

SOLDIER BONUS PASSES SENATE

Measure May Yet be Defeated by Possible Veto of the President.

RESERVE OFFICERS TO MEET

It is Expected 1,500 Will Attend the Second Annual Convention at Omaha Next Month.

Washington.—The senate passed the soldiers' bonus bill by a vote of 47 to 22.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming nature of the vote in favor of the bill, it became apparent through a careful analysis of the roll call and the "pairing" announcements that the measure can not be passed over President Harding's expected veto.

Fifteen of those "paired" or absent would have cast their votes in favor of the bill. These added to the recorded vote of 47, would give the probonus forces a maximum strength of 62 or two less than the two-thirds required to override a presidential veto.

On the other hand, 12 "paired" or absent would have voted against the bill. These added to the 22 recorded in the negative would give the anti-bonus faction 34 votes or one more than the number required to sustain a veto. The bill now goes to conference.

The purpose of the bill as set forth by the finance committee, "is to give the soldier who offered his life with his service, a compensation that will more nearly approach the labor which remained at home. Its benefits are limited to those below the grade of captain in the army or marine corps and Lieutenant in the navy. The bill gives an adjusted service credit of \$1 a day for each day's service in the United States and \$1.25 for each day's service overseas or abroad after deducting \$60 which was paid to ex-service men when they were being demobilized. The credit can not exceed \$625 in the case of overseas service and \$500 in the case of home service."

Reserve Officers Meet at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb.—Fifteen hundred reserve officers, ranking all the way from second lieutenants to full-fledged colonels, will attend the second annual convention of the Seventh Corps Area Reserve Officers Association which will meet in Omaha September 18 to 20, inclusive, according to a statement by Dr. E. M. Barnes, chairman of the reception committee.

The association embraces officers of the world war from Missouri, South and North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas.

According to the present plans of the committee, Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion; Brigadier General H. J. Reilly, editor of the Army & Navy Journal; Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Colonel Cosby of the Military Training Camp Association of the United States, and other nationally known military men will be in attendance and deliver addresses. Major General Francis Kerman, commander of the Seventh Corps area, will also speak.

A military ball, banquet at the Fontenelle, a visit to the Ak-Sar-Ben races, and a parade through the downtown district will be some of the entertainment features of the occasion.

To Reopen Fifty-four Mines.

Pittsburgh.—The Pittsburgh coal producers' association has accepted the terms of the Cleveland agreement and signed a supplemental agreement with the United Mine Workers' organization to immediately reopen fifty-four mines, employing more than 10,000 men.

Business Men Join Police Force.

Havelock, Neb.—Three business men and four more striking shopmen have augmented Havelock's police force in an effort to curb strikers, who were warned by Governor McKeivie in person that the next overt act committed meant calling of troops and establishment of martial law.

Chattanooga Gets Next Convention.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Antonio O. Entenza of Detroit, was elected commander-in-chief of the Spanish war veterans at their twenty-fourth annual reunion and encampment in progress here. The 1923 convention was awarded to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rome.—Italy's reported plans for a rapprochement with Austria along economic lines have proven abortive.

The proposal for an economic and customs union between the two nations has broken down.

Federal Sanction to Exposition.

Washington.—President Harding signed the congressional resolution giving federal sanction to the sesquicentennial exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926 and providing for an invitation to foreign nations to participate.

England's War Widows Remarrying.

London.—Of the 236,000 women in England who received pensions from the government because their husbands fell in the war, 74,000 have remarried.

ORDERS ALL TRAINS TO MOVE

League of Nations Will Face Real Test of Strength at Next Meeting of Powers.

Washington.—Following a cabinet discussion, wherein reports of strike sabotage and disorders were considered, Attorney General Daugherty dispatched the following telegram to all United States district attorneys.

"In cases where injunctions have been violated, you are instructed under the direction of the court, to promptly and vigorously prosecute the violators and urge the court to make sentences sufficiently heavy to prevent a repetition of such violations and as a deterrent to others.

"Transportation and the mails must no longer be interfered with and the laws must be enforced impressively. Report on all such proceedings to me."

It was also announced at the Department of Justice, trainmen, who deserted trains in the California desert, were to be prosecuted and Hiram C. Todd of New York has been appointed by the attorney general to represent the department in these cases.

To Face First Real Test.

London.—A dispute, while on the face of it but trifling moment, will come before the league of nations at its next meeting, in which for the first time one of the great European powers has brought before that body another of its members, charging it with alleged high handed action in dealing with its subjects in French territory at Tunis, and a real test of the efficiency of the organization will be brought out. The case is of interest because it involves the subject of a nation's right to protect its nationals abroad. This is a right of which Great Britain always has been very jealous. There are several thousand Maltese traders in and out of Tunis who are British subjects.

