

1—Commander Rosendahl of dirigible Los Angeles as she made her first flight since the destruction of the Shenandoah. 2—Representatives of 12,000,000 women at Capitol in Washington to protest against weakening of Volstead act. 3—Scene at La Habra, Cal., during burning of great oil tank farm which was struck by lightning.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

What Senator McKinley's Defeat in Illinois Republican Primaries Means.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ILLINOIS Republicans administered a severe jolt to the World court last week, and the opponents of American adhesion to that tribunal are correspondingly elated. Senator William B. McKinley was a candidate for re-nomination in the primaries and the fight against him was based solely on the fact that he voted for American membership in the World court. He was defeated by Frank L. Smith of Dwight by about 125,000 votes. Washington was watching the contest with intense interest, and such men as Senators Borah of Idaho and Reed of Missouri professed to see in the result a portent that other senators who supported the World court proposition would be retired and that ultimately the act of American adhesion would be repealed. Though there was no statement forthcoming from the White House, the administration forces were plainly somewhat disconcerted and the World court senators who come up for re-election this year did not conceal their anxiety. Norbeck of North Dakota and Ernst of Kentucky already have been re-nominated, but the list also includes Bingham (Rep., Conn.), Broussard (Dem., La.), Butler (Rep., Mass.), Cameron (Rep., Ariz.), Caraway (Dem., Ark.), Cummins (Rep., Iowa), Curtiss (Rep., Kans.), Dale (Rep., Vt.), Fletcher (Dem., Fla.), George (Dem., Ga.), Gooding (Rep., Idaho), Jones (Rep., Wash.), Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), Means (Rep., Colo.), Odell (Rep., Nev.), Overman (Dem., N. C.), Pepper (Rep., Pa.), Shortridge (Rep., Cal.), Smith (Dem., S. C.), Smoot (Rep., Utah), Stanfield (Rep., Ore.), Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.), Watson (Rep., Ind.), Weller (Rep., Md.), Willis (Rep., Ohio).

"Illinois," said Senator Borah, "has indexed the sentiment in this country against the League court. The campaign against the court will go forward as promised immediately after the vote in the senate. We have no intention of ceasing efforts until the matter is settled in the forum from which there is no appeal—until it is settled and settled right."

George E. Brennan, Democratic committee man, running on a wet platform, easily won the Democratic senatorial nomination in Illinois, which was highly pleasing to all wets. They also professed to see, in the fact that Chicago voted in favor of boxing exhibitions, an assurance that the people were beginning to revolt against all sumptuary laws.

There is a lot of vague talk to the effect that the defeat of Senator McKinley, one of the strongest supporters of President Coolidge, indicates loss of prestige and popularity by the Chief Executive. The political guessers said if Republicans of other states followed the lead of those in Illinois there would be no lack of men to contest with Mr. Coolidge the presidential nomination in 1928. Chief of these, it was believed, would be Senator Borah.

SMITH W. BROOKHART was unseated by the senate as senator from Iowa and his place was given to Daniel F. Steck, who was immediately sworn into office, the first Democrat to represent Iowa in the senate since the Civil war. The vote was close—45 to 41. Fifteen Republicans voted to seat Steck, and nine Democrats and one Farmer-Labor senator lined up with the Republicans who stood by Brookhart. As has been said in this column before, it is understood that Brookhart will enter the Republican primary in June as an opponent of Senator Cummins for the nomination.

AN AGREEMENT was reached in the senate to vote on the Italian war debt settlement on April 21, and the administration forces were confident that the house bill approving the settlement reached by the commission would be passed.

The senate passed a house bill to in-

crease pensions of veterans of the Spanish war, Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion and their widows and dependents in an aggregate of \$18,500,000 annually. The measure went to conference for adjustment of differences between the house and senate provisions.

The senate judiciary committee, considering a resolution which seeks information regarding the prosecution of Senator Wheeler last summer, was balked by the refusal of Attorney General Sargent to answer Senator Walsh's questions. Mr. Sargent's refusal was based on the ground that the resolution was improper and that the information desired by Senator Walsh should not be disclosed because "publication would be incompatible with the public interest."

COMPROMISE has been reached in the controversy over the proposed Great Lakes-Atlantic canal. Both sides have agreed that the army engineers shall survey both the all-American route and the St. Lawrence route and report to congress next fall.

