# HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

# **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

James A. Patten Bares Oil Bond Deal in Republican Campaign Fund.

TAMES A. PATTEN, veteran Chicago Board of Trade operator, testifying before the senate Teapot Dome investigating committee, related how he unknowingly handled \$25,000 of the \$280,000 in Liberty bonds advanced by Har-600 in Liberty bonds advanced by Harry F. Sinciair to help wipe out the Re-

The bonds were turned over to him in December, 1923, by the late Fred W. Upham, then treasurer of the Republican committee, according to Mr. Patten, who declared that while he knew nothing at the time of the source of the bonds he did suspect—because he, rather than a bank, had been asked to

buy them—that something was wrong. The suspicion became so strong, Mr. Patten, continued, that after a trou-bled night of thought, he contributed the \$25,000 in bonds to the building

Mr. Patten's testimony, as well as the inability of William V. Hodges, present treasurer of the national com-mittee, to find any record of a \$160,000 contribution by Sinclair in the books turned over by Upham, strengthened, according to Senator Thomas L. Walsh (Dem., Mont.) his own contention that Sinclair's contribution deliberately was concealed and that the bonds were sold to unsuspecting individuals who of their bond purchases.

A CONSPIRACY against organized labor on the part of the courts, railroads and state authorities was charged by John L. Lewis, pres of the United Mine Workers of Amer ica, in testimony before the senate littee investigating conditions in the central bituminous coal field.

their rate structure; condemned the courts for use of the injunction weapof state police in operations against "peaceful assemblies" of striking or unemployed miners, and shot some barbs at coal interests dominated by tary of the Treasury Mellon.

In reply to a question by Senato Indiana, as to the manne in which congress might aid in remedying conditions of employment and disorganization which had been described by the witness, Mr. Lewis said;

"Partly by consolidation of the units of the industry. Thus you will aid in removing the cut-throat methods of competition among the bituminous companies." You will remove disorganization and fear. You will remove conditions which now lead a coal operator to say: I am in favor of paring an American standard of of paying an American standard of wages, but don't tell anybody I said so.' It is doubtful if the bituminous oal industry pays 1 per cent after its should be treated as the steel in-dustry has been treated."

ELIMINATION of pollution and im provement of the sanitary quality of the water in each of the Great Lakes will be undertaken immediately as the result of an agreement reached by representatives of the health departments of eight states.

The representatives, meeting in Gary at the fifth annual convention of the Lake Michigan Sanitation con-gress, reached, in a resolution, a gress, reached, in a resolution, a "Great Lakes Drainage Basin Agreement," in which the health departments of Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York are pledged to conduct a united and vigorous campaign to stop

ration by the United Sta public health service was promised by H. R. Crohust who was sent from Washington. Doctor King was c chairman of the committee nam outline its plan of action.

GEN. ALVARO OBREGON, unop-

Havana a failure and discussing at length the question of Mexican immigration into the United States.

"It has been said that the inferior conditions of Mexico's laborers make them, undesirable guests there, and that they go to the United States with the object of propagandizing nocialistic ideas," said General Obregon, "But the truth segarding the inspiration of this bill (now before the house and senate committees at Washington accelerate house and senate committees at Wash-ington, seeking to restrict western hemisphere immigration) is not yet

"Every Mexican laborer in the United States produces more than he consumes, thereby establishing co-op-eration both for private and public riches. Therefore, there is no pre-text, in the most rudimentary logic, for the restriction of Mexican immi-

INFORMATION as to unemployn I is sought from the secretary of la-bor in a resolution adopted by the senate after a two-hour debate with a political tinge.

