

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest, and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Two unmasked men held up the bank at Fall River Mills, Shasta county, Cal., late Tuesday, and procured \$1038 in currency and silver.

Recommendations relative to the issuance of a peace proclamation probably will be submitted to President Harding within the next week, Attorney-General Daugherty has announced.

Salaries of all employees of the city of Seattle will be cut \$10 a month and wages of day laborers employed by the city 25 cents a day, the city council, sitting as a committee of the whole, decided Tuesday.

Business conditions on the Pacific coast are more encouraging, with renewed lumber activity relieving the employment situation generally, according to a report made public by the United States department of labor Tuesday.

Construction work on the battleships South Dakota, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, Iowa and Massachusetts and the battle cruisers Ranger, Constitution and United States would be stopped under a bill introduced Tuesday by Senator King (democrat, Utah).

Belief that the \$50,000,000 bankers' pool for loans to the cattle industry would prove inadequate to meet the needs of the stockmen was voiced by members of the executive committee of the Southwestern Cattle Raisers' association, meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday.

Governor Small, from the office of one of his counsel in Chicago, was reported Tuesday night, according to word received in Springfield, Ill., to have offered to surrender himself without resistance to Sangamon county authorities on warrants charging embezzlement of state funds while treasurer of Illinois.

The Commercial Cable company announced Monday in New York an extension of its cables from London to Antwerp, Belgium. This extension gives the company facilities for direct transmission of messages from New York to the Belgian city and brings the United States into first-hand contact with central Europe.

Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, the first woman to be an assistant attorney-general, will sever her connection with the government and return to private practice in San Francisco August 1, it was said Tuesday. She resigned some months ago, but remained to finish up pending cases in her office, under which fall all legal questions involving prohibition.

Reduction of the United States army to a peace-time strength of 150,000 men will be accomplished by July 31, in accordance with the decision of congress when it refused to appropriate funds for pay of a greater force after October 1. With the reduction, Secretary Weeks announced there will be a general redistribution of troops, practical abandonment of seven great war-time army cantonments, placement of many organizations on the inactive list and skeletonization of others.

Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., who, with his wife disappeared from Walking Tour camp at the foot of Mount Assiniboine in Calgary, Alberta, July 15, was found dead late Sunday at the bottom of a very deep precipice, according to advices received Tuesday night. Mrs. Stone, for whom organized parties had also been searching for the last few days, was located alive on Sunday at the bottom of a 17-foot crevice, according to word received shortly before the message of Dr. Stone's death was received.

Secretary Mellon has offered for subscription two new series of treasury certificates, the combined offering being for about \$300,000,000. Both issues are dated August 1, one maturing in six months with interest at 5 1/4 per cent and the other maturing in one year with interest at 5 1/2 per cent. With this issue the treasury, it was believed, would be in a position to meet any demands made on it by the war finance corporation in connection with settlements with the railroads under the plan submitted to congress by President Harding.

SEES ERA OF WORLD PEACE

President Harding Rededicates Plymouth Rock to Justice.

Plymouth, Mass. — Plymouth Rock, for three centuries a landmark of American freedom, was re-dedicated by President Harding Monday as a symbol of "real human brotherhood" for all the world.

Speaking at the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the pilgrims, the president declared his fervent hope that the principles of toleration and liberty for which our fathers crossed the Atlantic might soon awake a new world era in which peace and understanding would be assured among the nations. He referred in particular to the nation's effort toward disarmament, asserting his faith that the movement would succeed.

With his tribute to the Pilgrims Mr. Harding linked an eulogy to the achievements of the English-speaking race everywhere and declared he was convinced that the mission of the race would encompass even greater things than it had yet accomplished. The leadership of the English-speaking peoples in the present world crisis, he said, could not be denied nor doubted by anyone.

The president's address, delivered within a few hundred feet of the spot where Plymouth rock has been inclosed in iron palings to preserve it for posterity, was part of an anniversary celebration in which Vice-President Coolidge and many other high officials of state and nation participated.

Earlier in the day he had headed and reviewed a parade of civic, military and naval organizations through the historic streets of Plymouth and Monday night he witnessed the tercentenary pageant reproducing the landing of the pilgrims.

With Mrs. Harding and a party of friends, the president reached Plymouth from Washington shortly before noon on his yacht Mayflower, named for the pilgrim ship which entered this harbor under slightly different circumstances 300 years ago.

