## HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

## **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

Rescue of Rockford Flyers in Greenland—Zogu Now King of Albanians.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD BERT HASSELL and Parker Cramer, the Rockford (Ill.) aviators who set out on a flight to Stockholm and disappeared, were found alive and safe in Greenland by the University of Michigan expedition and last week started for Denmark by steamer in company with Prof. W. H. Hobbs, leader of the scientific group. Losing their way to Mount Evans, their Greenland destination, the flyers ran out of gas and landed on the ice fields 100 miles inland. For two weeks they tramped over mountains, around fjords and across sand flats, and finally attracted the attention of the scientists by smoke signals and were rescued Their Stinson plane was uninjured when they abandoned it, but was believed to have been broken up by lat-

Though unsuccessful in making the flight to Sweden, the aviators believe they have established the fact that the Greenland route is the best for flights to northern Europe; and in this they are upheld by Vilhjalmur Stefn, the noted Arctic explorer who says that in Greenland there are tens ice on which planes can land safely. Mr. Stefansson said the Greenland course in the future will be taken by airplanes and dirigibles to the pracover 1,600 miles of open water. A direct route between Seattle and Berlin, he explained, would combine a maximum of safety with a minimum coast of America almost as near to Europe in hours as is the east coast.

FRANCE lost one of her leading plane disaster. Maurice Bokanowski. minister of commerce, aviation, posts, telegraph and telephones and youngest member of the cabinet, was killed when a plane in which he was flying from Toul to Paris crashed just after its start. His four companions also perished and the bodies were burned when the wreck took fire.

One of the worst recent American airplane disasters occurred near Pocatello, Idaho, when a Fokker air mail plane crashed. Six passengers and the pilot were instantly killed.

EUROPE has a new king. Ahmed Zogu, who has been serving as President of Albana, was elevated to the throne by the national assembly without a dissenting vote and assumed the historic name of Scanderbeg III. This Mohammedan, a former mountain chieftain, took a double oath as king, once on the Bible and once on the Koran. He has guaranteed the country complete freedom of worship.

Though the people of Tirana, the Albanian capital, seemed happy to have
Zogu as king, the chiefs of the Republican party are said to have sent a protest to all European powers, saying the Albanian people would resort to arms to restore the republican form of government. Italy was the first power to recognize the new regime and it was believed the example would be followed by all the oth The king's first official act was the liberation of 2,000 prisoners, and the second was to give bonuses of one month's salary to all state employees.

GERMANY, constantly trying to find some way to get the French army of occupation out of the Rhine land, has made a definite proposition on the subject to France, and last week in Geneva Herr Mueller, chancellor of the reich, had a long private conference with M. Briand, French minister of foreign affairs. It was minister of foreign affairs. It was said that the German plan contem-plates the mobilization of a certain portion of the 11,000,000,000 gold marks (\$2,750,000,000) in railway debentures as provided under the Dawes plan, for the floating of an interna-tional loan and the liquidation of a

large portion of France's war indem-nity claims. It provides for the fixa-tion of the total amount of reparations which Germany shall pay under the Dawes plan. The Dawes plan merely fixed the amount of annuities without stating how many years they should continue.

It was realized by both Mueller and Briand that the proposition cannot be developed until after the Presidential elections in the United States and an agreement with the next administration at Washington, because the bulk of the reich railway debentures must be floated in the American market.

WHEN the League of Nations assembly opened in Geneva the representatives of Finland, Sweden and Poland stirred up a warm debate by proposing that the league under take an investigation aimed at checking the abuse of alcohol. The delegates from the wine-producing countries of southern Europe protested and no decision was reached. H. J. Procope of Finland, president of the league council, in his convening address lauded the Kellogg anti-war treaty as an instrument of world That pact is still the subject of lively comment all over the world, and each day more nations signify their intention of adhering to it. Congressman Britten of Chicago, chair-man of the house naval committee, who was in Paris, gave out a warning the curtailment of the American naval building plan, Congressman La Guardia of New York, also in the French capital, disputed this, saying our program could not be continued without virtually repudiating the pact. In Washington speculation was rife concerning the reservations which will be proposed in the senate by those who rofess to fear foreign entanglements. It is generally believed one of these reservations will be to make it clear that America will not permit itself to be drawn into European disputes, and serve the right to use force, if neces sary, to protect our position and interests on the Western hemisphere. After a pleasant visit in Ireland Secretary of State Kellogg sailed for home without going to England.

