SIGN SEPARATE **AGREEMENTS**

Settlements Have Been Satisfactorily Negotiated with Individual Roads.

ADMINISTRATION IS RELIEVED

Secretary of Labor Davis Says Last Obstacle to Economical Revival is Removed.

Chicago.-The policy committee of the striking railway shop crafts has authorized B. M. Jewell, strike lender, to sign a separate peace agreement with individual roads.

This action, it is stated, will end the strike on from thirty to fifty-two of the 202 Class I railways of the country which entered into direct negotiations with Mr. Jewell at Baltimore, and with any others who cared to accept the peace terms.

Mr. Jewell said: "We have agreed to the terms of a settlement, yielding wherever poswas no other avenue open honorably to those we represent."

All men are to return to work in positions or class originally held on June 30, 1922, at the same point, according to the statement issued by the policy committee.

The peace agreement of the shopmen's strike on individual railroads, made the following provisions:

The agreement at present would apply to about one-fourth of the class one roads of the country,

All men returning to work would do so at the prevailing rate of pay, which was fixed by the United States Railroad labor board, effective on July 1, the day the strike order went into effect.

Seniority was not specifically mentioned in the agreement, although it was provided that the men return to work in "positions of the class" they held before the strike began.

Disputes over the "relative stand ing" of old and new men would be referred to a board of six rail officials and an equal number of representatives of men.

It was provided that the roads should find places for the strikers who have not committed acts of violence within 30 days after the agreement becomes effective.

The agreement, so far as announce ed, makes no mention of working conditions, outside contracting by the roads or jurisdiction by the labor beard, all of which also figured in the strike as a leading issue,

Economical Revival Predicted.

Washington.-Secretar, of Labor Davis, upon receipt of a messagé from Chicago that a basis for settlement of the railway strike had been agreed the removal of the last obstacle in the way of the greatest economic revival the country ever has known.

The secretary was quick to communicate the news to President Harding at the White House. The chief executive is reported to have been greatly cheered thereby, believing that, at last, after many post-war vicissitudes, the march of the country back to "normalcy" can be resumed with quickened trend.

Vote to Continue "Muny" Coal Yard. Lincoln, Neb .- At a special election Lincoln voters, by 4,721 for to 424 against, authorized the city council to continue the operation of a municipal coal yard. The action of the voters amends the city charter and gives

the council full power.

American Woman May Be Queen. Paris.-An American woman-the former Mrs. William D. Leeds, widow of the tin plate king-may become the queen of Greece in case King Constance, whose throne is tottering because of Turkish victories, abdicates. In high Greek circles here it was be-Heyed that Constantine who is blamed for the disastrous war in which the Greeks have been driven from large portions of Asia Minor, will abdicate in favor of his brother, Prince Chris-

topher, husband of Mrs. Leeds.

Attack Will Precipitate War. Constantinople.-All the allies have notified the Angora government that an attack by the Turkish nationalists against the neutral zones of Ismid and the Dardanelles will mean war with the allies and that they are determined to defend Constantinople against the Kemulists with as much resolution as they mobilized their troops against Greece when the Greeks threatened an invasion of Constantinople. A squadron of British hussars and a company of Italian infantry has left the Dardanelles for Ismid.

No Drinking in Ford Plant.

Detroit.-The seventy thousand men employed by the Ford Motor company are under orders from Henry Ford to leave all forms of liquor, wines and beer alone at all times under penalty of losing their Jobs.

Asks Observance of Clean-Up Week. Lincoln, Neb .- Governor McKelvie has issued a proclamation culling upon citizens of the state to observe fire prevention and clean up week, designated for the week commencing October 2 and ending October 9.

to Normal Conditions.

Washington.-The administration tariff bill in the form in which it will become a law, probably before October 1, was made public with the presentation of the conference report to the house. Many of the rates proposed by the senate were reduced by the republican conferees, but the experts estimated that the level of its duties was only slightly below the level of those in the famous Payne-Aldrich act, the last republican protective tariff.

Basing their calculations on the present volume of import trade, creasury experts figured that the bill would yield an annual government revenue of \$400,000,000. This would be \$44,000,000 more than was received during the last fiscal year through the combined operation of the democratic Underwood law and the republican emergency tariff act, both of which will be supplanted by this bill immediately after it is signed by the president.

Effect of Strikes Felt Later On.

