little girls to take care of. I am recommending this medicine to my friends and know it will help them if they use it like I do." — Mrs. HERBERT LONG, R. R. 3, Box 7, Larwill, Indiana.

Many women keep about their work when it is a great effort. They are always tired out and have no ambition. When you are in this condition give it prompt attention.

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it is especially adapted to correct such troubles, as it did for Mrs. Long.

Hair Thin?

You need Q-Hair Tonic to strengthen it and to grow new hair—it vitalizes the roots and stops hair falling out—Eliminates spots rapidly. Try it! At all good druggists, 75c. Or direct from HESSIG-ELLIS, Chicago, Memphis, Tenn.

Contemporary Corrected. From Fashionable Dress—"When the gay Bard of Avon fondly inquired 'What is so rare as a day in June?' he was probably thinking of the smiles and tears and tenderness of the wedding day."

Not at all, brother, not at all! He was probably thinking: "That's a mighty good line. Wish I'd thought of it before Lowell did."—Boston Transcript.

The prices of cotton and linen have been doubled by the war. Lengthen their service by using Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. All grocers—Advertisement.

Frequently Wives Don't.

"I am another man since I got married," exclaimed the happy benedict. "And does your wife love that other man?" asked a cynical friend.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief
BELLANS
25c and 75c Packages, Everywhere

Not a Laxative

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

When you are constipated, not enough of Nature's lubricating liquid is produced in the bowel to keep the food waste soft and moving. Doctors prescribe Nujol because it acts like this natural lubricant and thus replaces it. Try it today.

Nujol
A LUBRICANT—NOT A LAXATIVE

Cuticura Talcum is Fragrant and Very Healthful
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

W. N. U. OMAHA, NO. 33-1922.

One peculiar thing about Einstein is that few who disbelieve in his theory dare to say a word about it.

"How much shall we tell our daughters?" asks a magazine writer. Well, it isn't possible to tell them much.

When a man is mad, he curses. When a woman is mad, she cries. Cussing doesn't get the man much.

It is hard to credit the report that blindness is decreasing, in view of the things the reformers see in the movies.

Any loan to Germany should be contingent on her promise that she will not waste the money on fireworks.

Many "sit-in," many more "listen-in," quite a number "get-in," but you will generally find the ambitious youth "digging-in."