REDS' ACTIVITY IN ITALY STIRS MEN OF WEALTH

Announce They Have Formed Vigilantes Societies to Crush Bolshevism—Tired of Government Inaction.

Rome.—Declaring that the policy of the Nitti goverment is inadequate to stem the tide of bolshevism in Italy, men of wealth all over the country are organizing a system of vigilante societies, like those of the western states in pioneer days, whose avowed object is to make war against the reds.

A few days before Premier Nitti left for the conference at San Remo a delegation of wealthy citizens of Bologna, the municipality of which is in the hands of the socialists, waited on the premier and curtly informed him that they had formed a vigilante society, making no secret of its aim. They told Signor Nitti that they would proceed to immediate action unless the government took decisive measures to protect life and property.

Money Values Falling.

The men behind this vigilante movement believe that the constant fall in the value of the Italian lira is an inevitable result of the spread of extreme socialist doctrines, which cause strikes and general disturbances, often amounting to armed rebellion, giving rise to alarm abroad and consequent depreciation of the lira.

It is in the provinces of the south, where illiteracy is as high as 76 per cent that the reds are gaining most of their adherents. Their slogan is "the land for the peasants!" Near Bari, on the Adriatic, there is a force of 10,000 men, nearly all ex-soldiers, organized on military lines, ready to invade the "latifondi," or large estates, unless the latter are broken up and handed over to the tillers of the soil.

Wokers Demand Soviet.

In Turin the workers are demanding the formation of workers' councils, on the soviet plan. On the other hand, the employers have subscribed a fund of 7,000,000 lire to fight the men.

Premier Nitti is said to believe that the unrest in Italy is merely a passing phase of the conditions resulting from the war and that it will burn itself out. The conservative element of the population is not of this view. It demands urgent measures against the radicals to stave off national ruin.

Much public notice has been given to the labor conditions and wages in the linen industry in Ireland. When the government out-of-work donations ceased the linen workers were unemployed two days per week owing to the shortage of flax. The employers voluntarily undertook to make this good and continued to do so throughout the year. This ready willingness to guarantee a fair return to labor by mill owners did much to create the confidence that characterized the relations in this consular district between employers and employes in most of the prominent industries.

Women to Regenerate India, Hindu Suffragist Assured

Female Novelists, Scholars, Editors, Poets, Lawyers, Doctors and Teachers Are in New Era, According to High Caste Hindoo Feminist, Who Is in Europe to Bring West to Proper Realization of Her Country.

By WILLIAM L. MALLABAR,
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

London.—"No self-respecting nation with a great past such as we have had likes to be pitied—and the missionaries have pitied us, in ignorance."

This was one of the statements made by Mrs. Maraliny Sen, one of the leading high caste women of India, who is in England for the purpose of instructing the Occidental nations in a proper realization of India, and, incidentally, to attend the forthcoming conference of women's suffrage organizations. The conference will be the first to be held since the war, and although at first it was intended to hold it in Madrid, it has been decided to have it in Switzerland, the Spanish government having decided that it had so many anti-clerical features that it was inadvisable to allow it to be held in Spain.

Missionaries Aid Much.

"We Indians have been taught a great deal by the missionaries," continued Mrs. Sen. "They have felt for us, worked for us and, perhaps, some of them have died for us. Still, with all due respect and gratitude for all their well-meaning efforts I must say, speaking in general terms, they have failed to enter into our hearts, because they have looked upon our religions and civilization, they have not troubled to study them, they do not think anything can be worth existing besides Christianity and western civilization.

"The well-meaning western people go out to work for and among us without taking any trouble to know us. Nevertheless, I must admit that the missionaries sowed the first seeds of education in India — for which we can never be too grateful. Much they have also done in times of famine and epidemics—and we have much to learn from the workers of the west regarding what can be done in the cause of humanity.

Just Now Awakening.

"India is just now awakening from her sleep of the past 150 years. Woman will be the regeneration of India in this new era and to her we must look. Our women are 'doing their bit, and carrying on the old traditions. We have women of high literary ability, women with admirable philanthropical activities and women with the capacity for ruling and managing big estates. We have lady novelists, scholars, editors, poets, doctors, nurses and teachers. Some of our lady landowners in Bengal are known as better managers of their estates than the majority of men landowners.

"We have women lawyers, too—but they are not allowed to practice in the courts, which is very unfair, especially in India, where most of the high class ladies of both Hindu and Moslem communities are still in Purdah (behind the veil), and consequently they are not as well defended as they should be when forced to appear in a court trial.

"The time is coming when man and woman, black and white, brown or yellow, will be given the same chance and the same opportunities all over the world and when all barriers will crumble down.