Senator /Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), sponsored the resolution and placed the responsibility for present conditions at the door of the Republican ad-ministration. He accused President Coolidge of spreading misinformation in his annual message, and mentioned Secretary of Commerce Hoover as being responsible also for reports re-flecting unwarranted eptimism. Senator Wagner said that while fed-

eral agencies do not compute the ex-act number of unemployed through-out the United States estimates from private sources show a total of 4,000,-

"I cannot say who furnished the President with this misinformation about high wages and plentiful employment at a time when all the signs and all the evidence indicated that wages were drop-ping and the ranks of the discon-tented were daily being recruited by new armies of the unemployed," Sen-ater Wagner said. "But I do know that it was a grave responsibility to lull the congress and the nation into the belief that conditions were satisfactory; its effect was to lead to connal and national inaction so that the crisis was permitted to be-

CHARLES C. EBERHARDT, United States minister at Managua, has Nicaragua the determination of the Nicaragua has a fair and free elec-tion, Mr. Eberhardt has informed the tion, Mr. Eperharut has informed the Diax government that further delay on the part of the Nicaraguan legislature in passing an adequate election law would compel the United States to take steps becessary to see that its obligations in Nicaragua were carried out.

IBN SAUD, king and sultan of Nejd, officially has declared a holy war against the desert Moslems of Iraq and Transjordiana, British mandate and Transportisms, British manualte states. This move, coupled with Egypt's rejection of a proferred trenty, has caused Great Britain to slap down the lid on Egypt's preten-sions to independence. The blow takes the form of a note sent to the Egyptian government by Lord Lloyd, British high commissioner, declaring that it will not telerate the passing of any laws by the Egyptian parliament which are likely to hamper his ad-ministration in Egypt or hinder the British government in its duty of de-fending the interests and security of

The note is directed at three recent laws passed by the Egyptian parliament, but not yet signed by the king. The first permits Egyptians to carry arms; the second repeals a law regulating the public assembly and granting practically free, uncontrolled public meetings, and the last deals with the methods of election of village mayors.

lage mayors.

All these, it is believed, were passed by the Egyptian parliament to see how far Great Britain would allow the Egyptian Nationalists to go. The position of King Fued is difficult. He is a nominee of the British government and not particularly popular in Egypt, and while he has to obey the British, who put him on the threes he has also to make a show of playing up to the National senti-ment. In the circumstances, it is ex-

Men, armored cars, tanks and airplanes were quickly mobilized along the border of Transjordiana by the British authorities to turn back any attack by the tribesmen.

THE door to the border has been unlocked for Canadians in a decision handed down by the Court of sion was made in the case of two Canadians who were arrested on December 1, 1927, as they were entering this country without having unexpired consular immigration visas as required by the immigration act of 1924, and by rule 86 of the Department of Labor. The effect of the higher court's decision is that Canadians may, without restriction, enter the United States to work or seek emthe United States to work or se ployment and return to their homes

FULL returns from the general election in Japan place the balance of power between the govern-ment and the opposition in the hands of 14 independents, of whom Yusuki Tsurumi is one of the leaders. Mr. Tsurumi is one of the leaders. Mr. Tsurumi is well known in the United States and is known to be friendly to this country. A happy augury for good relations between Japan and the United States is seen in this by Mr. Tsurumi's friends in this country. It is also believed that it will lead to a more liberal policy on the part of Japan toward China.

SENATOR THOMAS WALSH of Montana, who has been injected into the race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by party leaders opposed to Gov. Al Smith of New York, received a setback in his first trial of strength with the New flict was the Democratic state conven-tion in South Dakota. Smith received 43,876 votes to 41,213 for Walsh.

South Dakota Republicans indorsed Frank O. Lowden of Illinois as their Presidential preference without oppo-

The Iowa Republican convention in for Governor Lowden. The state's twenty-two district delegates, two from each of the eleven congressional districts, were "strongly urged" to cast their votes for Lowden. Under the rules only the delegates at large can be instructed by the state conven-

Kansas Republicans in state convention indorsed the Presidential candidacy, of Senator Charles Curtis of that state.