his address before the congress declared he would not continue in office either as a provisional or constitutional President after his term ex-pires on December 1 and would not again seek the office. He made a plea for national unity in selecting and supporting a provisional President and rejoiced that there were no "caudillos" (military-politico leaders) left because they meant danger for the country. While it may be true that there are no caudillos available, the army chieftains still expect to dictate to the Obregonist congress in the

WISCONSIN'S Republican primary left political affairs in that state rather confused. Senator LaFollette was renominated, overwhelmingly defeating G. W. Mead, conservative. But Walter J. Kohler of Kohler, millionaire and conservative, was victor in the race for the gubernatorial nomination, beating Congressman J. D. Beck, LaFolietteite, and Governor Zimmerman, who sought the support bents of state offices were renominat-ed, defeating the Kohler slate. The defeat of Beck was taken by the conservatives to mean that the LaFollette personal popularity there of the young senator. Kohler's Democratic consenator. Kohler's Democratic oppo-nent will be Mayor A. G. Schmedeman of Madison. The Democratic nominee

In Michigan the Republicans renom inated Governor Green and Senator A. H. Vandenburg, and the Democrats named W. A. Comstock and Maj. J. W. Bailey to oppose them.

R ESPONSIBLE leaders of both the Republican and the Democratic parties deeply deplore the forcing to the front of the religious issue in the Presidential campaign; but it is being forced nevertheless. Governor Smith felt compelled last week to take notice of it when he learned that some of his opponents were charging that if he were elected he would head

the federal departments and bureaus called on Robert Moses, a Rep and a Jew whom he appointed secretary of state in 1927, to tell the re-ligious and political affiliations of the members of his cabinet and appointees and of others whose appointments have been approved by him. The results of the inquiry, as given out at Albany, were:

"Members of the governor's cabinet totaling 14; Protestant, 10; Catholic, 3; Jewish, 1. Republican. 8; Democrat, 4; Independent, 2.

"Other present state department and major division heads totaling 25; Protestant, 14; Catholic, 11; Democrat, 14; Republican, 8; Independ-

"Other present state officials, whose appointments were approved by Gov-ernor Smith, totaling 156: Brotestant, 105; Catholic, 33; Jewish, 11; undesignated, 7; Republican, 72; Democrat, 58; Independent, 9; undesignated, 17."

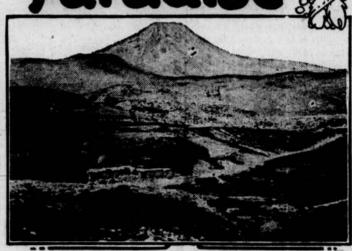
HERBERT HOOVER has been told by his advisers that the Middle West is safe for him, and so will not make any campaign speeches in that region. He will deliver but one address in the South—at an industrial celebration at Elizabethton, Tenn., on October 6. Senator Brookhart of Iowa was one of those who told Mr. Hoover he was certain to carry the agricultural states, the only necessary thing being "to let the farmers know Hoover's real war record." On the other hand the Republican party in North Dakota has split, the inde-pendent wing indorsing Hoover's candidacy and the nonpartisan wing refusing to do so. The latter faction apparently controls the state central committee.

Republican efforts to break into the solid South are resulting in some queer conditions. Republican managers in Alabama and Georgia have publican electors from the ticket and the substitution of the names of Democratic electors. In Florida an agreement has been made whereby half the Republican electors on the ticket will be Republicans and the other half Democrats. Assurances have been given that if the Democrats running as electors on the Republican tickets in Alabama and Georgia and Florida receive more votes than the electors running on the ticket headed by Smith and Robinson, they will vote for Hoover and Curtis.

CHICAGO acquires its first billion-dollar financial institution through the merger of the Continental Nation al Bank and Trust company and the Illinois Merchants Trust company. details of which were approved last week. The consolidation forms the biggest banking institution in country outside of New York. It will United States, depending upon wheth-er all the assets go into the merger or whether some of them will be seg-regated and liquidated.

THE home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention an-nounced from its headquarters in Atlanta that it was unable to pay current salaries because of the discovery of a \$1,000,000 shortage in the accounts of Clinton S. Carnes, treasurer, who disappeared August 15. It was in which were entered special loan transactions with more than 150 banks in the South, transactions which never came under the scrutiny of regular committees of the church said of the obligations incurred by Carnes would be repudiated.

