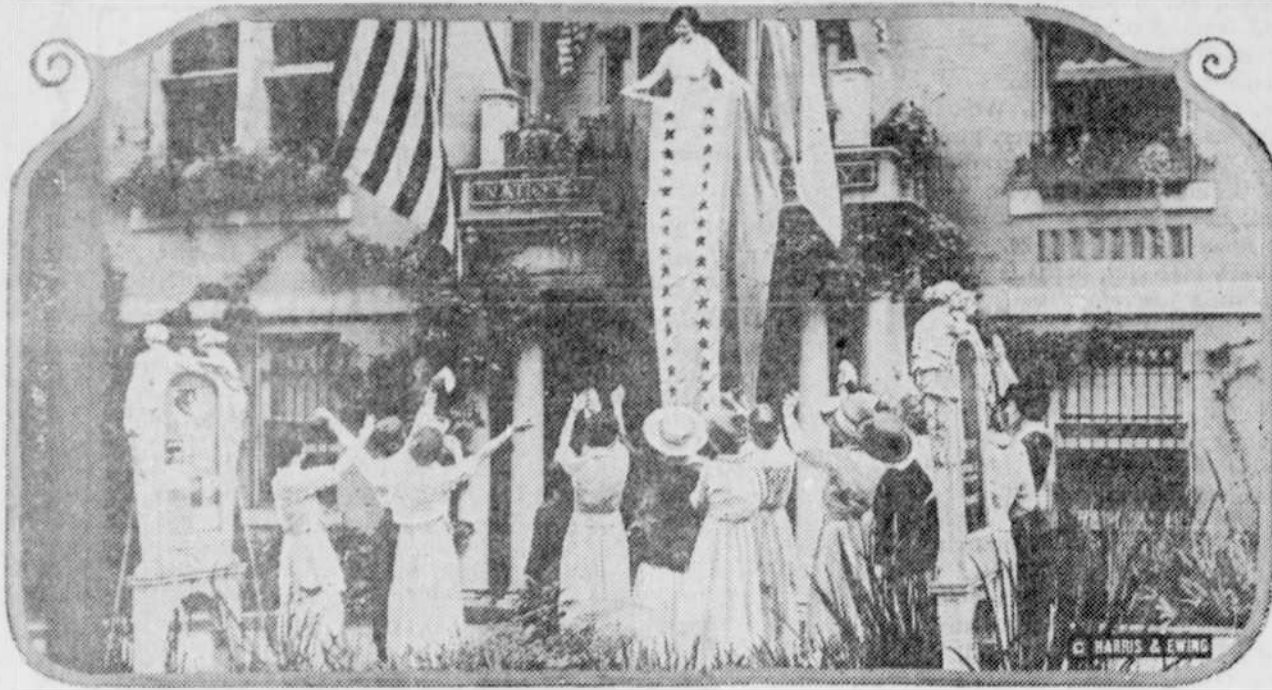


## Women Celebrate the Victory of Suffrage



Unfurling the suffrage flag at the headquarters of the National Woman's party in Washington was the occasion for a joyous demonstration by party workers. Miss Alice Paul, chairman, is on the balcony. The flag has 36 stars, the last added representing Tennessee.

## German Works Run By State

Economic Bureau Looks After Electric, Steel and Aluminum Plants.

### BUT EXTENSION IS DELAYED

Nationalization of Coal Mines May Have to Wait Change in Makeup of Reichstag—Holding Company Formed.

Washington.—Since the conclusion of the Spa conference, at which Germany agreed to increase its coal output in order to bring the deliveries to France up to approximately 2,000,000 tons per month, there has been renewed agitation among the miners for the nationalization of the mining industry in the hope that better working conditions and pay may be obtained under such a condition than with the mines owned and operated by Hugo Stinnes and his few associate coal barons. Other sections of German industrial life are also likely to be ultimately run by the state, although it will probably be necessary for the German people to elect a more radical reichstag to effect these changes, as the present cabinet is not pledged to any great extension of the principle of public ownership and operation.