"'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,' and makes or unmakes nations—builds or destroys empires. The early teachings that are instilled in baby minds take firm root invisibly and bear fruit in later life and for generations.

"We must be given a fair chance and must have the sympathy and cooperation of our men. We must extend a helping hand to each other if we want to keep pace and prosperity in this world. East and west have met at last—have imbibed each other's spirit and been benefited by it. One human nature is the fundamental basis of the world. We must regard everybody else as a brother or sister soul on the path of life and realize that the final goal is certain for us all."

Married When Only 12.

Mrs. Sen was married to her first husband at the age of 12 years. He died when she was but 15 years old and 12 years later Mrs. Sen met her present husband. The marriage was a secret one, on account of the laws of caste, which prohibit a widow from remarrying. Mrs. Sen's own account of the affair is as follows:

"I had to run away from my other home without the knowledge of my father and mother and other relatives. I climbed over the garden wall as my gate was guarded by armed sentries, as are all the houses of titled people in India. I left my home and with it all my property, for a Hindu widow, when married again, has no claim on her first husband's property.

"My husband is the son of the great Indian reformer, Keshulb Chandra Sen and his sister is the Dowager Maharini of Cooch Behar. I was entitled the Reni Mrinatini, of Paihparah, but have relinquished my title. My husband has been local adviser to the Indian students in London for the past seven years and I assist him in this great work.

"I can claim to be the first woman to go up in an airplane for some 10 years ago I made an ascent in India with a Belgian aviator called Baron de Cator. I have devoted myself to my husband's work and have done a little writing for publication in my spare moments. I am looking forward to the convention at Geneva, where I will represent the women of India."

The Antwerp diamond cutting industry is passing through a period of depression such as it has not known since the days of the American financial crisis of 1907. The industry, which is of the greatest importance to the foreign trade of Antwerp, normally occupies about 13,000 men. Of this number some 5,500 are now without employment, and the figure is expected to increase during the present month. The industry is working at only about 50 per cent of its normal capacity.

RUSSIANS NEED JUST A CHANCE, BRITISHER SAYS

More Production In Soviet Program—Red Terror No Longer a Menace—Conditions Still Bad.

London, England.—"If Russia has peace, and the blockade is completely raised and trade relations with the rest of the world resumed, I think Russia will be a very rich country in a few years' time."

That is the general conclusion brought back from Russia by Ben Turner, member of the British labor party's investigating commission to Russia.

"The men at the head of soviet Russia's affairs have real business capacity for increasing production. Their gospel is more production. They are giving inducements of extra food, etc., to workmen who increase their output, and they are limiting the government ration to those who fail to give their best efforts. There are no strikes; the government won't tolerate them. Indeed, some of their proposals regarding production and abolition of the strike would gladden the heart of British employers, but they do not suit me or my colleagues."

Red Terror Has Ceased.

The object of the labor party's probe was to investigate bolshevist administration and allegations of the red terror. Turner says the red terror has ceased, but that it existed is proved by the soviet's official figures showing 8,500 had been executed for acts of treachery and counter-revolution. But the bolsheviks claimed, Turner said, that the white terror had been equally severe and that the red terror was only in retaliation.

"The physical and material condition of Russia is so bad the soviets did not attempt to hide it. There is grat lack of food, clothing, raw materials, freight cars, locomotives and road transport. They have had tremendously fierce battles with disease. They have had a million cases of typhus and scores of thousands of cases of malaria and smallpox. And they have no medicines. Neither have they fats nor oils.

Half Population Hungry.

"The hunger in Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities is due partly to defective transport. I should say half the people are hungry all the time, although the people in the cities get the minimum allowance of food. There were scenes of desolation in Petrograd."

Turner said Lenine told him he still believes "Russia's example will permeate Europe, although Russia itself will not take part in the world's revolution against the evils of capitalism."

Lenine made it quite clear, Turner said, that he would get all the help he could from India, Persia and the near east, in order to force Great Britain to abandon the blockade and start trade relations.

Turner said his general impression of Russia was that it is "very desolate," most of the shops being closed, and such goods and uncontrolled foods as there are being sold in street market places.

FIRST CLIMB OF PIKE'S PEAK TO BE CELEBRATED

Initial Ascent of Colorado Mountain Made July 14, 1820—2,000,000 Have Since Duplicated Feat.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The one hundredth anniversary of Pike's Peak was celebrated in Colorado Springs on July 14, when special exercises were held at the summit and along the automobile highway that climbs 18 miles over a serpentine route to the top, 14,109 feet above sea level. Although Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, the intrepid explorer, first discovered Pike's Peak in 1806, he never scaled the mountain, branding the task as impossible for a human being. But Dr Frank James, a member of the expedition of Major Long, in 1820, essapey the feat on July 14, 1820, making the journey from Fountain Creek, near Colorado Springs to the summit. Major Long, in honor of James' accomplishments, named the peak "James' Peak," but as early as 1840 trappers and plainsmen named it "Pike's Peak," and the name remained.