Washington.-Despite industrial cifficulties, the country's economic prosible, and standing firmly where there gress is continuing steadily toward normal conditions, according to the commerce department in a survey of the general situation. "No clearer demonstration could be asked," the department said, "to indicate the soundness of the fundamental conditions underlying the present business revival than the persistence with which commerce and industry have progressed in the face of recent serious obstacles. The extremely serious labor difficulties through which we are now passing, would, under many conditions, have instead, real progress continues to be made.

"There is reason to suppose that the economic losses occasiored by the conl and railroad strikes will make themselves felt for some months to come. Disturbances ce this character affecting basic industries cannot take place without having to be paid for in the long run. It is possible that the full force of these losses will be felt more severely in future months."

New Rat Poisoning Method.

Washington .-- According to Dr. W B. Bell of the Washington Office of Rodent Extermination, a new practice in poisoning rats is coming into favor rapidly. This is the distribution of poisoned baits in small paper bags. Rats will often tear into the bags and devour the baits when they will not touch those exposed. It is just another way of out-witting the rat. The uneaten balts may be easily colected the following day.

Chicken Flesh Draws Venom from Bite

Merna, Neb .- Ed Avis of this place was bitten by a rattlesnake and while waiting the coming of a physician chickens were split open and bound on the wound to absorb the poison. upon, declared that this would mean | This first aid with rigorous medical attention placed the patient out of

> New President of Irish Parliament. Dublin.-William Cosgrave was elected president of the First Irish Free State parliament, which held its first session here. Lawrence Ginnell, the only opponent of the Irish free state treaty who presented himself at the session, was expelled after he created a disturbance.

> Summer Sessions for Indian Schools. Lawrence, Kas.-Short summer sessions for Indian schools of the United States, beginning in the summer of 1923, has just been ordered by H. B. Peairs, superintendent of Haskell Indian institute here, and chief supervisor of Indian education in the United States.

Assassin's Shor Goes Wild.

Paris.--George Salem, an Egyptian student, fired a shot at an automobile in, front of the palace of the Elysee, believing the car to be President Millerand's. The shot went wild.

Fair Attendance Falls Short.

Lincoln.-Nebraska state fair closed Friday evening with the total attendance for the week of 223,646, a falling off of about 1,500 compared with that of last year.

Begin Restriction of Military Outlay.

Geneva.-Reports presented by the council of the league of nations on reduction of armaments at the third assembly of the league show that in more than a score of countries which furnished figures, restriction of military outlay has begun.

Rebellion in South Russia. London.-Rebelsion has broken out in south Russia, according to a Helsingfors dispatch. The Odessa soviets have declared south Russia and

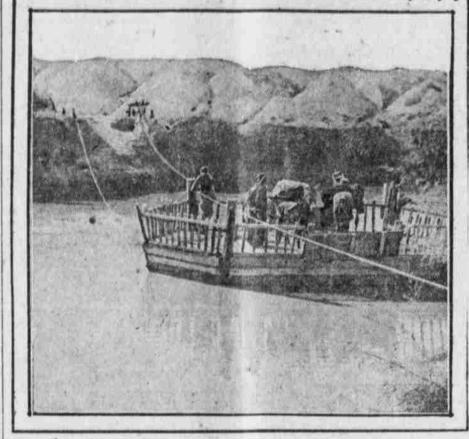
Crimea independent,

Three Hundred Japanese Drown. Honolulu.-Three hundred Japanese fishermen were drowned off the Chishims or Kurile island, August 25, when seven sampans capsized during the violent storm in which the Japanese cruiser Niitaka sank.

Belgium Rejects German Offer.

Paris.-Disquieting reports of nego tiations between the Belgian delegates and the German government have reached reparation circles. The latest German offers have been rejected by

ON THE WAY TO NORMALCY Despite Industrial Troubles Economic Progress is Continuing Steadily to Normal Conditions. TRAGEDIES OF TURKISH



Where the Children of Israel Crossed the Jordan.

(Prepared by the National Geographic |

Society, Washington, D. C.) Palestine, home of Christianity, the British mandate for which has just been formally approved by the council of the League of Nations, has probably never been better described than by the late Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States. In a communication to the National Geographic society, he wrote of the Holy Land as follows:

Palestine is a tiny little country. Though the traveler's handbooks prepare him to find it small, it surprises him by being smaller than he expected. Taking it as the region between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan and Dead sea on the east, from the spurs of Lebanon and Hermon on the north to the desert at Beersheba on the south, it is only 110 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad-that is to say, it is smaller than New Jersey, whose area is 7,500 square miles.

