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 THE FLAVOR LASTS



1—New statue of Richard Yates, Civil War governor of Illinois, placed in capitol grounds in Springfield. 2—New fingerprint identification rule being put into effect in postal savings banks. 3—Sioux chiefs from Fort Peck reservation, Montana, at the American Indian convention in the forest preserve near Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Governor Walton, Beaten in Oklahoma Election, Refuses to Give Up Fight.

FOES WANT HIM INDICTED

German Cabinet Resigns and Chancellor Stresemann Plans Directorate—Monarchy Due Soon in Bavaria—Federation of Labor Convention—President Coolidge and World Court.

By EDWARD W. PACKARD
 IT WAS the turn of Governor Walton to get walloped last week, and he did get walloped. But he didn't take the blow lying down. To those who enjoy a stand-up and knock-down fight, the news from Oklahoma these days may be pleasant reading, but it really is not edifying. It would seem that when such conditions can continue for a long time there must be something lacking in our democratic institutions. Having obtained court sanction for the special election called for last Tuesday, the people of Oklahoma insisted on holding it. At first, Walton declared it should not be held, insisting that, as he had called it, it was his election and he could call it off if he desired. He reconstituted the state election board so that it might obey his behests; ordered the entire National Guard of the state mobilized and then recalled the order; called another special election for Dec. 6; yielded at last in the face of various restraining orders from courts, and said he was willing to vacate his office if the people of the state preferred the rule of the "invisible empire" to that of the constituted authorities. In several counties the governor's efforts prevented the citizens from casting their votes in the usual manner, but many of them mailed their ballots to the capital and others used improvised election machinery. But the election was held, and by a majority of about four to one the voters approved of the constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to convene itself to consider impeachment charges against the governor and other state officers. Though he was thus knocked through the ropes, Walton climbed back into the ring and obtained from District Judge Tom G. Chambers, one of his appointees, a temporary restraining order forbidding the state election board to certify the returns to the secretary of state. Hearing on the application to make this order was set for October 9. The governor asserted the election was illegal because the proposed amendments submitted had not been properly advertised, and that thousands of voters were intimidated by deputy sheriffs and by the influence of the Ku Klux Klan. The opposition countered with a petition for a grand jury in Oklahoma City to investigate charges that Walton has misused public moneys and to inquire into the appointment of thousands of state "secret service" agents of the executive.

Governor Walton is issuing a stream of proclamations and statements. In one of the latest he says: "The klux guns of the nation are trained on me. I am daily in receipt of threats of assassination, but I had rather die by the hand of an assassin than die the death of a coward. The fight is to a finish. There will be no compromise." Representative McBee, leader of the anti-Waltonites in the legislature, asserts there is no klan issue in Oklahoma, "except in the hallucinations of a disordered brain."

HAVING failed utterly to come to terms with the Social Democrats, who opposed the abolition of the eight-hour day and the reorganization of the cabinet to include the Nationalists, Chancellor Stresemann of Germany dissolved his ministry and was directed by President Ebert to form a new cabinet. The chancellor's spokesman announced that there would be no new party cabinet, but a small ministry similar to a directorate, and it was assumed the reichstag would be dissolved. Various cabinet offices will be left unfilled and others will be un-

ed and put in charge of direct representatives of the chancellor. The directorate's policies, it was said, would include the seizure of economic values, the control of prices, increased production and the giving up of the eight-hour law. It is asserted that the Bavarian dictatorship is not a subject of controversy.

Under the plan of Minister of Finance Helfferding, the time has arrived for the industrialists headed by Stinnes to begin paying real taxes with which the government intended to start paying reparations to France so that an adjustment in the Ruhr might be accomplished. Stinnes and his crowd asserted they could not pay these taxes or permit a part of their property to be confiscated, and insisted a ten or twelve-hour day for workmen was necessary if reparations were to be paid, for it would be necessary for Germany to undersell the rest of the world.

In Bavaria Dictator von Kahr is defying the Berlin government and the civil commissar it appointed for his state. He also defies the Socialists and to their threat of a general strike retorts with an order forbidding strikes and making them punishable by imprisonment. For terror acts or sabotage penal servitude with unlimited fines is ordered, while for endangering lives or treason to the new system the penalty is death.

"The monarchy in Bavaria will not be proclaimed now," said Von Kahr, "but it is growing, and it will come by itself when it is ready." It is probable that Crown Prince Rupprecht will be placed on the throne. This is the aim of Hitler, chief of the Bavarian Fascist, who is supported by General Ludendorff and to whom it is said Von Kahr has been making friendly advances.