Two Million Made Climb.

Since then two million people have visited the summit, it is estimated; the crowds of tourists in the last twenty-five years forming the bulk. In 1878 a bridle path was built; a wagon road to the summit was built in 1880 and in 1891 the cog wheel railroad, nine miles long, was built. Burros were used also at that time.

In 1916 the present automobile road was built at a cost of $300,000 after two years of construction work and many difficulties, especially in securing labor. This road is eighteen miles long, rises 6,695 feet in that distance, has an average grade of 10½ per cent, with 42 per cent of the line in curves. It is twenty feet wide with curves as wide as fifty feet.

Caterpillar Makes Ascent.

In April, 1919, a government war tank attempted to climb the peak over the automobile highway, but could not get over the deep snow drifts; however, a month later a caterpillar, used for artillery hauling, made the summit without difficulty. On August 3, 1919, an aeroplane, piloted by Alexander Lendrum of Colorado Springs, made a successful trip over the summit of the peak.

Pike's Peak is eight miles in an air line from Colorado Springs and the greater part of the mountain is controlled by the city of Colorado Springs for its watershed.

Walking races, burro races and motorcycle races have been made to the top, and many noted race drivers, including Ralph Mulford, Barney Oldfield, Hughie Hughes, took part in the automobile races in 1916. Mulford made the best time for the twelve-mile course from Crystal Creek to the summit, this being 18 minutes and 26 seconds.

In September the auto hill-climb contest, which was discontinued during the war period, will be resumed, as well as an aeroplane race around the peak from Denver.

Treatment of Bow Legs

By DR. ANDREW A. GOUR

At the request of a number of readers I want to turn from the field of sports today to a subject which is important to many—bow legs.

The true case of bow legs means that the tibia, or shin bone, is curved outward as well as the knees spread apart. The bow in the shin bone cannot be corrected by gymnastics. The only cure for this lies in surgery and one must proceed cautiously in such treatment.

Whether or not the shin bone is bent in bow legs, the knees are always apart when the heels are held together, and that is why most bow legged people are so conscious of their defect. In some cases bow legs result from such activity as long continued horseback riding. The inside, or adductor, muscles of the legs are made too strong for the outside, or abductor, muscles and the knees are spread outward. Such cases are menable to corrective exercises. Another common cause of bow legs in the very young is the pernicious habit of mothers or nurses keeping too large and bulky diapers on infants, compelling them to keep their knees spread and the legs bent in as one who rides horseback.

The majority of bow legs are due either to malnutrition in infancy or to premature walking, or both. Malnutrition in this case means a low intake of organic salt containing foods. A lack of these salts results in soft and weak bones. In a child, whose blood and bones are lacking in these bone forming elements, no matter how early or late he begins to walk, his legs will bend when the body weight is placed upon them. This type of a child is usually rachitic, or said to have "rickets," and bow legs is only one sign of his general malnourished condition.

One of the first methods of preventing bow legs, or of helping to correct an established case, is to supply the blood with the elements necessary to solid bone growth. This means that vegetables of all kinds and coarse breads should always predominate in the diet. Rubbing of oil on the skin, in the hope of helping bone growth as has always been advised in rickets, is a waste of time. Bones are built up from elements furnished by the blood, not from oil rubbed into the skin.

Besides the diet, in young children, and also in grownups, the knees can be made to approximate each other by placing a pillow between the ankles and strapping the knees together during the night. To prevent the knees from bending, a piece of thin board is attached along the outside of the legs. This should be repeated every night along with the exercises explained below, until the knees are brought together to stay.

From the muscular viewpoint the inside muscles of the legs must be extended and the outside muscles made stronger and shortened. This is done by such a simple procedure as walking on the inside edges of the feet. You evert the feet by raising the outside edges and walk or stand about for long periods. Another simple method is to lie on one side and keeping the upper foot everted, raise the leg and at the same time to increase the work of the abductors, resist this lift by pressing down with the hand on the thigh, as seen in illustration 1.

