

## CONGRESS ENDS BUSY SESSION

Look for Special Call to be Made in November.

### FOR FIRE PREVENTION DAY

President Issues Proclamation Designating October 9 as Fire Prevention Day.

Washington.—Congress adjourned sine die Friday, with leaders generally expecting a call from President Harding for a special session November 15, preceding the regular December session.

The president was in attendance for a few minutes before the final gavel dropped, to sign the usual sheaf of eleventh-hour bills. The only important measure to get through on the last day was the deficiency appropriation bill, the administration Librarian loan bill and the Dyer anti-lynching measure going over until the next session.

Leaders and rank and file now "go to the country" on the record, entering the fall campaign. Trains and automobiles leaving Washington carried scores of congressmen released for the campaign.

During the session about 300 laws were said to have been enacted out of 3,498 bills and 358 resolutions introduced in the house, and 1,249 bills and about 280 resolutions in the senate. Appropriations of the session aggregated over \$2,250,000,000, and with authorizations, \$3,751,917,000 was made available for the government's fiscal year needs. About 9,000 nominations were sent to the senate by President Harding, which were confirmed with but few exceptions.

#### National Fire Prevention Day.

Washington.—President Harding has issued a proclamation designating Monday, October 9, as National Fire Prevention day. The fire waste in the United States year after year, the president said reaches appalling figures which are not approached in any other country. There ought to be special effort, he added, to minimize such losses. He suggests the special desirability of impressing upon the teachers and pupils in the schools and all workers in industrial establishments, the importance of precautionary measures for avoidance of fires.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the same time announced that local commercial bodies throughout the United States "will take the lead," in observance of Fire Prevention Week, from October 2 to 9.

#### Soon to Begin Reconstruction Work.

Berlin.—Berlin newspapers announce that a contract was concluded in Paris, September 14, between a French construction syndicate comprising eighty-eight building firms and a Berlin firm on the lines of the Stines-Lubersac agreement, for reconstruction work in the devastated areas of France. It is expected 150,000 workers, of whom 40,000 will be Germans, will be employed. The contract, it is stated, already involves 330,000,000 francs.

#### Ford Motor Plant Reopens.

Detroit, Mich.—The plants of the Ford Motor company in the Detroit district, closed last week because of the coal situation, thereby throwing 100,000 Ford workers out of work in different parts of the country, has reopened.

#### Will Not Permit Any Action.

Rome.—Italy has officially informed Rumania that she will not permit any action by Bulgaria which would change the present status quo in the Balkans and is ready, if necessary, to take recourse to military measure.

#### Great Britain's War Debt.

Washington.—Great Britain's payment of interest of her war debt to the United States, due October 15, will amount to approximately \$50,000,000, according to the belief expressed by treasury officials.

#### Defied Prohibition Officers.

New York.—The United States coast guard cutter Seneca has been sent to sea to determine the exact location of the Onward, a vessel flying the British flag, which defied prohibition officers aboard the Hahn, flagship of the dry navy. The Seneca, it was said, had orders to seize the Onward if she was within the twelve-mile limit. The vessel is believed to be carrying a cargo of liquor and awaiting an opportunity to transfer it to a smaller boat for smuggling into the United States.

#### Want to Legalize Wine and Beer.

Columbus, O.—Ohioans have been authorized by the state supreme court to vote on a proposed amendment to the state constitution legalizing the sale and manufacture of light wine and beer.

#### Twenty-two Children Fatherless

Jackson, Cal.—Twenty-two children are fatherless today because of the Argonaut mine disaster. More than half of them are under 12 years of age.

## SOLDIER BONUS IS VETOED

Possession of Standard Metal by Principal Powers is the Largest in History.

Washington.—Exercising his veto power in emphatic manner, President Harding dealt the soldiers' bonus bill what appears to be a death blow. He not only rejected the bill, but in his message explaining his act, questioned the policy of awarding patriotic service with cash.

Nothing short of a political miracle can save the bill. Its supporters, enthusiastic in their optimism for two years, have now practically given up hope of miracles.

The house of representatives undoubtedly will override the veto by a wide majority, but in the senate the anti-bonus forces appear to have control by a slender majority of two or three votes.

Only 33 votes, counting pairs, are needed to sustain the veto, and a careful canvass indicated that there would be 35 or 36 votes to support the president.

President Harding vetoed the bill and sent it back to congress for two main reasons which he set forth at the outset of his message.

First, because it failed to provide the revenue to defray its expense.

Second, because, he said, "it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden, variously estimated between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000, upon the American people, not to discharge an obligation, which the government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the world war did not expect."

