



1—Scene in a Catholic cemetery in Chicago where union cemetery workers are on strike and bodies are being placed in vaults. 2—Premier Briand of France talking with reporters just before going to London to sign the Locarno treaties. 3—Great 14-inch mobile coast defense rifle viewed by crowds on arrival at Los Angeles.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Locarno Treaties Signed in London, Promising Peace for Western Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
THIS is the most important step in the history of the modern world, said Premier Briand when he and the representatives of six other powers had attached their signatures to the Locarno treaties. "The peace of the world could not have been effected without some great demonstration of international good will, such as this ceremony today," he continued, "and the future of the world should be one of arbitration and collaboration between nations, where war and armament have no place."

The ceremony of signing the pacts took place in London and was carried out in a wonderful spirit of optimism. Arm in arm, Chancellor Luther of Germany, Premier Briand of France and Foreign Secretary Chamberlain of Great Britain entered the golden reception room of the foreign office. They were followed by the delegates of Italy, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and then came Prime Minister Baldwin and his cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain, who had just received the Order of the Garter for his work on the treaties and therefore was addressed as "Sir Austen," opened the proceedings with a brief speech of welcome and told of the king's disappointment that his mother's death made rearrangement of the program of entertainment necessary. Chamberlain Luther and the others expressed their pleasure at the conclusion of the pacts, and then one after another they signed their names to the fateful documents.

After a dinner given by Mr. Chamberlain the statesmen reached an agreement for speeding up the evacuation of the Cologne area by the allies. This operation will be completed by January 31, and the Belgian forces in the Rhineland will be reduced at once.

The Locarno treaties have been quite fully described heretofore. Suffice it to say that the chief one, known as the security pact, guarantees the inviolability of the German-French and German-Belgian frontiers as fixed by the Versailles peace treaty. Italy and Great Britain are the guarantors of the pact. Germany, France and Belgium promise never to trespass upon each other's territory, and Great Britain and Italy are pledged to come to the aid of the aggrieved nation, whether it be France, Belgium or Germany. All the parties agree to submit future disputes to judicial arbitration, with the League of Nations council sitting as high court.

The German-Polish and German-Czech pacts are identical except that these signatories agree to arbitration of all future disputes by the arbitral tribunal at The Hague or the world court. The French-Polish and French-Czech special treaties are in effect France's guarantee of the German-Polish and German-Czech treaties.

The treaties are effective only after Germany joins the League of Nations, an event that is expected to take place as soon as possible. Already Germany has registered with the league at Geneva eleven international engagements which she has entered into with eight different powers. That Russia also will now come into the league was the expressed opinion of some of the statesmen gathered in London, and indeed Foreign Minister Tshitcherin of the Soviet government was expected in London this week to talk over this matter.

With few exceptions the nations of Europe look on the signing of the treaties as the birth of a new era of good will and peace. The nationalists of Germany still declare their belief that the pacts mean the ruin of their country, and may force the resignation of the Luther cabinet. Italy officially looks on the treaties rather skeptically. She intends to live up to the letter and spirit of her signature, but does not propose to be swept off her feet by idealistic sentimentality. As Mussolini said in his recent Armistice day address: "We look with one eye upon the dove of peace if it rises upon the distant horizon, but with the other

eye we look through the concrete necessities of right."

CONGRESS—the Sixty-ninth—is now in session and has heard the President's message, which was read to the senate and house. It was a cheerful but cautious document, expressing gratification at the general prosperity and progress in the country, and urging continued government economy and restraint in the assuming of new obligations unless they are reproductive capital investments or are absolutely necessary at this time. The President gave his approval in principle to the proposed tax-reduction measure. Concerning inland waterways he was not so emphatic as the people of the Middle West hoped he would be. In effect he said:

"For many years our country has been employed in plans and operations for the development of our intracoastal and inland waterways. This work along our coast is an important adjunct to our commerce. It will be carried on together with the further opening up of our harbors, as our resources permit. Along with the development of navigation should go every possible encouragement for the development of our water power."