Of this region large parts did not really belong to ancient Israel. Their hold on the southern and northern districts was but slight, while in the southwest a wide, rich plain along the Mediterranean was occupied by the warlike Philistines, who were sometimes more than a match for the Hebrew armies. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country, which lay between the Jordan on the east and the maritime plain on the west. King David, in the days of his power, looked down from the hill cities of Benjamin. just north of Jerusalem, upon Philistine enemies only 25 miles off, on the one side, and looked across the Jordan to Moabite enemies about as far off, on the other.

Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the state of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles; and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own so much history-that is to say, so many events that have been recorded and deserve to be recorded in the annals of mankind.

Ita Smallness la Visible. Nor is it only that Palestine is really a small country. The traveler constantly feels as he moves about that it is a small country. From the heights a few miles north of Jerusalem he sees, looking northward, a far-off summit carrying snow for eight months in the year. It is Hermon, nearly 10,000 feet high - Hermon, whose fountains feed the rivers of Damascus. But Hermon is outside the territory of Israel altogether, standing in the land of the Syriaus; so, too, it is of Lebanon. We are apt to think of that mountain mass as within the country, because is also is frequently mentioned in the Psalms and the Prophets, but the two ranges of Lebanon also rise beyond the frontiers of Israel, lying between the Syrlans of Damascus and the Phoenicians of the West.

Palestine is a country poor in any natural resources. There are practically no minerals, no coal, no iron, no copper, no silver, though recently some oil has been discovered in the Jordan valley. Neither are there any large forests, and though the land may have been better wooded in the days of Joshua than it is now, there is little reason to think that the woods were of trees sufficiently large to constitute a source of wealth. A comparatively small area is fit for tillage.

To an Arab tribe that had wandered through a barren wilderness for 40 weary years. Canaan may well have seemed a delightful possession; but many a county in Iowa, many a department in France, could raise more

grain or wine than all the Holy Land. There is one stretch of fertile, level land 20 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles wide-the Plain of Esdraeion, But with this exception it is only in the bottoms and on the lower slopes of a few valleys, chiefly in the territory of Ephraim from Bethel northward and along the shores of the Bay of Acre. that one sees cornfields and olive yards and orchards. Little wine is now grown.

Such wealth as the country has consists in its pastures, and the expression "a land flowing with milk frequent,

and honey" appropriately describes the best it has to offer, for sheep and goats can thrive on the thin herbage that covers the hills, and the numerous aromatic plants furnish plenty of excellent food for the bees; but it is nearly all thin pasture, for the land is dry and the soil mostly shallow, The sheep and goats vastly outnumber the oxen. Woody Bashan, on the east side of Jordan, is still the region where one must look for the strong

Palestine is not a beautiful country, The classical scholar finds charms everywhere in Greece, a land consecrated to him by the genius of poets and philosophers, although a great part of Greece is painfully dry and bare. So, too, the traveler who brings a mind suffused by reverence and piety to spots hallowed by religious associations sees the landscapes of the Holy Land through a golden haze that makes them lovely. But the scenery of the Holy Land, taken as a whole, is inferior, both in form and in color, to that of northern and middle Italy, to that of Norway and Scotland, to that of the coasts of Asia Minor, to that of many parts of California and Washington.

The hills are flat-topped ridges, with a monotonous sky line, very few of them showing any distinctive shape. Not a peak anywhere, and Tabor the only summit recognizable by its form. They are all composed of gray or reddish-gray limestone, bare of wood, and often too stony for tillage. Be tween the stones or piles or rock there are low shrubs, and in the few weeks of spring masses of brilliant flowers give rich hues to the landscape; but for the rest of the year all is gray or brown. The grass is withered away or is scorched brown, and scarcely any foliage is seen on the tops or upper slopes of the rolling hills. It is only in some of the valleys that one finds villages nestling among olive groves and orchards where plums and peach and almond blossoms make spring lovely.

Few Wells and Springs.

Arid indeed is the land. The traveler says with the psalmist: "My soul longs in a dry, parched land, wherein no water is." Wells are few, springs still fewer, and of brooks there are practically none, for the stony channels at the bottom of the gleus have no water except after a winter rainstorm. There may probably have been a more coplous rainfall 20 or 30 centuries ago, when more woods clothed the hillsides, and the country would then have been more pleasing to Northern eyes, to which mountains are dear because rills make music and green boughs wave in the wind.