#### Gold Supply Sets New Record.

Washington.—Gold held by the central banks of all principal world powers now amounts to \$7,851,000,000—a new record. This sum is an increase of \$1,238,000,000 in two years. The increase is due to the fact that governments by restrictive gold policies have brought gold out of hiding. Then there has been a steady flow from the mines.

Of the world's total the United States has 40 per cent or \$3,170,000,000. Most of this gold is in the possession of the 12 federal reserve banks of the federal reserve system, or in the vaults of the United States treasury and its branch depositories. The grand total of all available gold does not include gold in Russia.

#### See End of Labor Troubles.

New York.—The beginning of the end of the labor troubles that have from time to time beset the transportation lines of the nation for the past several years, was believed by many railway heads and union chiefs to have come when the New York Central lines made peaceful settlement with two of the operating brotherhoods, and the Pennsylvania system, began negotiations toward a similar end. Arrangements for like conferences here between brotherhood leaders and six other big eastern carriers are under way.

#### Makes Ruling for Defendants.

Chicago.—More than one third—in volume—of the government's evidence in its injunction suit against the striking railway shopcrafts was ruled out when Judge James H. Wilkerson upheld the contention of the defense that 283 affidavits recounting violence at the hands of supposed strikers failed to show the persons making them knew they were to be used in court.

#### Bonus Supporters Abandon Hope.

Washington.—Soldier bonus supporters have virtually abandoned hope that an adjusted compensation bill can be made into law at this session of congress.

#### 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 Kemalists 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.

#### Postal Savings Take Upward Swing.

Washington.—Postal savings deposits took an upward swing during August, despite heavy withdrawals in mining and railroad centers, according to the announcement by the postoffice department.

#### Worst of Its Kind on Record.

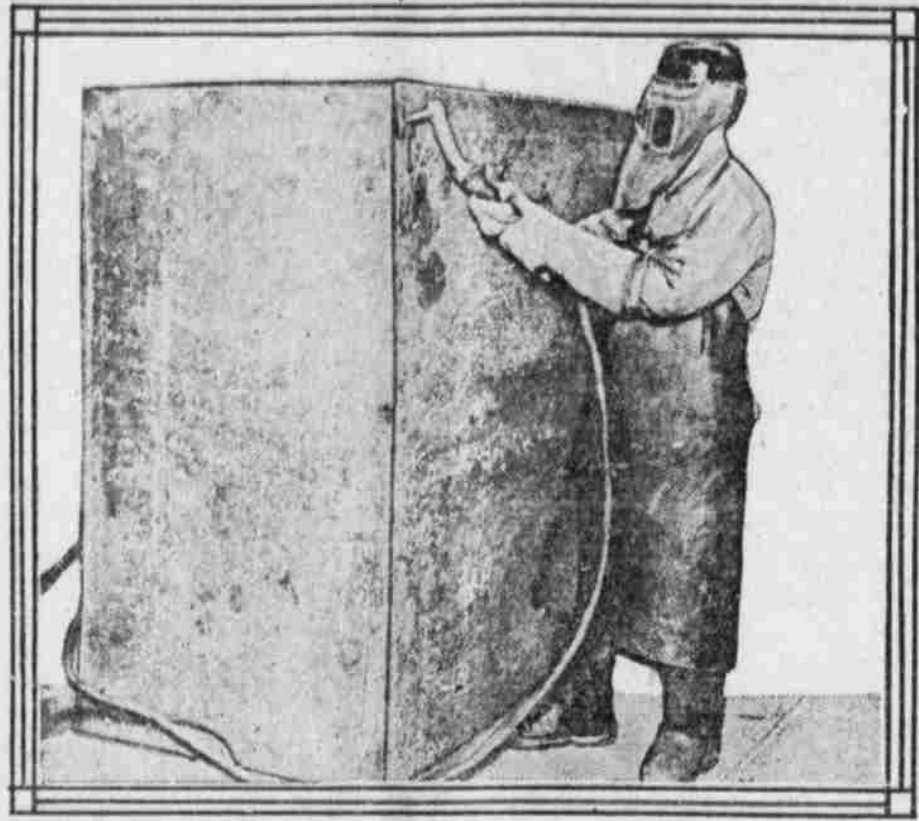
Swatow.—The typhoon which struck Swatow and the surrounding region on August 3, resulting in the loss of more than 60,000 lives, without doubt is the worst of its kind on record in China.

#### Pinch Will Be More Acute.

London.—The government looks forward to the coming winter with anxiety. It will be the third winter of widespread unemployment. Dr. T. J. McNamara, minister of labor, has predicted that, despite the efforts of local and national authorities to create employment, "the pinch will be more acute."

