DOINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Smith, Resenting Preacher's Attack, Challenges Him to Public Meeting.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD G OV. AL SMITH, Democratic nom-inee for the Presidency, does not propose to be hit in public without defending himself, and his capacity for self-defense is considerable. Rev. John Roach Straton, militant and nentalist pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of New York city, saw fit to declare from his pulpit that Governor Smith was "the deadliest foe in America of the forces of moral progpromptly challenged the preacher to in the church during the week of September 2 and give such proof as he might be able to advance, and permit Smith to reply in full. He suggested that the meeting might be conducted by question and answer if the pastor wished. In his letter to Doctor Strat-

"I do not know why you should make a statement of that kind, but I do know that I will never permit it to go unchallenged. I have spent 25 years in the service of the state in elective office, and the record of that service is open to the public. I do not feel that I should charge you with making this statement for any political purpose, as it was made in a church devoted to the teachings of Christ, one of which was Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy

Doctor Straton said he would give Governor Smith the satisfaction he sought, and suggested the meeting be held in some auditorium larger than that of his church. He also proposed that he and Smith should tour the South in a series of debates.

After reviewing two New York National Guard regiments in camp at Peekskill, Governor Smith dévoted most of the week to his executive duties. Among other things he ordered the officials of Saratoga county to clamp the lid tight on gambing and other forms of vice prevalent at Saratoga Springs. Then he journeyed to Chicago for the Brennan funeral.

IN THE death of George E. Brennas of Chicago the Democratic party. both of the nation and of the state Illinois, suffered a great loss. Mr. Brennan was national committeeman and, since the death of Roger Sullivan, had been the undisputed leader of the Democracy of Dilnois; and for years he was high in the councils of the party. Always frankly a "wet," he was one of Al Smith's strongest friends and most valued advisers. He worked for the nomination of Smith in 1924 and largely brought about the selection of Davis when it was seen that Smith could not win. This year he was among the most determined advocates of the nomination of the New York governor. Mr. Brennan was an example of the best type of practical politician, the kind that makes innumerable friends within and without his party and that plays the game hard but cleanly, keeping his own reputation for honesty unsmirched. He sought office but once In 1926 he ran for the United States senate and came not very far from defeating Frank L. Smith, Republic an, whom the senate refused to seat,

SATURDAY was the big day for Herbert Hoover and the Republicans. The candidate received the for-mal notification of his nomination in sity at Palo Alto, Calif., and delivceptance. The ceremony was preceded by a concert and stunts by the students. Mr. Hoover's speech was heard by many thousands who were present, and by yet more millions all over the country who were served by the hookup of 100 radio stations. Parwent to Palo Alto and for several days before and after the notification the candidate was busy discussing with them details of campaign

ork. Friday was the fifty-fourth an-iversary of his birth and he was the of newspaper correspondents accompanied him across the

REPRESENTATIVES of 31 dry organizations who attended the Kansas City and Houston conventions as observers made public a report in which they denounce Governor Smith for his attitude on the liquor question and call on prohibitionists to disre-gard their political or religious affili-ations and join in defeating Smith by

supporting Hoover.

Drys gained a victory in Missouri in both the Republican and the Democratic primaries. The Republicans nominated Roscoe C. Patterson of Springfield for United States senator and Henry S. Caulfield of St. Louis for governor. The Democrats put up governor. The Democrats put up Charles M. Hay of St. Louis for the senate and Francis M. Wilson of Platte City for the governorship. Hay's opponent, James A. Collet, is a wet and a protege of Senator Reed.

In the Kansas Republican primaries the farmers scored by nominating Clyde M. Reed for governor over five other aspirants. The Democrats nominated Channey B. Little, former

ONE more attempt to fly the Atlan tic ocean from Europe to Amer-ica failed when Majors Idzikowski and Kubala, Polish airmen, were forced to come down in the water because of a faulty gas feed pipe. Fortunately the German steamer Samos was near by and picked them up. The aviators had started from Paris for New York and reached the vicinity of the Azores before they were compelled to turn back. Their plane was wrecked when it struck the surface of the ocean 60 miles off Cape Finisterre.

POOR Florida was struck by another flerce tropic storm during the week. The central east coast towns received the first blows, and then the storm swept across the state to the gulf, doing vast damage in the south central portion. Houses were un-roofed, orchards ravaged and roads made impassable, but strangely there was no loss of life.