To this general description there are certain exceptions which must not be forgotten. The high ridge of Mount Carmel rises grandly from the sea, and on its land side breaks down in bold declivities and deep glens upon the valley through which the Kishon, an almost perennial stream, finds its way to the Bay of Acre. Here, upon the slopes of a long ridge, on the other side of the Kishon, there is a wildering ferest of ancient holm oaks, all the more beautiful because it is the one considerable stretch of natural wood in the whole country west of

If Palestine is not a land of natural wealth nor a land of natural beauty, what is it? What are the impressions which the traveler who tries to see it exactly as it is carries away with him? Roughly summed up, they are these Stones, caves, tombs, ruins, battlefields, sites hallowed by traditionsall bathed in an atmosphere of legend and marvel.

Never was there a country, not being an absolute desert, so stony. The hillsides seem one mass of loose rocks, larger or smaller. The olive yards and vineyards are full of stones. Even the cornfields (except in the alluvial soil of the plain of Esdraelon and along the sandy coast) seem to have more pebbles than earth, so that one wonders how crops so good as one sometimes sees can spring up. Caves are everywhere, for limestone is the prevailing rock, and it is the rock in which the percolation of rain makes clefts and hollows and caverns most

TURKISH WAR

Tell of Savagery that Exceeds any of Turkey's Former Attrocities.

REFUSE TO GIVE GUARANTEE

Crisis is Reached in Negotiations for Reparations in Demands of Allies.

Athens,-The Greek official news agency tells of the horrors reported from Smyrna, including the massacre of soldiers and of the populace; of soldiers being decapitated and others placed in sacks and thrown into the sea; of women and children being dispatched with swords in the hands of the Turks and the execution of Greeks and Armenians for having allegedly served in the Greek army.

"The tragedy of Smyrna," says the statement, "has caused profound consternation here. Most of the newspapers appear with black borders. The stores were closed for two hours as a sign of mourning.

"The newspapers publish long accounts of the terrified refugees and foreigners who have arrived here, A great number of Greeks and Armenians are reported to have been summarily executed under the accusation of having served in the Greek army or comitting imaginary crimes.

"Many Greek soldiers who were unable to embark were cruelly killed. One American reports having seen the bodies of many Greek soldiers without heads. Some of the decapltated men were tied to posts. Other soldiers were sewn into sacks and thrown into the sea. A great number of Armenians and Greeks were shot in masses on Turkish galleys.

120,000 May Have Perished.

London.-The latest dispatch from Constantinople regarding the fatalities in Smyrna said "thousands of persons were believed to have perished. Previous reports had indicated that the fatalities were between 1,000 and 2,000. It is possible that 120,000 "victims" may include killed, wounded and others who have suffered in consequence of the capture of Smyrna by the Turks and the conflagration that followed.

Germany Refuses Guarantees.

Paris.—The newly developed crisis in the reparations question became so acute upon receipt of Berlin advices that Germany had categorically refused to give up the 100,000,000 gold marks demanded by Belgium as a guarantee of the six months note issue on account of reparations, that the members of the commission de. cided the situation has gone beyond their control and requires the immediate attention of the allied premiers.

Sir John Bradbury, British member of the committee, has gone to London to lay the matter before Bremier Lloyd George, while M. Poincare has assumed command of the French side of the negotiations. The Italian and Belgian premiers also are handling the situation for their countries.

London.-A thousand officers and men of the Royal air force have embarked at Southampton for service in Mesopotamia.

May Establish Potato Starch Mill.

Alliance.-The possibility of the establishment of a potat; starch mill in this vicinity may add materially to the profits of potato growers in Box Butte county, and the balance of the potate belt of Western Nebraska. The project is being backed by the chamber of commerce, and supported by practically all of the large potato growers, and those interested in the potato industry.

Will Use Potatoes to Fatten Pigs. Lincoln, Neb,-Nebraska's potato growers, with a splendid crop on hands, are facing such low prices that a large part of the yield of commercial potatoes will not be marketed but will be used for fattening pigs, according to reports gathered from many counties by the Bureau of Markets and Marketing and the federal Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates.

America Hope of the World, Rio de Janeiro.-"If the United

States determines there shall be no more war, there will be no more war -as you are the most powerful nation in the world," Secretary of State Hughes was told by a committee of Brazilian senators and deputies who called to salute him prior to his departure for home. Senator Alfredo Ellis, spokesman, added that Secretary Hughes was the "man behind the gun," who was best able to conserve the peace of the world.