SEVEN midwestern financiers were charged with a conspiracy to use the mails to defraud through the sale of nearly \$1,000,000 worth of securities in farm loan companies in a joint indictment returned by a federal grand jury in Boston. Those named in the indictment were: Guy Huston. John E. Huston, John L. Boyles and Harold A. Smith, all of Chicago; Wal-Schee and Vernon U. Sigler, Des Moines. The charges involve the sale Missouri-Kansas Farm company, the Farm Company of Massachusetts, and Zoroaster's Paradise 💯



NYONE who has carefuly ex-A amined a map of Asia has probably noticed as one of the few designated features of the portion occupied by Persia the rather striking name, Mount Demayend. The emphasis given to this spot by the ab-sence of many other defined locations throughout the country is quite in keeping with its size, magnificence and

Demayend, which outrivals in proportions any mountain in Europe, is the highest peak in southwestern Asia, for it rises to an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet above sea level. Whether viewed through the mists from the Casplan sea or in the clear, thin air of the Iranian plateau, its snow-ribbed volcanic cone is a vision of surpassing splendor. But to realize its full grandeur one must see it from the crest of a neighboring range, where the eye can take in with a single sweep the unbroken rise from base to summit, or from some point hundred miles southward across the desert, where it still dominates the nazy horizon long after the rugged outlines of its surrounding ranges have dissolved in the distance.

Is it to be wondered at that such a superb landmark should hold a promnent place from the earliest times in the legend and the superstition of the

Iranian peoples?

As Mount Olympus in Greece was the home of the gods, so the paradise of Zoroaster was the summit of Demavend in Persia. Many legends have developed from its mysterious, fear-inspiring grandeur.

Not only has this great mountain

held a lofty place in mythology, but it has cast its far-reaching shadow over many epoch making events in history. Almost at its very base (in the Median metropolis of Rhages) was born the mother of Zoroaster. It marks the teastern limit of the raids of the Assyrians before the rise to power of the great kings of Persia, and its frowning eastern face overlooked the mountain home of the rising Parthian empire. Alexander the Great paused beneath it in his pursuit of Darius III and sent expeditions through the neighboring passes to subdue the almost impregnable regions of Hyrcania. Following in his footsteps came Antiochus the Great against the Parthians, and westward along this same ate Genghis Khan, Hulagu Khan and Tamerlane led their ravag ing Mongol hordes.

Guidepost for Caravans.

Rising not far from a great internaas a gigantic guidepost for scores of long before Columbus, exchanged the wares of the West and the East by means of their slow-crawling carawans; and its lonely grandeur has gripped the imagination of intrepid abventurers of all ages. Within its shadow a score of great dynasties have risen and fallen, and today it stands as one of the few remaining giories of the Persian empire.

The Elburz mountain range, of ich Demavend is an outstanding mber, is a unit in the great mountain system that stretches from south ern Europe to central Asia, and. with regard to Persia, is the great dividing line between the northern limits of the Iranian plateau and the Casplan ing a basin 81 feet below sea level from a tableland averaging 4,000 feet in altitude. Beginning near Ardabil, in Azerbaijan, it extends southeastward and eastward more than 500 Caspian and into Khorasan,

peak among endless series of ridges Its conical form and seemingly even slope of about 45 degrees from top canic nature.

Lofty but Not Hard to Climb.

Strange to say, the exact altitude of Demayend still remains uncertain Nurrerous measurements have been made, ranging from 18,000 to over 22,000 feet, an average of the mos reliable giving an altitude of about 19,000, though the single measuremen commonly accepted is 18,464 feet.

For a mountain of this size, the as cent cannot be considered especially difficult, there being few obstacles other than the cold, the rarity of the

Late summer, with its settled weather and minimum of snow, is, of course the best time of the year for the as cent. Although Tcheran, the neares large city, is the logical point of de parture, the precipitous nature of the western scarp necessitates a circuitous approach. A three-day trip ker one across the first range of mounelevation of 9,000 feet; then, between the two ranges, down the well-watere Lar valley, which during its brief summer season supports the flocks and pass their winters in the plain villages south c' Teheran, and skirting the southern base of the mountain itself, to the village of Rena, above the can

This mountain village, which has an elevation of about 6,000 feet, makes an excellent base, for from this point a well-defined trail winds upward 7,000 feet, to where a few shepherds pasture their flocks on the green, moist areas immediately below the

This part of the ascent, made either on horse or mule back or afoot, re quires the better part of a day, during the early hours of which it is necessary to grope one's way through heavy cloud banks. It is a giorious moment, however, when a sudden movement of the clouds clears the sky and reveals the summit, its great golden cap of sulphur glowing in the sunlight, seemingly so near in the dry, clear atmosphere that one is deceived into thinking that the climb is

The ascent from this temporary camp to the crater requires about ten hours of actual climbing; so, bowever one arranges it, part of the trit up of though with nightfall the cold becomes extremely severe, there is the com pensation of enjoying the wonderfully luminous moonlight of Persia under

No Big Glaciers to Traverse.