Royalist uprisings took place in several parts of Germany last week, the most important being at Kustrin, Prussia, where an organized band captured the fortress, only to lose it next day. There was some bloodshed, and the leaders of the revolt were imprisoned.

In the occupied regions miners and post office employees resumed work generally, but the French officials negotiated in vain with the railroad workers. The cities of Dusseldorf, Essen, Dortmund, Wlriden, Horne and Bochum began paying the expenses of the French and Belgian armies of occupation. The separatists of the Rhineland staged a demonstration in Dusseldorf which developed into a battle with the German police in the course of which a number were killed and hundreds wounded.

ONCE again the attempt was made last week to persuade organized labor in the United States that it should form a national labor party. At this writing it seems certain to fail. Delegates from Illinois and Minnesota to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Portland, Ore., introduced resolutions calling for adoption of "independent political action for workers."

Two fraternal delegates from Great Britain, without trying to influence the action of the federation, told of the recent great successes of their Labor party, which is now the official opposition in parliament and is not unlikely to get control of the government before long.

President Sam Gompers was as always quick and forceful in reply. He outlined the distinctions between the American and British political schemes, showing that in England the labor men had only to drive at one objective—control of parliament—while here there are congress and all the legislatures. He spoke of the vast difference in citizenship.

"We are wage earners," he said. "To have a dominating influence in determining the laws emanating from the employers' officers is of greater importance to the men and women who toil than any laws passed by congress or legislatures."

Dennis Lane, international president of the meat cutters and butchers' union, announced that an intensive campaign would begin at once to reorganize the workers in the meat packing industry. The International Plasterers' union pledged its co-operation in aiding ex-service men to become efficient building trades mechanics, and it was believed other building trades unions would take similar action. Secretary Frank Morrison reported that the defense fund of the federation amounts to \$183,904. The total re-

ceipts for the year were \$667,880, and the expenditures \$662,398. Total membership of the federation was announced as 2,926,468, showing a loss for the fourth consecutive year, and of more than 260,000 in the past twelve months.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has let it be known that he will hold a series of conferences with influential Democratic senators, as well as with Republican leaders, to obtain their ideas as to the best way of getting action on the proposition of American membership in the world court. Because he has pledged himself to carry out Mr. Harding's policies, the President will remind the senate that the protocol still awaits its action, but it is understood in Washington that he will not attempt to force its adoption. He wants the question out of the way early, however, so that congress shall be free to devote its attention to domestic problems.

Among the friends of Hiram Johnson the announcement of the President's intention to consult the Democrats was taken to mean that he would exert his influence in favor of the world court plan, and they believe this will bring the California senator out as an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination. Indeed, Mr. Johnson has said as much, though he declares he will not yet do anything to embarrass the President.

OUR other Senator Johnson, Magnus of Minnesota, has been in the East talking, being interviewed and calling on President Coolidge. The "efete" part of the country seemed disappointed to find that Magnus wasn't a freak, but was well dressed, benevolent appearing and quite civilized. At the White House he conferred with Mr. Coolidge and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on price fixing for agricultural products. When he came out he said: "I told President Coolidge that price fixing is the only remedy for the present distressing situation. I also told him about the producers' alliance and its determination to hold the crop off the market until the producers could obtain a fair price for their products. The President was sympathetic, but he had evidently not made up his mind."

ANOTHER severe earthquake shock occurred at Tokyo Thursday, driving residents from their homes and cutting off the electric lights. About the same time a temblor was felt in California.

Daniel E. Douty, representing the silk industry of America, told Premier Yamamoto and the minister of agriculture last week that the Japanese silk trust is blocking shipments, causing an economic loss of \$30,000,000 monthly, and that this will cause the great mills at Paterson and Passaic to close down very soon. Though Yokohama cannot be used as a port until probably next year, the Japanese trust refuses to permit temporary transfer of shipments to Kyoto, Nagoya and Shimidzu.

Official Japanese figures place the number of known dead in the earthquake at 103,000, the injured at 125,000 and the missing at 235,000. These figures are probably overconservative.

THE ZR-1, the American navy's huge new dirigible, which is to be christened Shenandoah—"Daughter of the Star"—made a record trip from Lakehurst, N. J., to St. Louis and return by way of Chicago, in forty-seven hours and forty-nine minutes. She traveled about 2,200 miles during forty-six hours actually in the air. Her only stop was in St. Louis, where great throngs of aviators and spectators were gathering for the international air races which began on Thursday.