Belated reports from Java tell of the destruction of the Island of Paloewen, Dutch East Indies, by the eruption of the Rokatindo volcano and resulting earthquake and tidal wave. Six villages were wiped out and the death loss was believed to be about one

SUBMARINE F14 of the Italian navy was sunk by collision with another vessel during maneuvers in the Adriatic and for 34 hours rescue crews labored herolcally to raise the craft and save the crew of two officers and twenty-five men. Most of this time the imprisoned men were in communication with the salvagers by telephone, but their messages ceased suddenly and when the submarine was finally holsted to the surface it was found the entire crew had been killed water flooded the storage batteries.

IN ONE respect the future of Gene Tunney is now settled. The follow-ing announcement was given to the

"Mrs. George Lauder, Jr., of Gre wich and New York wishes to an-nounce the engagement of her daughter, Mary Josephine Lauder, to Mr. Gene Tunney of New York. No date has been set for the wedding, which will likely take place in New York in the late autumn or winter."

Miss Lauder is listed in the social register and is heiress to a large fortune. She is twenty-one years old and was educated in fashionable achools in this country and France. She is an Episcopalian, while Tunney is a Catholic. The retired champion already has purchased a residence in Greenwich, Conn. His departure for Europe for a walking tour with Thorn-Wilder was set for August 16.

CHINESE Nationalists were called CHINESE Nationalists were called to time sharply in a note from American Minister John Van A. Mac-Murray concerning the continued occupation of American mission property by Nationalist troops. The note said that China has not heeded repeated past protests and declared

that "the American mission property in China is treated as though it belonged to an enemy warring with China rather than as the private prop-erty of a friendly nation." Mr. Mac-Murray cited specific instances and declared that this action by the Nationalists had caused an unfavorable impression throughout the world and painfully disappointing to the American government.

S TETAN RADITCH, leader of the O Croatian pensants, who was shot in the Belgrade chamber of deputies some time ago, is dead of his wounds, and observers in central Europ lieve there is a chance of civil war are exerted strongly. The Croats bitterly resent the Serbian omination over the government of the kingdom and recently set up a separate parliament in Zagreb, their own capital.

THOUSANDS of British men and women made a peace pilgrimage to the battlefields of France and Belgium to mark the fourteenth anniversary of the beginning of the World war. They were led by the prince of Wales, Lord Jellicoe, Lady Haig, widow of the British commander, and

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, British foreign secretary, who has been quite ill for some time, will not AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, on August 27 of the Kellogg anti-war treaty. His place will be taken by Lord Cushendun, appointed acting secretary by the king. Germany is perturbed by Chamberlain's prolonged illness for it had been hoped the question of the early evacuation of the Rhineland could be brought up by Foreign Minister Stresemann at the Paris meeting and settled at Geneva in September. The German press does not like the appointment of Cushen

THE Obregon party of Mexico, finding no capable leader in its ranks, has practically disbanded, and its general secretary has announced that he is squarely behind President Calles. This gives Calles a free hand in carrying out his reconstruc-tion program, which includes agrarian laws, rehabilitation of haciendas, recreation of agrarian credit and agrarian banks and the encouragement of foreign capital and immigration. gonist, is supporting Calles. It is still considered likely that Aaron Saenz, governor of Nueva Leon, will seek the Presidency in succession to Calles.

Bishop Miguel de la Mora of Mexico City issued a signed statement repudiating the charge that the clergy was responsible for the murder of Gen eral Obregon. He said the fact that one Catholic priest and one nun were inyolved in the crime did not mean tha the clergy as a body was responsible. The statement asserted that it was publicly known that the Mother Su perior Concepcion Acebeda de la Liata was mentally deranged and that several cases of insanity have been reported in her family.

O NE of President Coolidge's callers O at Cedar Lodge on the Brule was Gen. Herbert Lord, director of the budget, who conferred with the Chief estimates. They discussed especially the anticipated Post Office department deficit, which was predicted by Post master General New when the interstate commerce commission ordered increased payments to railroads carry ing department mail. In the President's opinion this deficit comes be cause of postal laws enacted by the last congress over his vetoes

IN THE Olympic track and field States won first place with a total of 173 points. Finland was second with 102 points, and Great Britain third with 46. In women's competitions Canada stood first with 34 points and the United States second with 28. The Marathon race of 26 miles was won by El Ouafi, a young Algerian metal worker from Paris. Manuel Plaza, a newsboy from Santiago, Chile, finished second. Joie Ray, the veteran American runner, could do no

"Crops are so big and the corn is so high in the corn belt states that stepladders will have to be used to harvest it all," said J. H. Fribley, merchant of Bourbon, Ind., and vice president of the council. "This means oney in the pockets of all,

However, Mr. Fribley voiced a pes-simistic note in the matter of too much money going into single chan-nels of business such as automobiles

and radios. It was his opinion, in which many other delegate merchants shared, that the installment plan of buying automobiles and radios had handicapped other legitimate busi-

"Too many otherwise honest people have lost their business identity be-cause they can't meet their bills," besaid. "Too many have bought all they have on the credit-paying basis. And

HER CURE FOR THE JOY-KILLERS

(6 by D. J. Walsh.)