Three battleships and six destroyers formed an escort for the Mayflower. She was welcomed by a booming of the presidential salute from a battery ashore, while a British cruiser, the Cambrian, tipped her flag at her anchorage just outside Plymouth harbor.

Ashore a troop of cavalry formed a presidential guard of honor and many organizations, including a unit of British marines from the Cambrian, marched in the parade, which passed in review before Mr. Harding and his party.

\$35,000,000 Raised For Northwest Livestock Pool

Washington, D. C.—More than \$35,000,000 already has been subscribed to the pool intended to finance the livestock industry of the west, Senator Stanfield of Oregon was advised Monday in a telegram received from M. L. McClure of Kansas City, president of the new organization.

Local committees of three members each will be appointed before the end of the week in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, President McClure said. These committees, it is understood, will pass on all loans made to livestock men. The pool has been functioning, however, for several days and considerable money already has gone into the northwest states.

A bill already enacted by the senate authorizing the leasing of state lands in Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota for oil or other mineral purposes for a term greater than five years and not to exceed 20 years, was passed by the house Monday.

By the terms of the enabling act under which these states were created, lands ceded to them by the federal government could not be leased for mineral purposes for a longer term than five years. It was held that no one would undertake oil development under such a term lease, and the Washington state legislature enacted a remedial law at its last session subject to approval by congress.

Air Fire Patrol Ended.

Washington, D. C.—Use of army airplanes for fire protection in western forests will be discontinued next summer, Secretary Weeks announced Monday, because "the large reduction now being made in appropriations" permits expenditures "for only the most necessary strictly military needs." The war secretary said it would be impossible to detail either aviators or planes to forest patrol work during the fire season of 1922.

Pellagra Hits Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Three hundred and forty-two cases of pellagra were reported Monday to Dr. A. R. Lewis, state health commissioner, by county health authorities. The disease was shown to exist in 29 counties in the state.

RED RUSSIA AGREES TO FREE AMERICANS

Famine Aid From United States Readily Accepted.

SEN. FRANCE IN RIGA

Resumption of Trade Relations Advocated; Both Lenine and Trotzky Are Interviewed.

Riga.—Soviet Russia has agreed to release American prisoners and to accept famine aid from the American relief association just at the moment Joseph I. France, senator of Maryland, has returned here from Moscow determined to advocate renewal of trade relations and perhaps diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States, and bringing with him one of the prisoners, Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison of Baltimore, who was freed by his efforts.

Senator France, who entered Russia skeptical of the advantage of immediate diplomatic relations with the soviet, but believing trade relations were advisable, has returned an enthusiast for both.

Senator France declared that the Lenine government was starting a new line of development in Russia, which "cannot backslide into radical communism."

Asked whether the Moscow bolsheviks were trying to revolutionize the world, Senator France said:

"I know nothing about the third internationale. But no man worthy of any attention ever believed propaganda could start revolutions. Conditions are not propaganda, history shows."

The senator talked with both Lenine and Trotzky and was impressed by them.

"I found that the Russian government is handling the situation in a statesmanlike way," he said. "Lenine is much interested in American relations. Russian factories have not all ceased operating; many are working well. They are short of raw material. Farms are prosperous where they are not in the famine and drought belt."

The senator mentioned furs as a possible product of trade with the United States and asserted that there would be plenty of exports when factories were supplied and agricultural implements were supplied from abroad. He thought a commission of American experts would be welcomed, but contended that Russia should have the right to send one to America.

"I am convinced Russia will carry out any guarantee or concessions made in return for credit," he declared.

He said he was free to move about and see what he liked, and the officials admitted had conditions where they existed. The senator secured Mrs. Harrison's release independent of the Hoover and Hughes notes.

Exports Get \$63,471,700.

Washington, D. C.—In summarizing the export financing handled since the resumption of activity last winter, the war finance corporation showed in a statement Saturday night a total volume of business of \$63,471,700. Of this sum, the corporation said \$32,695,700 represented advances already approved, while the remaining \$30,775,000 represented business in process of negotiation, of which 93 per cent covers agricultural commodities. The corporation's largest transactions related to cotton, agreements having been reached to advance \$16,560,000 to finance exports of the commodity.

\$500,000 Hotel Is Burned.

