



1—Casket of the late Senator Knox being carried from his residence in Washington. 2—Third Infantry, U. S. A., passing through Chicago on their hike from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. 3—Princes Nicholas Goltzen and Serge Oblensky of Russia working as farm hands in England.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Strenuous Efforts Being Made to Prevent the Threatened Railway Strike.

DISSENSIONS AMONG UNIONS

Government Recommends Reduction of Rates and Delay of Wage Cut Request—Senate Ratifies Peace Treaties With Central Powers—Attempt on Ambassador Herrick's Life

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

If the railway brotherhoods carry out their threat to go on strike on October 30, the walk-out will be general. Most, if not all, of the eleven unions affiliated with the "big five" brotherhoods will refuse to go out with the latter. The railway managers, with the aid of loyal employees, pensioners and volunteers, will be able to give the country at least a limited service. The sympathy of the American public will not be with the strikers. For all these reasons, the strike will be virtually a failure.

Such was the prediction of competent and unbiased observers of the critical situation of last week.

Spurred by the administration to quick and decisive action, the railway labor board went to Chicago and called the heads of the brotherhoods into conference with it there. The proceedings were secret, and the union chiefs were given the opportunity to talk frankly and freely. Before leaving Washington the "public group" of the board consulted at length with President Harding and with the members of the interstate commerce commission, and it was given out that the policy sanctioned by the administration included these main points:

1. Immediate suspension of the strike order pending further negotiations looking to a settlement.

2. Use of the brotherhoods' influence to forestall strike orders by any of the other labor organizations now considering a walk-out.

3. Proposal of a platform, on which final settlement might be reached, to include these points, with the proviso that there will be no strike:

(a) Withdrawal for a definite period of the proposed request by the roads for the further 10 per cent wage decreases.

(b) Immediate reduction of freight rates by the roads.

A program based on these was placed before the union chiefs, but it was noted that it left out of consideration the two points which are actually at the bottom of the strike threat. These are the question of time, and the cancellation of the existing rules and working conditions. Ostensibly the strike, if it comes, will be on the matter of wage reductions, but the two points mentioned are the real bone of contention. On this fact is based the prediction that the allied unions will not support the brotherhoods in a walk-out, for the "big five" leaders have refused to give the other unions any pledge that they would not call off the strike of the brotherhood men if they obtained working concessions. The other unions realize that they might very likely be left to hold the bag.

The final attitude of these so-called "standard unions" was to be determined at a series of conferences which began in Chicago Wednesday and continued during the rest of the week.

Railway executives were not talking much beyond saying that they would do their "utmost to move necessities." But, of course, they have been preparing for some time to combat the strike, and, it is said, have agreed upon the general policy of operating mail, passenger and milk trains first, and increasing the freight traffic as rapidly as men can be obtained. They count on getting thousands of train service men who have been laid off and are still out of work, and already

the roads are offering jobs to men who will take the places of strikers. The managers believe the loyal employees and pensioners who will help them out in the crisis will be numerous.

Actually, the strike threat is directed not against the railways, but against the railway labor board and its rulings, and this fact has aroused the administration to the determination that the orders of the board shall not be flouted by either the employees or the roads. The trouble is that the Cummins-Esch act does not provide penalties or give the board powers to enforce its own findings. This defect came prominently to the fore last week when the board, in addition to its other work in Chicago, called the Pennsylvania railroad out on the carpet for failing to call a new election of shop crafts' representatives, as instructed.

Strike or no strike, it appears that one certain result of the affair will be the reduction of freight rates. This will be highly gratifying to the American people, who are convinced it is necessary to the revival of business prosperity, and are not at all sure that the unions are wrong when they assert that the railroads are making plenty of money, despite their walls.

If the American business man felt that he could not go ahead until the war with Germany, Austria and Hungary was formally declared at an end, he need hold back no longer. Last Tuesday the senate ratified the peace treaties with the central powers, and only the exchange of ratifications remained to be done—a mere formality.

The vote in the senate was 63 to 20. Fourteen Democrats lined up with the Republican majority, and only two Republicans—Borah and La Follette—voted in opposition with the 18 other Democrats. Two reservations, recommended by the foreign relations committee, were attached. One reserves to congress the power to control American participation in the reparations commission under the treaty of Versailles; the other is designed to prevent Germany from escaping payment of claims for loss of life and property based on the destruction of the Lusitania. The Democrats offered a lot of amendments and reservations, but they were all voted down.

