NEWBERRY QUITS SEAT IN SENATE

Gives Defeat of Townsend as Reason for Act.

PLAN FIGHT IN CONGRESS

Leaders of Union and Farm Organizations Will Oppose Legislation Regarded as Hostile to Interests.

Washington.—Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose right to a place in the senate has been a subject of long and bitter controversy, has submitted his resignation with a request that it become effective immediately.

In a letter to Governor Groesbeck Mr. Newberry said he had been impelled to retire voluntarily because of the defeat of his republican colleague, Senator Townsend, in the election of November 7. The turn of events, he said, would make it "futile for him to attempt to continue his public service since he continually would be hampered by partisan political persecution."

Reviewing the outstanding features of the controversy which grew out of election, four years ago, over Henry Ford, his democratic opponent, he declared his right to a seat in the senate had been "fully confirmed." He added that if, in the future, there seemed to be opportunities for public service, he would not hesitate to offer himself to his state and country.

Proclaims Policy of Action.

Rome.—Benito Mussolini, in a dramatic first appearance before parliament as premier, announced his foreign and internal policies and warned his adversaries that the fascisti government had come to stay. He affirmed its strength to enforce law and order against one and all, even against an illegal coup by his own followers, and demanded full powers and full responsibilities. The fascisti leader proclaimed a policy of action, not words. He, himself, set an example, for he spoke for only half an hour, and was frequently applauded and cheered.

Will Oppose Hostile Legislation.

Washington.—Leaders of labor and farm organizations will plan a fight for legislative demands and against proposed legislation regarded as inimical to their interests in the forthcoming session of congress.

A legislative program and plan of action are to be framed at a meeting of the executive council of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. This organization, composed of representatives of farm and labor bodies insists that it was a determining factor in the recent election and contends that the election of half a dozen progressive senators was due largely to its efforts.

One of the most important matters to be discussed, it is understood, will be the proposal of Senator Cummins Iowa, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, to write an anti-strike provision into the transportation act and to amend the law further so as to strengthen the railroad board in its control over both railroad operators and employes.

Both labor and farm organizations have placed themselves on record as opposed to the proposed changes.

O'Neill, Neb.—Milling of Holt county's large crop of buckwheat has begun at the Middlebranch and other mills of the county which make the grinding of buckwheat their principal business for several months of the winter season. Holt county, which is the principal buckwheat producing county of the state, ships buckwheat flour to New York, the New England states and to many of the central eastern states.

Washington.—Nebraska statutes making initial carriers liable for damages to shipments, and penalizing failure to settle claims within sixty days have been held constitutional by the supreme court in all respects except that part of the law which imposes counsel fees upon the carrier.

To Provide Greater Facilities.

Washington.—Proposals for legislation modifying the federal reserve act to provide greater facilities for agricultural credits are expected by treasury officials to make their appearance soon in congress.

Still Explosion Results Fatally.

Chicago.—Explosion of a moonshine still in an Italian grocery, followed by fire, resulted in five deaths and possibility of four missing children also being dead, and the destruction of two buildings.

To Introduce Anti-Strike Bill.

Washington.—An anti-strike bill will be introduced by Senator Cummins, Iowa, early in the extra session of congress which met Monday. This will be the keystone measure in a program of industrial legislation which Cummins, as chairman of the senate interstate commerce commission, will approve. He will try to get President Harding to urge enactment of this program, either in his message to the extra session, or to the regular December session.

SUGGEST BOARD ORDER

Railroads Would Require all Cars Owned by Western Roads to be Returned by Roads Using Them.

Lincoln.—The conclusion by the railway commission, after hearing testimony of railroad officials, is that no hope of relief from the shortage of grain cars can be expected unless some way is found to force back cars from the southern and eastern roads. Roads in those regions have more cars on thier lines than they own. These extra cars are owned by western roads. The order of the American railway association for the return of cars to the west has brought no real relief. The number of cars delivered from the south and east to the west was so small, compared with the demand, that no relief was given. The railroad officials suggested an order from the interstate commerce commission for the immediate return of cars belonging to western roads.

Germany Needs American Grain.

Paris.—Germany must find some way of getting 800 billion marks worth of grain to feed her people during the next year, the reparations commission learned in its investigation in Berlin. As this amount is about double the present total of paper money in circulation in Germany, purchase of the grain is deemed impossible except through speedy financial rehabilitation of the country or food credits from abroad. It seems to be generally taken for granted that both the credits and the food would have to come from America.

The 800,000,000,000 marks represents Germany's import requirements for the next twelve months of 2,000,000 tons of grain, the minimum amount thought necessary to prevent starvation. Any attempt to buy this ceereal in a foreign market would, in the opinion of experts, cause a complete collapse of the mark, with a serious reaction in the exchanges of other European countries.

