



1—President Coolidge and General, the White House horse he has selected for his morning rides. 2—French military authorities examining the contents of a truck at the boundary of the occupied Ruhr region. 3—Mrs. Evangeline Duff, a grandmother, who will run for mayor of Hoboken, N. J., on the Democratic ticket.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Gov. Pinchot's Efforts to Avert Suspension of Anthracite Coal Mining.

ITALY THREATENS GREECE

Murder of Military Commission in Albania May Lead to Another War —Germany Paving Way for Abandoning Passive Resistance in the Ruhr

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEITHER the anthracite miners nor the operators were entirely satisfied with the compromise settlement of their differences suggested by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, and the prospects at this writing are that there will be a temporary suspension of hard coal mining during which the maintenance men will continue at work at an increased wage. Parts of the governor's plan were acceptable to both sides, and it is presumed that negotiations will be carried further.

Governor Pinchot's proposition for a settlement of the controversy contained these four main points:

1. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times or in certain occupations, the overtime to be paid at the eight-hour rate.

2. A uniform increase of 10 per cent to all employees. This increase to take effect September 1.

3. Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.

4. Complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

For three days and more the Pennsylvania executive, at the request of President Coolidge, had been studying the situation with the assistance of experts and conferring with the representatives of the operators and the miners. At the outset he served notice on both sides that the threatened suspension of anthracite mining on September 1 could not be allowed; that the quarrel was not a private one, and that the public, vitally interested, wanted to see justice done to both employer and employee but was tired of repeated strikes and suspensions. Wednesday night the governor laid his plan before the committees, again emphasizing the fact that public opinion would enforce a settlement.

Mr. Pinchot's proposal for an increase of wages was based on the calculation that 10 per cent would add 60 cents a ton to the cost of mining and that the operators, having made unusual profits during recent months, could easily absorb 10 cents a ton of this. The remaining 50 cents per ton, he said, "in the end should not be taken from the consumer," and he promised to make proposals later for getting this absorbed out of existing cost of transporting and distributing coal.

The employers' repeated tenders of arbitration to settle all present details of the controversy he set aside. He suggested that the wage and working arrangement he proposed should be made effective for not less than one year.

According to the United States coal commission, an anthracite strike would furnish another opportunity for wholesalers to repeat their speculative activities of last year and reap outrageously large profits. The commission stated that its inquiry into anthracite costs during the winter of 1922-23 led it to the conclusion that the speculative jobber or wholesaler was "the prime cause of the extremely high premiums paid for anthracite." It warned against panicky buying and urged retailers to join in combating the speculative tendencies of jobbers.

OVER in Europe the dogs of war began howling again last week. This time it was Italy and Greece that were shaking their fists at each other,

and though there seemed really small chance of hostilities, the nervous statesmen remembered the somewhat similar situation between Austria and Serbia that developed into the greatest of all wars. Actually it was only Italy that was shaking a fist. A few days before the members of the Italian military mission headed by Gen. Ebrico Tellini, which with like missions from France and Great Britain was engaged in delimiting the Greco-Albanian frontier, were ambushed and assassinated between Janina and Santi Quaranta. Greece had been extremely dissatisfied with certain findings of the mission, and the fact that the Greek delegate who always accompanied the Italians was absent when the crime was committed convinced Italy that it was a Greek political plot.

Premier Mussolini therefore instructed Minister Montagna to present to Greece a written note in which Italy demanded:

"Ample excuses from the highest military authorities.

"Solemn funeral ceremonies in the Greek cathedral at Athens to be attended by all the members of the Greek government.

"Honors to the Italian flag on the part of the Greek fleet. Some units of the Italian fleet will be sent to Piraeus expressly to receive a Greek salute of 21 salvos.

"A thorough investigation and capture of the assassins within five days of the acceptance of this note.

"Capital punishment for the criminals.

"An indemnity of 50,000,000 lire (roughly \$2,500,000), payable within five days.

"Military honors to the victims as they are put aboard an Italian warship for return to Italy."