WHEN the disarmament commisgovernment plans to lay before it a scheme for limitation of tonnage and on of the age limit in battle An interesting note on govern

An interesting note on government reports on the fleets of the world, just issued, shows Great Britain still is vastly superior to any other sea power. At first sight, America and Great Britain appear almost equal, but an analysis of the report proves Britain's superiority.

where the 5-5-3 ratio is supposed to obtain. Great Britain has sixteen eighteen, and Japan six, but Great Britain has four new cruisers, while the United States has none. In cruisers, Great Britain has forty-sine and the United States has thirty-two, while Great Britain has eight air-craft carriers and the United States

In the case of destroyers the United States apparently is far ahead with 300 to Great Britain's 150, but most of the Uniced States' are small and obsolete, while Great Britain's are all

Similarly, in submarines, Great Britain has only 55 to the United States' 121, but again the majority of America's are small, old, and fit only for coast defense.

CORMER members of the house or senate, found lobbying for or against legislation within two years after their retirement, would be liable to at least two years imprisonment under a bill introduced in the ment under a bill intro

# CUSTOMS of SARAWAK



Land Dayak Women of Sarawak.

(Prepared by the National Geographia Society, Washington, D. C.)

N SARAWAK, an independent state on the Island of Borneo, it is possible to observe jungle peo-ple in various stages of civiliza--ranging from the shrewd Malay traders of the towns to the primitive Punans whose weapon is the blowgun. The Sea Dayaks, or Ibans, to use

the native name, are the largest and most progressive tribe. Their love of adventure made them the ready pupils of the piratical Malays in the early daye; but since their initiative has been turned into useful channels, they have shown much capacity for de-velopment. They are thrifty and industrious, building good houses, which are usually neat and clean.

The period of their harvest feasts is perhaps the most interesting time o visit them. After they set aside from the rice crop the portion they require for the year's food supply and enough more for trading purposes, the remainder is converted into a rice wine and feasts are held at one house

are killed, rice is scattered about the house, and other ceremonies are performed to propitiate the evil spirits. As guests begin to arrive from neighporing houses, the gongs are beaten powder can be obtained from a white risitor, and live fowls, as a token of good-will and friendship, are waves

The sacrifice of fowls plays an im portant part in many ceremonies, as that of blood-brotherhood an the Kayans when a man is adopted into the family of another, the killing veying a message to the gods.

Omens From Pigs' Livers

At noon the most important event of the feast day takes place—pigs are killed and from their livers omens for the next year are read. During the morning the pigs have been decorated with beads and charms, charged with measages to the gods, and urged to show, by the markings on the inder side of the liver; what the future has

After the pigs are killed the liver are extracted and the learned men proceed with their interpretation of

As there are always enough pigs a that some of them are sure to have livers that give good omens, the feast then begins with great good cheer, the women bringing out delicious new rice —brown in color and nutry in flavor— cooked in neat little individual pack-ages made from leaves; also various ages made from leaves; also various excellent vegetables from the jungle, such as the heart of several of the palms as well as the tender shoots of certain ferns, and, finally, slightly rousted pig and partly boiled chicken.

Cock fighting is the chief event of

me young warriors would thereby inspired to set forth in quest or new heads to decorate their homes. The head dance is now prohibited, but it may be seen in the privacy of a

Two old women take one of heads from the cluster hanging in smoke over the fire. Then they pl some boiled rice between the ja with a lighted eignrette in one con

and a quid of beteinut and siri in the other. The head itself is then car-ried by the two women up and down the long veranda of the house. They swing it to and fro in a stiff, awkward dance while they sing a monotonous

#### Among the Land Davaks.

The Land Dayake, as their name in dicates, live inland, and they more fre-quently build their bouses at a distance from the streams than is the habit with other tribes. In addition to the Malays, they are the natives of Sarawak proper.

They are more affected by contact with foreigners and are rather less enterprising and energetic than their neighbors, the Sea Dayaks, who oc-cupy the Batang Lupar and Rejang rivers to the north. A few Land Dayak villages in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Sarawak and Samain, bowever, little affected by for

In common with the other tribes of Borneo, their houses are long com-munal dwellings built on posts eight or nine feet from the ground, a pas sageway on one side giving access to the rooms, each of which is occupied by one family.

