

JEERS ALIENATE A SENATOR FROM WORLD TRIBUNAL

Or It May be That Senator Gooding of Idaho Has Personal and Political Reasons for Change

WANTS RE-ELECTION Could Not Get It Without Switching Over to the Borah Point of View and So That's That

Washington, Aug. 29.—The anti-American incidents of this summer in Paris and other parts of France—the parade of French veterans against the American debt terms, the upstaging and jeering of American tourists, the slights and snubs given to all American travelers—have already resulted in alienating one United States Senator from the World Court idea and the chances are they will further result in a complete repudiation of the World Court issue at the next session of the Senate.

The pro-court Senator who has gone over to the opposition here and there is Frank R. Gooding of Idaho. Of course there may be some very personal and political reasons for the Gooding change of heart. Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations and architect of the World Court, is in the middle of Idaho Republicanism. He dominates the State. He wrote the state platform, he denounced the World Court and all its works. What was Senator Gooding to do? He wanted re-election. He could get neither without switching to the Borah point of view. Therefore, with all the political expediency he switched. He "accepted the nomination" as an anti-world courtier.

Senator Gooding had his explanation ready. He said that changed conditions had caused him to change his mind. His red American blood boiled and revolted at the attitude of the French people toward the United States on the war debt. He is off the French people for life. Some internationalists may say that Idaho is a long way from the shores of La Belle France but nevertheless Idaho claims the chairman of the foreign relations committee and by virtue of that fact exercises as strong an international influence as New York or any other eastern state.

Official Washington was wondering seriously today if the desertion of Senator Gooding is to be charged solely to the Borah influence in Idaho, or if it means a significant break in the ranks of pro-court Senators. Naturally the inclination in administration circles is to charge the desertion to Borah's home influence. But Senator Gooding's reasons at the moment are likely to seem plausible to a great many Americans. His desertion of the cause is not alone a victory for Senator Borah, but is a blow aimed at President Coolidge, who took up the World Court policy of President Harding and continued to recommend it to the Senate until finally it was adopted.

There always has been a feeling in certain circles of Washington that perhaps Mr. Coolidge might not have advocated the World Court on his own initiative. It was virtually the one policy left over from the Harding administration, when Mr. Coolidge, upon being suddenly called to the White House declared his intention of carrying forward the unfinished work of his predecessor. Since that time Mr. Coolidge always has included endorsement of the World Court in his annual messages to the Congress, but he has not worked for the "cause," as Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson would have done for something close to their hearts. However, it is pointed out that Mr. Coolidge never works that way and has avoided seeming to use undue influence on the Congress in any direction.

It has been perfectly well realized here that certain Senators who voted for the Court were very wobbly in doing so. They voted favorably, so to speak, with their tongues in their cheeks. Some of them no doubt are looking for a way out, a way to change their minds. Perhaps the anti-American demonstrations will give them their chance to follow the lead of Senator Gooding.

Administration officials including the President himself, have tried their best to offset the reports from Paris and have urged American stay-at-homes to pay no attention to them. Myron T. Herrick, ambassador of France, has been coughed all thought of anti-American sentiment in the country which he has been accredited to so long and which he admires so much.

Reckless Bruin Is Victim Of Hunters When Pangs of Hunger Drive Him in Open

Driven From Usual Haunts by Scarcity of Food, Bears of Great Dismal Swamp Fall Before Guns of Veteran Pasquotank County Huntsmen

Pasquotank farmers are wreaking summary vengeance these days upon the bears of the Great Dismal Swamp, for their depredations in cornfields and pig pens, and occasional forays upon the beehives in this section. The bears have been rather more attentive to the foregoing farm products this summer than usual—a heightened interest that is attributed mainly to a shortage of eatables in their usual haunts.

A good sized bear suspected of having "tucked away" at least half a dozen tender young porkers in the Cornish community, just outside this city, paid penalty for his misdeeds Friday, when he was shot to death while crossing the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad, right of way about a couple of miles from here. He had been tracked from five experienced bear hunters and a pack of dogs for an hour or more before he finally emerged into the open, and was shot down. The hunters in the party were Raymond Pritchard, Caleb Ives, Dan Russell and Willie Davis.

