



1—Navigation being closed in the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the sea, automatic gas buoys are hauled up for winter storage at Sorel, Quebec. 2—New parliament house of Turkish republic at Angora. 3—Book-Cadillac hotel in Detroit, just opened, said to be the tallest hotel in world.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British Stand Checks the Funding of Debts to U. S. Germany's Elections.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEGOTIATIONS for the funding of war debts owed the United States by foreign nations may be checked entirely by the position taken last week by Great Britain as represented by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer. Discussions between Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Ambassador Jusserand relative to funding the French debt aroused the fear in England that France would be granted more favorable terms than were given to Great Britain. Mr. Churchill, explaining his government's position to the house of commons, said Britain would insist on equal treatment with any other nation in this matter, and he added: "It is essential that any payment by our debtors in Europe to the United States should be accompanied by a simultaneous and proportionate payment to us."

Speaking for the Liberals, Sir John Simon called England's position "intolerable" and said: "Our allies owe us some £3,000,000,000, involving a yearly interest on the debt of £130,000,000. We are paying our debt to America, but none of our allies dreams of paying us anything." Washington officials declared positively that there was no reason to expect a reopening of the funding agreement with Great Britain, a request for an understanding to that end having already been flatly refused.

Another controversy arose when Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, notified Secretary Hughes that, in the view of his government, the United States was not entitled to collect war damage claims against Germany out of what the reparations commission receives from Germany through the Daves plan. France, Italy and Belgium have agreed to support the American claim to the right to share in the reparations. Great Britain holds that America has no such right at all, having made a separate treaty with Germany. The point is made that the United States should follow the example of the allies by using the sequestered German property within its borders to meet the claims of its citizens against Germany. Washington forwarded an answer to England which, while expressing the belief that the matter could be settled amicably, firmly rejected the British position and insisted on America's right to receive payment for war damages out of the reparations funds. Unless the question is settled previously, it will come up when the allied finance ministers meet in Paris next month to decide upon the distribution of German payments.

GERMANY'S continued support of the Daves plan was fairly well assured by the result of the reichstag elections. The three republican parties—Social Democrats, Catholics and Democrats—have 230 seats, which is just a few short of a majority. The three monarchist parties have 170 seats. The balance of power is thus held by hitherto weak groups, like the Bavarian Peoples' and Peasants' parties. Doctor Dernberg is quoted as saying the elections show that "a majority of the Germans are for the honest carrying out of the pledges of the Daves plan, and, moreover, for honest co-operation in the international affairs leading to peace and reconciliation. Germany at present is negotiating for entry to the League of Nations and other international relations. The elections show that the people favor this program and oppose the extremist efforts to break it."

the People's party wants a place in the government, no matter what its political complexion."

For the present the People's party has refused to go into a coalition which would include the Socialists, so, according to dispatches from Berlin, the cabinet headed by Chancellor Marx has decided to resign. The outcome may be the formation of a bourgeois ministry to include the Nationalists, whose opponents wish to maneuver them into an impossible situation.

Baron Ago von Maltzan, secretary of state of the German foreign office, has been appointed ambassador to Washington to succeed Herr Wedfeldt, who has resigned. Baron Maltzan is credited with possessing great diplomatic ability. He was chiefly responsible for the treaty of Rapallo between Germany and Russia which caused such a sensation during the Genoa conference of the great powers.

THE League of Nations council opened in Rome what might have been an important meeting had it not been found necessary or advisable to yield to the demands of the British. Austen Chamberlain told the council the Baldwin cabinet needed more time to examine the security and arbitration protocol and insisted that consideration of it be postponed until March, which was agreed to. A delegation from Egypt urged that the council take cognizance of the protest of the Egyptian parliament against the recent "wanton British attack," but here again British influence prevailed and the league secretary announced it could not recognize the protest because it did not come from the Egyptian government.

Mr. Chamberlain had long conversations with Premier Herriot and Mussolini, and afterward intimated that great progress had been made toward a complete accord of Great Britain, France and Italy on vital questions. Among other things, it was agreed that Britain should remain in the Rhineland, retiring from the Cologne bridgehead in January but occupying some other region, probably that of Coblenz which was held by the Americans after the armistice. They also discussed the problem of North Africa, with what result is not known.