Among the dwellers along streams

visitors are always quartered in the gallery, which forms, on the river side of the long house, a common passage on the other side. As the caves are low, the gallery is well protected from the rain and is really the best place

Perhaps the most interesting tribe in Sarawak and one of those least affected by contact with foreigners is the Kayan, which occupies the headwaters of the Baram and Rejang wak, extending also into Dutch Borneo

These people for unknown genera-tions have lived almost entirely iso-lated in the interior of the island. entered Borneo from southeastern Asia, where they received infusion of Mongol blood and separated from people of their own race, who were the progenitors of the present Karen tribes of Lower Burms. It appears that the Kayans came to

Borneo by the way of Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, and Sumatra, later penetrating up the rivers of Borneo. One notices the features of some Kayans that very strongly suggest Caucasic origin, this being particularly true of the upper or rull who would be most likely to preserve their racial stock uncontaminated by

#### Kayans and Punane.

Many Kayans have very light skin. particularly those of the interior and those who have been little exposed to the sun. The tribe believes in a large number of delties, with one supreme being at the head, thus resembling the Greek mythology. Many of the de talls of the methods of taking omen among the Kayans by the flight of birds and the examination of the enis of taking the auspices.

The Punans belong to one of the timid, barmless people, living in the jungle, usually away from the rivers, cultivating no fields, but get-ting their food from the wild sage and other jungle plants and from the small

# PAULA'S THEORY

AULA STAFFORD'S father dled the year after she graduated from high school. There had been a long illness, which had eaten up their balance and she found also that she must go to work.
"Poor Polly!" her friends said.

"Just as though I were a green-oated, red-beaded parrot!" said Polity. "I'll take a business course and get a position. It ought not to be harder than it was to major in Latin and hold the basket ball championship at the same time." .

did not feel, to Ellen Smith, five years ler, secretary to the president of the Arline bank.
"Poor Polly!" she commiserated.

"Well, you have a good position-

began Polly.
"Yes," but it took me years to land, I was to earn my living. You are young, and have been sheltered. It will be bard."

It was hard for Polly to get up in the gray of the morning, before any heat was coming through the register in her north room, breast a search-ing north wind for an unsatisfying breakfast, and hurry to classrooms, which were likely to be unaired and

sketchily dusted. She found it hard, even after she had earned her diploma, "Jobs" there were, but she wanted a "position," and inexperienced girls could not often get them. She had some unpleasant experiences with possible

capricious or nagging.
"I'd give up if I didn't have Grandfather Stafford's chin," she told her image in the dingy mirror. Finally, at a salary which horrified

Ellen, she found a place in the Na-tional Manufacturing company, a firm which handled novelties. "Why, you can never live on that!"

remonstrated Ellen. "I lived on less while I went to the business college," remarked Polly is-

"Polly! Why didn't you tell me?"

"I started 'on my own' and must keep on. Furthermore, while I amy the newest of twenty-five girls in one big room. I shan't stay there. I have s

"But you chose the wrong place,"
Polly. The office of Henry B. Seabody
is the best position there and he is a
'killer.' No secretary lasts there more town. If you have your eye on that place you are choosing a slow and

"No. Ellen, I am simply working out

"You and your theories?" sniffed Ellen, "You' can't eat or wear a

"Give me time and I will be eating and wearing the results of it." smiled did not feel. She started with herself. She had

whose hair had not known shears, and she began by coiling it in smooth dark braids about her bead. never a scolding lock to tag at seck or ears. No cosmetics except a brush of brunette powder, no perfume bends, ring or other jewelry. Black made. While putting berself through this discipline she was one of two dozen girls. Rattle and clatter, rustle and whisper, chewing gum and pow-der puffs, high heels and low necks. Paula adhered to her theory, training her voice to its lowest, clearest notes

Six months and she had moved half way through the department, had a desk by a window and handled the passed being under her direction. A year and she was at the top of the

"Well, have you proven your the-ory?" asked Ellen with more of re-spect in her manner than a year be-