Undertakes Recreation Service

Washington.—The inauguration of special srvice in the field of recreation is announced by the Children's Bureau of U. S. Department of Labor, with the appointment to its permanent staff of Martha Travilla Speakman, recreation expert. Miss Speakman was in charge of the organization of play in the schools of Porto Rico, during the "Children's Year" campaign recently concluded by the Children's Bureau. She conducted classes in various cities throughout the island to teach the school teachers games and instruct them in play direction. Regular courses were conducted in San Juan and Santurce and at the various teachers' institutes part of each program was devoted to recreational work. The methods of teaching games were demonstrated with local groups of children.

French Pleased With Election.

Paris.—The French are delighted with the result of the election in the United States, regarding it as a strong indication that prohibition will be lifted, reopening the American market to bordeaux, burgundy and champagne. The champagne industry here is hardest hit with France's four-point customers out of the market, the Russian bloc broke and the German too poor to buy, the English with a prohibitive tariff and America dry.

Father and Son in State Legislature.

Lincoln.—The next session of the Nebraska legislature will see sitting as members of the state house of representatives for the first time in Nebraska history, a father and son. They respectively are L. G. Yochum of Ashland, from the Thirtieth district and C. L. Yochum of Talmadge, representing the Fifth district. Both are democrats.

California Goes "Dry."

San Francisco.—California, the leading wine grape-growing state in the union, and which once had hopes of competing with the champagnes of France and the Rhine wines of Germany, has at last gone "dry" after ten years of voting down prohibition measures.

Exports Largest in Many Years.

Washington.—Exports of corn from the United States for the year 1922 promise to exceed any year since 1900 when the total was 190,386,000 bushels, the department of agriculture reports. From January to August, about 131,000,000 bushels were exported.

New York.—Railroad crossing accidents during the four summer months of 1922 amounted to 4,411 in the period of the "careful crossing" campaign waged by the American Railway association, that organization announced.

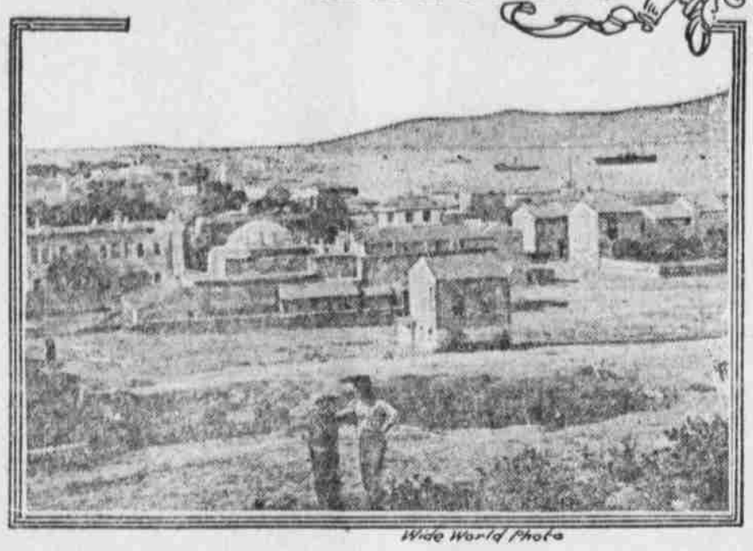
Special Session November 20.

Washington.—Congress will be called into session November 20. One of the first measures to go before this session is the report on reorganization of the federal departments, it was said.

Noted Woman is Dead.

Plymouth, Mass.—Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died here at the Jordan hospital, where she had been a patient since September. She was 91 years old.

Chanak, Mudania and Ismid



Wide World Photo

Chanak, on the Dardanelles.

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

Three towns of Asia Minor, seldom heard of in ordinary times, have stood out in the world news of recent weeks—Chanak, Mudania and Ismid. Mere villages normally, each has had suddenly poured into it soldiers or celebrities, and has taken on, briefly at least, importance greater than that of many a metropolis.

Chanak, the strategic point on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, which figured for weeks as a sort of threatened British Thermopylae, illustrates how translation may spoil romance. The name means "pots"—scullery ware. But though it has a bum-drum name, Chanak—or Tehanak-Kalessi—and its neighborhood have more than once been the stage for acts which have radically modeled the world's history and even the world's literature. Barely twenty miles to the south rose Troy, to furnish inspiration alike to Homer and his myriad of readers. Within a stone's throw of Chanak, Xerxes in 480 B. C. led his thousands of Persians across the Dardanelles on a bridge of boats in the first formidable expedition of Asiatics into Europe which history records. At the same spot a century and a half later Alexander led his smaller but more highly trained army into Asia on his triumphal conquest of the world.

