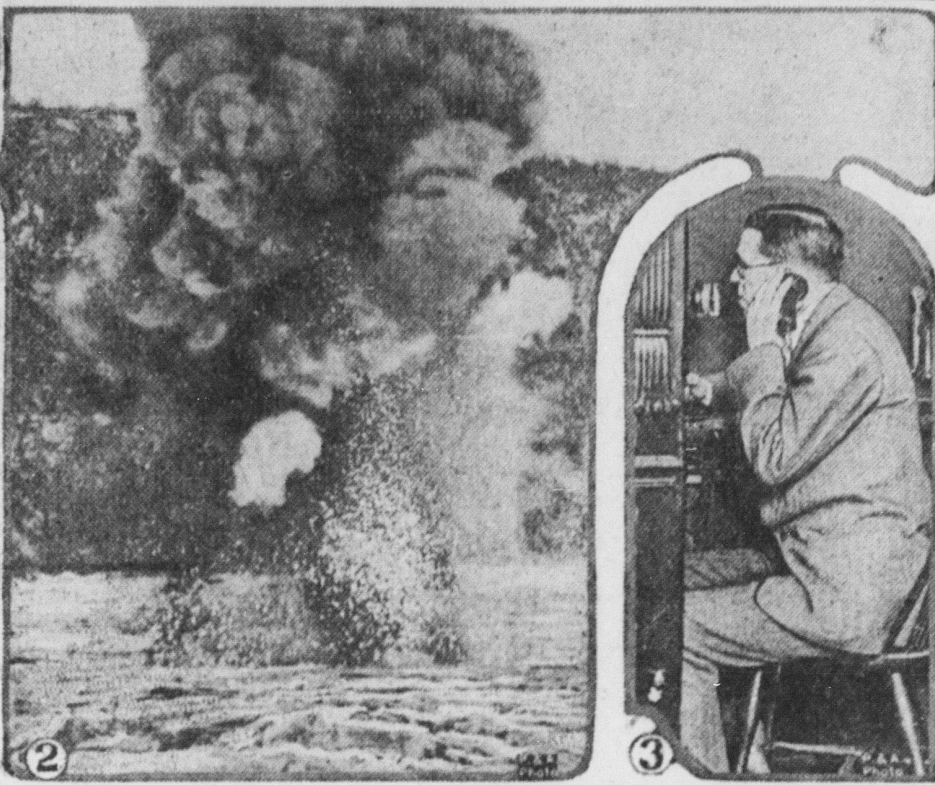




1—Composite figure representing the perfect American type, according to measurements of Doctor Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution. Head of Thomas L. Chadbourne on the body of General Pershing. 2—Allegheny river ice pack loosened by chemicals. 3—Talking to London by radio.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Waterways Seems to Be One of Liveliest Issues Before American People.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WATERWAYS seems to be one of the liveliest issues of the day before the American people. The week has seen several striking demonstrations of importance of the subject and of the popular interest.

Possibly of first importance was Secretary of Commerce Hoover's address at Chicago outlining an inland waterway system that would work wonders for the Middle West—and therefore for the whole nation. Within five years, he predicted, the Mississippi system would be functioning from Chicago to New Orleans and from Pittsburgh to Kansas City. Congress and the President are agreed upon the necessary appropriations.

Secretary Hoover considered the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway even more valuable. Two problems, he said, are involved: the deepening of the channel to the sea and the stabilization of lake levels. The lakes are from two to three feet shallower than they were seven years ago. Something less than one-sixth of the fall he attributed to the diversion of water at Chicago and the rest to the climatic cycle. Whatever the cause, the remedy, he said, lay in the construction of control works above Niagara falls. "Our United States engineers tell us—and we have the best engineer corps in the world—that they can restore the level of the lakes by curtailing the outflow at Niagara until they fill up," Mr. Hoover explained. "They tell us that proportionately to the gigantic flow it is a small job. By so doing we will have equalized the vagaries of climate and stabilized the vagaries of emotion."

ATTORNEYS GENERAL of half a dozen Great Lakes states, a former secretary of war, and a former solicitor general of the United States argued for four hours in a final presentation to the United States Supreme court of the controversy over Chicago's right to divert Lake Michigan water for sanitary and waterway purposes.