FRANCE, as well as some other central European countries, has been making a campaign against the Reds within her borders because of their attempts to incite revolution and murder, and many of them have been arrested and deported. Premier Herriot was subjected to bitter attacks for his course, but defended himself skillfully and won a vote of confidence of 300 to 29 in the chamber of deputies.

Over here in the United States the communists received a jolt when the Michigan Supreme court upheld the conviction of Charles E. Ruthenberg for violation of the state syndicalism law. It is presumed that as a result W. Z. Foster, in whose case the jury disagreed, will be retried and that Benjamin Gitlow, Rose Pastor Stokes and others who were indicted will be brought to trial.

tal of \$238,000,000. Western Republicans and Southern Democrats prevented the elimination of an amendment for continuance of 300,000 offices in Western and Southern states. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and seemed to meet with little opposition in any of its parts. Among its items is one of \$80,000,000 for road construction.

SUPPLEMENTING the gloomy reports of the secretaries of war and the navy is the annual report of the advisory committee for aeronautics which President Coolidge transmitted to congress. It gives a startling picture of what might happen to this country in time of war because of our deficiency in aircraft. Here is an extract: "No one can foretell at this time what the use of aircraft will be in future wars, not even in the next war. It is safe to say that there will be individual and group fighting in the air; there will be aircraft attacking troops on the ground both with bombs dropped from great heights and with machine guns mounted on low-flying aircraft protected by armor from ordinary rifle bullets; there will be bombing of large centers, and routes of communication and transportation."

"And it has been proposed that aircraft be used to drop poisonous gases, not only on the enemy troops, but also behind the lines and in the centers of population, to the same extent that long-distance bombing will be carried on. The bombs carried may not be limited to explosives and poisonous gases, but may possibly be loaded with germs to spread disease and pestilence."

"Without limitations on the uses of aircraft in warfare, a nation fighting with its back to the wall cannot be expected to omit to use desperate means to stave off defeat."

TWO immense gifts to the American public for educational and charitable purposes were announced last week: James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, created a trust fund embracing properties worth at least \$40,000,000, to be increased later to \$80,000,000, for education, church and hospital work in North and South Carolina. The trustees are instructed to spend part of this in creating a university to be known as Duke university, provided Trinity college at Durham will not consent to change its name to Duke, which it promptly will not do.

The other benefactor is George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y. He announces new gifts of \$12,000,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Rochester, Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute. This brings Mr. Eastman's total benefactions up to \$58,602,900, of which nearly \$24,000,000 has been given to the University of Rochester. Explaining the donations of \$1,000,000 each to Hampton and Tuskegee, he says: "Almost the entire attention of educators has been devoted thus far to the white race, but we have more than 10 per cent negro population in the United States, most of whom are densely ignorant. The only hope of the negro race and the settlement of the negro problem is through proper education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type."

SAMUEL GOMPERS, who went to Mexico City for the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention, was elected its president, was taken seriously ill there and was placed on a train and hurried homeward. At the time this was written there was small hope for his recovery. He had been in very poor health for some time, and it was believed the altitude of Mexico City affected his heart. August Belmont, known throughout the world as a financier and a sportsman, died rather suddenly in his New York residence at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Belmont financed the first New York subway and was the chief figure in the building of the Cape Cod canal. For a great many years he was one of the leaders in American thoroughbred racing. Another notable man who passed away during the week was Mahlon Pitney, former associate justice of the United States Supreme court. About eighteen months ago he was forced to retire by two strokes of paralysis, and he never recovered from them.

Youth Is No Longer "Seen But Not Heard"

The baby of today seems to be born with wireless phones over his ears. And as we watch him through the stages by which he reaches manhood, we hold our breath and marvel. For he is not as we have seen.

He has no time for the childish pleasures once so satisfying, now but a pleasant memory. His whole life, writes Richard Cabot in the Edinburgh Scotsman, takes advantage of all that the progress of scientific discovery has made possible, eliminating that which does not help toward the grand ambition. Science is which, at an early age, seizes hold of him and, enthraling him with its mystery, soon adds him to its list of victims.