In the meantime, however, as the result of earlier agitation for government control and operation of the leading industries, the national economic bureau of the German treasury department has quite a few important government controlled industrial plants to look after, according to a summary of its activities recently published in the German press and quoted from in commerce reports. The most important of the government factories are the arsenals and naval construction yards, which are now engaged on non-military construction. This includes the manufacture of steel, the making of all sorts and descriptions of machinery in large quantities, especially for agricultural and domestic purposes, and the repairing of rolling stock and locomotives. Small arms works are being maintained as such so far as is consistent with the provisions of the peace treaty.

#### State in Control.

"In order to consolidate the government interests in these different undertakings a company was formed in December, 1919, called the German Industrial Stock company, with a capital of 100,000,000 marks (nominally \$23,800,000; at current exchange, about \$2,250,000); the whole of the shares being in the hands of the government. The state thus exercises either full or partial control, according to the number of electrical, electrochemical and other undertakings.

The huge generating station at Zachornowice, near Bitterfeld, belonging to the Electric Plant company, is controlled. It provides the current for the state nitrogen works in Wittenberg, obtaining the necessary fuel from adjacent lignite mines. It has an

output of 100,000 kilowatts and, besides running the nitrogen plant, supplies current to the Berlin Electric works, and will shortly extend this supply of energy to Leipzig and the province of Saxony. The Central German Power Works company comprises the central power station at Senftenberg, formerly belonging to the Aluminum works, Lauta, with an output of 60,000 kilowatts; and the Niederlausitzer Power plant, near Spremberg, with adjacent lignite mines, and with an output of 20,000 kilowatts. Up to the present the electric energy developed by these two plants has been utilized in the manufacture of aluminum and nitrogen. In the future it will also be employed to supply electricity for the surrounding industrial districts.

The East Prussia central station, which was recently erected to provide the province of East Prussia with electric power, is controlled, as also is the Alz works, Munich, which was formed in 1918, in conjunction with the Dr. Wacker Alexander company, for electrochemical manufacturing, to utilize the water power of the lower Alz. The output is, roughly, 20,000 kilowatts. The Wurttemberg Rural Electric company was reorganized in 1919 to enable the state, with the consent of the Wurttemberg government, to take a dominant interest in the supply of electricity to the province of Wurttemberg.

Great efforts were made during the war to put the manufacture of aluminum on a firm footing, in order to make Germany independent of foreign supplies. Plants were erected and the manufacture started at Horrem, Bitterfeld and Rummelsburg, each factory having an output of 3,000 tons of aluminum per annum. In 1916 the Erftwerk company was taken over by the government and reorganized with a capital of 25,000,000 marks. The branch works of this company, in Grevenbroich (lower Rhine), have been fitted up to produce 12,000 tons of aluminum per annum.

#### Iron and Steel Mills.

In regard to iron and steel mills the Hoesler Smelting company and the Peiner Rolling Mills company are controlled. These works have a capital of 20,000,000 marks, of which the government holds 25 per cent. The chief features of this undertaking are that the mines producing the ore are in close proximity to the smelting and rolling plant, and that, situated as they are in central Germany, they have an advantage over the competing works in Westphalia in placing their output in adjacent districts. In pre-war days their yearly output of ore amounted to 1,000,000 tons.

The Bavarian Lloyd Shipping company in Regensburg with a capital of

16,000,000 marks, a large portion of which belongs to the state, is also represented on the board of the Government Holding company. The Bavarian Lloyd held a commanding position in transport work on the Danube and neighboring rivers, but lost the greater part of its vessels at the end of the war. Negotiations are, however, proceeding between the different government departments and others interested to put the company once more on a commercial footing. The German ship-salvage company "Odin," Berlin, with a capital of 5,000,000 marks, was originally formed to carry out work in connection with the salvage of transports and other shipping in the Baltic. The company was not very successful owing to the unsuitable methods of salvage adopted. It is now proposed to divert the company's activities to towage and lighterage work.