Arrayed against Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, who appeared as chief of counsel for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, and New York, seeking an injunction to prevent further diversion, was James M. Beck, a former solicitor general of the United States, assisted by Hugh Johnson, assistant attorney general of Illinois, and Daniel N. Kirby, attorney general for Missouri.

Mr. Baker's contention before the court was, in brief, that the War Department was not authorized to permit the diversion of lake water for any purpose—that such authority was vested alone in congress.

Mr. Beck pointed out that as solicitor general he had upheld the right of former Secretary of War Weeks to issue the diversion permit of March 5, 1925, and that he had represented the government in earlier litigation which resulted in a decision affirming the War Department's right to issue such permits.

LETTERS written by Secretary of War Davis and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur praising the military advantages of the proposed all-American canal between Lake Ontario and the Hudson river stirred up two furries in Washington.

"You can't criticize the secretary of war before this board," said Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin to Representative John B. Sosnowski (Rep., Mich.), at the waterways hearing in the Munitions building. Of course a red-hot row started, with talk of free speech, the rights of congress, etc. Finally the contestants, and even General Jadwin agreed that opponents should be heard later on the military phases of the all-American project. Thus ended the first furry.

The congressman from Detroit came to the waterways hearing to fight New York's all-American canal project on

the ground that the taxpayers of Michigan were opposed to it.

THE second furry was occasioned by the statement in the Davis letter that "from the military standpoint it is essential that waterways connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic seaboard shall be entirely within American territory." Senator Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), Senator Willis (Rep., Ohio), former Governor Harding of Iowa, and Charles P. Craig of the St. Lawrence Tidewater association hurried to the White House in protest. They charged that Davis was attempting to induce War department engineers who are now studying the project, into recommending the all-American canal, rather than the St. Lawrence route. From the White House they went to the War department, where Secretary Davis assured them he would give the St. Lawrence route a fair deal.

CLORNE CAMPBELL, a Canadian engineer, laid before a gathering of leading Chicagoans his plan for a "Sixth Great Lake" which he asserts would restore the levels of the Great Lakes, provide for Chicago's water diversion and develop immense hydroelectric power. He would fill up a large natural basin in Ontario by damming the Albany and Ogoki rivers, which now run into Hudson bay. This new lake would be twice the size of Lake Ontario. A surplus of 15,000 cubic feet a minute—twice Chicago's diversion from Lake Michigan—would be delivered into Lake Superior through a short canal to Lake Nipigon, that lake and the Nipigon river. Mr. Campbell says the cost is not excessive and the project would benefit both America and Canada, as well as the entire Great Lakes region. Chicago's water-diversion problem would be solved. Harbor and river dredging by both governments and by lake ports would be saved through restored water levels. Ontario would get immense water power at the Nipigon river and a market for the pulp-wood forest in the basin of the new lake. The cargo capacity of lake carriers would be restored. Increased water flow would aid both waterway projects, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Great Lakes-Gulf. Altogether, Mr. Campbell thinks, the benefits would be so large that the interests benefited could well afford to pay the cost of construction on some sort of pro rata basis.

BRIG. GEN. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, United States marine corps, filed charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer against Col. Alexander Williams of the San Diego marine base. General Butler took command of the San Diego base upon being released from the job of "mopping up" Philadelphia, relieving Colonel Williams.

General Butler's action followed a dinner given at Colonel Williams' home in Coronado in General Butler's honor. Cocktails, it is said, were served at the dinner, which was attended by a number of officers of the marine corps and their wives. The charges against Colonel Williams, however, were based on a party which was held later at a hotel in Coronado, all of those at the dinner having been invited.

Several affidavits accompanied the charges. General Butler and some other officers declared in the affidavits that Colonel Williams was intoxicated. Other affidavits declared he was not. Colonel Williams was placed under technical arrest at the hotel and was summarily removed from command of the Fourth regiment of marines, to which command he reverted when General Butler relieved him as commander of the marine base recently. Presumably the Navy department in Washington will order a court martial.

THE first telephone was patented by Alexander Graham Bell at Washington, March 7, 1876. Sunday, the fiftieth anniversary of the "scientific toy," New York and London chatted for four hours by radio telephone across the Atlantic—about current news, weather, prohibition and short skirts.

