

PUTS SITUATION UP TO CONGRESS

President Declares Laws' Enforcement Must Be Carried Out in Full.

FRANCE TO FORCE GERMANY

Both Economic and Military Pressure Will Be Brought to Bear in Policy of Settlement.

Washington.—President Harding has placed before congress the critical situation caused by the twin coal and rail strikes.

Appearing before a joint session of congress, after reciting the efforts of the administration to bring peace to the coal industry and to the transportation systems, he declared that he was "resolved to use all of the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

He asserted that neither employers nor employees could escape responsibility for the present situation, and that no "small minority" would be permitted by "armed lawlessness, conspiracy or barbarity and butchery," to override the paramount interests of the public.

The president recommended "immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency with needed capital, to purchase, sell and distribute coal which is carried in interstate shipments." He said this agency might not be needed but would "be the instrumentality of guarding the public interest where private conscience is insensible to a public need."

"It is my purpose," he continued, "to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike."

In addition to asking for a federal coal agency to purchase fuel for interstate shipments, the executive also requested authority to create a coal commission to investigate the whole industry and with authority "to reveal every phase of coal production, sale and distribution."

One other legislative enactment, a law to permit the federal government to step in and protect aliens where state protection fails, was advocated by the chief executive as a result of what he termed "the butchery of human beings, wrought in madness," at Herrin, Ill. Despite the protests of foreign governments whose nationals suffered in the Herrin mine battle, he said, federal officials were powerless.

No similar request has been made for emergency rail legislation, the president saying that although the railroad labor board had inadequate authority, other agencies of the government were armed with statutes to prevent conspiracy against interstate commerce and to insure safety in railway operation.

Members of the senate and house received the message of the president with rounds of applause. Generally the address won approbation from all elements in congress.

Will Bring Pressure on Germany.

Paris.—The policy of the French government following the failure of the London conference, is beginning to take form. In substance it is beginning to bring military or economic pressure to bear on Germany, to this effect:

Development of reparations in kind. The use of German materials and labor in French enterprises.

The seizure of material guarantees such as mines, forests and possibly a share of the industries within the French zone of occupation.

Possibly the establishment of a customs frontier by French means alone around the Ruhr basin for the purpose of forcing the German industrialists to interest themselves in reparations payments.

Efficiency Will Be Maintained.

Seattle.—The army and navy of the United States will be maintained in a state of high efficiency, "sufficient for the protection of the honor of the nation at home and abroad," Vice President Calvin Coolidge told delegates to the 23rd encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States here.

Wheat Lowest Since 1921.

Chicago.—Three years ago the farmer was receiving \$3.35 and \$3.50 for a bushel of wheat. Last week the price dropped to 90¢ cents, which is the lowest price since December, 1921, when it touched 98 cents.

To Probe Mine Massacre.

Marion, Ill.—A summons for a special grand jury to investigate the mine massacre near here has been issued by Judge Dewitt T. Hartwell, of Williamson county circuit court, to convene August 28.

Southern Pacific Lifts Embargo.

San Francisco.—The Southern Pacific company has announced itself ready to handle all traffic. Fruit shipments began to move eastward soon after the embargo on perishables was lifted. Settlement of the road's troubles with the "big four" rail brotherhoods made it possible for the road to accept all classes of freight.

New York.—German marks are quoted by local banks and foreign exchange houses at ten for a cent, the lowest price ever recorded.

SEE END OF BIG COAL STRIKE

District Attorneys Directed to Obtain Evidence Against Prime Movers.

Cleveland, O.—The soft coal strike is virtually broken, but prospects are that the actual signing of an agreement between the United Mine Workers and operators, controlling an annual output of 60,000,000 tons, will be delayed a day or two. The signing of the contract will actually end the strike in part.

All details of the agreement were accepted in principle by both miners and operators, and the actual draft of the contract was left to a subcommittee which will report later. The actual signing of the contract, President John L. Lewis of the miners said, is expected to follow a meeting of the union's policy committee.