This movement can be made far more effective by some one offering a double corrective force on the active leg. The operator places one hand at the outside of the knee and the other at the inside of the ankle (illustration 2,) and, as the leg is lifted he offers hard resistance downward at the knee, but at the same time he lifts at the ankle, thus making the resisting hand at the knee offer enough force to oppose the outside muscles of the leg and the upward pressure of his own hand at the ankle. Such an exercise affords passive correction of the knee joint and active exercise of the affected muscles. The inside muscles are thus extended while the outside ones are being made shorter and stronger.

If the bow-legged person wants more difficult work without needing the co-operation of some one else, he can assume side fall position—that is, bearing the weight on the left hand and the outside of the left foot, the right hand on the hip or offering resistance to the moving leg and go through the same exercise explained in illustration 1.

Another type of resistive exercise that can be repeated over and over is to spread the legs apart against resistance, while seated. The operator offers resistance at the ankles (illustration 3). To make this more effective the feet are kept everted.

To render the last exercise more effective, in fact, to make it corrective of the knee joint in older persons (as old as 21, in one case), the bow-legged person locks one leg of the chair, and the operator places himself with the feet well spread so the one knee is pressed against the outside of the active leg, one hand grasps at the ankle to pull outward and the other is placed along the shin to steady the movement. As the leg is forced outward the operator resists hard enough at the knee to oppose the abductors of the leg and his own hand at the ankle, all the while straightening his own resisting knee a little to accommodate the needs of the exercise.

All of the above exercises are repeated with the other leg an equal number of times. Each movement should be repeated at least 10 times at every exercise. They should be done morning and evening and as many times during the day as is convenient. Perseverance is the keynote of success. There are many more movements possible but these are specific.

Of he 167,000 railroad employes in Italy about 67,000 are organized and the remaining 100,000 are not organized. The organized employees are distributed among three organizations, besides the Sindacato Ferrovieri. These three other organizations, with a total membership of 27,000, were opposed to a strike and willing to accept the concessions made by the government. As regards the 100,000 unorganized employees it may be safely assumed that they also were not in favor of a general strike. Only the Sindacato Ferrovieri resolved to reject the government's proposals and to call a general strike. Thus only 40,000 out of a total of 167,000 employees, or less than one-fourth, precipitated a tie-up of the Italian railroads.

All industries in the United States increased the total amount of their payrolls for June, 1920, as compared with June, 1919. In 10 of the 13 industries investigated by the Department of Labor there also were increases in the number of persons employed.

APRIL FOOL DAY STARTS RUSH ON NEW GOLD FIELD

Wiseacres Think Day Inauspicious for New Bonanza—Goose Started Scramble of Prospectors.

Calgary, Alta.—An April Fool's Klondike—that's what the wiseacres call it. And it was caused by a goose supported by a duck, which ought to cinch it. But others are not so sure. It may be a real gold field.

A Calgary butcher bought some geese from a farmer on Snake creek near De Winton, 20 miles south. Two sizable gold nuggets were found in the crop of one of the geese when it was killed. A little later, the butcher bought some ducks from the same farmer. Another gold nugget was found in the crop of a duck.

Prospectors Start Out.

The butcher consulted a man who had invented a gold separating machine. The two hurried to the farm. They brought back a quantity of gravel and sand which they had scooped up by hand along Snake creek. City Chemist Field found it contained $18.30 worth of gold per cubic yard, figuring the gold at $20 an ounce.

The news leaked out and a mad rush of people from Calgary started for Snake creek. Excited argonauts on foot, horseback and in automobiles cluttered up the roads. Snake creek, they found, was only two miles long. It rises in a spring and meanders through a coulee mostly on the ranch of C. G Beeching. Hundreds of gold hunters staked claims. These claim-staking operations continued by moonlight. They proved up by digging a lot of holes. This was on April 1.

He Will Use Plow.

But none of the potential placer miners thinks of the Snake creek diggings as an April Fool's joke. They have faith in their claims. They talk of getting in up-to-date mining machinery.

"There's plenty of gold to be got out of the Snake creek country," said Mr. Beeching, "but the best way to get it is with a plow. It is one of the richest farming regions in Alberta. I believe all this talk of placer gold is the 'bull,' but there's a real bull that may horn into the romance. When the argonauts start mining they'd better keep an eye to the windward or my old herd leader will give them a run for their golden dreams. He's a bad actor when he starts."

In Buenos Aires the erection of cheap houses and apartment houses for workmen is in the hands of a national commission of cheap houses. The commission was created in accordance with a law of October 5, 1915 designating a certain amount of funds for the erection of cheap houses for workmen in order to influence and stimulate public sentiment in cheaper rents. The Jockey club of Buenos Aires is to pay a certain percentage of the receipts of the races held every Sunday and Thursday toward the purchase of lands and the erection of these houses.