His very toys are marvels of scientific endeavor. But he is not content, as we were, to remain in simple wonderment at their efficiency or pull them to pieces to see how it worked. He examines them as scientifically as they were put together and lays bare their mystery. And so he talks in technicalities and leaves his fond parent tongue-tied and amazed at his wonderful progeny.

With a confidence and assurance that rouses the jealousy of the older man, whose more intimate knowledge of the world has brought a discretion in argument, he launches out into discussions on subjects voted deadly dull and boring by the schoolboy of the previous generation, and even by us now, who were those schoolboys.

No longer does the modern youngster call his father and mother pater and mater, respectively. Now it is Jim and Jean. He is on equal terms. Respect for elders is obsolete. In fact, he almost despises, or perhaps pitiles is the kinder word, his parents who are so frantically behind the times with their ideas. Sometimes he even condescends to undertake their further education.

Where will it all end? Are we now the beholders of a race of coming supermen who, with thoughts at fifteen similar to ours at thirty, will go leaping forward to a state of mental efficiency hitherto undreamed of?

I should like to think it so. Yet, in all other matters Nature seems averse to this missing out of steps. And then there comes back to my mind the case of a professor who devoured Greek while his coevals played with bricks; soon after he had passed his sixtieth year, he was discovered in his study playing with bricks—and I wonder.

When Dads Used the Whip I once tried smoking Aunt Mabel's pipe after she had laid it aside, and became very sick. While in this condition someone reported the incident to my father, who came after me and gave me what we called a "whallop." I saw him coming, trimming a switch, and understood what it meant for whipping children was very common in that day.

The first compliment ever paid me was from my mother, who said I was a good-looking baby but had gotten bravely over it. The second came from my Aunt Beckie, who said I was smart; that when my father hit me the first lick I fell and screamed so loud he thought he was murdering me and soon quit, whereas my brother Jim shily took punishment, which caused the whip to be laid on all the harder.

We never made camp in our trip to the West by covered wagon, that some of the children were not whipped; frequently fathers and mothers led their children off, the children screaming, "I'll be good! I'll be good!"

In this modern day I have not seen a child whipped in many years. Whether the old custom was better than the new I do not know, but I have never whipped my own, and have good children.—E. W. Howe in the Saturday Evening Post.

Camel Flesh as Delicacy

If, as predicted, the erection of a motor factory in Egypt spells the doom of the camel as the "ship of the desert," other uses may be found for that most stubborn of beasts. By some epicurean, for instance, remarks the Manchester Guardian, it is highly esteemed as a table delicacy. The hump, when roasted, is said to be delicious, while the head, served with sauce piquante, is also described as a noble dish. Apparently, however, camel flesh is not to everyone's taste. Some years ago several large consignments of it were imported from Algiers into France, and "Chambreau Mozambique" figured in the bill of fare of certain Parisian restaurants. After a brief repast it fell rapidly and completely from favor, and the restaurant keepers ceased to supply it.

Comfort and Elegance in Revolutionary Days

Those who are under the impression that our Revolutionary ancestors spent their daily lives without the comfort which helps to make life more worth while are in error. The articles of household ware, for instance, used by them were abundant, various and serviceable.

The bed and all that appertained to it were the pride of the mistress of the house. It was almost invariably of sweet, soft and downy feathers; its sheets were of fine "homespun," the blankets and rugs of "spotted wooten" and flannel; and the towering posts at either corner of the bed were garnished with snowy curtains of dimity. For table use they had napkins of linen and tablecloths of diaper; "diaper-wove huckaback," kersey and "damask plain and flowered."

The household goods and furniture of those simple times were in strong contrast with those now in use—China was as rare as gold and as highly prized, most commonly three china cups and saucers comprising the entire outfit of a respectable family, though the numbers rose sometimes to six, but seldom to a dozen.

Pewter and copper were the ornamental, and iron, then as now, the serviceable metal. Of the two former were made haslas, ewers, mugs, porringers, ladies and tea and coffee kettles. There was little glassware in use, and the few "jelly glasses, half pint and gill glasses," salt cellars, punch goblets and tumblers of glass were considered unusual elegancies.