Of agriculture the message had this to say:

"No doubt the position of agriculture as a whole has very much improved since the depression of three and four years ago. But there are many localities and many groups of individuals, apparently through no fault of their own, sometimes due to climatic conditions and sometimes to the prevailing price of a certain crop, still in a distressing condition. This is probably temporary, but it is none the less acute. National government agencies, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the farm loan board, the intermediate credit banks, and the federal reserve board are all co-operating to be of assistance and relief. On the other hand, there are localities and individuals who have had one of their most prosperous years. The general price level is fair, but here again there are exceptions both ways, some items being poor while others are excellent. In spite of a lessened production, the farm income for this year will be about the same as last year and much above the three preceding years."

Mr. Coolidge had a few words in favor of American adhesion to the World court, and in speaking of our foreign relations he said: "It seems clear that it is the reduction of armies rather than of navies that is of first importance to the world at the present time." He gave praise to the army, navy, marine corps and National Guard and the reserves, and said that while we are not behind in the art of aviation, it is of so great importance that we ought to proceed in its improvement by the necessary experiment and investigation.

Deploping the perennial conflict in the coal industry, the message urged that authority be lodged with the President and the Departments of Commerce and Labor giving them power to deal with an emergency. Also it recommended that congress authorize a system of consolidations of the railroads.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT of Pennsylvania made another attempt last week to end the anthracite coal strike, submitting to both sides a compromise agreement. The representative of the miners accepted the plan as a basis of renewed discussion, but it was rejected entirely by the operators, because, as they said, it would repeat the Jackson-ville bituminous agreement mistake of "endeavoring to maintain high prices to pay high wages through the simple formula of writing these terms into a contract." President Lewis of the miners said the operators' attitude "does not represent one whit of concession in the public interest to dispose of a situation that has become alarmingly acute."

REPUBLICAN leaders in the senate last week virtually abandoned all idea of questioning the Republicanism of Senator R. M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and of contesting the appointment of Gerald Nye of North Dakota, an avowed LaFollette supporter. In the house the Republicans decided to let the insurgents decide for themselves whether they wished to be considered as returning to the party fold. Republicans, Democrats and Far-

mer-Laborites of South Dakota held their state conventions for congressional and state offices. The Republicans renominated Senator Peter Norbeck and Gov. Carl Gunderson. The Democrats endorsed C. J. Gunderson, a cousin of the governor, for United States senator and W. J. Bulow for governor. George Platt was nominated for the senate by the Farmer-Labor party.

UNCLE SAM is interested in the row in Texas over highway construction contracts, which is one of Gov. Miriam Ferguson's chief troubles just now. Representatives of the federal bureau of public roads are making an investigation and it was said that if irregularities are found in the handling of federal funds the government aid may be withdrawn. Last week "Ma" Ferguson demanded the resignation of Amos G. Carter, Fort Worth publisher, as chairman of the board of regents of the Texas Technological college, strongly intimating that he had violated the prohibition law and had himself been intoxicated. Mr. Carter refused to resign. Whether Speaker Satterwhite should call a special session of the lower house was not decided.

CHILE may yet carry the Tacna-Arica dispute before the League of Nations. Last week her minister to Switzerland laid before the secretary general of the league a memorandum complaining that General Pershing was persistently delaying the plebiscite, thereby playing the game of the Peruvians and frustrating the plan of President Coolidge to restore friendly relations between the two nations. In Santiago, however, the foreign ministry issued a communique which said:

"There is no reason for attributing to the arbiters of the United States government a predisposition against our rights in Tacna-Arica. On the contrary, if in Washington we found justice in making the award, we can have confidence in finding justice if we have to demand it again. The government has confidence that an adequate solution of the present difficulties can be found."

Of course if Chile should appeal to the league and that body should take action, any European intervention would be in direct conflict with the Monroe doctrine, and the result might be serious.

COMMISSIONER BLAIR and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews issued orders for revocation of all existing permits for sacramental wine, effective December 31, and gave out new restrictions on their reissuance. Only rabbis and ministers will get the permits for withdrawal of wine and they must deliver the wine directly to the worshiper. One gallon per year per adult is the maximum allowed unless it is clearly shown that a greater quantity is necessary. The rabbis must maintain storage places and keep accurate records of distribution.

AN AGREEMENT for funding Rumania's debt to the United States was reached in Washington. Payments will extend over 62 years and will be easy at first. Interest rate is 3 per cent for ten years and 3 1/2 per cent thereafter. The total debt was fixed at \$44,200,000.