#### Geneva.—The political committee of the league of nations assembly has voted unanimously to admit Hungary to the membership in the league.

# Germany's Industrial Beehive



Electric Welding in Essen.

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

Once more the Ruhr valley, Germany's beehive of industry, has come to the fore in world interest, with the suggestion that France may seize this region to force the payment of reparations.

Merely as a river, this Ruhr, barely 150 miles long, is not important. Down the Rhine, below where Caesar bridged it at Andernach, below where Yankee doughboys now wash their shirts in its green flood and British Tommies play at soccer above the bones of bishops, the small crooked stream flows from the east. But it flows through and lends its name to a tiny region not equal anywhere for intensity of industry and potential political importance.

Viewed in the light of events since the war, it seems safe to predict that the course of life in Europe for the next generation may depend on what is happening now along this short, crooked, but busy stream.

The Ruhr, as this famous region is commonly called, is not a political subdivision of Germany; it is merely an industrial district, smaller in area than Rhode Island, but crowded with mines and factories from end to end and settled, in spots, with 1,800 people to the square mile.

Tiny as it is, a mere speck on the map, it produces in normal times over 100,000,000 tons of coal a year; it mines much of the iron ore its many mills consume, and the steel wares of Solingen have been famous since the Middle Ages.

From Essen there is trundled out, month after month, a parade of finished engines, cars, and farm implements, to say nothing of tools, shafting, ship-frames, bridge steel, and plates, that compete in the markets of the world from Java to Jerusalem.

One German writer, with characteristic racial precision, figures out that the volume of raw and finished products handled in the Ruhr every working day would load a train of cars 30 miles long!

#### What the Ruhr Is Like.

To grasp quickly just what the Ruhr would look like if painted in on a map, take your pencil and draw a horseshoe-shaped figure, starting northeast from Duisburg, on the Rhine; then curve east and southeast, so that Dortmund stands at the toe of the shoe; thence south at Hagen, southwest to Barmen, and thence straight on to strike the Rhine again at a point north of Cologne.

Then think of the Pennsylvania coal fields packed into this tiny area; pour in the combined populations of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and St. Louis. Then take a flock of the biggest American steel mills and railroad shops you can think of and set them down along the Ruhr. Fill in the remaining smaller gaps with paper, silk and cotton mills, glass factories, tanneries, dye, chemical and salt works. Now put every man, woman and child from the cities named hard at work digging coal, firing boilers, running lathes or rolling steel rails, and you will get a graphic, accurate mental picture of what this roaring, rushing Ruhr really is.

Geographically, the Ruhr district lies chiefly in the province of Westphalia, bounded on the west by the Rhine. A small section of its area, however, including the city of Essen, flows over into the Rhine province. Physically, it forms a part of the great sandy plain of northwest Germany, merging with what geologists call the "Gulf of Cologne." Its climate is mildly oceanic, with the heaviest rainfall in July.

Plunging suddenly into this teeming industrial field on the train ride from Cologne to Berlin, and passing through Dusseldorf, where 150 trains a day puff in and out, you are amazed at the solid procession of busy towns, at the almost endless forest of chimneys, and the pall of somber smoke that hangs over the flat, unattractive country.

In this small but highly mineralized region, where men have dug coal for 600 years, over 400 concerns now operate mines or hold concessions for their exploitation. And the Ruhr in-

dustrial region is even larger than the mining area, for it overflows to the southwest and includes the famous factory towns of Barmen, Elberfeld and Solingen.

"Boom" towns of mushroom growth are not peculiar to America, as the startling rise of Essen proves. Though founded away back in the Ninth century, it slumbered along for hundreds of years, an obscure, unimportant hamlet. Even as late as 1850 it had hardly more than 10,000 people. Then the Krupp boom—the rise of the greatest machine shop the world has ever seen—struck it, and today the city houses half a million.

Set in the heart of the coal fields, crowded with endless industrial plants whose tall chimneys belch eternal smoke and fumes, the great workshop fairly throbs with power and energy. The roar and rattle of ceaseless wheels and the din of giant hammers pounding on metal seem to keep the whole town a-tremble.

Here every form of iron and steel article is made, from boys' skates to giant marine engine shafts. Curiously enough, even some of the smoke, or the fumes from the smokstacks, is caught and converted into a gas that furnishes more power to run the mills!

More than a hundred years ago the first Krupp set up his small, crude shop and began to make by hand the tools, the drills and chisels, used by tanners, blacksmiths and carpenters along the Ruhr and the Rhine. He also made dies for use in the mint of the government. Within 30 years, due to the old ambition for expansion, Krupp tools were known and used as far away as Greece and India.