Banking Business Falling Off.

Washington.—Serious effect which strikes are having on business is indicated by a federal reserve board statement. For the week ending August 23, business in important banking centers, as measured by bank debits, showed decline of \$500,000,000 or 6.4 percent from the previous week. Total business was \$7,400,000,000. All larger cities, with exception of Detroit, Dallas and New Orleans, show a decrease.

Many Fatalities from Wood Alcohol.

New York.—Wood alcohol peddled as whisky caused 130 deaths and twenty-two cases of blindness in twenty-one states during the first six months of 1922, according to report from the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. More than half of the 130 fatalities were in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Oldest Living Farmer Located.

Aurora, Ill.—George Elkins, ninety-seven years old of Buncombe, Ill., was selected as the winner of the prize offered by the central states fair for the oldest man actually engaged in farming. Elkins submitted affidavit to show he was actively engaged in running his farm on which he lived for seventy-five years.

Working to Rescue Entombed Miners.

Jackson, Cal.—Rescue crews, working in six-hour shifts, and putting many lots of energy that they can command into their work, are clearing out a caved-in tunnel leading from the Kennedy to the Argonaut mine in the hope of rescuing 47 miners trapped by a fire in the main Argonaut shaft.

Asks Return of State's Silver Service.

Lincoln.—Governor McKeivie has asked the return of the silver service of the battleship Nebraska from the Mare Island navy yard to Lincoln as a loan to the state. Arrangements are being made to exhibit the silver service and trophies formerly on the ship.

Additional Postal Clerks for Omaha.

Omaha.—The Postoffice department has authorized the appointment of 31 additional clerks at this point, effective September 1.

Washington.—Without a record vote the senate has approved the use of the interest on the foreign debt in financing the soldiers' bonus.

Washington—Federal control of coal prices and of distribution of fuel by volunteer organizations has stopped pending passage of emergency legislation by congress.

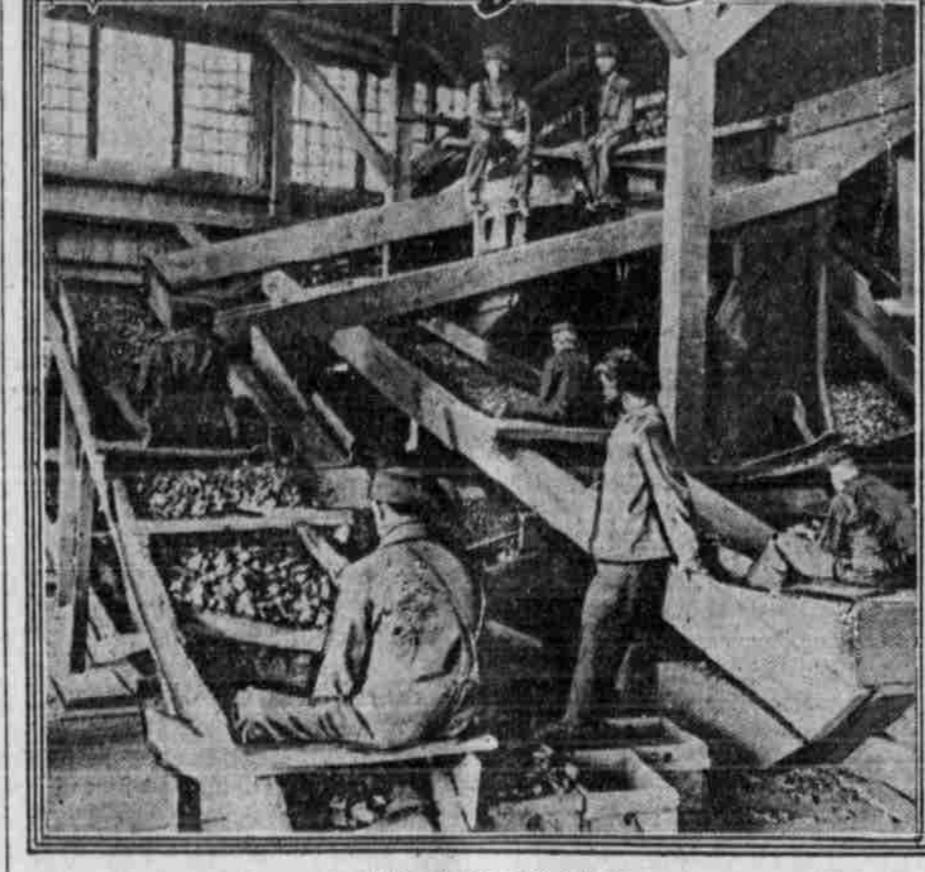
Expiration of the fair price agreement with non-union coal operators, was announced by Federal Fuel Distributor Spencer, who said the various districts and general committees of the emergency fuel organization will cease to function this week. Until then, Mr. Spencer said the organization will be busy cleaning up the orders now on its hands.