Dean of all the hunters of Bruin in these parts is D. Cortez Temple, of Newland township, this County. Accompanied by Dan Russell, Crowder Jennings and Bart and Askey Morgan, of this County, Cecil White, of Hertford, and several residents of Parkville, on the Suffolk & Carolina Railroad, near the Perquimans County line, he led an expedition into the wilderness close by where Pasquotank, Perquimans and Gates Counties' boundaries meet, and slew two bears last Wednesday.

The Parkville community is closely adjacent to some of the broad "arms" that the Great Dismal Swamp has flung into the lower reaches of the Albemarle District, and its farm products have come in for attentive interest from the bears that frequent its thousands of acres of wood-land wastes.

One of the bears killed by the party was a full grown specimen, weighing about 200 pounds, and the other was a cub, about half as large. Both were of the type most often encountered in this part of the country—a dingy, brownish-black bear, with fur of little commercial value.

Spring and summer have been unusually dry in this section, and in consequence there has been less vegetation in the swamps and wood-land high lands. Hence, the bears have come out in increased numbers to eat up potatoes and the other warms that are shorted by the shortage in their usual rations. Bruin always is more or less in evidence at this season of the year, though ordinarily he comes out as a connoisseur seeking to tickle a jaded palate with delicately flavored honey, a fat young porker, or a few tender roasting ears, just ripening on the stalk.

This summer, Bruin is no dilettante. He is feeling the pinch of hunger, and is faring forth in quest of a square meal, a little reckless of consequences.

Otto Vierkoeten Swims the Channel

Dover, England, Aug. 29.—Otto Vierkoeten of Germany today swam the English Channel. He landed at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon at Langdon Sluice, half way between Dover and Saint Margarets Bay from Cape Griznez, France, where he entered the water at 1:35 this morning.

The elapsed time of the swim, according to figure, is 12 hours 49 minutes or nearly two hours shorter than the record of 14 hours 31 minutes established by Miss Gertrude Ederle on August 6.

APPEAL FROM VERDICT THAT BANKER IS SANE

Atlanta, Aug. 29.—Appeal to Fulton County Superior Court from the decision last week of the special commissioner of the Fulton County of ordinary, finding W. D. Manley, president of the defendant Bankers Trust Company, sane, was filed this morning by counsel for Manley. The commissioner found Manley sane after four days' hearing last week at which time counsel for Manley attempted through witnesses to prove that Manley's mind was unbalanced and that a guardian should be appointed to take care of his financial problems.

STEAMERS COLLIDE; ONE HUNDRED PERISHED

Leningrad, Russia, Aug. 29.—One hundred persons perished when the Russian steamer Burevostik collided with the German steamer Grain in Morskoi Canal near here today. A majority of the victims were Russian.

RICHMOND TO BE CONVENTION CITY

One of Greatest Sessions Waterways Association Held in September

What promises to be, in the opinion of J. H. Leltoy, Sr., vice-president for North Carolina, one of the greatest sessions of the Atlantic Reeper Waterways Association in the 19 years of its history, will be held in Richmond, Virginia, September 14 to the 17. "Richmond's reputation for hospitality," Mr. Leltoy says, "is proverbial and delegates may be assured of a generous and hearty welcome."

This will not be our first visit to the historic and progressive city of Richmond. We were guests of Richmond in 1911 when the association was in its fourth year and when Richmond was only beginning to take on that metropolitan aspect which characterizes it now. We shall see the Richmond of 1926 a vastly different city from the Richmond of 15 years ago.

"The historic shrines are all there—the Seven Hills, the State Capitol, the Confederate Capitol, the wonderful monuments, the St. John's Church of Patrick Henry fame; the tombs of Presidents Monroe and Tyler and the graves of Jefferson Davis, General George E. Pickett and John Randolph, of Ioanoke; the homes of General Robert E. Lee and Chief Justice John Marshall, the Houdon Statue of Washington and the Edgar Allan Poe Shrine—all these and more are preserved for the inspection of the visitor. No other Southern city is so rich in memories, dating back to the very beginnings of our country, for even Vartina, where Pocahontas lived with her husband, John Rolfe, after she had rescued Captain John Smith, is included among Richmond's attractions. All these will be reviewed during the Convention period under the pleasantest auspices, but we shall see a new Richmond, the financial, commercial, and industrial strength of which has grown to enormous size since we first assembled within its boundaries. We shall also see a city which has improved in a municipal sense, with its suburbs spreading out in all directions, and beautiful drives, which radiate from the old and aristocratic center.