The agreement, it is said, will provide for re-establishment of the wage scales that were effective last April 1, and the new contract would run until next March 31.

It was also decided to establish a fact finding committee of advisory powers for dealing with future negotiations in the soft coal industry. The commission would be chosen by miners and operators, with the personnel to be approved by the president.

Will Prosecute Conspirators.

Washington.—The federal government has taken steps to check the complete breakdown of transcontinental train service, seriously threatened by the walkout of big four brotherhood members in the far west.

As President Harding struggled, and unsuccessfully, in a series of conferences to find a solution of the strike, Attorney General Daugherty sent orders to United States district attorneys directing immediate prosecution of those responsible for holding up the trains if federal agents find any evidence of a conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce or the handling of the mails.

The attorney general stated there was strong indication of such a conspiracy and warned that the federal government will take all necessary steps to prevent its continuation. Prompt prosecution for any violation of strike injunctions was authorized.

Sentiment Against Present Law.

New York.—New figures in the Literary Digest's poll on prohibition and the soldiers' bonus show, with a total vote of more than 600,000 tabulated, a sentiment of 1 1/2 to 1 against the present anti-liquor laws and the anti-bonus voters leading by 7,789. The summary of the voting, with 617,838 ballots tabulated, on the prohibition question and about 6,000 less tabulated on the bonus, follows: Prohibition—Those favoring continuance and strict enforcement of the 18th amendment and the Volstead law—236,329. Those favoring a modification of the Volstead law to permit light wines and beer—253,069. Those favoring repeal of the prohibition amendment—128,500. Soldiers' Bonus—Yes, 301,872. No, 300,061.

President Sends Best Wishes.

Washington.—Official proof of the friendship of the United States for the new German republic, together with wishes for its peace, happiness and prosperity, was given by President Harding when he sent a cablegram of felicitations to President Ebert, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the government now headed by Herr Ebert.

Now Estimate Toll at 50,000.

Peking.—Deaths in the typhoon of August 2 at Swatow, a seaport 250 miles northeast of Hongkong, now are estimated at 50,000, the American consul at Swatow has reported to the American Legion. The consul added that 100,000 were homeless and relief was needed urgently.

Washington.—The involved fortunes of the Brazilian centennial commission, appointed to represent the United States at the Rio exposition next month, took another unexpected turn when John T. Kirby of Texas handed in at the White House his resignation as one of the five commissioners.

Pressure of private business affairs was the reason assigned by Mr. Kirby for his withdrawal. Two other persons were expecting soon to sever their connection with the body and cancel their plans for going to Rio.

Tulsa, Okla.—Approximately 50, independent oil producers gathered here from five states of the southwest, unanimously voted for a complete shutdown of drilling operations as the only means of preventing further declines in the price of crude oil.

Chicago.—Officials of the Northwestern road here say that all delays on their lines in Iowa and Nebraska are due to shortage of equipment. "No trainmen have struck," the officials stated.

"Big Four" Walkout in West.

Roseville, Cal.—Approximately one thousand members of locals of the Big Four of the Southern Pacific have walked out here. The walkout was described by local trainmen as 100 per cent. Roseville is the icing point for all Pacific fruit express cars. Without switching crews, fruit cars cannot be led at that place and all shipments east through Oregon and Utah may be indefinitely suspended, it was said. The town virtually is the neck bottle for traffic bound east via Ogden.

Progress in Bulgaria



Bulgarian Village Lass Carrying Water.

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

Bulgaria, where democracy has advanced to such an extent that the peasant premier is reported to have publicly discussed the advisability of declaring a republic and electing the young king president, has developed so rapidly since Turkish rulers were ousted little more than a generation ago that this suggested world record in peacefully dethroning kings hardly seems an impossibility.

Bulgaria might be termed "the most Balkan of the Balkan countries," both geographically and characteristically. The country bulks large in Balkan history. In one generation of freedom she has made incredible progress and crowned her achievements with exceeding prowess in the first Balkan war.