Mussolini demanded a reply within 24 hours, and his government at once got busy with its army and navy. Part of the fleet left Taranto hurriedly under full steam for an unannounced destination, and other units were concentrated at Capo di Leuca, the point of Italy nearest to Greece.

In her reply to this ultimatum Greece rejected demands four, five and six, which were considered too humiliating. Demands one, two, three and seven were accepted in modified form.

The interallied council of ambassadors met in Paris and sent a message to the Greek government declaring that it reserves for the powers the right to make known eventually the penalties and indemnities which may be judged necessary in connection with the killing of the members of the Italian boundary mission. The British foreign office also got busy at once, making extraordinary efforts to prevent hostilities. It was understood that in case of a deadlock with Italy, Greece would propose to refer the entire matter to the League of Nations.

Italy was aggressive in two other quarters. To the astonishment of the other powers, she suddenly entered the Tangier question, landing a few soldiers in that African town and announcing that she must be considered in the settlement of its future status, which is to be made by England, France and Spain in conference in London. Mussolini also had made demands on Jugo-Slavia for a settlement of Fiume affairs satisfactory to Italy, and his virtual ultimatum expired Friday. It was reported that Italian troops were mobilizing in Fiume.

ELECTIONS in the Irish Free State passed off with surprisingly little disturbance. Final reports were not available last week, but it was believed that the government party would maintain its plurality in the new parliament. President Cosgrave and nearly all of the other government leaders were re-elected, but Eamonn de Valera was returned by County Clare, defeating Prof. John McNeill, Free State minister of education. Other republicans who won seats were Countess Markiewicz and Mary MacSwiney. The government deemed the situation so safe that President Cosgrave and some of his ministers left for Geneva to prepare for Ireland's entrance into the League of Nations. The republicans threatened to set up a rival parliament, but it may be not

enough were elected to enable them to carry out this plan.

MISSISSIPPI also had what amounted to an election last week—the runoff primary of the Democratic party. The contest for the governorship was between Henry L. Whitfield, former president of the State College for Women, and Theodore G. Bilbo, former governor. The former was victorious by about 15,000 votes.

BEFORE this is in the hands of the reader Chancellor Stresemann of Germany may have resigned in order that passive resistance in the Ruhr may be abandoned, for it is held in Berlin that he cannot capitulate officially, and at the same time it is admitted that the nation cannot hold out much longer in its course of opposition to France and Belgium. Three things are breaking down Germany's resistance—the cost and scarcity of coal, the financial situation and the failure of Bavaria to co-operate. The Bavarian officials have made demands on Stresemann which he can hardly accept, and it is believed Bavaria may secede from the German confederation if the chancellor undertakes to put through his program of dictatorial measures.

Industrial leaders of the Ruhr and the Rhineland have consented to a scheme of gradual abandonment of the passive resistance, and this may lead to discussions between Germany and France. It was held significant, also, that a permit was granted for a meeting of representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and other German states with the Rhineland commission at Coblenz.

BELGIUM'S reply to the British note was delivered last week, and was not very pleasing to either France or Great Britain. It upholds France on the Ruhr occupation, but hits France by suggesting that Germany's payments should be divided among the allies in proportion to their respective material damages. Adoption of the suggestion means that Belgium's war ravaged zone would be repaired at Germany's cost, while France would lose pensions for 1,600,000 killed and 2,000,000 badly wounded soldiers. Belgium would sacrifice pensions for 23,000 killed and 40,000 mutilated.

COL. ERNEST P. BICKNELL, Col. R. E. Olds and W. G. Pearce, American delegates to the International Red Cross conference in Geneva, got as far as Paris and then refused to proceed because of a statement in a Swiss committee report that was considered offensive to the United States. This read:

"The international Red Cross committee does not believe that in the domain of Red Cross work supremacy of influence must belong to those who are most powerful financially. Money, which permits creation of functionaries, is certainly useful, but it must not give them the impression that they are the masters of an institution such as the international Red Cross."

This was taken as a direct slam at America because of the founding of the League of Red Cross Societies by the late H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the fact that American money made up 75 per cent of the funds needed for that organization's operations last year. Gustave Ador, president of the International Red Cross, cabled John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, that there was no intention of hurting American feelings and urging the Americans to attend the Geneva meeting.