Asks Advance Loans to Farmers.

Washington-Provision for advances to farmers of crop failure areas of the United States with which to buy seed grain is made in a bill introduced by Senator Herreld, Oklahoma, which authorized the secretary of agriculture to make loans in 1923 aggregating \$500,000. The bill fixes a limit of \$300 that may be advanced to any one farmer.

Paris.-Rumors that King Constantine of Greece intends to abdicate are current in several European capitals. in the next few weeks.

CHANGES IN SOLDIER BONUS

Government Estimates Place Crop Value at \$1,250,000,000 Over That of Last Year.

Washington,-Conferees on the soldiers' bonus bill have reached an agreement and it was announced that the measure would be reported at once to the house. It will not be called up there, however, until after the conference report on the tariff bill has been disposed of. After the house acts, the bonus bill will go to the senate, where also it is to be put behind the Four major changes were made in

the bill in conference. They were: Elimination of the Simmons amendment authorizing the financing of the bonus out of interest from the foreign Elimination of the land reclamation

feature, which under the senate plan embodied in the Smith-McNary reclamation bill would have involved an expenditure of \$350,000,000.

The limiting of the time in which veterans might file applications for a bonus to January 1, 1928,

Acceptance of the house provisions fixing the amount to be advanced for farm or home aid to the amount of adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent in place of the senate plan of amounts ranging from 100 per cent of the adjusted service credit if ' the applications were made in 1923, to 140 per cent if applications were made in 1928 or thereafter.

Crops Worth More Than in 1921.

Washington,-This year's Important farm crops will be worth approximately \$1,250,000,000 more than their value last year. Production forecasts announced by the Department of Agriculture indicate that this year's crops will be worth approximately \$6,600,-000,000, calculating their value on September 1 farm prices, Three crops-corn, cotton and hay-will exceed a billion dollars each in value, their aggregate comprising more than one-half of the value of all the important crops.

August growing conditions were especially detrimental to the bumper crop and to the cotton crop. Corn suffered a loss during August of 142,-000,000 bushels, worth at September

1 prices, \$89,000,000. The government's forecast placed the prospective production at 2,875,000,000 bush-

The Prize Winning Babies.

Lincoln.-The prize winning babies at the Nebraska state fair were as follows: Grand champion rural boy, Mark Steinhausen, Route 1, Lincoln; Grand champion rural girl, Susan Schobert, Springfield; Grand champion town boy, Dolan Diedricks, Havelock; Grand champion town girl, La Verne Otredosky, Cedar Bluffs; Grand champion city boy, Jack Moreland, Lincoln; Grand champion city girl, Anna Needham, Lincoln. There were 200 entries.

Files Claim for Back Pay.

Lincoln, Neb .- Lieutenant Governor P. A. Barrows, who for six weeks prior to September 1 was a strike guard for the Burlington, has filed a claim for \$935.61 with George W. Marsh, state auditor, which he says is due him as salary as acting governor during the thirty-nine days he claims to have served for Governor McKelvie during the last year and a half. The claim is made at the rate of \$23.99 a day.

Attacks Legality of Injunction.

Washington.-Legality of the order obtained by the government from Federal District Judge Wilkerson at Chicago restraining the striking railway shopcrafts and the railroad brotherhoods from interfering with transportation in prosecution of the shopmen's strike has been attacked in a suit filed in the supreme court of District of Columbia by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of the organizations on strike.

Pacific shoperaft strikers who return to work on or before September 15 are guaranteed by a statement issued by Carl Gray, p sident of the Union Pacific. "We cannot restore seniority rights," the statement sald, "because it would mean a betraya' of faith and a manifest injustice to the men who have cast their lot with us."

Omaha.-Pension rights for Union

Reserve Officers to Meet at Omaha. Omaha,-The Reserve Officers Association of the 7th Corps Area will meet in Omaha September 18-20. The Area includes the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and

Wilkes Barre, Pa .- The anthracite wage agreement sending the miners back to work at once after more than five months of idleness, has been ratified by the tri-district convention of the hard coal miners.

Seek More Economical Basis. Washington.-Reorganization of the national guard on a more economical basis for its peace time development is being given serious consideration by members of the house sub-com-

mittee on military appropriations. Employment is Increasing.

St. Louis, Mo .- Employment has increased in all industrial lines in this section without exception since the end of the coal strike. Production is expected to attain its maximum with-