Senator Johnson of California voted for ratification, but first he told his colleagues how fearful he was that the views of Secretary of State Hughes will get the country into trouble later. The hope, he said, is with the President's restraining hand.

Surplus supplies and materials held by the shipping board have suffered an inventory loss of \$30,000,000, according to a report of a commission which has been making a survey of the board's physical assets. Also, the shipyard equipment, land, buildings and drydocks, which cost \$117,000,000, are now worth \$22,437,000; and uncompleted wooden hulls that cost \$28,475,000, are valued now at only \$190,000. Sir Ernest Riebsch, who has come across to settle Great Britain's debt of \$21,000,000 to the shipping board, has revealed the existence of secret contracts made by the old board or shipping-control committee which will largely reduce the sum due.

Earlier in the week, E. S. Gregg, chief of the transportation division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, made public figures showing that the American merchant marine is failing to hold its own in competition with the shipping interests of other nations.

Quite characteristic of the idiotic methods adopted by the Reds, abroad as well as in America, was the attempt on the life of Myron T. Herrick, our ambassador to France. A bomb was mailed to him, and on being opened by his valet, it exploded, injuring the valet and wrecking the room. The foolish thing is that this was done by Communists who are protesting against the execution of two Italian radicals convicted of murder in Braintree, Mass. Mr. Herrick and the American ambassadors to London and Rome have all received letters threatening them with death unless the Italians are set free, and in Brussels the Communists held a demonstration under the windows of the American embassy. Incidentally, the

sentence of the convicted men in Massachusetts has been deferred pending a plea for a new trial.

On Monday General Pershing laid the congressional medal on the grave of the unknown warrior in Westminster abbey, America thus paying the highest possible honor to the gallant dead of Great Britain. The ceremony, attended by a host of notable personages, was most impressive. General Pershing was accompanied by a guard of 500 picked doughboys from the army of occupation. In a graceful message of thanks to President Harding and the people of the United States, King George announced that the Victoria cross would be bestowed on the American unknown soldier at Arlington on Armistice day.

At the opening of parliament Premier Lloyd George announced that he hoped to come to the armistice conference in Washington as soon as the public business permitted, and that the other British delegates will be Arthur J. Balfour and Lord Lee of Fareham. Sir Auckland Geddes will act for Mr. Lloyd George or any other delegate in their absence. The other empire delegates will be Robert Borden for Canada, Senator George Foster Pearce for Australia, Sir James Salmon for New Zealand, Mr. Sastri for India, while General Smuts commits the South African interests to the British delegates. The British experts will be Earl Beatty for the navy, Earl Cavan for the army, and Air Marshal Higgins for the air force.

The two main problems which are likely to delay the arrival of Premier Lloyd George in America, are, of course, the Irish negotiations and the matter of unemployment. Of the former there is little new to be said. The conferences in London are proceeding intermittently and the public can only guess as to the progress that is made. The prime minister laid before parliament on Wednesday the government's plans for the relief of unemployment. The main feature is a scheme to restore trade with central Europe, now impossible because of exchange conditions, by insuring credits to the full value of 100 per cent, with recourse against the exporter for one-half the risk in case of loss. Immediate relief measures include a special fund to increase the unemployment dole, and financial assistance for former service men to emigrate to the British dominions.

The Greeks announced another considerable victory over the Turks in Asia Minor, but their successes there are not sufficient to satisfy the people, and the government is much worried. British support did not materialize, so the Greeks have turned to France for help. This week Premier Gounaris is in Paris, and Belir Sany Bey, Turk leader, also is there. The expectation is that secret negotiations started by Premier Briand will result in peace in Anatolia before long. A British mission is about to leave Constantinople to confer with the Kemalists.

At the time of writing, the cabinet crisis in Germany had not arrived, because the decision on the partition of Upper Silesia had not been formally communicated. But Chancellor Wirth had announced his impending resignation, and President Ebert was struggling to keep him in office at the head of a reorganized ministry to be supported by the coalition parties. Rathenau, it was said, would remain in the cabinet, but Foreign Minister Rosen would be eliminated. Stinnes, the most powerful man in Germany, was said to have turned against Wirth. The steady recovery of power by the conservatives and monarchists was revealed in the Berlin elections, which resulted in a great victory for the bourgeois parties over the Socialists and Communists. The Independent Socialists, already split over communism, suffered further heavy losses.