According to a resolution adopted by the German Metal Economic league, reported by the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, the export of 50 per cent of all pig metals coming from German mines during May, June, July and August, is to be permitted. No limit is placed upon the export of all partly manufactured metal products, provided they are not sold at prices under the domestic rates. German manufacturers may import raw metals, if they do not pay more than the standard prices in the world market. German export prices on semi-manufactured iron and steel products have been materially lowered during the last few months. Bar iron selling at 6,336 marks in April has been cut to 4,000 marks per ton for export to Holland and Switzerland and to 3,650 to Denmark, the latter being the same as the domestic rate in Germany. The iron industry is protesting against further payment of export duties.

## BLAME DISASTER TO CARL

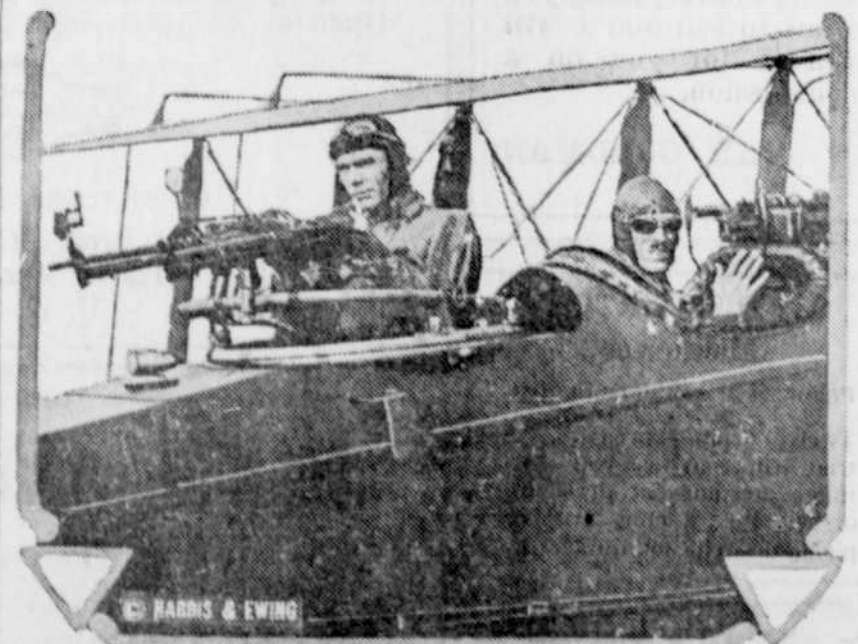
Austrian Collapse Charged to Emperor's Conflicting War Orders, Says Commission.

Vienna.—Chief blame for the collapse of the Austrian forces on the Piave river, in the Austro-Italian campaign, is placed on the former Emperor Carl by the report of a commission appointed to investigate war delinquencies.

On the fateful November 2, 1918, the report says, the then emperor issued three conflicting orders within a few hours. The first was for the conclusion of an armistice. Forty-five minutes later this was revoked and 95 minutes afterward it was issued again. During this period, it was said, the emperor consulted no one on the matter.

"We must ask," the report says, "whether the emperor and his advisers were not guided by the fear of the army flooding back on Vienna rather than by any other circumstances. It may be, perhaps, not by express intention but rather subconsciously, that the desire prevailed with more than one of these men that the troops had better not return home at all."

## Airplanes for the Rifle Meet



This is one of the two airplanes which the United States army air service has sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the national rifle meet. This will provide the world's first competitive aerial shooting match. Every form of offense and defense developed by airplanes in warfare will be demonstrated under competitive conditions.

## PLAN TO WATER VAST DRY AREA

Project Up to Congress to Reclaim 4,000,000 Acres at \$250,000,000 Expense.