Then came the great era of mass production in steam engines, hammers, steel tires for railway cars, cast-steel shafts for river and ocean steamers, and finally that astonishing output of guns and armor plate which brought the militaristic nations of the world to buy at Essen.

The daily roar of artillery at the proving grounds, where each new gun was tested, added to the din of whistles, rushing trains, and rattling gears, made pre-war Ruhr probably the noisiest place on earth. It is noisy enough now, but the great guns are silent; Krupp makes them no more. The big lathes that once made guns for every nation, from Chile to China, now turn out shafting for marine and other engines. Box cars for Belgium, car wheels for South America, and whole tram-line systems for the Dutch East Indies were some of the orders being filled a few months ago.

Everybody is a Worker.

This Ruhr is pre-eminently the habitat of labor. Everybody works, and nearly everybody works with his hands. An army of chemists, engineers and technical men is employed, of course; but they form merely a small element of the grimy, dusty, sweaty population that keeps the coal moving, the furnaces roaring, and the big lathes turning.

The population, variously estimated at from three and one-half to four millions, is not easy to determine, because thousands come and go as the tide of trade rises and falls; and nowhere is the world-wide house shortage more keenly felt than in this densely populated area. About many of the mines the government has set up temporary barracks where thousands of miners are housed.

In the more picturesque and less crowded spots of the Ruhr the over-lords of industry have reared their villas and spacious homes; but a distinctive leisure class, an idle rich, like the groups conspicuous in Charlottenberg, Dresden or Wiesbaden, is not found. Hundreds are here who have retired, but they are the aged and pensioned workmen, dozing comfortably in the clean, cozy colonies built for them in cities like Essen.

A tiny speck on the map is this heated, smoking, Ruhr, but big, like a cinder, in the world's eye—a spot that Caesar knew, a high spot in a region old in history.

## SENATE HAS NEW BONUS MEASURE

Provides for Payment of \$20 for Each Month of Service.

### BRITISH ARE MOBILIZING

British Mobilizing Every Resource While Ottomans Intimate Action Decided.

Washington.—Senator Bursum, New Mexico, has introduced in the senate another soldiers' bonus measure, defined in its title as the "Veterans' refund and adjusted compensation act."

The measure would provide for payments of twenty dollars for each month of service, together with the return of all compulsory allotments made by the service men and payments on account of government insurance between April 5, 1917 and July 1, 1919.

No provision is made for financing the bonus.

Where the amount due a veteran did not exceed \$50 it would be paid in full on October 1, 1923. In all other cases 50 per cent would be paid October 1, 1923, and the remainder October 1, 1926, together with interest at 4 per cent.

The obligation given by the government on unpaid sums could not be used as security for loans except under regulations prescribed by the secretaries of war and navy.

#### Mobilizing Every Resource.

Constantinople.—The British are man, horse, automobile, cannon and rifle within reach of the troubled zone. They are preparing to deal a tremendous blow by land, sea and air if provoked by the Kemalists army, which, according to the latest reports, is concentrating feverishly around Ismid and Chanak.

Hamid Bey, the Turkish nationalist representative here, informed correspondents that it was certain the Turkish army would declare war on the British if the British attempted to interfere with the movement of the Turkish troops across the straits to Thrace.

#### Refuses to Withdraw Troops.

Paris.—Great Britain has refused categorically to withdraw her troops from Chanak, and has so informed the French government. This was definitely stated in official British circles in reply to a persistent report in French quarters that British forces would probably be retired on the other side of the straits. The French premier received notification of this decision to hold the troops at Chanak. The British government has been advised that the troops are in no danger of attack by the Kemalists.

#### To Negotiate Funding of British Debt.

Washington.—Announcement from London that Sir Robert Horne, chancellor of the exchequer of England, will leave for this country October 18 to conduct negotiations for the funding of the British war debt to the United States has given rise to the belief at the treasury that separate arrangement may be necessary to cover the installment of interest due October 15 and that due November 15.

#### Typhoon in Philippines.

Manila.—Serious damage is believed to have resulted from a typhoon which has swept over the Philippines for thirty-six hours. It is reported that the typhoon was severest in northern Luzon.

#### Small Drop in Foodstuffs.

Lincoln, Neb.—Beans, rice and flour have dropped the last three months, along with bacon, beef and ham, while codfish and cheese and sugar have advanced, according to bids now being opened by the state board of control for the quarterly supply of foodstuffs for the 6,000 inmates of state institutions.