Considering the aridity of the re gion, it is not surprising that there are no great glaciers to be traversed; but the remains of glacial .ormations in particular one immense chasmlike groove, at the head of which is a huge immovable ice mass, suggest that a one time the country enjoyed a more salubrious climate. The angle of the incline varies only from 40 to 55 de grees, thus rendering the ascent as monotonous and tiring as that of an

The sliding, shifting fields of powdered numice not far below the sum mit seriously obstruct progress, for the climbing here is similar to what one would encounter in trying to as cend a steep roof covered with two feet of loose snow. Although it requires one and one-half hours fo this portion of the ascent, the descenover the same ground is easily made four minutes.

a hundred yards below the rim of the crater, is startling. Thousands of

**POOR** MISS ANGEL

(@ by D. J. Walsh.)

HE whole town called her poor Miss Angel, and she knew it. She knew it with shame and hu-miliation and regret. Yet she had done nothing to deserve the title except that she had waited too long for a man who had changed his mind

concerning her. Cora Angel had begun "going" with Henry Van Orden when she was twenty. When a girl "goes" with a man it means that she accepts his attention to the exclusion of all others. If they continue to find enjoyment in each other's society they become en-gaged and soon after married. But etimes these tentative pre-engagement attachments last for years without any other outcome than an in-creasing coldness on the part of the may be a heartache ensues, but this depends upon whether love enters into the arrangement.

From the first Cora had loved Henry Van Orden, and she was the happiest thing alive when he asked her for the time to dance with him. After that evening he escorted ber home from choir practice, to concerts, church suppers and other functions of that kind. People become accustomed to seeing them together and wondered if

they would marry.

Henry was the younger of the two Van Orden boys. He was handsome, lively and with a good deal of camouflage in his makeup. He never kept any job long, but was always on the hunt for something better. His older brother, John, after getting what education he could, went to work in the bank and stayed there. That was about as much as any one knew about John Van Orden, for it was Henry who claimed all the attention.

Without doubt, any girl in Hillville would have been glad to be the re-It was odd that he should have chosen Cora Angel, for Cora was not pretty; she was merely a sweet, quiet, gentle girl with tender mouth, dreamy eyes and a cloud of wavy fair hair. mother was a widow with considerable means and they lived in the nicest way. Old Mrs. Crowe said that Corn would always have enough to take care of the family, whether Henry earned anything or not.

Cora went with Henry for years before he proposed to her. Up to that point theirs had been the most casual of friendships on Henry's part, and on Cora's the most discreet. There was never any spoonings. Even after they became engaged they went on much Henry never seemed to care to play the lover and Cora kept her affections out of sight. But she wondered some times why Henry never sought to kiss

or embrace her.

They had not been engaged long before Henry left Hillville and went to the city, where he found a new job more to his liking than anything the small town offered. He wrote to Cora and occasionally came to see her, but he never said anything about their getting married. And this went on

Cora was thirty now, a little quieter and gentler than ever. The girls of her set had married; most of them had children. A new set was coming up which thought her rather old. People began to ask her when she and Henry were going to get married, and she tried to smile as she answered

Then her mother lost everything she had except the house on Pleasant street. In the turnover after the war the stocks she had invested in had become worthless.

Cora went to work. She could not

teach, for instead of going to college she had waited for Henry. So she got a place in the bank. Mostly her business was long columns of figures. Sometimes when she went home night her throat was dry with reading, and always her heart ached.
For Henry Van Orden had suddenly

news of her mother's misfortune wen abroad, instead of rushing to his girl

She grew pale and thin, but every morning as regularly as she pinned on her hat to go to the bank she pinned on her brave little smile, and even or mother did not know all.

One day there was a shortage some

of the bank had to stay unti! the thing was settled. It was seven o'clock of a wild, winter evening when release came. Cora had telephoned to her mother not to worry. She was tired and faint as she pinned on her little black velvet hat and drew on the fur coat which was a leftover from their

days of affluence.

As she stepped from the side door of the building John Van Orden joined her. John was cashier now, and

everybody said that some day be would be president.

"Come over to the Frenchman's, Cora, and have supper with me," be said in his grave, friendly way.