ANET HALL had spent the day in making the new living room suite look homelike. She had had to re-arrange many things in order to produce a well-balanced effect, but the effect was charming. She was so happy, pleased and proud. Mac had pre-sented her with the new furniture on her birthday the day before, but it had reached the house too late last night for her to do more than admire

She was tired, of course, for she had moved everything about half a dozen times. Even yet she was not sure that she liked that large chair on that side of the room. But perhaps she had best leave it until she had thought about it a little.

Sinking into the soft cushions of the davenport the luxuriously rested while she studied her new possessions. Al-though they had been married many years this was the first really nice able to buy. He had said just the other day: "Why, we are getting to be old folks, Janet. It's time we began to have a few things we want. No sense in waiting." She had never dreamed that he was even then contemplating buying this suite for her. They had seen it when it first appeared in Orton's window and had stopped to admotest idea that it would ever be

The back door opened and steps sounded on the kitchen linoleum. A familiar "Hoo-hoo!" announced the ap pearance of a small woman with slightly crossed eyes, a pursy mouth and a steaning red complexion. It was Mrs. Keeler, Janet's next-door neigh

"My goodness, Mrs. Hall! What's the matter with you? You are as pale as ghost!" cried the visitor. Janet tried to smile.

"Why, I am a little tired, that's all. Come here and sit down beside me." She hospitably patted the inviting cushions beside her.

Mrs. 'Keeler stared hard at the

davenport before she sat down. "Oh! This is that suite they had in Orton's window, isn't it?" the said. "My husband gave it to me for my

birthday" Janet replied.
Oh! Yes! Well, that's nice," Mrs Keeler's hand was critically exploring the texture of the material. "Looks as if it might wear a long time."
"Hope so," Janet began to feel a sense of chill.

Mrs. K ler sighed.

"We need some new furniture, but what's the use of getting it? Keeler and I haven't any children, or anybody we care much about leaving it to. And I tell him I'm not going to put my-self out buying for somebody that wouldn't thank you for it. At our ages, you never can tell how long you're going to be here."

Janet swallowed at a growing tightness in her throat. It was true. She and Mac had so children, either. The twins had died at three, and a little out of long dresses. They had nobody. at her new furniture with darkening were gone? Why in no time at all her you wouldn't live long to enjoy it. She's capable of it or anything else squeething worth hands of delices. might be sitting as she now was upon this very devenport.

"You ought to go to the doctor." Mrs. Keeler said, observing Janet se-riously. "I think you have a very bad color. It doesn't pay to put these mur in the heart, a degree of blood-pressure and-Well, life is a mighty uncertain proposition-make the

began to feel rather queer and gaspy.

Maybe her heart was "acting up" again. Of course, she couldn't tell about the "pressure," but people of her age were apt to suffer from it. Yet she would be afraid to go to a doctor. Suppose he should tell her that she had not long to live. Or that Mac had not long to live? She remembered nad not long to live! She remembered something she had heard Mrs. Willard say yesterday at the woman's club: "Tust as we get our house of life in order where we may enjoy it, we die." With a terrible little curly feeling

monition of tragedy. "I came over," said Mrs. Keeler "to see if you'd lend me a few slices of bread for supper. I missed the bakecart someway. Oh, dear, hum! I get so tired of this eternal cooking and can half kill yourself getting up a meal, and half an hour after it has been eaten it is forgotten, unless, of course, it creates indigestion—Just a

the delightful cushion to convey pre

shan't touch it myself. Keeler says I don't eat enough to support a fly." Janet cut the breed, wrapped it in

paraffin paper and Mrs. Keeler took it away. But she bore away more than the bread; she had stolen, not borrowed, Janet's peace of mind.

A few minutes later Janet lay in a heap on the new davenport sobbing into the dainty apron she had donned for the supper hour. She ardently longed to live to be Mac's dear comrade to enjoy the first real home she had ever had. Yet if the other people noticed a change in her looks it must be she was ill. And that thing Mac had said about not "waiting for things." That also proved something, didn't it? And that wretched little pain that had been tagging her heartbeats lately-why, at this moment she could feel it, piercing her side like a needle. Pains were symptoms. This might mean—angina pectoris!