#### Washington.—Hearing of the Keller

impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty has been postponed by the house judiciary committee until December.

#### Deadlock in Conference.

Chang Chun, Manchuria.—The conference here between Japan, the soviet government of Moscow and the far eastern republic of Siberia appeared to have reached a deadlock with the Russian demand that Japan evacuate the northern half of the island of Sakhalien immediately.

#### Belast.—Figures in the fatalities

in disturbances here since July, 1920, show a total of 436 persons killed, of whom it is stated 189 are Protestants and 247 Catholics.

#### To Prevent Enhanced Prices.

Washington.—Decision to organize voluntary campaigns to assure complete supplies of bituminous coal to householders and to industry, and to prevent enhanced prices as a result of the strike, was reached at a conference of representatives of industries and railroads with federal fuel officials.

#### Detroit, Mich.—Judge Lucien J.

Eastin of St. Joseph, Mo., was elected grand s're of the Sovereign Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., in convention here.

## Rheumatism and Dyspepsia Are Soon Ended

Victims of stomach trouble and rheumatism often find that when their stomach is set in order, the rheumatism disappears. Thousands of people everywhere have testified that Tanlac has freed them of both troubles simultaneously. Mr. Robert Trotter, 148 State St., St. Paul, Minn., says:

"About a year ago I began to go down hill. Sour stomach and rheumatism in my arms and shoulders kept me in misery all the time. Since taking Tanlac all my aches and pains have gone, and my stomach is in fine shape. I'm glad to endorse such a fine medicine."

Badly digested food fills the whole system with poisons. Rheumatism and many other complaints not generally recognized as having their origin in the stomach quickly respond to the right treatment. Get a bottle today at any good druggist.—Advertisement.

#### A Hard Luck Record.

Richard Luze, driving his car to town, skidded into a telephone pole. Coming back with the garage man to clear up the wreck he found thieves had stripped it of tires and fixtures. Walking home in the rain two highwaymen with howitzers took all his cash, a watch and his package of plug cut away from him. Finally reaching home Luze discovered lightning had struck the barn killing a \$250 Missouri mule and that the hired man had lit out with the family savings amounting to \$140. This made Luze a loser five times in one day.—Capper's Weekly.

## MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

Read This Letter from Mrs. W. S. Hughes

Greenville, Del.—"I was under the impression that my eldest daughter had some internal trouble as ever since the first time her sickness appeared she had to go to bed and even had to quit school once for a week. I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound myself so I gave it to her and she has received great benefit from it. You can use this letter for a testimonial if you wish, as I cannot say too much about what your medicine has done for me and for my daughter."—Mrs. W. S. Hughes, Greenville, Delaware.



Mothers and oftentimes grandmothers have taken and have learned the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. So they recommend the medicine to others.

The best test of any medicine is what it has done for others. For nearly fifty years we have published letters from mothers, daughters, and women, young and old, recommending the Vegetable Compound. They know what it did for them and are glad to tell others. In your own neighborhood are women who know of its great value.

Mothers—daughters, why not try it?

## New Hair

to replace old, should be growing all the time. It will if you use Q-Ban Hair Tonic—Don't get bald, get Q-Ban Hair Tonic—More pleasant. At all good druggists, 75c, or direct from HESSIG-ELLS, Chicago, Memphis, Tenn.

## FREEDOM FROM LAXATIVES

Discovery by Scientists Has Replaced Them.

Pills and salts give temporary relief from constipation only at the expense of permanent injury, says an eminent medical authority.

Science has found a newer, better way—a means as simple as Nature itself.

In perfect health a natural lubricant keeps the food waste soft and moving. But when constipation exists this natural lubricant is not sufficient. Medical authorities have found that the gentle lubricating action of Nujol most closely resembles that of Nature's own lubricant. As Nujol is not a laxative it cannot gripe. It is in no sense a medicine. And like pure water it is harmless and pleasant.

Nujol is prescribed by physicians; used in leading hospitals. Get a bottle from your druggist today.—Advertisement.

#### English Daily for Jerusalem.

Jerusalem soon is to have a daily newspaper published in English. It will be owned and edited by an American woman, Mrs. Gatliff of New York, who has spent several months in Palestine studying local conditions. Mrs. Gatliff has paid \$250,000 for a building to be used for her venture. The presses and other mechanical equipment for the paper are now on their way out from the United States.

#### They'll Leave Together.

Jud Tunkins says lending a friend an umbrella is a sign you don't care much if you lose both.

If there is anything better than to be loved it is loving.

Use MURINE Night Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy Write for Free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.