The demonstration was staged for engineers and newspaper men by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, the Radio Corporation of America and the British general post office. The American talk was broadcast from Rocky Point, L. I., across 3,300 miles of ocean to Broughton,

England. The British voices were thrown 2,900 miles from Rugby to Houlton, Maine. The wave length was 5,770 meters. Only one conversation can be conducted on the same line. The achievement was the two-way conversation.

While the American and British commissioners were drawing up the treaty of Ghent to end the War of 1812 the British sent a secret expedition, supposedly invincible, with the purpose of capturing New Orleans after peace had been declared and hanging onto the whole Mississippi valley. In fact Gen. Andrew Jackson most astonishingly defeated the British fifteen days after the signing of the treaty. The first Atlantic cable was laid in 1865. Now comes the radio telephone across the Atlantic. Man is mastering time and distance. What next—Mars?

PREMIER ARISTIDE BRIAND of France has formed a new cabinet and is back in Geneva. That is about all that can be said definitely at this writing of the muddle into which weeks of diplomatic intrigue over the enlargement of the council has dumped the League of Nations.

The council, just the same, is investigating the reservations made by the United States senate concerning America's entry into the World court. During a private, semi-official session it appointed a committee of four judicial experts for the work: Sir Cecil Hurst of Great Britain, M. Fromageot of France, Sig. Belotti of Italy, and M. Sugimura of Japan.

The committee is given a free hand to hold its meetings where it will. The committee also is empowered by the council to ask the World court for an advisory opinion on the United States' reservations if deemed advisable, or they may recommend to the league council that it ask an advisory opinion from The Hague.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has issued a proclamation for the observance of American Forest week, April 18-24. It was until last year called Forest Protection week and its program was in charge of the United States forest service, with special emphasis on protection against fire. At a meeting in Chicago the name was changed and the scope enlarged to all phases of the complicated problem of American forestry.

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, was made permanent chairman of a directing committee of representatives from over a hundred organizations. There are five vice chairmen: Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's clubs; Frank G. Wisner, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association; Will Dilg, president of the Isaac Walton League; W. R. Greeley, United States forester; George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry association.

Local committees are now preparing programs with which they hope to awaken the American people to the menace of the forestry situation.

THE senate concluded a controversy which had been continued in executive session on several different days by approving, 48 to 20, the nomination of Charles W. Hunt of Iowa as a member of the federal trade commission. Mr. Hunt had been serving under a recess appointment since the expiration of his original term last year. He has been considered the "dirt farmer" member of the commission, having been named by President Coolidge to fill out the unexpired Murdoch term.

IMPROVEMENT in the condition of Col. John C. Coolidge, father of the President, was reported. Dr. Albert W. Cram, the colonel's physician, said the patient was very comfortable and there was no immediate cause for alarm. For several days Colonel Coolidge, ill for several months and with his legs paralyzed by a heart affection, had had considerable pain. Doctor Cram reported, and his appetite had not been up to standard. But sedatives helped to remove his discomfort and the appetite improved. President Coolidge keeps in constant touch by wire with his father or with the doctor. It is announced he is ready to start for the bedside of his stricken father at Plymouth, Vt., the moment he receives word of an alarming change. A force of men are working to keep the roads clear from Ludlow,

NELLIE REVELL Says:

WHEN even some of my enemies have complimented me on having a good heart, it is somewhat of a shock to have the medical rewrite men insist that it is all wrong. They posted all sorts of warnings to keep quiet lest I shove it off its trolley. One doctor told me to exclude coffee from my diet because it affects the heart. Five days later, when a heart specialist was called in, the first thing he ordered was caffeine.

Another instance of "write your own ticket" occurred about the same time. While I was being given a hypodermic of adrenalin for the heart the needle must have struck a coarse and stubborn wire some place in me. Anyway it caused a painful abrasion and swelling, and the house doctor ordered a hot-water bottle applied to it.

"And if that doesn't relieve it," he told the nurse, "put an ice bag on it." It recalls the old story of Elisabeth Murray used to tell in vaudeville about the colored nurse, who, when asked if she used a thermometer to test the temperature of the baby's bath, replied:

"Lawd, hones, Ah doesn't need no mometer. Ah jus' fills de bathtub an' puts de chile in. If he tu'ns red it's too hot an' if he tu'ns blue it's too col."