France intends to resume debt negotiations, according to Louis Loucheur, who has become finance minister in the new government formed by Aristide Briand. He is waiting only to complete his financial program, but this is likely to give him a lot of trouble for it involves a currency inflation that is opposed by many in both wings of parliament.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S special aircraft board submitted its report but did not settle the controversy over aviation. Though it does not name Colonel Mitchell, the report advises against his plan for a separate air force co-ordinate with the army and the navy; but it declares the air services have been neglected and unduly subordinated and recommends additional assistant secretaries of the army and navy for military aviation. While some of Mitchell's more sensational charges are contradicted by the report, a good many of his allegations concerning the service are sustained.

UNIFICATION PLAN FINALLY DEFEATED

SOUTHERN METHODIST CONFERENCES FAIL TO FURNISH THE NECESSARY MAJORITY

FLORIDA APPROVES MERGER

Conference Of Bishops Will Canvas Vote By Conferences And Announce Results Later On

Nashville, Tenn.—The secular press bureau, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, announced defeat of the plan of unification with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The combination vote of the 45 annual conferences in the Southern church as tabulated by the bureau was 8,636 out of a possible voting strength of approximately 10,000. The vote cast in favor of unification was 4,528 and against 4,108.

While a numerical majority of 420 votes was given the affirmative, the measure lacked 1,919 ballots of a three-fourths constitutional majority necessary for ratification. Only 40 ballots of the 323 vote polled in the foreign conferences were against the merger.

The college of bishops, meeting in Nashville, December 11, will canvass the vote by conferences and announce the official results, after the legality of all the voting has been passed upon.

Florida conference, which voted recently 119 to 110 against, completed the list.

The vote by conference follows:

Conference	For	Against
Cuba	48	60
Baltimore	138	141
Brazil	47	60
Central Brazil	38	63
Denver	24	2
Illinois	17	28
West Virginia	66	87
Northwest	48	9
Kentucky	78	88
Korea	8	4
Missouri	196	11
South Brazil	32	1
Southwest Missouri	129	31
Houston	163	150
Louisville	132	72
New Mexico	42	38
St. Louis	124	29
Tennessee	147	117
Arizona	29	8
North Texas	161	127
West North Carolina	221	115
Virginia	163	202
Pacific	52	29
Mexico	40	12
China	70	23
West Oklahoma	141	20
North Alabama	94	293
Upper S. C.	22	175
West Texas	177	87
Louisiana	117	74
Texas	205	193
North Carolina	145	123
Memphis	302	130
Alabama	73	197
Little Rock	115	56
North Georgia	116	235
Central Texas	162	182
South Carolina	21	167
South Georgia	94	217
North Arkansas	162	53
Florida	119	110
Totals	44,528	41,108

Orlando, Fla.—Approving the plan of unification of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal church, although failure of the plan already is assured, the Florida conference of the Southern organization opened its annual meeting here December 3.

The vote on unification was 249 for and 110 against it. The Florida conference was the last in the country to cast its vote on the proposal and its vote cannot change the outcome.

William R. Hearts Borrows \$15,000,000
New York.—William Randolph Hearts, the publisher, has borrowed \$15,000,000 with which to finance the erection of new buildings for his newspapers and magazines published here, Arthur Brisbane announces. The loan will be secured by bonds in several of Mr. Hearts' real estate holdings.

Knoxville Cashier's Assaultants Caught
Knoxville, Tenn.—Youthful bandits who blackjacked Albert Schefflen, cashier of the Knoxville Power and Light company at its uptown trolley car barns recently and escaped, with a pouch containing \$1,065 in coin, enjoyed liberty only a short while.

Durkin, Chicago Thief, Alarms N. Y.
New York.—Police broadcast the city one day recently for Martin James Durkin, Chicago robber and murderer, after information had been received that he was hiding somewhere in New York.

Widow Of Latvian Minister Is Dead
Riga, Latvia.—Christe Merovitz, the widow of the Latvian foreign minister, who was recently killed in an automobile accident, was found dead the other morning. She is supposed to have taken her own life.

