

1—Body of Colonel Gallatin, commander of American Legion, lying in state in Music hall, Cincinnati. 2—Garden party given by President and Mrs. Harding for wounded service men from hospital near Washington. 3—Dust of Sancho Panza by Manly, for twenty years editor of the Diario de la Marina of Havana and dean of Spanish-American newspaper men, involved in the Spanish-American museum, New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Conditions in Upper Silesia and Turkey Discouraging to the Peace Makers.

The British imperial conference, which is in session in London this week, planned to take up almost the first thing the matter of renewing the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Prime Ministers Smuts of South Africa, Hughes of Australia and Massey of New Zealand all have declared publicly that the pact must not be renewed unless it is agreeable to the United States. Premier Melchior of Canada will be in accord with public opinion in the Dominion, will express any renewal of the treaty. It is believed in London diplomatic circles that the question may be finally solved by the formation of a Pacific bloc, including Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Greece petition to operate their bases from Gallipoli and to blockade the whole of Asia Minor on the Black sea as far east as Batum. The latter measure has been adopted because of the expectation that the Russians will try to send troops and supplies to the Turks by water. The Bolshevik have considerable naval forces on the Black sea, and a naval conflict is not unlikely.

The British have notified the Turkish nationalists that if they attempt to capture Constantinople Great Britain will declare war on them.

In the Caucasus region General Basmay and some of his hard-fighting cavalry units are advancing to the assistance of the Turks, passing through Armenia. King Constantine himself has been in Smyrna and made preparations to go into the battle zone.

Kemal Pasha must defeat the Chechens again in order to retain his position as the all-mighty sultan of the Turkish empire. He has to win over the Turkish, Azeri, and other tribes and to

of the province of Shantung, China, as soon as practicable. What her attitude may be concerning Siberia and the northern half of Saghalien is not yet known.

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SILVER DOLLARS AGAIN RESUMED

AFTER SEVEN YEARS TREASURY IS BUYING BULLION AND MINTING DOLLARS.

REPLACING DEPLETED STOCK

Act of Congress Requiring Payment of One Dollar per Ounce for All Bullion Offered to Treasury.

Washington.—Coinage of silver dollars has been resumed by the mint after a lapse of seven years and the work of replacing the two hundred and seventy-nine million standard silver dollars taken from the treasury during the war is well advanced.

Since late in March treasury officials said approximately twenty million silver dollars have been coined. Since May 1920 the mint has coined about 100,000,000 ounces of American silver at 37 1/2 cents and will continue to make its purchases at this price until the treasury's stock is replenished.

Despite the fact that the Pittman act requires the mint to pay \$1.00 an ounce for its silver, Mr. Baker declared, questions are constantly received demanding why the government pays so much more for its silver than the market price. The price was fixed by the act, he stated, to stabilize the price of silver when there were indications of its reaching an abnormal level during the war. As a result the government's action in resuming the treasury purchases of silver bullion, and the fact that the mint can silver bullion at a profit, has produced some overabundant foreign competition, Mr. Baker said.

SEVERAL OIL MEN PETITION HUGHES

CONFISCATION OF INTERESTS IN THEIR OIL PROPERTIES IN MEXICO THREATENED.

NEW TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Special Powers Must be Conferred on a President of Mexico Before the Late Decree Would be Valid.

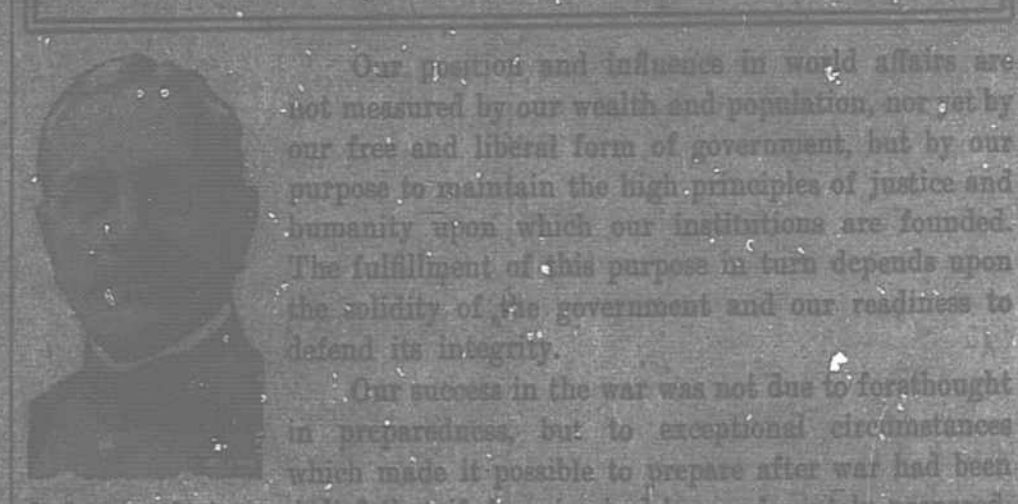
Washington.—Secretary Hughes was urged by representatives of American oil companies operating in Mexico to take steps to protect those companies against taxation regarded by them as confiscatory.