BEN W. HOOPER, W. L. McMenamin and Samuel Higgins were reappointed to the federal railroad labor board by the President. Their terms will probably be short, as it seems certain the Watson-Parker bill abolishing the board will be passed.

TWO measures contemplating development of naval and commercial aviation were passed by the house. One authorizes the \$100,000,000 five-year naval aircraft program which would give the navy 1,614 new planes. The other creates the office of second assistant secretary of commerce for the regulation of commercial air transportation systems.

CHURCH, labor and peace organizations through their spokesmen attacked the Capper-Johnson bill for universal man power and complete government control of industry in time of war, before the senate military affairs committee. The measure has the backing of the secretary of war and the American Legion.

"WHAT we want is the strongest thing in enforcement and the weakest thing in liquor" was the statement of Mrs. Henry Penbody of Boston before the senate committee when the prohibition hearing was resumed last week, and it summarized the pleas of the 64 women who were with her as representatives of numerous organizations. Stepping forward in rapid succession, they presented their arguments succinctly and effectively, and if they were rather lacking in statistics, they made up for this by their fervor and by the realization that they were speaking for great bodies of women firmly united in opposition to any change in the Volstead act unless it were to make it more drastic.

Having yielded this day to the dry women, the wets took charge again, Father Kasaczun, a priest of the Pennsylvania anthracite region, and Mrs. Viola Andrews, chief of prohibition officers in New York, told of the evil effects of the Volstead law as observed by them in their respective territories; and the Moderation league of New York offered a huge mass of statistics and graphs. Then Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief dry enforcer, was recalled to the stand and under questioning admitted that in his opinion the enforcement of the liquor laws would be easier if beer of a low alcoholic content were distributed under government supervision for home consumption. He said the sale of such beer in saloons should not be permitted as it might serve as a blind for bootlegging of hard liquor. Having brought out a lot of information as to the vast number of stills that are being operated, Senator Reed continued:

"Now, I want to ask you, as a man and a citizen, don't you think that the manufacture of liquor in the homes has a tendency to put the American home into direct and intimate contact with liquor?"

"Of course it does," replied Andrews.

"Is not this," questioned Reed, "bringing millions of families into contact with the manufacture and drinking of liquor; this secrecy, this contact with the police—is not all this utterly destructive of the morals of the home in which this goes on?"

"Unquestionably, it is seriously injurious," admitted the general.

All of which caused elation among the wets and led the dry leaders to say unpleasant things about Andrews, some even demanding his removal by the President.

With completion of the wets' case, the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church resumed the presentation of testimony in behalf of the drys' contention that the Volstead act not only should not be weakened but should be made more rigid than it is, if changed at all.

In the senate Bruce and Edge, wet leaders, prodded Borah until the Idahoan indulged in a dry outburst that brought the galleries to their feet with shouts of applause despite the efforts of Vice President Dawes to maintain order. Borah denounced the proposals of the wets to modify the Volstead act as schemes to evade the Constitution and therefore treasonable and tending to legal chaos, constitutional anarchy and the breakdown of constitutional government.

MUSSOLINI'S visit to Tripoli was watched with great interest. The premier was given a reception worthy of an emperor and his speeches there continued to suggest that the plan is to form a new Roman empire, though he is careful not to intimate that Italy seeks to acquire any more territory in Africa. Correspondents with his expedition seem to think no more land is needed as Libya's coastal plain is a valley 800 miles long and 200 miles wide, with more cultivable land than there is in all Italy. If properly developed it will furnish an outlet for Italy's surplus population. The land is very cheap now and does not need irrigation. Mussolini is the first chief of the Italian government to realize fully the possibilities of this region.

FRANCE and Spain called the Rifians to a peace conference at Oudja and handed them an ultimatum. If their terms are not accepted they are ready to launch a combined offensive that probably will wipe out the rebels. These terms include the abdication and virtual exile of Abd-el-Krim and the disarmament of the tribes. The allies offer to restock the herds of the tribesmen and to supply funds for the development of the country. Krim will be provided for suitably if he will give in.

FOR the second time Russia has unofficially declared it will not participate in the preliminary disarmament conference called for May 18 in Geneva, and it will not be asked again. Reports in London are that the conference may be postponed or abandoned, the French move to this effect now having the support of Poland, Rumania and some other states on the Russian border.