Another woman might have acted more sensibly, but Janet was not a sensible woman. She was just pretty and affectionate and very, very gentle and timid. Credulous, too, as a child, and sensitive and high-strung. Mac, her big kindly husband, had molded about her an environment of love and care and tenderness. He understood her and gloried in her every feminin quality, because it gave him a chance to show how much he loved her. And Janet had thought foolishly that ev-erybody in the world felt toward her just as Mac did. She looked for no barm and expected no evil.

She was fast subbing herself into feverish headache when she felt i presence in the room and suspected her husband. With an impulse to herself into his arms she moved. But it was not Mac who stood beside the davenport gazing down upon her with a curiosity that was half humorous.

"Well, I declare! What are you try ing to do? Make yourself down sick with that foolish sobbing?" demanded old Mrs. Tobey. She sat down beside Janet. "My!" she exclaimed. as she sank deep. "Where'd you get this sofa? I never sat so comfortable in

Janet wiped here eyes and nose and tried to look reciprocative. "Mac gave the set to me-for my

birthday,' she said and sighed. Old Mrs. Tobey quizzed her with

long look out of shrewd blue eyes.
"What are you sighing about it for?" she demanded. "Don't you like it?"
"Like it!" said Janet, dolefully. "Of ourse I do. I've wanted some nice furniture for years. But, oh, dear! Mrs. Tobey, what does furniture or anything matter in this world if-if you aren't going to live to enjoy it?" Old Mrs. Tobey studied Janet moment, "Heart trouble, eh?" she said

Janet nodded dumbly. She took up the old woman's large warm hand and laid upon her own bosom. Her eyes explored old Mrs. Tobey's with terrified question.

The real shock came when old Mrs. Tobey laughed . . . and laughed so heartily that Janet felt an aggreeved sense of being made fun of.

"Guess you need a little sods for your digestion," the old woman said. "You haven't got any heart trouble, child. If you had you wouldn't know it. The worst kinds of heart trouble are quiet. Yours isn't heart, it's-Flossy Keeler. She just went out of here, didn't she?"

"Yes," admitted Janet, "I saw her, and her face was as red as fire. She's mad clear through because you've got the very living room suite that she had been prodding her husband to buy for her. I shouldn't be surprised if she told you that with her jealous nature."

Janet was scarlet with astonishment

"Why, Mrs. Tobey!" she gasped. "I suspected what she was up to when I saw her coming in here," went on old Mrs. Tobey quietly. "So the minute I saw her leave I patted over myself. I was pretty sure what I'd find-besides the new furniture. When you've lived to my years you'll have learned not to let the Flossy Keelers of this life have any influence over you. Alkali kills acid, you know and there's nothing like a good laugh to counteract the effects of a nasty dose of envy."

Seven Ages of Woman

Women also have their seven ages When they won't marry anyone, when they won't marry anyone except a rich man, when they won't even marry a rich man unless they can have a career, when they may marry some day, when they'll marry anyone, when they actually do marry and when they say they wouldn't have married ex-cept for his insisting.—Fort Wayne News-Sentinal

Asparagus has been for at least 2. 000 years a favorite table delicacy. The ancient Greeks are said to have first become acquainted with its use and virtues when they came into contact with their Asiatic neighbors. The Romans obtained the succulent vege-table in turn from the Greeks and for centuries cultivated it as a luxury for the wealthy.—Gas Logic.



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

N SPITE of penetration by an occasional explorer, Tibet is still almost as little known to the world as in Marco Polo's day, 600 years

ago. Practically nothing is known, even, of the origin and ancestry of the Tibetans This is probably due in large part to the rigid exclusion of men of science and other travelers. The Tibetans themselves dismiss the legends. One of these has it that the progenitors of the race were "a s devil of the Himalayas" and an ape from the plains of Hindustan.

To the lay observer there is no resemblance whatever between the Tibetans and the Chinese, nor are they similar to the Malayans. In features and characteristics they resen ble the American Indians more nearly, perhaps, than any other distinct type, although in color and other characteristic features there is an indication that they may have sprung from the

original Mongol people.
Outside the few towns and the many monasteries, the people of Tibet may be divided into the nomad herders of the uplands, and the settled farmers of the valleys. The nomads throughout the seasons in their yakhair tents, tending their herds of yaks great awkward, long-haired, cowlike creatures.

The valley folks build thick, mudwalled houses with flat roofs. Their farm operations are carried on under conditions that a well-equipped Amer lean farmer would consider a heavy handicap. The plows used are ma entirely of wood, with a single handle. They have been developed beyond the most primitive types of wooden plows, however, having re-movable digging parts which are replaced when worn or broken. Clothes Do Not Make the Man.