### TURN DESERT INTO EMPIRE

Members of House Committee on Appropriations and Group of Western Colleagues Make Inspection Tour of Government Projects.

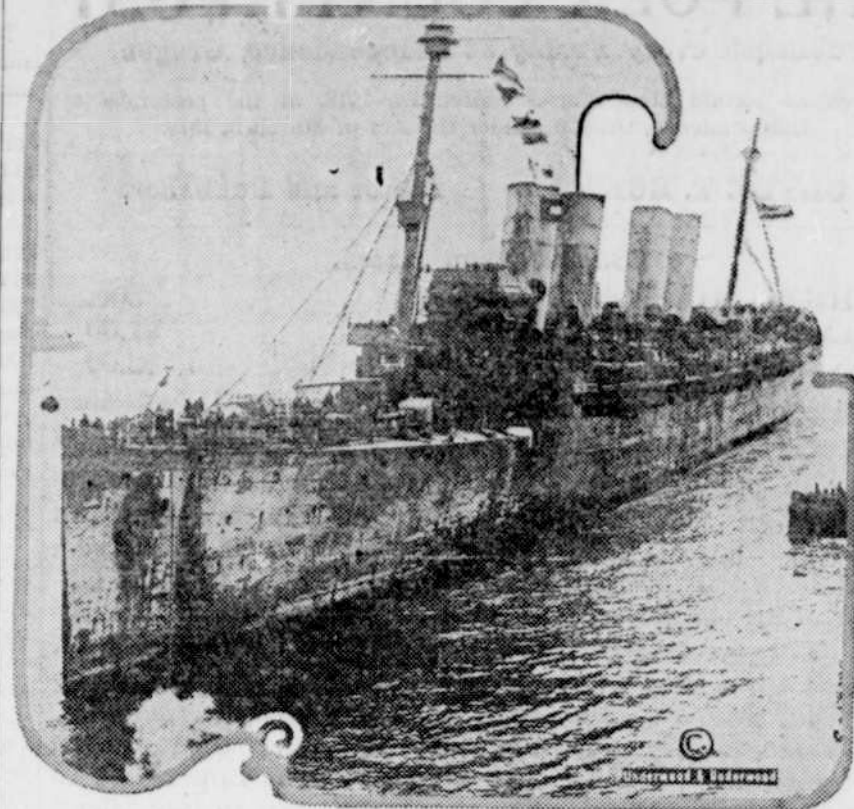
Washington.—Plans for putting 4,000,000 acres of land on the agricultural map of the United States by a program of reclamation calling for the expenditure of about \$250,000,000 over a ten-year period are to be considered seriously by congress when it reassembles.

Members of the house appropriations committee and a group of Western colleagues who have been making an inspection tour of the government's reclamation projects and of the national parks in company with officials of the department of the interior, after traveling 10,000 miles by train and 4,000 miles by auto and viewing the irrigation achievements since 1902 have come back earnest converts to a big reclamation plan.

Arthur P. Davis, director and chief engineer of the reclamation service, who accompanied the congressional tour, is now in the West visiting other projects and preparing his recommendations for the annual estimates to be submitted to Secretary Payne.

Secretary Payne, who has just inspected two of the government's principal reclamation projects at Yakima, Wash., and Shoshone, Wyo., has become an enthusiast regarding the desirability of utilizing America's unde-

## To Make Round the World Trade Cruise



The former German liner Ven Steuben, which is being fitted out in New York for a trade cruise of 12 months all around the world. She will be rechristened the United States and will carry American goods into every port of importance.

veloped resources by building new commonwealths in the arid West.

While the reclamation service is restricted in its estimates to \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000, equivalent to the amount received by sale of public lands, sale of water and returns on irrigation developments, Secretary Payne has already declared his intention of asking congress for \$12,000,000 to open up 160,000 acres of reclaimed land in small farms, with special consideration of the Shoshone project.