It was from Chanak in 1353 that the Turks crossed to their first foothold in Europe—a crossing that gave Europe a problem that has bred wars and massacres and broken treaties for more than five hundred years.

The Sea of Marmora into which the Dardanelles and the Bosporous widen forms a barrier between Asia and Europe. The roads between the two continents lie across the two straits at its ends. Constantinople at the narrowest point of the Bosporous, is the front door; Chanak, where the Dardanelles is most constricted, is the back door. It is natural enough, perhaps, that almost all of the historic invasions of Europe from the East should have been by the back way, and that there again today Great Britain should have made an important stand.

Castle after castle, each fortified, comes into view on both the Asiatic and the European sides of the Dardanelles as one steams from the Aegean toward Constantinople. But the narrows opposite Chanak are reserved for the castles of castles; the castle of Asia on the right, the castle of Europe on the left. The Chanak fortifications were first constructed in 1470, not long after Constantinople fell to the Turks. Ever since Chanak has been a place of importance. In recent decades it has been the point of administration for all the Dardanelles defenses—the solar plexus of the outer straits. German artillery experts resided there during the World war and modernized the fortifications.

Mudania Something of a Seaport.

While Chanak is a channel port, Mudania, scene of the Near East military parley, is a full-fledged seaport—on paper at least. It is, however, on what is now the quiet little Sea of Marmora, though it was once the central body of water of the civilized world. Inconspicuous as it is, Mudania, scene of the Near East peace parley, was far from being unfrequented before the World war began. In those days its visitors went through Mudania on the boat-and-rail trip from Constantinople to Brusa. The Turks probably chose Brusa's port for their conference with allied representatives because Mudania is the nearest town, in the neutral zone of the Straits territory, to this their chief Asia Minor city, which lies just across the line where the Turk rule is absolute.

When the Marmora was yet an inland Turkish sea the boat from Constantinople to Mudania was apt to be late and crowded, and many travelers complained of petty exactions from porters and customs officials. Petty annoyances, though, cannot wholly mar a trip across the Marmora, and the western traveler who views the Asiatic coast line of this placid lake for the first time has a sight of rare beauty and probably a surprise. Capes and islands, bays and forested shores, make the approach to almost any point between Chanak and Ismid a scene of beauty. And the mid-city of the South Marmora shore, Mudania, is no exception.

Upon landing, the illusion of a quaint and pretty town, nestling among hillside panels of olive groves, mulberry trees and vineyards, is dispelled. After one look at the ditches that do for streets, the passenger usually was willing to take the earliest conveyance for Brusa, some fifteen miles to the southeast.

This railway, built in the early nineties, used to be cited as an example of the Turk's inaptitude for engineering projects. After the line was built at extravagant cost the Turkish government bought locomotives not adapted to the tracks and grades, and locked them up for some years while the new-laid rails rusted, and the wagon road to Brusa was in almost impassable condition.

If the railway ran beyond Brusa, Mudania might enjoy greater prosperity, as the port of one of the richest agricultural regions of Asia Minor. Instead Panderma, to the west, as the terminus of the railroad to Smyrna, completely eclipses Mudania, with only its short line to Brusa. Counting some four thousand Greeks, Mudania's normal population was only six thousand. The Greeks, of course, have departed, but many Turks have clustered there in recent months.

Ismid Rich in History.

Ismid, at the northeastern corner of the Sea of Marmora and at the base of the peninsula that extends to the Bosporus, is the point at which the Turkish nationalists made one of their heaviest troop concentrations in the latter days of the Mudania parley.

Ismid's once important harbor is now silted and its population is barely twenty thousand. But before Constantinople was enlarged by Constantine the Great, Ismid, then Nicomedia, was for a time the capital of the Roman empire and the metropolis of the Near East.

Situated at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, which forms the sharp Asiatic end of the Sea of Marmora, and with high ground behind it, the town lay in the route of the natural highway from Syria, Persia, Mesopotamia and the entire Near East to the Bosporus and Europe. In the old days camel caravans innumerable carrying the riches of the East plodded around the end of the gulf, paused to pay commercial tribute to the strategically situated city, and continued west along the low coast of the gulf for the fifty miles that separated Nicomedia from Byzantium and now separate Ismid from Constantinople. And when the steel highway and iron horse that were to connect Berlin and Bagdad came to replace the more picturesque but less efficient camel and his dusty road, the same natural path was utilized and Ismid became a railway station.