It is by no means easy to judge the financial status of a Tibetan by the kind of clothes he wears. One may see men dressed in rough sheepskin, with their hair hanging in tangles down their backs and their appear-If such an individual decides to purchase the article, he will pull out of his dirty gown a leather bag of gold dust and unconcernedly weigh out sufficient quantity of the shining powder to pay for it. Less uncouth purchasers will probably use in their transactions the rupees of Chinese mintage, which constitute the most generally employed medium of ex-change in Tibet. Chinese brick tea, like salt, is also used in some sections

The outstanding marriage custom in Tibet is polyandry, under which a woman has several husbands, usually brothers. Under the usual arrangethe home in the valley, if there is one; another will be in charge of the yaks or sheep in the uplands; a third will be the trader, taking care of the caravan, while others will be assigned special duties.

Woman, on the whole, occupies better position in Tibet than in a great many of the eastern countries. She is practically master in the home and usually all transactions of a business nature concerning the family must have her sanction. Nor is she ed and prevented from going out

as she pleases.

Any reference to the social institu-Any reference to the social institu-tions of the Tibetana would be incom-plete without mention af the lamas. They are the monks or priests of Ti-betan Buddhism and live in great mon-asteries: called lamaseries. Nearly every family in the country has at least one son who is a lama. Fully one-seventh of the entire population of Tibet, it is estimated, live in the

lamaseries, being supported, of course, in the main, by the remainder of the

population.

The Tibetan faith is no Buddhism, but in reality it is more truly a veneer of Buddhism over the old Bon religion, a religion of devilworship. They are exceedingly super-

Rule by the Priests.

In its form of government, Tibet is one of the few remaining theocracies in the world. The Dalai Lama of Lhasa combines in his person the functions of head of the lamaist church and supreme temporal ruler of Tibet. His chief governmental assist

ants are also priests.

The lumas, even the ordinary monks, occupy a privileged position constituting in effect a class to them.

Next in rank to the ruling lamas are the lay officials of the government. The next lower step in social gradation leads to the headmen of the villages, usually the wealthlest residents of the localities. Next in order are and below these come the ordinary folk. At the bottom of the social had-

well-to-do. backward, there being nothing in the country in the nature of public in struction. A few of the more wealthy families hire a priest to come into their homes to teach their sons.

The country folk of Tibet, as the villagers and nomads may be called in distinction from the thousands of in distinction from the residents of the lamaseries and the gage in a number of minor industries in addition to tilling the soil and tending their herds and flocks.

Metal Work and Book Making Some mining is carried on by the Tibetans of the eastern border region, but the industry is of small proportions. The products mined include lead, gold, and iron, iron is used for swords, some of the most elaborately

rnamented commanding a high price.
The Tibetans love to embellish their quoise, and some of them are fine exused in the manufacture of crude guns, or was until within the last few tain firearms of western manufacture In Chiamdo, principal town of Kham, Tibetan workers in iron make of that metal large wine flasks, which are much sought after throughout Tibet

In some of the lamaseries of Tiber the monks make and gild idols for sale all over the country. The Gartok lamasery near Batang turns out thou-sands of the images. With their crude facilities, the monks are unable to gild the idols as it would be done by a modern Western process, must apply a rather heavy coat of

must apply a rather heavy coat of pure gold.

At Litang, about a hundred miles to the east of Batang, where there is a large lamasery, and in the lamasery of Derge, about 200 miles above Batang, in the Yangtze valley, the printing of religious books is an industry of importance. The Kanjur, which is the Buddhist Bible, and the Tanjur, its commentary, each comprising 106 volumes, are printed at the two lamaseries from blocks on which characters are carved. The blocks occupy many large rooms and the printing of one set requires the work of many men for many days.

The Tibetans have been making great strides in the last few years, expecially since the Younghushand expects the Younghushand expecially since the Younghushand expecially since the Younghushand expecially since the Younghushand expecially since the Younghushand expects the Younghushand expe

great strides in the last few years, especially since the Younghusband expedition in 1904 and 1905. Far from making them antagonistic to Westgreers, this contact with the outer world has done more to break down projectice and to give them a thirst for knowledge than all previous creats in their circumscribed kingson.

Merchants of Nation See a Prosperous Year

With bumper crops and the farmers' buying power increased accordingly, business men need fear no slump in their merchandising business, was the opinion expressed by the majority of the 1,423 merchants from forty-two states and Canada attending the fourteenth semiannual convention of the Interstate Merchants council, which met recently in Chi-

for as go the farmers so goes the country. No country is more prosper-ous than its farmers."

stand without injurious effect on its