He caught her elbow in his hand and steered her through the speeding traffic of Main street and they were entering the restaurant before sperealized that John had paid no attention to her refusal.

They had turkey and ice cream and some delicious coffee, and Cora brightened under the influence of good food. The Angel menage was being carefully

The Angel menage was being carefully run these days.

"And now I'll take you home in my car," John said when the meal was

After he had placed her in the ished for a few moments. When he came back he had a big box of candy and a perfect armful of red roses.
"John!" Cora gasped. Her tire

face flushed. "Thank you a thousand times," she said. They drove straight to ber h

As she was rising to leave the car John laid his hand gently on her arm. "One moment, Cora. Will you marry me?" he asked.

Cora sat down again, trembling. "John! I—you know I'm engaged your brother." "Never mind my brother. Marry me.

"It wouldn't be honest, it—"
"Any man who is willing for his en gagement to run eight years, going on nine, doesn't love the woman well enough to marry her. I do love you. Cora. I loved you before I ever started going with Henry. While you have been waiting for Henry I've been waiting for you. I think I've waited

long enough."
"I'll have to think—"

"No. Let's settle it now."

She looked rather helplessly into his strong, kind face. His eyes were not like Henry's. Somehow abe was

glad they were not.

The most wonderful thing that could have happened to her was happening. She realized that. Suddenly John put his arm about her and drew her to

"Remember, I love you," he insisted. "Well," Cora sighed.

They were married the next day. And John moved from his boardinglouse over to Mrs. Angel's.

Cora wrote to Henry that night—the aight before her wedding. She wrote a timid, appealing little letter and sent it to his old address.

It was not until she had returned from a month's happy honeymoot Florida that she found the letter w had come in answer to the one she sent to Henry. It was from his firm

sent to Henry. It was thought and was tersely enlightening.
"Mr. Van Orden left our employ
"Me and his wife went to visit her people in Ohio. We know nothing further."

Cora showed the letter in her hand to John.

"Did you know that night that Henry was married?" she demanded. John smiled and pinched her pink

What If I did?" he retorted.

## On to Lahinch

Shamus O'Brien, the Chicago humorist, apropos of a Washington so-clety that has been formed to abolish

Irish jokes, told an Irish story.

"A party of automobilists in Ireland," he said, "were on their way to Lahinch. They had come a long distance since morning, it was now get-ting dark, and, as far as they could discover, Lahinch was no nearer than when they'd started out.

"'How far to Lahinch?' they asked

"Ye're half-way faith." "Half-way from where?"

Takes Warm Off

Janet is a four-year-old miss who lives in the country where they have one of those big, old-fashioned, cool cellars. One of the hot days Janet cellar. After walking around a few minutes, she said:

"Whew, mother, isn't this fine? It takes the warm off."

Although he is only fourteen years old, Robert B. Konikew has received notice of his admission to Harvard ly from Boston Latin school. The college entrance examination in geometry, for which three hours is allowed, was completed by Konikow in 30 minutes.

Conscious Inferiority

The phrase "inferiority complex" has been popularized by followers of Sigmund Freud. The phrase in the terms of a layman refers to a bellef that an individual has not the all of those with whom he is associ

Only God knows the pray are wafted upward with the s of the flowers.—American Mo

## Pilots' Air Squadron Has Enviable Record

Looked upon not long ago by many United States naval authorities as a air squadron, the only one in the military service in this country, has taken its place among the navy's best as a combat unit, fit and ready to fight from battleships and airplane

the ranks, the squadron has invaded that domain restricted formerly to officers and has established an envis-ble record of no fatalities or major crashes and only three minor mishaps. Composed of picked chief petty offi-cers, none of whom had less than five years' experience as relief and utility
pliots, the unit has passed through all
the training given officers' aquadrous,
and it has wen the roumendation of
the highest naval authorities.

The experience has become an incom-

per cent of naval aviation pilots be of I tive to enlisted personnel, they feel aince it is recognized as representing the highest type of men and service for those in the ranks. The unit is provided with the finest of modern

has been given credit for the development of the unit, is convinced that the tactical employment of enlisted pilots, associated in squadrons with officers, readily adapts itself to light-ing plane organization.

aircraft, and maximum accuracy in piloting is required.

Lieut. Com. G. F. Chapline, who

northeast of Teheran, in the central of three parallel chains. It towers high above these flanking mountains, whose summits do not exceed two-thirds its elevation, the only mountain

The expanse of the great golden sui

tons of sulphur are exposed to view and the funes which permeate the air are almost naucesting.