Darius and his hosts swarmed through the site of the present Ismid, five hundred years before Christ, to bridge the Bosporus and conquer Thrace and Macedonia. Xenophon and his ten thousand Greeks passed through the place in their memorable retreat from Persia to their homes. Near there the defeated Hannibal, a refugee from the Romans, committed suicide; and in a villa close by Constantine the Great died. Force after force of Crusaders held the town during the Middle ages.

From Nicomedia Diocletian directed his implacable campaign of persecution against the Christians and later the first Christian emperor, Constantine, governed from its palaces. Barely twenty miles to the south at Nicea the church council framed the Nicene creed; and only a short distance to the west on the Ismid peninsula in 451 A. D. was held the ecclesiastical assembly from which the Armenians bolted to form the separate Armenian church, which, with the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches helps make up the four major divisions of Christianity.

The Ismid of today has little to remind the observer of its glorious history. An old Greek acropolis flanked by Roman and Byzantine towers is about the only remaining link with its opulent past. The iron-and-wood caravans of the Bagdad railway do not need to pause in Ismid as did the camel trains, and its toll from commerce has dwindled away. To it the world no longer looks either for creeds or the treasures of Araby—only for a modest supply of silk cocoons, tobacco, and forest products.

The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for this department supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

TO FIGHT FOR WORLD PEACE

Interallied Veterans' Association Asks Assistance From Ex-Service Men in All Countries.

Recommending the establishment of an international court followed by universal disarmament, the Interallied Veterans' association at its convention in New Orleans has called upon ex-service men in all allied countires to take up the fight for world peace. Charles Bertrand, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, was re-elected president of the organization.

Chas. Bertrand.

Another prominent delegate was Julien David, a member of the Belgian chamber of deputies one of the few men to be captured by the Germans who escaped and returned to their old regiments. Ezio Gioja, head of the Italian delegation, was wounded four times with the loss of one leg.

Sessions of the convention were attended by twenty-eight representatives from the following powers: United States, represented by five members of the American Legion; Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Serbia.

Ezio Gioja.

A manifesto issued by the convention delegates embodies the hopes for international amity. "It seems providential," the statement, in part, declares, "that we, representing fifteen million former service men should be assembled at the very hour when the distracted world most needs a unifying word. The burden of our duty to speak our deepest convictions to governments and the public rests heavily upon us. Surely the voice of the men who stood shoulder to shoulder in the trenches to save civilization, and who know the hearts of the allied armies, should be heard equally with the utterances of professional statesmen and office holders.

"From this international reunion of allied war veterans, we send to our comrades and to the world a message in behalf of restoration of peace, order and well being. It is our deliberate judgment after admitting the failure of repeated international conferences and councils, and the steady growth ever since the armistice, of influences that make for distrust, disunion and disaster, that the only way to tranquility and prosperity for mankind as a whole, lies in a return to a sacred observance of those principles upon which we achieved our victory—the allied war aims. The calamities which have since overtaken civilization have been primarily due to recreancy to those pledges."

Julien David.

Among the other definite steps recommended by the war heroes were: Full publicity for all international agreements; faithful observance of treaties; opposition to territorial aggrandizement, suppression of movements to overthrow governments by force; clarification of exchange rates and resumption of international commerce, with a proviso for suspension of trade relations with countries maintaining armies organized for aggressive purposes; and organization of a news disseminating bureau to offset destructive and inflammatory propaganda.

Medal for French Girl.

Miss Olga Appleby, nineteen-year-old daughter of Capt. William Appleby, British representative to the recent Interallied Veterans' association convention at New Orleans, was decorated by France in "recognition of her filial devotion in the hour of her father's greatest affliction." She has been his companion since he was blinded at Ypres in 1915. The medal was bestowed in the salon of the steamer Lorraine on the voyage to America. The presentation was made by Charles Bertrand, president of the Interallied Veterans' association. Miss Appleby is said to be the only woman to receive the medal "Le Merit de L'Union Nationale des Combattants."

Post to Have Building.

An old school building at Bandon, Ore., is being remodeled and put into shape for use as an American Legion clubhouse there. The Bandon post is spending about $4,000 in putting the place into shape.

Counter-Threat.

Little Tommy Boggs and the boy next door were having a row in the back yard. The neighbor had thrown a stone at Tommy, and the latter was making divers threats. "If you throw another stone at me," he finally yelled, "I'll set my dog on you."

"You will, will you?" retorted the neighbor. "Just you come into my yard and I'll sick my mother on you!"—Philadelphia Press.

Eyesore.

Crawford—Most men in public life are not as bad as they are painted.

Crabshaw—No, my boy, nor even as bad as the statues erected to their memory.

If thou canst not see the bottom, wade not.