"Only part of it as yet." laughed Paula. "Enough to show me that I am on the right track, and to give me a better pay-check."
"Well, let me give you some advice. Martha Miller of Mr. Seabody's

vice. Martha Miller of Mr. Seabody's office is leaving next week for a long rest. You are next in line, so steer clear, I told you he is a woman killer." Paula made no promise. She had seen Mr. Seabody occasionally, darting through a door to call an order in a high-keyed voice, darting in or out of the elevator, or through the offices He was tall, agooped, bollow-eyed and sallow, with handa that worked continually. She felt that Miss Miller was not the sort of secretary be need. was not the sort of secretary he needed, for she was thin and "jumpy," with a reedy voice and fussy way of rattling papers and deak tools. However efficient, she would prove an irri-

She went willingly to the place when she was called. Miss Mille stayed until noon of her first day is direct her in office routine. Paping mind ran on a double track that morn that no matter how great a che was in business her employ not an office organizer.

not an office organizer.

The office boy was a restless imp, a constant poise-producer; the assistant occupied a deak in the office and she "cracked" her chewing gum and recion papers in and out of her machine will much noise. Paula traced a shart point of sunshine that stabbed a plo of papers on the deak, to a crack high up in the window shale, saw chronic tangle in the faleshess country time he picked it up, as that at every turch he gave his chartened. every time he picked it that at every lurch he pave

At 12, Mr. Seabody left for a rectors' luncheon. Ten minutes is Miss Miller stopped in the door

"Good-by. May the Lord help you. No one else can here!"

Paula put in some intensive work in the next two hours. First, while the stenographer and office boy were out at luncheon she found the janitor. Under her directions he gummed tape over the hole in the window shade, shutting out the point of light that traveled across the desk all forenoon, olied every hinge and chair, the grooves of the filing cabinets, and scraped the edges of the desk drawers. Then she called in Miss Schree and traded the restless office boy for a quiet lad with a soft Southern accent, moved the ansistant's desk intent outer room and her own as far

an outer room and her own as a away as possible.

It was after two when Paula heat the rushing feet in the certifier at Mr. Seabody dashed into the room. was shady and cool and empty cept for Paula at her deak by it farthest window. Her gown was dark crepe with a line of white neck and sleeves. The hands of her neck and sleeves, the bands of balls should smoothly above her bro Realizing the quiet effect she be achieved, she did not look up from her copying. Her employer cross the room and his chair received his without a secret

without a screech.
"I took the liberty of making a fe changes—" she began in her quiet voice as she was leaving that night.
"I'm glad you did, Miss Stafford.
The quietest afterneon I've had in months, Lord, the fuse some people

day," remarked Ellen, some six months later. "He looks like a very distant and much younger relative of himself. I cannot understand change in him."

"Entirely due to my theory, laughed Paula. "I surrounded him ecessors accepted the confusion in the office as something preferred. Dividends have been satisfactory for both of us, because his wife says that his nerves are almost normal now, while my salary has been raised twice. And I did only what I used to do for

"A woman should carry the bi ness of being a woman into bu

"Just what is your theory?"

#### Named for Gambler

Games called "Bleronymus gas are probably named after the as gambler, Jerome Cardan, often ferred to as Hieronymous Cardan Cardan was an Italian santhematic 1501, the illegal son of Pacie Card jurist. He took the degree of a tor of medicine at Pagus is 1534. spent the next seven years pr at Sacco. There he married and is said to have squandered the fortune of his wife in gambling. He was admitted to the College of Phy-sicians by the pope and allowed a pension. He died in 1576.

The first college diploms given to woman was awarded to Miss Ca-erine E. Brewer, by Wesleyan Femi-college, Macon, Ga. Miss Brew-leter Mrs. Benson, was the daught ister Mrs. Benson, was the daughter of Admiral Brewer of the United States navy. Mrs. Benson was the first woman in the world to secure a

### Especially the Lean

## Chemistry in America Taking Lead of World

American process and apparis electrothermal production of pi le seid by a French fertilizer

dustry's progress, have had to purchase the right to utilise these discoveries in the United States.

The phosphoric-acid process was worked out by engineers and acien-

In addition to phosphoric acid which will be converted chiefy into ammonium phosphate, a concentrate