Biggest Rum Raid Made In N. Y. City
New York.—Half a hundred prohibition agents, deputy United States marshals and special patrolmen raided the offices of a liquor ring, which prohibition agents said was the largest in the history of prohibition.

American Rye Whiskey Sold In Britain
London.—American rye whiskey, 45 years old, is to be seen in the window of a liquor shop on Piccadilly. It came from the cellar of the late Sir W. N. McMillan and was bottled at the famous St. Louis club.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

THE CONTROL OF RAW FOODS

PRIMITIVE man picked his fruit from the tree and ate it as fast as he picked it. The fish ate were those he caught himself. The animal was of his own killing and preparation. There was little danger of his food becoming infected or contaminated for it passed through no hands but his own.

So modern problems of food control are of comparatively recent origin, says Dr. Herman N. Hunsden, health commissioner of Chicago. In a recent article in the Journal of the American Medical Association he discussed the best methods of regulating raw foods so that they may reach the purchaser and consumer in sound and wholesome condition.

Milk is probably our commonest raw food. It is also probably the most perfect natural food. Unfortunately, it is just as well fitted for sustaining other forms of life and so is an ideal medium in which to grow the germs of typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and scarlet fever. These germs may get into raw milk from the cow that gives the milk, from the farm hand who milks the cow, from the pail or can in which the milk is stored or from the milkman who delivers the milk. The danger of contaminated raw milk is now so generally recognized that in practically all large cities today milk ordinances require that all milk sold must be partially cooked or pasteurized before being sold. Even after it is pasteurized it may be infected before it is consumed. So city milk ordinances should include provisions for bottling, capping and handling and housewives should be taught that all pans, crocks, bottles and jars in which milk is kept should also be kept clean.

That this danger is very real is shown by Professor Rosenau of Harvard, who has collected evidence of 317 epidemics of typhoid, 125 of scarlet fever and 51 of diphtheria since 1907. There have probably been many more cases in country districts that were never recognized or reported.

Cream, butter and ice cream, being milk products, are also equally open to suspicion. Oysters eaten raw may carry typhoid, as was shown by the typhoid epidemic last winter in New York, Chicago and Washington. Fruits and vegetables may carry typhoid, especially leafy vegetables such as cabbage, celery, lettuce and water-cress. This infection may come from the earth in which they are grown, especially from heavily manured ground or from dust or handling in transportation. All fruits and vegetables eaten raw should be thoroughly washed preferably in hot water before eating.

KIDNEY DISEASE

THERE is probably no ailment of the human body which arouses so much public interest as disease of the kidneys. A large share of the space in our newspapers and magazines devoted to so-called "patent medicines" is taken up by various "kidney cures," kidney pills and liquid medicines.

Most of the medicines advertised are of low value and little effect, while the pads, plasters and belts have no effect at all. Putting a plaster on the back, as near the supposed location of the kidneys as you can get, has no more effect on the kidneys than it has on the ribs or the bones of the spinal column. But the idea in the popular mind seems to be that the sufferer has inherited "weak kidneys" or has "strained his kidneys" or "caught cold in his kidneys" and that the nearer he can get some kind of a contraption to his kidneys the sooner he will get relief.

This all goes out of the idea that in "kidney disease" the kidneys alone are affected and that they are entirely independent of any other part of the body. Both these ideas are wrong.

There is no such thing as "kidney disease." There are however several diseases of the human body in which the kidneys are seriously affected and in which the symptoms may point with special emphasis to the kidneys. Another popular delusion is that pain in the back means disease of the kidneys. It doesn't. In the great majority of cases of real disease of the kidneys, there is no pain in the back or anywhere else. Likewise where pain in the back is present without any other symptom, there is no disease of the kidney. So don't worry about what the advertisements say. It just "ain't so."

There are two common forms of inflammation of the kidneys or nephritis as the doctor calls them. Both of these are the result of infection somewhere else in the body and affecting other parts of the body as well as the kidneys. This infection may follow some acute disease as scarlet fever, measles or diphtheria, or it may be due to slow poisoning from bad tonsils, abscessed teeth, infection of the sinuses or bony spaces around the nose, to running ears or infected gall bladders or to any other kind of long continued infection in which not only the kidneys but the whole body are slowly irritated by the absorbed poisons.