The military movement against the government in Portugal culminated in a successful coup which forced the resignation of the ministry. Troops occupied strategic positions in Lisbon and its environs, and though there was little opposition, several cabinet members were killed. A new ministry was formed by Manuel Maria Coelho, once a well-known revolutionist.

tached to the sale of an old stamp to an American collector the other day. "Looking through one of the thirteen volumes of our largest collection, he suddenly caught sight of an old envelope bearing an 1847 George Washington stamp.

"That is certainly remarkable," he exclaimed. "That letter is addressed to my grandmother; and it was written by my grandfather before their marriage."

"He promptly bought it at a high price as a matter of sentiment."

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

Foreign—

The decision of the council of the league of nations on the upper Silesian question, just made public in Paris, divides the plebiscite area in almost equal parts between Poland and Germany, as to the number of communes, and provides administrative machinery for the gradual inauguration of the new regime over a period of fifteen years.

In order to insure the continuity of peaceful economic life in upper Silesia after the partition recently decided by the league of nations becomes effective, the council of ambassadors is urged to take measures looking toward German and Polish co-operation under the form of a general agreement.

A mob of 1,000 Syndicalists marched upon the American consulate at Brest, France, recently and smashed the windows, singing the Internationale and the Red Flag.

Delegations of Communists called upon editors of leading Brazilian papers recently, including the Journal De Brazil, protesting against the death sentence passed against the murderers, Sacco and Vanzetti at Dedham, Mass., U. S. A.

The Portuguese government has been overthrown as the result of a monarchist revolt, it was learned at Madrid, Spain. A new cabinet, under Coelho, former revolutionist, probably will be formed.

"England is in the worst unemployment situation of the century," Premier Lloyd George declared in commons recently.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna states that a report has been received there of the death of Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria, at Sarvar castle, in Hungary. Owing to the Burgenland trouble in Hungary, telegraphing is virtually suspended from that country, and it is difficult to obtain authoritatively of events occurring there.

Renewed agitation has been started in Upper Silesia for a general strike in protest against the decision of the council of the league of nations regarding the region, which is increasing the excitement of the German population in the district reported to have been given Poland, according to late dispatches.

Washington—

Georgetown university seismographical observatory recorded earthquake shocks from 1:13 a. m. to 3 a. m., October 20. The center of disturbance was estimated 4,400 miles from Washington.

President and Mrs. Harding and the party of officials, who accompanied them on their trip recently to Yorktown and Williamsburg, Va., returned to Washington recently on the presidential yacht, The Mayflower.

The American Labor Alliance, now being formed as a political party, was severely denounced by Samuel Gompers, upon his arrival in Washington. He said, "the alliance" is a movement of radicals who seek to establish a workers' soviet republic in the United States.

Nearly a thousand copies of a house committee report on the score of Grover Cleveland Bergdall, the draft dodger, and a big wooden box containing certain Bergdall documents, together with many private letters and papers, were stolen recently from the office of Representative Ben Johnson, democrat, Kentucky.

Placement of disabled service men "under conditions that are criminal and relating to slavery" was charged by Director Forbes, of the veterans' bureau, in an address recently at the first meeting of the bureau's district managers.

The heads, medical advisers and vocational training officers of the fourteen regional officers of the Veterans' bureau, will meet with Director Forbes of the bureau in a series of conferences here at which efforts will be made to complete the decentralization of the organization.

Immediate translation of the reduction authorized last July in wages of railroad employees into reduced freight rates has been suggested by the public group of the railroad labor board as "the feasible plan by which the present controversy can be settled and a strike averted."

Senator Thomas E. Watson recently turned loose on reckless automobile driving in Washington. Tom painted them in his usual style, and when he gets through with them—well, they will know more about the "rail-headed senator from Georgia."

Three stock yards in Georgia, and a large number in the Southeast, are included in the fifty-four stock yards in almost as many cities throughout the country that will, on November 1, come within the provisions of the packers' and stock yards' act.