Representative Will R. Wood (Rep.)

of Indiana, a member of the appropriations committee, says that he and others who have just inspected these projects have been converted from their previous reluctance to make such large appropriations and now believe that it is a national duty thus to create opportunities for its citizens to establish themselves in permanent homes on such fertile areas, wrested from the desert.

Many who opposed the "farms for service men" proposition in the last congress on the grounds that it was camouflaged reclamation have pledged their support to an out-and-out irrigation development.

Senator Jones of Washington introduced a bill in the last session which seeks an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for reclamation work and the interior department has drafted a program that calls for more than that.

### Turn Desert Into Empire.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon wrote a favorable report last December from the committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. He pointed out that under the reclamation act passed in 1902, the government has expended in construction work a little over \$123,000,000, that water for irrigation purposes has been made available for 1,780,000 acres of land, which had been largely barren, desert waste and unproductive. It is now worth from \$100 to \$750 an acre, with an average crop value per acre of \$63.00.

"Out of the uninhabited and almost worthless desert has been carved an empire of nearly 2,000,000 acres, intensively cultivated and producing crops whose annual average gross returns per acre are about double those of the rest of the country," says Director Davis of the reclamation service.

While the bill introduced by Senator Jones calls for \$250,000,000, the reclamation service is now working on 30 projects which call for a total appropriation of \$302,000,000, but returns would be coming in from some of the earlier construction before the entire expenditure was made. Of the 4,000,000 acres which it is proposed to add to the farm lands about one-third is public land belonging to the United States government.

Director Davis has figured out that the average value of lands in the projects did not exceed \$10 an acre, or \$17,000,000, when the government irrigation was started in 1902, and that today they easily represent increases in land values of \$556,000,000 due to this work, and has prepared a detailed report on this for congress. He figures that only 3.5 per cent of the total ultimate cost will be finally charged against the government.

## LACK OF SHIPS HALTS TOURISTS

All Available Accommodations Are Booked Three Months in Advance.

### PASSPORTS AT A PREMIUM

"Ships, Ships and More Ships" Is Plea From United States Ports—Travel Only Half What It Was in 1914.

New York.—The slogan of "ships! ships! and still more ships!" so effectively used during the war to speed up America's ship-building program as a defiance of the submarine campaign still is heard in American seaports.

It comes, however, not so much from those having freight for transit as it does from those who desire to make trips to foreign shores on business or pleasure.

Steamship accommodations for all lands, despite more than a doubling of pre-war time tariffs, and rigid restrictions as to passports are at a premium.

#### All Accommodations Booked.

Representatives in New York and other terminals of passenger-carrying lines say that all available accommodations are booked as far as three months ahead. The unfortunate business man faced with the need of making an unexpected trip abroad, is forced to depend on possible cancellations of previously engaged passage on the part of someone who at the last moment is prevented from sailing.

On many ships third-class accommodations hold men and women who are financially able to travel in the best that the ship affords. It is no infrequent occurrence for a staid banker, or a wealthy head of a large business house to be found booked with the humble alien laborer return-

ing to the land of his birth for a visit.

It was recently said by the head of a large line in speaking of tariffs, that in 1914 a man could purchase a tourist ticket including rail fares and hotel accommodations for a trip half way around the world for the same sum that he is now compelled to pay for a one-way ticket from New York to a Mediterranean port.

Records of departures and arrivals as kept here by the Steamship Men's association show that despite the very apparent rush, travel is only about half, as to number of passengers, what it was in 1914. In May and June of that year there sailed from American to transatlantic ports 164,300 persons of whom more than 100,000 were classed as 1920 the outgoing total was 80,325 of whom 50,000 were third class.