Geneva.—Firemen, helpless for lack of water because of recent drouth, watched the half-million-dollar Grand hotel in the Alpine town of Villars burn to the ground within an hour early Monday morning. Two hundred and fifty guests tossed their valuables out of the windows and escaped in pajamas and nightgowns.

Nearly pine trees, long unwatered because of veritable torches, endangering the whole town.

Women Off for Jungles.

New York.—Two women and a child were members of the party that embarked with Carl Akeley on the steamship Baltic Saturday for a trip into the jungles of Africa. Mr. Akeley is going in the hope of obtaining a gorilla family for the American museum of natural history.

40,000 Employees Affected.

Connellsville, Pa.—Forty thousand employees of the H. C. Frick Coke company in the Connellsville coke region will be affected by a 10 per cent reduction in wages, according to an announcement Saturday. The new scale became operative August 1.



CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

"And then at last it came, I didn't see anything, and I didn't hear anything, but I knew it was there. I still remember how frightened and yet how cool I was in that last moment. I held the gun to my shoulder and waited for it to thrust itself against the blanket. In another moment I am sure I should have fired. But before that moment I heard my name called, and I knew my husband's voice, and I came out of the nightmare."

"Most extraordinary," the coroner repeated, after a silence. "It seems to account for the shooting of Riles, but it leaves us as much as ever—more than ever, I should say—in the dark concerning the disappearance of the money, and the part which has implicated the young man Travers in the affair."

The banker gave his evidence. It was not unusual, he said, for considerable sums in bank notes to be handled among speculators and land buyers, but the amount withdrawn by Harris was so great that it had left him somewhat ill at ease, and as Sergeant Grey had happened his way he had mentioned the matter to him.

During the hearing of the various witnesses Gardiner had attempted an air of impersonal interest, but with no great success. His demeanor, studied though it was, betrayed a certain anxiety and impatience. He was dressed just as he had dismounted from his horse, having removed only his hat. But he smiled confidently when asked for his evidence, and told his story calmly and collectedly.

It is quite true that he was associated with Riles and Mr. Harris in the coal mine investment. He was acting for the owner of the property, but had seen that a large profit was to be made from the turn-over, and had been glad to place the opportunity in the way of two old friends.

"I feel a grave responsibility in this whole matter," Gardiner protested, with some emotion. "I feel that I am, at least indirectly, responsible for the serious loss that has befallen Mr. Harris, and for the injury to his son. But when you have heard the whole circumstances you will agree that the situation was one I could not possibly have foreseen. Let me give them to you in some detail."

"The day before yesterday, in company with Riles, I met Mr. Harris and his son, and found that their money had arrived. The remittance was not as large as they expected, but I believed that I could raise some money privately, and that we would still be able to put the deal through. I advised against losing any time, as I knew that if the owner should meet anyone else interested in a proposition of a similar nature we would find it much harder to make a bargain with him. It was arranged that the two Mr. Harrises were to drive ahead, taking the money with them, and that Riles and I would follow. We were to overtake them at the old building where this unfortunate tragedy occurred. As it happened, I had a sick horse at the ranch, and as I was delayed in getting some medicine for him, Riles suggested that he would ride out to the ranch—that is, where I live—and wait for me there. Up to that time I had no suspicions, and I agreed to that."

"Well, when I reached the ranch, I could find nothing of Riles, and, on further search, I could find nothing of Travers, who was working for me. Their riding horses were gone, and so were their saddles and bridles. I found that Travers had taken his revolver out of the house. I confess my suspicions were then somewhat aroused, but I found myself with the sick horse on my hands, and I could not very well leave the place. Of course, I never thought of anything so bad as has happened, or I would not have considered the horse, but I admit I was at a loss to understand their conduct. But when I heard, early this morning, what had happened, it was all clear to me."

During the latter part of this evidence Travers had fixed his eyes on Gardiner, but the witness had steadily avoided him. Jim was now convinced that he was the victim, not of a coincidence, but a plot. Of course, he could give his evidence, which would be directly contradictory to that of Gardiner, but he was already under suspicion, and anything he might say would be unconsciously discounted by the jurors. But he began calmly, a quiet smile still playing about his thin lips and clean teeth.

"I am sorry I cannot corroborate all the last witness has said," he commenced. "I did not leave the ranch with Riles; on the contrary, I was fishing down by the river when I saw Riles and Gardiner ride by. Gardiner was talking and I heard him mention Mr. Harris' name. I worked for Mr. Harris not long ago, but I did not know he was in this part of the country. I heard Gardiner say—" Jim colored a little, and stopped.