"More than this, we shall see the James River in all its rugged and historic beauty above the city, still suffering the handicap of tortuous bends leading on to the sea. The condition of the James, on which we expect to approach Richmond by way of Jamestown, will be one of the big considerations of the convention. There is an 18-foot channel to Richmond, but this channel should be deepened to 25 feet, and there should be cut-offs through the bends. Richmond will tell us about this situation, and we will discuss it with the commercial interests there, who are seeking relief.

"In due course more detailed information will be forwarded from headquarters as to hotels, excursions and local entertainment. The mayor, the council, the board of aldermen, and the chamber of commerce have given us assurances which leave nothing to be desired. The program will provide for business sessions each day, but entertainment and sight seeing will take up much of the time.

"The association headquarters will be at the Jefferson Hotel, which has assigned its auditorium for the purposes of the convention. Convention hall and headquarters, therefore, will be under one roof. As usual, States, Municipalities, and Trade Bodies are invited to send delegates."

TWO ARE DEAD AFTER COLLISION OF AUTOS

Hickory, Aug. 29.—Mrs. A. H. Jarratt of Concord was almost instantly killed and her negro chauffeur, whose name has not been learned, was fatally injured as the result of a collision with an automobile driven by Ellis L. Jackson of Newton this afternoon near Newton. Jackson's condition has not yet been determined but physicians are fearful of his injuries. Three others in Mrs. Jarratt's automobile were uninjured. Mrs. Jarratt is the wife of the superintendent of the city schools of Concord and was on her way to Montreal for a vacation.

SINK HAS PLAN FOR DECREASING TEXTBOOK PRICE

Points to Saving State Makes in Buying Office Supplies Through Department of Printing

STUMBLING BLOCK Many Citizens Think Alfred Williams Book Store Is the Trouble Instead of the Publishers

Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, Aug. 29.—Why a commission of 20 per cent to the book depository and dealers in North Carolina? Why not a State depository, and distribute school books at cost plus handling charges, and sell them in North Carolina cheaper than in Tennessee?

This is the question that is being asked by many in Raleigh both inside and outside the State government, as the result of the controversy over the respective prices of school books in North Carolina and Tennessee. Instead of bringing suit against the publishers to force them to specify the same retail prices in this State as in Tennessee, many advocate a system of distribution that would eliminate the 20 per cent profit and supply the books to the children at prices far under the present scale.

In the State government this system is being advocated by H. Hoyle Sink, secretary of the salary and wage commission, who points to the tremendous saving that has accrued to the State in the buying of office supplies through the State Department of Printing. Mr. Sink maintains that a similar saving would accrue in the distribution of school books.

Many citizens outside the State government intimate that the real stumbling block to the whole thing is Colonel Alfred Williams, whose firm is the principal depository for school books in this State, and who receives a commission of 10 per cent for distributing the books to the individual dealers over the State. These citizens maintain that the State could well afford to maintain a central book warehouse, and distribute these books to the dealers at a cost far less than 10 per cent but that for political reasons it is afraid to consider or suggest such a plan.

The State Board of Education still maintains that the publishers are parties to distribution of the books in Tennessee, despite their claims that their contracts are purely wholesale in nature, and do not set the retail price at which the books are sold (those being fixed by the State of Tennessee itself).

However, the Attorney General has been instructed by the State Board of Education to begin suit to force the publishers to comply with the terms of the North Carolina contract which specifies that no books shall be sold in any other state at a lower price than in North Carolina.

The publishers announce that they will fight the suit to the last ditch, carrying it to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, on the contention that the Tennessee contract is purely a wholesale contract and that if the dealers in Tennessee wanted to sell the books at cost, they could do so, and still the publishers would not be responsible. They hold that the reason books cost more in North Carolina is because of the 20 per cent commission allowed for their handling, and that if North Carolina would contract for the books on a wholesale basis, they would sell them wholesale at the same prices they are now sold to Tennessee.

The fact that no mutual agreement was reached and that suit will be brought is understood to foretell the possibility of getting any price reduction in effect in time to meet the demand for school books this fall.