The Dyer anti-lynching bill imposing heavy penalties on persons involved in mob action resulting in the taking of life, has been ordered favorably reported by the house judiciary committee.

Senators Pomerene of Ohio and Swanson of Virginia narrowly escaped injury when the massive chandelier in the president's room, just of the senate chamber, became loose, pulling down with it a huge patch of plaster and parts of the heavy bronze ornamentations of the chandelier as well as thousands of particles of broken glass.

Until European conditions are more stabilized and some international understanding is substituted for the allied Rhine police force, so that France may feel insured against German aggression or failure to meet the Versailles treaty terms, an American force will continue in the occupied German territory. With the exchange of treaty ratifications between the United States and Germany, however, the present American troops will be reduced in numbers.

The administration's peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary were ratified by the senate recently, the vote on the first two being 66 to 20, or eight more than the necessary two-thirds, and in the case of the Hungarian treaty, due to the absence of three senators, being 66 to 11.

The cost of living has dropped 18 per cent within the last year, according to the bureau of labor statistics. Within the last six months the drop has been nearly 2 per cent of the total. Just how much relieved Mr. and Mrs. Consumer find themselves is not revealed by the statistics. However, within seven years prices jumped about 100 per cent.

Senator Dobs Penrose, chairman of the senate finance committee, the office of the Southern Tariff association at Washington, and all members of the Georgia delegations in both branches of congress received a memorial from "farmers of Newton county, Georgia," protesting against the rates proposed in the permanent tariff bill on vegetable oil importations and urging higher rates.

Virtually all immigration would be stopped temporarily pending relief of the unemployment situation under a resolution introduced by Senator Harris, Democrat of Georgia.

Senator Thomas E. Watson was a recent caller at the white house. The call was filling an engagement, but the senator declined to make any statement as to its content.

The United States was responsible under the transportation act of 1920 for damages arising from its failure to enforce state rules and laws regulating transportation within their borders. A decision to this effect awarding \$400 damages against the director general of railroads because three negroes were permitted to ride a railroad car with A. E. Stevens and other white passengers from Pascagoula to Biloxi, Miss., will stand.

Domestic—

Controversy over the religious affiliation of David Lloyd-George, who has been claimed at Springfield, Ill., by both Disciples of Christ and Baptists, has been settled by Lloyd-George himself. He wrote, "I am a member of the Disciples of Christ, but attend the Baptist chapel." Thus the British prime minister nominated himself to the electorate of Solomon.

"The upward swing of the business pendulum is clearly defined to those who can read the economic signs of the times. It is the bank, the railroad, the postoffice, the mill and the field, and it calls for a spirit of optimism and an attitude of self-reliance, forward-looking confidence on the part of the business men of the country," wrote Vice President Coolidge, recently, to the Boston chamber of commerce.

Property damage exceeding \$250,000 resulted from three fires which broke out October 21 in New Orleans, fanned by a stiff wind, and threatened destruction of large industrial and residential sections before gotten under control.

Charles Bellinger, of Bloomington, Ind., on trial at Nashville, Tenn., charged with the murder of W. C. Puckett, of Atlanta, and Charles Stewart, of Indianapolis, during the recent state fair, recently gave up the fight, pleading guilty to the Puckett murder, but claiming the Stewart killing was accidental, and receiving a sentence of thirty-eight years in the first case and two to ten years in the other.

Use of "bloodless surgery" on the face was described in papers read recently before the convention of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Answering the warning "Bek the ant or he'll take your town," Selma, Ala., recently started a war of extermination.

Congressman J. M. Robinson, of Kentucky, in an address at the biennial convention of Tennessee-Kentucky Union Mine Workers at Knoxville, Tenn., declared that "the strike is always an evil. It is often a necessary evil, but it is no less an evil."

Ernest A. Cuts, Savannah, Ga., imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Shrine, upon an official visit to Pittsburgh, Pa., told Shriners of that city the organization had pledged itself to the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the care and cure of crippled children.

Reports from European capitals, and from South America recently, indicate the existence of an international Communist plot to secure by intimidation the freedom of Nicolo Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian Communists convicted of a brutal murder of a passenger and a guard at South Braintree, Mass., recently.