CAPT. LOWELL SMITH and Lieut. John Richter, army aviators, broke six aviation records at San Diego, Cal. They were in the air more than thirty-seven hours, established four new speed records as well as making new marks in duration and distance. To complete the flight, they made 15 contacts with another plane to take on gasoline, food, water, and oil.

OFFICIAL recognition of the government of Mexico by the United States was made Friday simultaneously in Washington and Mexico City. Formal resumption of diplomatic relations will follow almost immediately. The news was received by the Mexicans with great rejoicing.

ROAD CONTRACTS PASS 60 MILLION

COMMISSION HAS COMPLETED OR BEGUN WORK ON 3,389 MILES OF ROAD.

DURING FOUR-YEAR PERIOD

Approximately Twenty-Five Million of the Bond Issue Remains Untouched.

Raleigh, Sixty-six miles of paving added to the work completed or under construction since Frank Page became head of the road building forces in the State brings the total mileage to 3,389.58 miles of roads of all types, and the total obligation of funds from all sources to \$61,670,099.81 of which approximately forty millions is charged to the state bond account. Ninety-four bidders submitted proposals for twelve of the thirteen projects offered for bidding, with the aggregate of low bids totaling \$2,427,105.34. No bids were received on the thirteenth project, that being the short stretch of paving out of Wilmington on Route 20 toward Charlotte. No contracts have yet been awarded.

The projects offered brought another new-comer into the construction field in the state in the firm of Zeigler-Dalton Construction Company, which bid in three of the major projects offered. James O. Heyworth, who already has three of the largest road projects ever let to contract bid in the biggest job offered during the letting at \$455,299, a stretch of road between Monroe and Polkton. With the letting of these contracts and cold weather impending, it is unlikely that the commission will offer any major letting in the near future, but concentrate its major energies on maintenance and the prosecution of about thirty million dollars' worth of work now under way in the state. Paving is now going forward at considerably better than 100 miles of finished work per month.

In four years more than three-fifths of the state system of roads has been built, leaving now less than 2,500 miles of the 6,070 miles in the system to be paved or graveled. More than 2,000 miles of the unfinished section was in good condition when taken over by the counties and the maintenance forces have made present reconstruction not necessary.

Of the \$65,000,000 authorized for construction by the General Assembly, more than \$25,000,000 remains unobligated for future contracts. The \$1 million total is swelled by Federal aid funds, and six million dollars brought in during the two years when the automobile license funds were devoted to construction purposes.

Ten Counties Milk Safe.

The milk supply of 10 counties in North Carolina is now fully protected against the spreading of the great white plague, tuberculosis, the cows of these counties all having been tested, released and passed by officials of the state department of agriculture, according to a report made public by Dr. A. J. DeFosset, inspector in charge of this work. Inspections have been completed in three other counties, he said, and these will be recommended for release soon. Fifteen other counties have made appropriations for carrying on this work in conjunction with the agricultural department and North Carolina State college and inspections are now going on in nearly all of them, he added.

"Our records show," Doctor DeFosset continued, "that less than two per cent of the cattle in North Carolina have tuberculosis at this time. This is in contrast to some of the states in the north, where from 21 to 40 per cent tuberculous is common. I could go out in Vermont, where I was stationed previous to coming to North Carolina, and find more cattle infected with tuberculosis in one afternoon than we have found here in a month's time."

"North Carolina is wise to begin in time to eradicate this dreaded disease. The people have shown wisdom by wanting the work carried on. They will profit by the experience of the northern states. Where we find tuberculous cattle in North Carolina we can generally trace it to importations from some of the worst infected centers. For that reason those who buy cattle from other states should make sure that they are getting them from accredited herds. This will safeguard their purchases and also the cattle."

Signal Honors For Dr. Kaupp.

Dr. B. F. Kaupp, poultry investigator and pathologist at the North Carolina State College, has been signally honored by the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry during their recent meeting in Montreal when he was elected first vice president of this Association and delegate from the South to represent the poultry interests of the United States at the Second World's Poultry Conference to be held in Barcelona, Spain, next May.