1921 Healthiest Year in History.

New York.—The year 1921, according to the records of thirty-seven insurance companies, comprising figures for 27,000,000 lives, was the healthiest year in the whole history of the United States and Canada.

Washington.—An order instructing postmasters throughout the country to stop delivery of mail at every dwelling house not having a slot or box for mail at the front door has been issued by Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett.

In An Anthracite Colliery



Slate Pickers at Work.

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

Coal is one of the vital factors in modern civilization that is taken for granted. It is only when the priceless black stream that flows to our cities and factories threatens to dry up that the average person gives thought to the importance, magnitude and complexity of the coal industry.

The first thing that impresses one who studies the coal situation in America is the well-nigh inconceivable proportions of the nation's demands for fuel. The highest point in coal production was reached in 1918, the last year of the World war, when slightly more than 600,000,000 tons were mined. But in the year immediately preceding and in 1920 the production was little short of that amount. So huge is this figure that it were almost as futile to use tons as units as to measure the distance around the earth in inches.

About the only way in which one can visualize this demand is to build a mental bin capable of holding enough to meet the national need. If this bin were made with each of its four sides measuring a thousand feet, it would have to be more than 27,000 feet high—almost twice as high as Pikes Peak, Or., if the fuel were put into a coal pile of normal slope, with a base of 20 feet, that pile would have to be nearly 80,000 miles long—more than three times around the earth in inches.

A visit to a modern colliery in the anthracite region is an impressive experience. Depending on its size and the labor available, it will bring from one to two full trainloads of coal up out of the bowels of the earth every day, put the coal through the breaker, where the sheep of fuel are separated from the goats of slate and culm, and load it into the cars ready for market.

Colliery in Anthracite Region. We shall be safe even if we go down a thousand feet into the earth and roam about in an underground plantation whose area may be judged by the fact that there are 85 miles of railroad track in it.

There are some things on top of the ground that will be even more interesting to us when we go below—particularly the hoisting engine and the ventilating fan, for without the one we would not be able to ride back to daylight, and without the other we would stand a chance of being "gassed" in times of peace.

The giant fans fly around with a rim speed of a mile a minute, two of them, with a third in reserve for emergencies. If we were not for those fans the air in the mine would become so laden with gas and dust that if it did not explode and transform the whole mine into a charnel house, it would develop choke-damp and suffocate us.

Every mine has two shafts—the hoisting shaft and the air shaft. In order to keep the air in the mine free enough from gas to permit miners to work in safety, enormous quantities of fresh air must be sent down the one shaft and corresponding quantities gas-laden, drawn out of the other.

It may very well be imagined that a mine with enough tunneling to call for 85 miles of railroad track needs a great deal of air, and that this air, to reach every part, must cross its own path many times, just as a man, covering all four sides of every block in a city, would have to cross his own tracks. In the mines this is accomplished like a railroad crossing by bridge instead of at grade. When a tunnel point is reached, there is a tunnel opened up through the solid rock above the roof of the mine, and through this the air rushes at right angles to its former direction.

To get the air properly distributed, it is necessary to make splits, so that the current can be divided and sent into different sections of the mine. These air splits are doors which permit only half of the air coming their way to pass. The remainder must find some other way through.

We step on the "cage" or lift, the mine superintendent presses a button, and the hoisting engineer is notified that we are ready to go down. Suddenly the cage seems to drop; then it seems to stop, and the walls of the

U.P. SHOP CRAFTS SIGN NEW SCALE

Agreement Provides Increase Over that Recommended by Labor Board.

MORATORIUM IS NOT LIKELY

German Conference Deadlocked on Reparations—No New Concessions from Berlin.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Recognition of individual ability, detailed segregation of work and a sliding scale of wages running in some instances from 2 to 15 cents per hour higher than that recommended by the railroad labor board, together with provisions for a progressive line of promotion are embodied in an agreement just signed by representatives of the newly organized Shop Employees' association, Union Pacific system, and the managers of the various lines therein included. The new rates and rules became effective September 1.

The agreement fixes wages of 76, 80, 85 and 90 cents an hour for thoroughly skilled mechanics which were formerly paid dead level rates of 70 cents an hour with 5 and 10 cents differentials in some instances.