Two Are Killed In Crash Of Trains

Chicago, Aug. 29.—An engineer and his firemen were killed and several passengers and train employees were injured, two possibly fatally, early today when the locomotive of a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train crashed into the engine of a Rock Island passenger train knocking it over near Beverly Hills Station of Rock Island. Joseph Risberg, fireman of the Rock Island train, was crushed to death in the cab of his locomotive and Engineer Stewart Kaufman died in a hospital. A. R. Matthews, aged 46, Logansport, Indiana, engineer of the freight train, also was probably fatally injured while the Pennsylvania fireman and engineer were seriously hurt. Five passengers on the Rock Island train, bound for Blue Island, were bruised or cut by flying glass and others were severely shaken.

Price On Currutuck Sweets Is Taking Downward Trend

Currutuck sweet potatoes still are moving steadily to market, though not in large quantities, with growers somewhat discouraged over a gradual drop in the market occasioned by increasingly heavy shipments from the Eastern Shore.

Quotations from the principal Northern markets Monday ranged from \$1.50 to \$5 a barrel, as compared with a fairly steady demand last week at \$7.

The Currutuck growers as a whole have availed themselves of the Government inspection made available this season at a cost of \$1 a carload, or a little over two cents a barrel, and are declared to have profited materially therefrom, by reason of the greater demand for inspected and certified sweets.

This fact, the inspectors have pointed out, has resulted in about 75 per cent of all carloads shipped through the city, the principal distributing point for the crop, according to Milton Woodley, inspector in charge of the office here.

A staff of six field inspectors is being maintained in this section, according to Mr. Woodley, three being stationed at the freight yards here, and the other three at various points of shipment in Currutuck. The inspectors probably will be held for another three weeks, he says, adding that he and perhaps others then will be transferred to Florida for similar work in connection with the orange and grapefruit crops.

Delight over the way the growers are taking hold of the inspection service was expressed by George R. Ross, of Raleigh, chief of the North Carolina Division of Markets, who was here late last week to survey general sweet potato situation. The inspection is maintained jointly by the State and Federal Department of Agriculture.

SUPREME COURT CASES ARE OF INTEREST HERE

Raleigh, Aug. 29.—With a calendar of 14 cases from the First Judicial District, the North Carolina Supreme Court convenes for its fall session Tuesday, August 31.

No criminal cases are among those scheduled, while one of the first to be disposed of will probably be that of an Albemarle bank receivers versus the directors of the bank. The receivers claim that the finances of the bank are such that an immediate payment is due, is suing the directors for \$19,000 which he alleges they owe the bank. The directors claim that the note, originally given, was not made in payment of value received, that they have received from the bank, and that there is nothing due.

Another case to be immediately considered is that of Aydtell and Owens and Swift and Company, versus Albion Aydtell, of Pasquotank county. In this case there are two matters of dispute. The plaintiff argue that they delivered to the defendants a certain amount of fertilizer and took in payment a note for \$250. The defendant admits as much, but claims that the fertilizer was worthless, that it did not add to the value of his potato crop as the dealer claimed it would, and consequently he owes nothing for it. The plaintiffs reply with the statement that their agreement was to deliver properly inspected fertilizer. The note is executed for "value received," but the defendant claims he received no value.

In another case, Holmes versus the Camden county highway commission, the plaintiff claims that she was injured when thrown from an automobile, because of the carelessness of the commission in caring for a bridge approach.

Other cases on the docket are: Neal et al versus Mann; Commander versus Smith; The Corley Company versus Griggs; Williams versus Peglins; Hite versus Aydtell; Short versus Kullman; Bass versus Powell et al; Pungo Deep Soil Development Company and J. A. Wilkinson versus Wallace; Roberts versus Sanders and Cox; Burkman versus Bragaw; and Farrow versus American Eagle Fire Insurance Company.

COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 29.—Cotton futures opened today at the following levels: October 17.75, December 17.76, January 17.78, March 17.92, May 18.09.

THERE'S REASON FOR FLIGHT TO SOUTH AMERICA

War Department Says Frankly Wants to Impress Southern Countries With Value of U.S. Airplanes

TO THWART EUROPE Anxious That European Manufacturers Should Not Corner the Market in These Republics

Washington, Aug. 29.—In announcing the proposed flight of American amphibian airplanes to and across South America, the War Department has been very frank in stating that one of the objects of the trip is to impress Central and South American countries with the value of the American plane and to thwart European manufacturers in an attempt to "corner" the market in the Republics to our south.

This is explained, too, the recent mission of Lieutenant J. H. Doolittle, of the Army air service, to Chile, Lieutenant Doolittle, chief test pilot at McCook Flying Field, at Dayton, Ohio, was granted a long leave of absence that he might go to Chile as the representative of an American airplane concern to demonstrate and sell, if possible, American fighting and commercial planes to the Chilean government.