From this growing pinnacle a hideous mistake brought her to a sad repute in no wise due to the qualities of her people, but rather to one headstrong and chauvinistic statesman whose fateful counsel undid in a single month all that the founders of the Balkan alliance had worked for two years to accomplish, and whose mad folly destroyed, for the majority of the world, an impression of Bulgarian wisdom and capacity which had been toilsomely built up from such meager beginnings. A second error, entailing even greater disaster, was made when the Bulgarian king cast the lot of his people with the Teutonic allies in the World war.

The history of Bulgaria differs little from that of her sister Balkan states; the successive chapters are written in blood. Herodotus, the father of history, was the first to notice the wild Thracian and Illyrian tribes who inhabited that portion of the peninsula, and what he said of them centuries ago has a poignant emphasis in these last sad days of Bulgarian experience: "If they were only ruled by one man, and could only agree among themselves, they would be the greatest of all nations."

Modern Bulgars Are Slavs.

These ancient Bulgars, however, were doubtless of another strain than those who now claim the name and who are purely Slav—more characteristically so than the Russians even.

Just when the Slav first set his mark in this region is difficult to say, but there he has been for more than a thousand years, spreading out from the parent center in a brood which at length has covered much of the territory from the Euxine to the Adriatic. He early embraced Christianity, and from the first Boris down to the last, religion has highly colored the politics of Bulgaria.

Gibbon, in a famous passage, has remarked that "the glory of the Bulgarians was confined to a narrow scope both of time and place"; and true it is, whether one speaks of that remoter era when the Emperor Simeon gave to the Bulgars their golden age or to the present day—when less than 40 years sufficed to mark the passage of the country from a state of awful servitude to a place of power and prosperity. And now, ten years after the triumphant conclusion of the first Balkan war, it is again a shorn and shattered nation.

By reason of their closer proximity to the on-marching forces of the prophet, the Bulgarians fell earlier captive to the Turk than the other Christian peoples of the Balkans; and the Turkish supremacy in Bulgaria, which began in the Fifteenth century and lasted well into the Nineteenth, is the gloomiest epoch in the national annals.

There, as ever where the Turkish foot had trod in triumph, freedom vanished, learning languished and the memories of past glories all but dis-

appeared. Even the character of the people seemed to change, and had it not been for the priests and the brigands it is probable that the thread of Bulgarian national life would have been definitely sundered. But in their mountain fastnesses this strange combination of the monk and the marauder kept alive the national feeling. Like Robin Hood, they are always represented as the protectors of the poor and the weak, and in addition as the friend of all Christians and the ruthless scourge of the Ottoman oppressor. Thousands of legends and songs have grown out of their exploits; and had they made war against the common foe only instead, as they too often did, among themselves, their fame would rest upon a far firmer foundation.

Nevertheless, among all the agencies which contributed in the end to the winning of Bulgarian independence, the brigands were by far the most continuously active; and the long centuries of Turkish misrule were constantly broken by a series of abortive revolts, which were suppressed with increasing cruelty, until the brutal massacre in 1875 inspired Mr. Gladstone to the famous Midlothian campaign, gave to the czar a convenient handle against the sultan, and brought on the Russo-Turkish war.

Their Rapid Development.

That war was ended by the treaty of San Stefano, which essayed to establish a big Bulgaria; but, thanks to Disraeli, British influence brought about the congress of Berlin, and it was a little Bulgaria which finally secured a place at the world's council table.

A lowly place it was, but with splendid courage the Bulgarians set out to make it better, and the story of Bulgarian development in a single generation finds few parallels among modern nations. Except for the humbling war with her one-time allies in the Balkans and her subsequent suicidal espousal of pan-Germanism, Bulgaria's advance has been constant and remarkable.

The country possesses great wheat fields, extensive forests, rich mines—all of which have been made to respond to that patient industry for which the Bulgarian peasant is the model for all his Balkan neighbors. A unique product—and the most profitable—is the attar of roses, the world's supply of which comes from southern Bulgaria, and which has enriched the landed peasants of that quarter beyond their wildest dreams.

Nation of Farmers.