Ethel Watts Mumford, the writer, is distinguished for her unusual parties, and there are a lot of them to which she can point with pride. But her greatest achievement in the line of distinctively individual entertainments took place some years ago in Hawaii.

There were a number of her American acquaintances there and she conceived the idea of giving a Persian party, a sort of Omar Khayyam affair, which started with the rising of the moon. There was one thing she had not counted on and that was the peculiar notions of her Chinaman cook concerning private property. Early in the evening, without her knowledge, he had borrowed several bottles of vintage champagne—and had not watered the flowers with it.

When dawn came and her guests prepared to depart, they strolled out to their motor cars. But there weren't any motor cars. Inquiry brought the answer from the other servants.

"Lu get geneelous," they explained. "Gave all automobiles away to Chinaboy friends and cook-boys around here."

So the early morning crowds on the beach at Waikiki, which means kicking water, were edified by the sight of a group of well-dressed Omar Khayyams, Haroun Al Raschids, Ali Babas and other notables of the East, plodding homeward in a very unromantic way.

Charles Hutchinson, the veteran and general treasurer of the Ringling-Barnum & Bailey show, has been the private banker and safe deposit vault for the personnel of the show for many years. In that capacity he has had many humorous incidents come up, and one of his tales concerns an industrious and honest darkey who asked him to keep his money for him as a favor, fearing he might lose it while working around the lot.

"How do I stand now, Mistah Hutch?" he asked his official friend one day.

Mr. Hutchinson looked at his vest-pocket notebook and said: "Just \$22 even is your balance, Joe."

"Huh-uh, Mistah Hutch," demurred Joe. "Dat can't be right, 'cause, don't you all remember, sah, dat Ah evened it when you give me fob bits last Sattiday?"

Where am I? Before I became the traveling correspondent for this friskie companion I always knew just where I was (and that's more than a lot of people do). In all the four years I spent in the hospital and during the many onslaughts the doctors made on me while I was under every kind of anesthetic from ether to bad cigar smoke, never once did I, according to statistics, return to consciousness asking, "Where am I?" Now, since I have found out I can travel once more, I wake up every morning, count ten, then open my eyes and have to say, "Where am I?" (twice before I can even recall what city I'm in. But oh, what a relief to realize it's not a dream and that it is all true. I am well—or nearly so. And then I wish I could shout from the housetops to everyone who is afflicted that they, too, will be well some day if they just hold on to their belief in God and their doctor.

Atlantic City is the finest place in the world for a fat woman to find consolation. No matter how big she is, she is sure to find some other women who are larger. I have never seen so many big women in my life. Some of them can even cheer me up. The hotel where I am stopping is no place to reduce. What I have done to my "slender-form" since I have been here is plenty. I spend much of the day out of doors, and at night sleep with the ocean breezes on me. What a contrast to last summer, when I hadn't seen the sun for four years. Do you wonder that I am grateful to God and my friends for saving my life and making it possible for me to enjoy these luxuries?

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Longer Jumper Is Favored in Paris

Cape Theme Is Featured in Dresses and Coats; Two-Piece Frock Leads.

There is nothing sensational and nothing radically new revealed at the spring openings in Paris, asserts a Paris fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. The silhouette, around which so much controversy has raged during recent seasons, is now a topic of tacit agreement. The eye-arresting hemline flare of last season seems to have been dispensed with, and in its place has come an outline which flares so gently as to be almost imperceptible, or which incorporates fullness throughout. Where last season individual designers sought to achieve distinction by the novelty of their flare treatments, this spring fabric and detail have come to be the means of differentiation.

The house of Goupy has placed its faith in the two-piece dress, developing these in fabrics of woven toile squares so arranged as to create both striped and border designs. The jumper is a prominent member of the Goupy opening, and it is considerably longer than last year's models. It invariably includes a narrow belt. Jumper skirts are full, invariably plaited, and the costume is often completed by a short tailored jacket. For evening wear metal fabrics, notably metallic laces, are prominent, and the return of the printed silk vogue is indicated in a wide range of sheer afternoon materials.

The two-piece frock is also the favored dress type of Yvonne Davidson, who exploits the full, straight silhouette achieved typically by the generous use of plaits. Color and fabric contrasts are also an attractive means of diversification in this collection—printed materials are combined with plain fabrics which harmonize with the basic tone of the print, and gray is prettily contrasted with both green and white. The cape idea is freely exploited in both coats and dresses. The tailleur is present, and in some versions is accompanied by a metallic overblouse.