This mission of an Army officer to a sister Republic at a time when the Far East and Africa dispute between Chile and Peru was at white heat, and the United States had failed in the role of mediator occasioned no little surprise throughout the country and genuine apprehension in Congress. It was said at the Capitol that having failed to bring peaceful settlement of a forty year old dispute to our neighbors, we would next proceed to sell them fighting machines to fly at each other's throats.

The truth of the matter is that when Lieutenant Doolittle was granted leave to go to Chile, word had been received in this country that an entire French mission of Army officers was in Peru attempting to sell planes to that country, and it was presumed the same mission might proceed to Chile to gather in further orders from the "other side." The Army naturally has been anxious to bring about the highest and fullest development of aircraft in this country. It has desired to see the airplane manufacturing facilities expanded and improved. The Army itself could not give sufficient orders to do this, and commercial flying still is in its infancy in the country at large. It was felt that if the South American market should be grabbed up by European manufacturers, American airplane concerns would be left entirely dependent upon the home market and that this would result in a far slower airplane development than at the present time.

It has been held, too, that the airplane cannot be classed as a munition of war. Like cannon and machine guns, rifles and ammunition, the airplane has a commercial value—even the planes which can be turned into fighters at a moment's notice by the mounting of the necessary guns to fire through the propellers. Doolittle, of Harlingen, W. L. Newborn of Powell Point, Ray Midgick of Colnbeck and Baxter B. Bell of Shawboro.

The commission, Mr. Sawyer explained, had come to a decision some months ago to do away with shooting from stationary blinds entirely and the matter had been the cause of considerable discussion in the country since action to that effect was taken. On Saturday the commission held a hearing which was largely attended and, after numbers of prominent Currutuckians had been heard from, including Representative E. R. Johnson, it was decided, instead of abolishing the stationary blinds, to limit the number to about half those used heretofore and to require the shooting clubs using the blinds to pay a license on each blind.

Members of the Currutuck Game Commission are T. L. Griggs of Harlingen, W. L. Newborn of Powell Point, Ray Midgick of Colnbeck and Baxter B. Bell of Shawboro.

The most becoming rouge on the market is healthy food and plenty of food exercise.

Stretch-Your-Dollar Days Bring Throngs to Elizabeth City From Throughout Its Trade Territory

Saturday morning crowds on an exceptionally large scale for mid-summer were reported by Elizabeth City merchants in connection with the Stretch-Your-Dollar campaign, a two day trade event which came to a close Monday. In general, the visitors were most keenly interested in the many special bargains offered, but in many instances they extended their purchases to include numerous items not included in the reduced price category.

Many of the merchants observed one peculiar thing about the Saturday crowds. They came early in the morning, and trade was exceedingly brisk until mid-afternoon, but just at the hour when the stores usually are busiest on Saturdays, the crowds began to diminish. Nobody volunteered an explanation for that. It just happened.

Bertie Dry Officer Picks Up Liquor Trail Here

Norfolk, Aug. 29.—The end of an automotive liquor trail, beginning near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and followed by a North Carolina officer almost to the Virginia line, was reached early last night at Freemason and Botetourt streets by Motorcycle Officer V. W. Green, an acting sergeant, who arrested Roy L. Goodman, giving his address as the Mills Hotel, and confiscated a car loaded with 100 gallons of illegal corn liquor packed in 20 five gallon tin cans.

Constable W. B. Hildebrand, of Woodville, Bertie County, North Carolina, was on his way to Norfolk with his wife to pay a social visit. Finding his way blocked by a car stalled in a swamp road, he pulled out and added in pushing against the car out of the hole. As he pushed against the car, something gave way and a thin trickle of what looked and smelled like liquor began to drip from the car.

Constable Phelps said nothing but followed the car along the narrow road, intending to pass it and half it at the first opportunity. But when he got to a place wide enough to pass, two cars were awaiting the car ahead of him and one of them blocked his passage while the supposedly liquor-laden car sped on.

The North Carolina officer, speeding his flyer to the utmost, kept in the rear of the three cars, but when he saw that he was being outdistanced stopped at North-west and telephoned Norfolk police headquarters that a carload of liquor was loaded in Norfolk.