Clocks and "looking glasses" embellished the houses of the wealthy, and the size of the "looking glasses" corresponded with the degree of its owner's social standing.

Stoves were not in general use, and coal was unknown except for blacksmithing purposes; wood, charcoal and turf were the only fuel. Wood was just beginning to be burned in "franklins," but generally was used in fireplaces, which were provided with dogs and andirons, and in kitchens were huge saucers furnished with a forest of chains, pothooks and trawnels, swinging on iron cranes or "smoke jacks" over fires that were fed by great logs.

Civilizations Compared

"Nations and individuals are judged by two factors—their virtues and their vices," writes Achmed Abdullah, distinguished novelist and playwright from the Orient, comparing the East and West in Hearst's International. He says: "I asked myself: Did the Europeans live up more to the altruistic teachings of Jesus than we to those of Mohammed, Confucius, Buddha and Moses? Were the teachings of Jesus more apt to lead His followers in the golden path than those of the other great Prophets? Did the Europeans have finer loyalty than the Arabs, finer filial piety than the Chinese, finer family cohesion than the Jews, finer sex morality than the Jews, finer charity than the Parsees?"

"My answer was—still is—'No!' and I challenge anybody above the level of asinine bigotry to show me where I am wrong. "Looking at the other side of the medal: were the unwashed of Calcutta dirtier than those of Liverpool? Were the perverts of Bokhara more degenerate than those of Naples? Were the murderers of Canton more blood-thirsty than those of Paris? Were the sabbath-fattlers of Constantinople more arrogant than those of Berlin?"

"Again my answer was—still is—'No!'"

Boys Chief Stutterers

For every girl who stutters there are five or six stuttering boys. Dr. James Sonnett Greene of New York, medical director of the National hospital for speech disorders, explains this curious fact in writing for Hygeia, health magazine, published by the American Medical association. Girls, as a rule, talk more than boys and, therefore, get more practice in speech production, Doctor Greene states. Although it is generally conceded that girls are more nervous than boys, yet the girl is more capable of maintaining her co-ordination under emotional strain because she is naturally more graceful and her co-ordination more complete.

For that reason it requires an exceptionally severe shock to cause her to lose her standard, hesitate and stutter.

Sure to Succeed

Original men are not content to be governed by tradition; they think for themselves, and the result is that they succeed where others fail. Now, a certain photographer never says to a woman customer, "Look pleasant, madam, if you please." He knows a formula infinitely better than that.

In the most natural manner in the world he remarks: "It is unnecessary to ask you to look pleasant; I am sure you could not look otherwise."

Then click goes the camera and the result is never in doubt.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Blind Ex-Athlete Elected

Perry T. W. Hale, a Yale football star twenty years ago, and an All-American center at the time, but now totally blind, has been elected tax collector of Portland, Conn., getting the support of all parties and factions practically. He lost his sight in an explosion about fifteen years ago. He will keep his records in the Braille system of raised letters and figures.

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The South Sea island beachcomber lives the ideal life. He sleeps on the soft sand when and where he pleases and does not have any servant arousing him to say: "Oh, don't mind me, I just came in to bring the towels." If he dies a real shark instead of a funeral shark gets him. He doesn't have to go around to a hat store and stand before a looking glass looking silly to see if "The Prince of Wales" style fits him.

He doesn't have to dodge tailors who have been sending a lot of those, "This is the fourth and last statement," love letters. If he wants a bath he crawls over to the water, rolls off a coral reef and never has to do one of those ridiculous sitting falls on a piece of soap.—Detroit News.

Literature for Children

That every one-teacher school and every graded school add each year to its library the book that receives the John Newberry medal is a suggestion strongly endorsed by the American Library association. This medal is given annually to the author of the book regarded as the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children. The award, beginning in 1921, has been made to Henrik Illien for "The Story of Mankind" in 1922 to Hugh Lofting for "The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle," and for 1923, posthumously, to Charles Boardman Hawes for "The Dark Frigate."

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