The tailleur is generally slanted to one side by the always original Henriette Boudreaux, who offers as a substitute the tailored coat-dress developed along straight lines and in conservative colors and fabrics. Lingerie treatments at collar and cuffs relieve the monotone effect. On evening frocks lace is used in profusion, as are supple taffetas and chiffons. Cape effects in coats and dresses, an unexpected predilection for black and the sponsoring of the out-and-out short sleeve for street frocks are the arresting features of the Magdeleine des Hayes spring models. Both printed silks and taffetas appear in this collection.

Two-Piece Silk Crepe Sports Frock for Spring



Showing a two-piece silk crepe sports frock with pocket, and fine plaits in the skirt. The sleeves are wide and open to the elbow, with two narrow streamers at the cuffs.

Scarf and Cape Hold Favor for Spring Mode

Whether the scarf, which has now become a necessary part of almost every type of dress, has inspired the cape, or vice versa, is not clear; but both are now established as the mode, and capes are all the rage. A cape is the most suitable, almost a necessary, wrap for the period gown and many attractive styles in capes are shown for both daytime and evening. In some of the handsomest models the cape matches the gown. In the new silks, crepes and chiffons they are beautiful. A chiffon cape makes a subtly veiling wrap over an evening gown of any material. Some of the most attractive in these are finely plaited. Satin, flat crepe, brocaded chiffon with the pattern in velvet repousse, taffeta and the soft silk of the pussy willow type, are used in the new cape models.

Simple Straight Frock as Chic Dance Costume



Bois de Rose and purple figured chiffon combine to make this entrancing little dance frock, worn by a prominent "movie" star. Graceful godets and full sleeves add charm to the frock.

Hip-Length Tailleur Is Revived for Spring

The returning vogue of the suit is no longer confined to dark and solid colors. First in interest is the revival of the hip-length tailleur. This appeared in the recent French collections in fine worsteds for travel and general utility and in cashmeres and flannels for resort wear.

Fine checks in black and white and various colorings on ivory, tan or gray grounds were displayed. Larger checks were also shown, frequently with a severely styled black, navy or brown jacket of cheviot or broadcloth worn with the mannish checked skirt. The mannish collar and tie has returned and many waistcoats are seen. Box jacket suits appear with the soft new pastel tweeds and various lightly dressed overchecks and plaids. The formal tailleur inclines to the knee-length jacket, worn with a novelty blouse in jumper length.

New Corsets Designed to Follow Lines of Dress

Designers of dresses both at home and abroad, this season more than ever before, are emphasizing the importance of the corset for the silhouette. Subtle changes of line are certain to be starting before the season is over. The plastic molded line is, of course, to be the result. This change is already apparent in the contour of the bust, the flat boyish effect being no longer the style, while the softly molded line is ultra chic. The new corsets are made to follow the lines of the dress, which emphasize the natural contour of the figure. They embody these principles and control and accentuate at the same time the hip and bust lines. Soft and pliable fabrics are used, since they insure freedom for outdoor sports and dancing.

Kashas for Spring

Plain kasha is shown in pale pink, beige, light apple-green, hunter's green, natter blue, Rodier red, pastel mauve and gray, and there is a new fabric called "thy bala" which resembles it but is less expensive and comes in a similar color range. A distinct novelty in this year's kashas is the introduction of artificial silk to produce a contrasting pin check effect in the weave, or an embossed effect in self color in slanting stripes or wavy lines.

Dragged the Ground

It takes just as much lace to trim a modern frock as it did when skirts dragged the ground. Many a woman has discovered that recently, since lace is returning to fashion along with trimmings of flowers, feathers and embroideries. The skirts are short, it is true, but they have so many godets and plaits and flounces that billows of lace are required.

Taffeta Dance Frocks

The younger girl will dance her way through the season in charming frocks of taffeta in flower colorings. As a rule these have tight bodices and wide full skirts, somewhat longer than the skirts worn earlier in the season.

Shetland Negligees

Extremely pretty and just the thing for the woman who requires a dressing gown of some warmth is a negligee made of the finest shetland shawls edged with marabou of the same shade and lined with china silk.