Dr. Livingston Farrand for two years chairman of the American Red Cross, and formerly president of the University of Colorado, was recently inaugurated president of Cornell university, at an impressive ceremony participated in by more than fifty college and university presidents and guests of prominence in the world of science, education and letters.

Two handbills held up a freight train of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe near Cook, Ill., recently and carried off the contents of one box car in a motor truck.

The prohibition director for the New York district has decided that if he is to rid New York of bootlegging he must have "prohibition" assistants in conviction, not in name. He has fired sixteen men and six more are slated to go. He says that when he has acquired a "100 per cent prohibition force" he will go after bootleggers, hammer and tons.

Fire at Jasper, Tenn., destroyed half a dozen stores, a lively stage, law office, lodge hall and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway depot.

Pretty Things That are made at Home



The fruits, which may be placed in any sort of basket or suitable dish, require wire, crepe paper and colored sealing wax for making them. Walls of cotton, wool batting or crepe paper, rolled into the right size and fastened to a wire stem, are covered with melted sealing wax, which is dripped over them as it melts. They are twirled about to round them, the shape controlled while the wax is pliable, and dipped in water to cool them. Stems are made by winding the wire with strips of green crepe paper or tissue paper. The grapes are made in green, red and purple bunches in the natural color tones. The small apples require two or three colors. After the apple is made in one color, and cooled, it is wiped dry and bits of other colors dropped on it and blended in over the small alcohol or other flame used for melting the wax.

Paper roses, shown in the basket at the right, are made in several ways. Those pictured of pink crepe paper are merely narrow strips, rolled at the edge and wound about the end of a wire stem. They are fastened to the stem with the wire and set in millinery foliage or in foliage bought with the paper.

Black lacquer is used for covering the tin powder and rouge box, and colored wax for simulating ribbon and flowers on them, and the telephone book is merely a length of black oilcloth folded and painted on one side. A black silk cord binds its leaves to the cover and serves to suspend it.

A SIMPLE ONE-PIECE FROCK



NOW that fashion's devotees insist upon the very simplest lines in frocks for daytime wear, the ingenuity of designers is put to the test. Their resourcefulness must save these frocks from becoming monotonous by making the most of their decoration, and they have called upon all sources for inspiration. This saving grace of decoration has been considerably overdone sometimes—one must know where to leave off—but this is the exception and not the rule in the new models presented for winter wear.

Among them appears the handsome and faultless dress shown in the picture above, which may be taken as a representative of the best interpretations of the mode. Its lines could hardly be less simple or more becoming and its decoration is everything that could be wished. Beads and silk are used for a design which recalls the motifs used by American Indians in their wonderful bead work, but is carried out in only one color, beige, with steel beads. This combination

Autumn Millinery Buds and Blossoms. The rage for satin hats is carried into really bizarre designs—and into some of the most fetching headcovers as well. One mode is a huge flower effect in red, yellow, blue and purple hues to simulate blossoms with their leaves. One model has a big sunflower crown, the vivid petals drooping to the brim, the top of big brown seeds, checked with yellow posy dust. The brim is of entwined red roses interspersed with green leaves and little brown stems. Consider—these flow-

ers are made of satin with wonderful skill. The foundation of this hat is of black netting. The edge of the brim is bound with black satin. Another hat of this type is of 14 purple violets—and still another is of red poppies.

Stains. Kerosene stains can be removed with fuller's earth. Cover the stain with a thick layer of hot fuller's earth and let it remain 24 hours—then brush off.

Julia Bottomley

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To Remove Peach Stains. Wet with cold water, then cover the stain with cream of tartar and place in the sun, then wash in the usual way and the stain will disappear.

BRISK DEMAND FOR STAMPS

American Philatelists Ransack England for Specimens of the United States' Earliest Issues.

London.—Several American stamp collectors have been in London lately eagerly trying to secure the pick of English collections of United States stamps. "Americans," one dealer said, "are particularly keen on issues depicting scenes in their national history."

"The 24-cent issue of 1869 shows a picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. A few specimens of this stamp are worth £100 for a quaint reason. By inadvertence a very small number were originally printed with the picture upside down; and the few still existing fetch the enhanced figure."

"The 30-cent stamp of the 1869 issue, with no embossing, and brown gum, bearing a picture of Abraham Lincoln, is in great demand at £20."

"Quite a little romance was at-