More than a dozen men, including E. B. Doheny, president of the Mexican Petroleum company; E. R. Kellogg, general counsel of the association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico; and Guy Stevens, director of the association, placed before the secretary a memorandum reviewing the history of Mexico's taxation of oil since its discovery in that country up to the recent decree of President Obregon increasing the tax 25 per cent.

The situation was presented to the State Department a few days after the promulgation of the decree, but no action has been taken by Secretary Hughes. It was asserted by the oil operators that the decree was unconstitutional, since the President of Mexico under the provisions of the constitution could issue such a decree only when special powers had been conferred upon him.

"Yet It Is a Debt to the Country That Falls Upon All of Us"

By GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.



Our position and influence in world affairs are not measured by our wealth and population, nor by our free and liberal form of government, but by our purpose to maintain the high principles of justice and humanity upon which our institutions are founded. The fulfillment of this purpose in turn depends upon the solidity of the government and our readiness to defend its integrity.

Our success in the war was not due to fortuitous in preparedness, but to exceptional circumstances which made it possible to prepare after war had been declared. It is my belief that if America had been adequately prepared, our rights would never have been violated, nor our safety threatened.

In discussing preparedness it should be remembered that our traditions are opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. Our wars have practically all been fought by citizen soldiery. But we have persistently failed to train our citizen-soldier in time of peace, and waited until war was upon us before making any move to that end. While recognizing the principle that every citizen may be called as a soldier, we have never emphasized the obligation of the individual to prepare himself to serve his country. Yet it is a debt to the country that falls upon all of us.

From a purely military standpoint our policy should provide first, a permanent military establishment large enough to guard against sudden attack; second, a force sufficient to meet our international obligations, particularly on the American continent; third, such force as may be necessary to meet our internal requirements; fourth, a trained citizen reserve organized to meet the emergency of war.

In the preparation of our young manhood for service in defense of their country, there are many personal benefits that the course of training would bring. It would develop the physical vigor and usefulness of our youth and sharpen their mentality. It would teach self-discipline and respect for constituted authority. As recent experience has shown, it encourages initiative and gives young men confidence in their abilities. The thought and the act of preparation for service increase their patriotism. Association with men from all walks of life strikingly emphasizes our democracy. The training broadens the views and increases the value of our youth as citizens. It is especially needed among our alien population, a large percentage of whom are illiterate.

France and Germany Negotiating for an Economic Entente-United States and Japan Approaching a Friendly Settlement of All Their Disputes.

EDWARD V. RICHARD.

Over in Silesia matters are still rather confused. The anti-Bolsheviks claim control of Wladivostok, and the Soviet Russians are threatening Japan because they assert the Japanese troops dismissed the Bolsheviks in the city. The Japanese explain by asserting that both parties were disarmed because the Japanese commander would tolerate no fighting in the zone of occupation. The Far East republic of Siberia, with headquarters at China, has decided to adhere to the soviet government of Russia.

Despite charges that the house bill for regulation of the packing industry was drafted by attorneys for the packers, the senate by a vote of 77 to 24, amended that measure for the new Gracie bill recommended by the senate committee on agriculture. The house will vote on the measure, while the senate will continue to consider it.

Chicago.—Nearly every railroad in the country reported a net six hundred million dollar loss during the year ended in July, 1920, which had not previously reported for wage reductions, will appear before the board with requests for lower pay for all employees.

Washington.—Senator Hughes was urged by representatives of American oil companies operating in Mexico to take steps to protect those companies against taxation regarded by them as confiscatory.

"Books Broaden the Vision of the Farmer and Increase His Success"

By M. O. STOVER, Bloomfield Farms, Mahomet, Ill.

Books broaden the vision of the farmer, increase his success, and many pleasant hours to his life. The farmer has to deal with more phases of learning than are found in any other occupation. A profound study of soils, live stock raising, rotation of crops, and marketing deals with practically every science. In fact, the successful farmer is compelled to specialize in grain, some branch of live stock, or one of the many phases of intensive farming.

Being somewhat isolated the farmer is compelled to use his own judgment. He deals with nature in all of her aspects, he should know something of the constructive effects of sunshine, rain, heat and cold, and how to take advantage of them; he should know of the destructive effects of floods, hot seasons, insects, and how best to overcome them.

With really years of practice it is possible to learn these things, but they are more readily learned from books in connection with farm practice.

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"Why on Earth Should Japan Abandon the Adoration of the Mikado?"

By GLENN E. CHESTERMAN, in "Days of Adventure"

The main force of course, is perfectly simple. Japan has borrowed our guns and telescopes, but she has not borrowed our morality, and, consequently, really do not see why she should.

Under all Japan's progress, notwithstanding she will still be a feudal empire, in that she will still have a Mikado, who will still have the same old-fashioned, feudal, aristocratic, and feudalistic ideas of government. The Mikado, in the character of a Mikado, is a Mikado, and the Mikado, in the character of a Mikado, is a Mikado, and the Mikado, in the character of a Mikado, is a Mikado.

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