Under the new plan a progressive line of promotion is provided for with rates ranging from 54 cents per hour for the rough or slightly skilled work, advancing on up to the pay for the highly skilled classifications. The new rules provide a rate of 49 cents an hour for helpers, as against the former rate of 47 cents. Overtime will be adjusted on a fluctuating scale. As to the seniority rights, the agreement provides that those who remained in or returned to the service on or before July 8, 1922, and those who entered the service beginning with and since July 1, will rank first, while those who enter the service subsequent to September 1, 1922, will rank according to the date they are employed.

Reparation Commission Deadlocked.

Paris.—The members of the reparations commission were still deadlocked Tuesday after another strenuous day given over entirely to an effort to reach a basis for an unanimous agreement on German payments and to prevent a split in the commission and a possible breach of Franco-British relations.

The failure of the German delegates, Herr Schroeder and Herr Bergmann, special envoys from Berlin, to bring with them any new concessions from the German government had a depressing effect in certain circles where it was hoped Germany might have formulated some new scheme.

Herr Bergmann conferred this afternoon with members of the reparations commission and told them that the last minute proposal handed to Sir John Bradbury just before the commission left Berlin was the last effort of the German government to meet the French demands. Bergmann and Schroeder, however, bring further details of these proposals which they will outline to the commission.

The reparations commission has again postponed for twenty-four hours its decision in the matter, but it is apparent that no unanimous decision can be reached there may be further delay.

When the miners go down to their work in the morning they are checked in by the "fire boss." He is a foreman who has charge of fire prevention and of the safety of the miners while at their several tasks. During the night every section of the mine has been inspected to see whether there is gas anywhere. If there should be an entry, a heading, or a room that is laden with gas, the fact is noted on a slate which is shown to the men as they file past.

The brass check of every miner who enters the workings is taken and hung up on a board, opposite the number of the room in which he is digging coal. If he has a helper, his check—some what different—goes up, too; and if there are two men working as partners, that the fact is shown also.

We walk and walk until we begin to feel as though we might be coming out over in China or France, and then we come to the rooms or chambers—for all the coal in the neighborhood of the hoisting shaft has gone up in heat and smoke long before now and this mine is far-flung.

Where the Miner Works.

These rooms or chambers might be monks' cells in some catacombs for the living. Here the miner bores and blasts and digs away the coal and loads it into the mine cars. If he has a helper he does not need to do the loading himself. The car holds about 6,000 pounds of run-of-the-mine coal, and a miner is supposed to fill two of them a day.

When the car is loaded the miner puts his number on it, and presently with much ado, there comes up the heading and into the passageway leading to the chamber a string of mules walking tandem, or single file, and dragging an empty car behind. They pull out the loaded car, set the empty one where the miner wants it, and go back with the load of coal.

There are other strings of mules, also, and they distribute the empties and mobilize the loaded cars from and at given points. Then the compressed-air engine comes along and makes up a train of loaded cars after dropping one of empties ready for distribution. The coal trains are pulled down to the hoisting shaft, and one by one the cars go to the surface, an empty coming down as a loaded one goes up.

When we reach the top again, we note the layout of the breaker plant, where the coal is cleaned and sorted into the several commercial sizes. The first thing that impresses us is that the mine owners are almost as careful in saving coal as a miser is in hoarding his gold.

Going up to the top of the breaker, we see the coal as it comes from the mine with all its slate and culm, mechanically dumped, a carload at a time, upon the oscillating bars, which begin the process of separating the coal from the worthless material and the assorting of the former into groups according to size.

We step on the "cage" or lift, the mine superintendent presses a button, and the hoisting engineer is notified that we are ready to go down. Suddenly the cage seems to drop; then it seems to stop, and the walls of the

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1922, by Western Newspaper Union.)

Go to it! Even an electric button won't accomplish anything unless it is pushed. When men and women have their ideals and work in common the world will be helped along with something like electric speed.

VARIETY FOR YOUR TABLE

The greatest help in avoiding monotony in menus is the weekly planning ahead of the meals. An occasional meal may be left blank and filled in with such leftovers as are found available.

The kind of food we serve depends upon the kind of people we are to serve. A child needs plain, wholesome food, as do hungry men. When one has a heavy main dish, a light dessert should follow, and when serving a light main dish, a hearty dessert.

Fats in meats need acid fruits and tart flavors to cut them and make them both appetizing and digestible.

During the heated term the meat dishes should be cut down. Nitrogenous foods have a process of putrefaction which is peculiar to that food. By this decomposition by-products are formed, which are more or less poisonous. Vegetable foods may ferment and cause irritation, but with animal foods, as well as the protein vegetables foods like peas and beans, these poisons often cause autointoxication. The vast majority who suffer in this way are overeaters. Going without a meal once or twice a week, or fasting a day, would improve the health of two-thirds of the overfat and self-indulgent. The individual who cannot say "no" to his appetite, "for his stomach's sake," will not stand very firm on higher demands.