New Automobile Law.

What is considered by many officials and officers of the state and also by thousands of automobile owners as one of the most important laws passed by the last general assembly—the motor vehicle title act—goes into effect October 1.

In view of this law automobile theft insurance officials already have announced that they will reduce their rates 10 per cent, and, according to Secretary of State W. N. Everett, in whose hands rests the enforcement of the law, they have assured that further automobile theft insurance rate reductions will be made later in accordance with the effectiveness of the new act.

Registration of all automobiles and other motor vehicles, including trucks and motorcycles, by their manufacturers' and engine numbers, is required by the new law, which also makes it unlawful for a person to operate a car on or after October 1 unless registration has been made or applied for.

An automobile must be registered just like a piece of real property; the owner must have a title to it, said Mr. Everett in summarizing the law.

Provisions are made for transferring automobile titles in a much simpler manner to the transferring of titles to realty holdings. Special provisions are made for automobile dealers, new and second hand.

It was said at the time the act was presented in bill form to the legislature that out of the more than 200,000 motor vehicles in North Carolina over 7,000 were stolen and that the majority of the operators of these automobiles were ignorant of the fact, they not knowing at the time of purchase that they were buying stolen property. The majority of these automobiles bear no manufacturers' or engine numbers, it was said. This is a problem, says the secretary of state, for which a solution must be found in the very near future. There is no way to find the rightful owners of these thousands of automobiles, and yet clear titles cannot be given their present owners, he said. Mr. Everett said he thought he probably would arrange to give temporary certificates of registration in such instances. However, he did not commit himself to this plan.

Registration blanks soon will be mailed automobile owners accompanied by copies of the new act. The registration blanks must be filled out and mailed to the secretary of state with the nominal license fee required. The money derived from the fees will be deposited to a special fund, part of which may be used in maintaining a corps of deputies authorized with police powers to enforce the new act and other traffic regulations.

Snappy Racing For State Fair.

One hundred and forty-two entries have been received for the early closing \$1,000 stake races at the North Carolina State Fair this year. Owing to the great number of entries the races will cost the fair association scarcely nothing since the entry fees will nearly equal the amount of the purses. In fact the \$6,400 offered in purses this year will cost the society less than the \$3,200 purses offered at the 1922 fair.

The best is none too good for the State Fair, Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt declares, and two racing circuits for the State will each include the State Fair. This is the first time in North Carolina that there has been more than one circuit and the first time that purses ran more than \$300 to \$350 each.

But it's a different story this year. There's the Grand Circuit with eight members, each offering \$6,400 or a total of \$51,200 in purses. Each member has the same races with four early closing events. Then there are six \$400 open classes which should attract as many as the early closing for practically all stables carry extra horses for these events.

Fairs included in the Grand Circuit besides the State Fair are Mount Airy, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Wilson, Tarboro, Greenville and Williamston. The Grand Circuit will provide a sizable lot of events for the State Fair, but this isn't all. The State Fair is also one of six fairs in on the Short Ship Circuit which includes Rocky Mount, Kinston, Fayetteville, Goldsboro and Clinton fairs.

Each member of the Short Ship Circuit, except the State Fair, will offer eight purses of \$400 each. The State Fair will have six \$400 purses and the four \$1,000 purses. Being a member of both the Grand and Short Ship Circuits should bring practically all horses to Raleigh during fair week.

The aggregate purses of \$67,200 are attracting horsemen throughout the United States. Twenty-two states and Canada are represented in the early entries. Some of the best horses in the country being in the number.

Bank Statement Shows Prosperity.

Dividends paid on capital stock by State banks in North Carolina during the fiscal year ending the past June 30 totaled \$2,225,859.41 and averaged 9 per cent, 4 per cent more than the dividends paid by State banks during the previous year, which aggregated \$1,392,926.67, according to a consolidated statement of the resources of the 534 State banks in North Carolina, including 67 branches, completed and announced by Clarence Latham, chief state bank examiner.

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