EVACUATION of Constantinople was completed by the allies on Tuesday, and on Saturday the Turkish troops formally entered the city amid scenes of great rejoicing. It is reported that Turkey will soon be declared a republic.

OVER in Spain the directorate has abolished the last traces of civil rule. First the civil governors of the various states were done away with and then all the municipal governments and all "general councils" or county organizations. The cities and towns are ruled by juntas under direct orders of Dictator Primo Rivera.

CHILDLESS HOMES MADE HAPPY

Presence of Little Ones a Great Blessing

Four Interesting Letters

Cortland, N. Y.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was weak and wanted to become strong and have a child. My husband read about it in the 'Cortland Standard' and thought it might help me. It certainly did for I now have a lovely boy fifteen months old who weighs forty pounds. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to my friends and you can certainly use my testimonial in your little books and in the newspapers, as it might help to make some other childless home happy by the presence of little ones as it has done mine."—Mrs. CLAUDE P. CANFIELD, 10 Salisbury St., Cortland, N. Y.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me seven years ago. I was run down and had a weakness such as women often have. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after being married sixteen years became the mother of a sweet little girl. I now have four lovely children—three fine boys and the little girl six years old. I had longed for children all the while and wept many a day and envied every woman with a child. I was 36 years old when my first baby was born. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is ailing with female weakness."—Mrs. J. NAUMANN, 1517 Benton St., St. Louis, Mo.

A Message to Mothers
 Hamilton, Ohio.—"I have known about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound since girlhood, having taken it when I was younger and suffering from a weakness and backache. Lately I have taken it again to strengthen me before the birth of my child, as I was troubled with pains in my back and a lifeless, weak feeling. I think if mothers would only take your wonderful medicine they would not dread childbirth as they do. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to every woman."—Mrs. JOS. FALCÓN, JR., 562 S. 11th Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

Was Weak and Run Down
 St. Louis, Mo.—"My mother took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I was a girl, and when I was troubled with cramps I took it, and later when I married I again took it to make me strong as the doctor said I was weak and run down and could not have children. I took it and got along fine and now I have three girls. So you know why I keep the Compound in the house. I am a well woman and do my work and sewing too."—Mrs. JULIUS HARTMAN, 2501 W. Dodler St., St. Louis, Mo.

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 Malaria-Chills and Fever-Dengue
 A Fine Tonic. Builds You Up. Prevents and Relieves.

DAM RIVER TO STOP FLOOD
 Barrage Type Constructed in South Africa to Prevent Collecting of Mud in Reservoir.

After seven years of building, a dam that stops a 40-mile river in South Africa was recently completed. A barrage type was chosen to prevent collecting of mud and earth in the reservoir and to avoid flooding of private property on the river banks. In the average year enough dirt is carried down this river to cover 720 acres a depth of six inches. Passing through tanks and filters and being treated with chemicals clears the water. Thirty-six sluice gates control the huge barrage, 1,400 feet long. When full, the depth of the water will be 25 feet. At the formal opening a British prince officiated.—Popular Mechanics.

Her Secret.
 On the occasion of her hundredth birthday the village centenarian received a visit from the vicar. "Now tell me, my dear Mrs. Snowden," he said, "what has been the secret of your longevity?" He waited eagerly while the old woman brought her vocal apparatus into play, then received the rasping answer: "Vitality."

A Long-Lived Family.
 Great Britain lays claim to what is believed to be the longest-lived family in the world. They are seven in number—five sisters and two brothers. All are married. They reside on the Island of Skye, the largest of the inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scotland. All receive the old-age pension from the British government, and their combined ages exceed 550 years.

Light for Water Pictures.
 In an attempt to find a way to enable divers to take motion pictures in any depth of water, experiments in spraying light-producing chemicals under water have been undertaken at the Lehigh university swimming pool.

No, George, it doesn't require much effort to grumble.

Why take the risk?

MANY have found by their own experience that coffee's effect is harmful. Health authorities warn against risking the growth and development of children with the drug element in coffee.

Why take chances with your health, and thus risk comfort, happiness—success?

There's both safety and satisfaction in Postum as your mealtime drink. You'll thoroughly enjoy its delightful flavor and aroma. Postum contains nothing that can harm you. As many cups as you like at any meal—with no penalties to pay in wakeful nights and daytime dullness.

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.

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 Mail orders receive prompt attention.
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