Agriculture has always held first place in the life of the Bulgarians. Turkish domination for half a millennium made farming still more general among the Bulgars, for practically no other calling was left open to them. By weeding out the upper classes, too, the Turks made Bulgarian agriculture more and more a peasant activity. And now, by legislation, the Bulgarians themselves are emphasizing farming on a small scale. A national law limits the estate that an individual may hold to a maximum of about 74 acres, and most of the holdings are much smaller. Another law aims to abolish a leisure class by requiring all adults between certain ages to work.

There is a temptation to consider Bulgaria, touching Greece as it does, a southern country. But its latitude is approximately that of Iowa. Its area, incidentally, is some 12,000 square miles less than that of Iowa. The principal port, Varna, on the Black sea, is farther north than Boston, and its harbor is often frozen in winter. The southern portion of the country, however, becomes very hot in summer.

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READY FOR USE—BETTER THAN TRAPS

Grain futures are held to be a reason why a lot of men have failed to get ahead.

They seem to be able to do almost anything with radio except make hair stop falling out.

"Out and gone to the races" is an old expression. Gone to the races and out is an old story.

Eight hours work, eight hours sleep, eight hours play—if they would only play and not wrangle.

Radio competition is going to drive the phonograph to eliminate the scratch of the needle.

Radio means that in the next war generals will remain even greater distances from the front.

Cuticura Soap The Velvet Touch For the Skin

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Art Crushed to Earth. Stanislaw Szukalski, a New York sculptor, marries a Chicago girl and takes her to live on a pig farm.

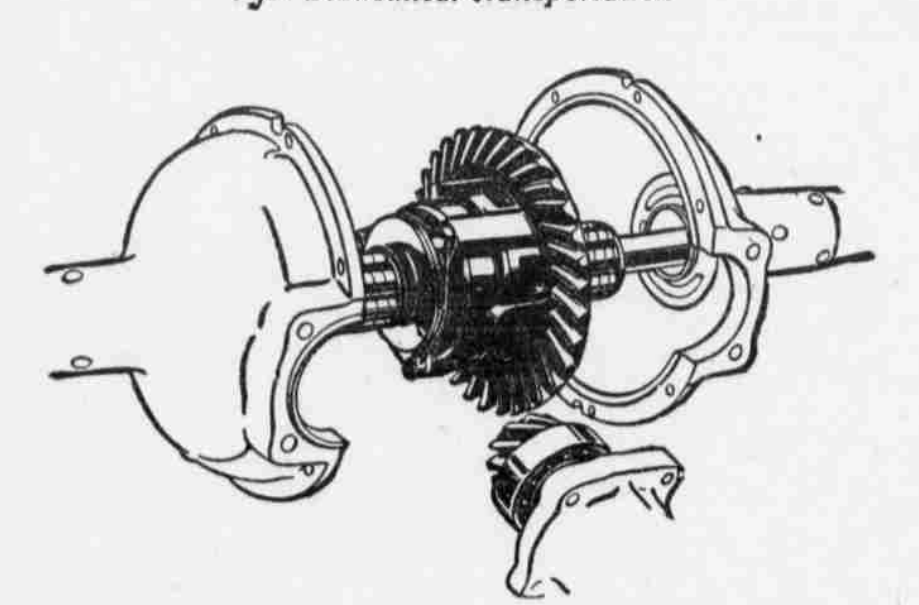
"Sculpturing isn't very profitable," he says, "but those who raise pigs make a lot of money." Thus, once more, is art crushed to earth.—Washington Times.

Bluing Steel. To blue steel, mix finely powdered Prussian blue with rather thin shellac, then gently heat and apply the varnish.

A Much Tried Man. A Chicago man, whose hobby is the clipping and collecting of humorous advertisements, especially those appearing in the "want" columns, has recently added the following to his collection, an advertisement that appeared in a paper of that city: "WANTED—A loud second-hand phonograph for reprisals."

Didn't Know Her Place. Mistress—"Why did you leave your last place?" Applicant—"The missus was too independent."

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