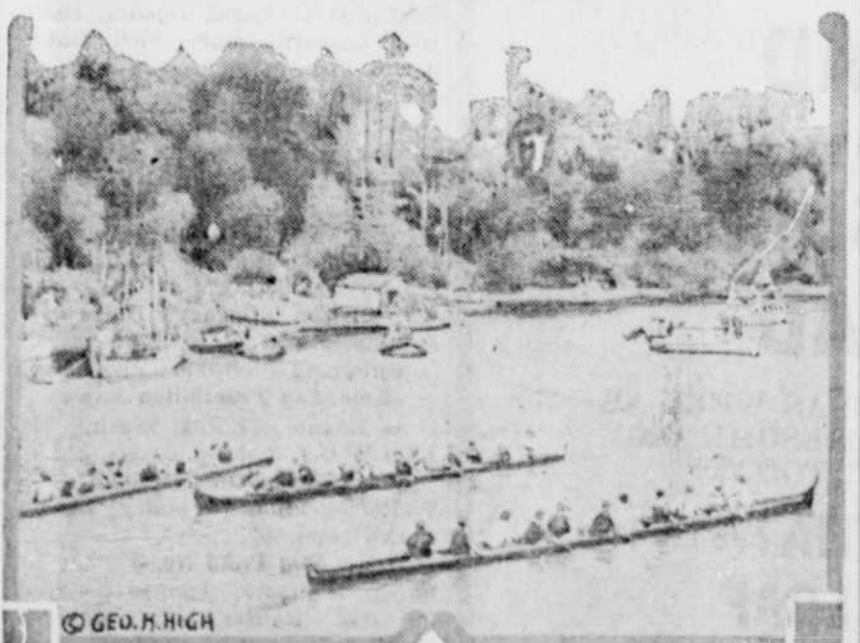
#### Arrivals Show Slump.

Of incoming passengers in one month of 1914 there were 105,100 persons. The corresponding month this year showed 45,120 arrivals.

The rush this year and the difficulty in getting accommodations is accounted for by the fact that there is needed "ships, ships and more ships!" of the passenger-carrying class. Available tonnage, due to the ravages of the war, is greatly depleted. The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, which prior to the war carried a large percentage of the transatlantic travel, do not exist.

In addition, many of the big liners of allied flags are gone, as for example, the Lusitania. Almost all the ships of the pre-war fleet of another large British line were submarine victims. Other ships were of a necessity laid up for periods of more than a year for reconditioning due to their accommodations having been ripped out with axes to make them into troop carriers. An example of this is the huge Olympic, which but recently was returned to her passenger-carrying trade.

## Indians in Annual Canoe Race



One of the most spectacular sporting events in Canada is the annual meeting of the tribes in their canoe race. The race course is over a distance of two miles down the Royal Gorge to a point in front of the Empress hotel at Victoria, B. C. The picture shows the canoes assembling for the start.

## Rattlesnake and Old Man Fight to Death

Atlanta, Ga.—Word has been brought to Atlanta of a remarkable fight to the death between an aged farmer, living near Buckhead, and a giant rattlesnake.

The farmer, Mack Richards, who is well advanced in years, was mending a fence when he disturbed a rattlesnake so large that when piled in a coil its head was more than two feet above the ground.

The snake struck at him and would have reached its mark if it had not been deflected by heavy briars.

Before it could coil again, Mr. Richards seized a rail, and plied the snake against the ground. He tried to call for help, but none was near.

The snake, by main strength, twisted itself out from under the rail and prepared to strike again.

This time Mr. Richards got beyond striking distance, but the snake followed him and continued the attack.

Mr. Richards picked up a shorter rail and with it gave battle, finally killing the reptile. It measures six feet in length.

## Separated for 41 Years, Then Kiss and Make Up

When Mrs. Mary Walrad and Charles L. Walrad, each seventy-six years old, met at the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., recently, it was the first time they had seen each other in 41 years. It was also the first time Walrad had seen his daughter since she was five months old. Mrs. Walrad lives at North Miami, Okla. She and her husband separated in Joplin, Mo., in 1879. Three weeks ago Walrad located his wife, the meeting was arranged, they kissed and made up and will live together again.