Within 15 minutes after the operator had received the message and dispatched Officer Green to head off the cars, Green had sped one of the cars at Freemason and Boush streets and overhauled it at Freemason and Botetourt streets.

CONTINUE ALLOW BLIND SHOOTING

Currituck Game Commission Reaches Decision at Meeting Saturday

Decision reached by the Currituck Game Commission, in session at Currituck Courthouse last Saturday, to permit blind shooting, under certain restrictions to continue on the waters of Currituck Sound met the hearty approbation of Currituck people generally in the opinion of A. V. Sawyer of Mannix, who was in the city Saturday afternoon.

The commission, Mr. Sawyer explained, had come to a decision some months ago to do away with shooting from stationary blinds entirely and the matter had been the cause of considerable discussion in the county since action to that effect was taken. On Saturday the commission held a hearing which was largely attended and, after numbers of prominent Currutuckians had been heard from, including Representative E. R. Johnson, it was decided, instead of abolishing the stationary blinds, to limit the number to about half those used heretofore and to require the shooting clubs using the blinds to pay a license on each blind.

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NEW DIPLOMATIC POLICY FORMING ABOUT RELIGION

Mexican Situation Brings Up Questions About Religious Work in Turkey and Other Lands

TO BE "HANDS OFF" Evident That Policy of Wilson and Bryan Will be Reversed and Protestant Missions Affected

By DAVID LAWRENCE (Specialist) Washington, Aug. 29.—The evolution of a new diplomatic policy with reference to the amount of support that the United States Government shall give religious institutions in foreign countries, whether Protestant or Catholic, can be said to be in process.

For generations, the Protestant missions in Turkey, China and elsewhere have been enjoying the moral support and at times the active backing of the Department of State and the ambassadors and ministers of the American Government. This has been mostly exerted where American schools or colleges and religious institutions have needed physical protection, but the diplomatic influence has been exercised so that a degree of toleration has been possessed by American missions which has not always been granted to those of other nationalities.

"The question now is whether a precedent of tremendous importance to the future has been laid down in the policy adopted by the Department of State with reference to the Catholics in Mexico. There have been many advocates of a strictly "hands off" policy on the ground that the American Government should not intert itself in religious quarrels abroad. This advice has been heeded to the point of withholding any formal protest, but it is not yet clear how far an implied interest or concern shall be impressed upon the Mexican authorities as coming from the American Government.

In Turkey, the United States has been asked for the maintenance with respect to the continuance of Protestant missions before the Lausanne treaty was signed. Indeed some of the strongest supporters of that pact, which has yet to be ratified by the Senate are the Protestant missionaries. But it is pointed out that in Turkey the American Government limited itself to concern over American citizens and their schools and missions. In Mexico the situation is somewhat different, because most of the priests who are affected by the new laws are Europeans. The new American Government has found itself in an embarrassing situation, however, because under the implications of the Monroe Doctrine representations usually are made to any government in this hemisphere on behalf of the nationals of European governments.

The very fact that the Washington authorities left circumscribed in the Mexican dispute to withhold the full measure of its diplomatic influence is being construed now as likely to be repeated if similar situations should arise in Turkey, in fact it is openly suggested that if Turkish law should suddenly be changed so as to make it impossible for the Department of State without the consent of the United States to take any action in Mexico, the Department of State would be bound by the precedent it has adopted in Mexico; namely, to express itself in only the most discreet and indirect fashion without using a full and formal protest.

Some of the Protestant missions abroad realize that their life depends solely on the good will of the governments which permit them now to function, and that if those governments indicated an unwillingness to have them they might have to abandon their work in certain fields. In other words the day of insisting on religious tolerance and the legal right to proselyte in foreign fields is passing, and this is illustrated to no small extent in the new attitude assumed by the Coolidge administration.

The theory behind the policy is that in the long run such a policy while a reversal of the policy of the Democratic administration of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will lead to less entanglement abroad and that it is better for the American Government to be cautious and do nothing that might provoke new disputes or revive old controversies.

It is apparent that there is no question of religious discrimination involved for the present and administration is certain to apply the same policy with respect to both Protestants and Catholics in foreign countries.

BLOCK ROPED OFF FOR VALENTINO FUNERAL

New York, Aug. 29.—The entire block in which Saint Malachi's Catholic church is located was closed to traffic this morning for the funeral of Rudolph Valentino and ordered roped off to keep back the throngs of the curious. Services began at 11 o'clock.