"Well, what did you hear him say?" said the coroner. "That is what we are anxious to know."

make that man take his gauntlets off?"

There seemed an instant recession of the blood from Gardiner's face. But it was for the instant only. "My hat is off," he said, with a smile. "Is that sufficient?"

"Make him take them off!" Beulah insisted.

"There is no rule against wearing gauntlets in a coroner's court," said the coroner. "I do not see the point of your objection."

"Make him take them off," said Beulah.

"As the young lady insists," said the coroner, turning to Gardiner, "I suggest that you comply with her request."

"I should be glad to," said Gardiner, "but the fact is I have a sore hand. When I was giving the horse medicine the night Travers left me alone the brute nipped me a little, and I have been keeping it covered up since."

"Make him take them off," said Beulah.

"Why should you be so insistent?" said the coroner. "Surely it makes no difference—"

"Only this difference. You have heard my father's evidence of the fight in the old house. The man with whom he fought will have tooth marks in his hand. Make him take them off. Or if you won't—look at these hands." She seized Jim's hands in hers and held them up before the coroner and the jury. "Any tooth marks there? Now make this other man show his."

For a moment all eyes were on Travers' hands. In that moment Gardiner rushed for the open window, and in another instant would have been through it, had not the quick arm of the policeman intercepted.

"Not so fast, my man," said Grey. "Now we will see this horse bite of yours." Gardiner made no further resistance, and he drew the glove from his hand. There was a fresh scar on the right thumb.

The coroner examined it carefully. When he spoke it was in the voice of a judge delivering sentence. "That is not a horse bite," he said. "Those are the marks of human teeth!"

Gardiner smiled a faint smile. "Well, what are you going to do about it?" he said.

"We are going to put you in Travers' place and tender him our apologies," said the coroner.

But Travers had crowded into the center of the circle. "Gardiner," he said, "if you weren't under arrest I'd thrash you here and now. But you can at least do something to square yourself. Where is that money?"

"That's right, Jim. Everyone thinks of what is nearest his heart."

"You scoundrel! You know why it is near my heart. You have robbed Mr. Harris of all that he had spent his whole life for. You will have no chance to use that money yourself. You are sure of your living for the next 20 years. Why not show that you are not all bad—that you have some human sentiments in you? It seems as little as you can do."

"There may be something in what you say," said Gardiner. "I have a slip of paper here with the key to the secret."

He reached with his finger and thumb in his vest pocket and drew out a small folded paper. This he unfolded very slowly and deliberately before the eyes of the onlookers. It contained a small quantity of white powder. Before any hand could reach him he had thrown his head back and swallowed it.

"Too late!" he cried, as Grey snatched the empty paper from his fingers. "Too late! Well, I guess I beat you all out, eh? And, as I said before, what are you going to do about it? Twenty years, eh, Jim? You'll be scrawny and rheumatic by that time, and the beautiful Beulah will be fat and figureless. Twenty years for you, Jim, but 20 minutes for me—and I wouldn't trade with you, damn you! I beg the pardon of the ladies present. One should never forget to be a gentleman, even when—"

But Gardiner's breath was beginning to come fast, and he raised his hands to his throat. A choking spell seized him, and he would have fallen had not the policeman and the coroner held him on his feet. "Let me lie down," he said, when he got his breath. "Let me lie down, can't you? Have I got to die on end, like a murderer?"

They led him to the adjoining room, where he fell upon the bed. The muscles of his great arms and neck were working in contortions, and his tongue seemed to fill his mouth.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Fast Age.

"The world never moved so fast before," mused Mr. Simmons. "We have winter ice on the Fourth of July, spring vegetables on Christmas; we buy our straw hats in February and our felt hats in August; we get our Sunday paper on Saturday night, and our magazines a month ahead of time. If we telephone a man in San Francisco from New York, he hears our voice about four hours before we speak; and if some one in Japan sends us a cablegram tomorrow, we get it today."

Poverty and Splendor.

I saw many poor, whom I supposed to live in affluence. Poverty has, in large cities, very different appearances; it is often concealed in splendor, and often in extravagance. It is the care of a great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest; they support themselves by temporary expedients and every day is lost in contriving for the morrow.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.