France and Germany have concluded negotiations abrogating most of the clauses of the Versailles treaty restricting German aviation development and have signed an accord permitting commercial flying without hindrance over both countries.

LATEST reports from China were that the Manchurian troops of Marshal Chang had broken the lines of the national army commanded by Feng and were about to attack Peking itself. It seemed likely they would soon be in possession of the city. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who had been invited by the national army leaders to take supreme command at the capital, had made no move to accept, but was waiting with his army west of Peking, ready to take advantage of the situation, whatever it might be.

LUTHER BURBANK, the world's most eminent horticulturist and a great benefactor of mankind, died at his California home and his body lies at the foot of a cedar of Lebanon in the garden where he carried on many of his most notable experiments in the development of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

BLUDDY Herrin, in Williamson county, Illinois, was in the hands of the state troops again after a renewal of the clan warfare at the primaries. Six men were killed and many wounded before the guardsmen gained control of the situation. Further fighting on election day was predicted.

CURSE WASHES AWAY MOST OF KASKASKIA

Illinois' First Capital Rapidly Disappearing.

Kaskaskia, Ill.—In fulfillment of a legendary Indian curse, the waves of the Mississippi river, lapping away most of the site of old Kaskaskia—Illinois' first capital—have destroyed the hope of the Illinois State Historical society of placing a marker there.

With practically all of the ancient streets of the village covered by the rippling expanse of the "Father of Waters," only a small island remains to mark what was once the capital of all the territory between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. The island yearly grows smaller.

The historical society succeeded in securing a brick from the old capitol building in which the first territorial and state legislatures met.

In its disappearance, tradition has it that a legendary Indian curse has been fulfilled. Situated on a small peninsula at the mouth of the Kaskaskia or Okaw river, which joins the Mississippi river within a short distance, the site was made an island in 1881 when the two rivers met behind the town.

History of the Curse.

The story of the curse has its beginning two centuries ago when the French emigrated from Canada and came to Kaskaskia to settle among the Indians. Tradition tells how Jean Benard, his wife and ten-year-old daughter Marie, came with them. As the village grew Benard prospered as a trader and his daughter grew more beautiful each day. Benard grew wealthy and was the leading citizen of the settlement.

The legend tells of the numerous suitors who were rejected by Marie firmly but politely, until one evening she set eyes on a stalwart Indian youth, one of the converts of the village.

The Indian boy had endeared himself to both his tribe and the whites by his unassuming but enterprising ways. Jean Benard, seeing the promising youth about the village, took him into the trading business with him.

Marie fell in love with her father's protege, much to the amazement of her parents. Indignantly Benard severed his business connections with the boy and everything possible was done to discourage the budding romance.

Marie's suitor left the village and for a number of years was not heard of. Marie apparently had outgrown the affair when suddenly the boy appeared and the two eloped. A searching party set out and three days later found them in a camp down the Mississippi river.

Benard was given the privilege to do as he liked with the boy. He tied the Indian to a raft, face toward the sky, and set him adrift in the river. As the raft floated out from shore the doomed Indian cursed Benard and Kaskaskia and asked that he be killed by his own white people and that the river destroy the village. The girl was placed in a convent, where she died.

Benard was later killed by a Frenchman in a duel, the legend says, and the river completed the fulfillment of the curse by engulfing old Kaskaskia.

More credulous people still believe that the ghost of the Indian appears on the stormy nights, floating face upward on the waves over the vanished village.

Older than St. Louis or New Orleans, this early mission post, which provided a resting place for voyagers and was the first territorial and state capital of Illinois, lives only in history as a place to hang a story on, or material for a poet's dream.

Father of 13 Pups Cares for Six Kittens

New York.—There are 13 more hungry mouths to feed on the top floor down at 163 Houston street. And the worst of it is the mother must assume the whole burden.

The father, it happens, is one of those Rip Van Winkles who is willing to assume plenty of the burdens of others, but who will never lift a hand to help in his own home.

While Palsade Peggy, pure-bred German police dog and proud mother of the 13, is guarding and feeding the puppies down on Houston street, her prodigal mate, Lightnin', is "mothering" six two-month-old kittens up at the One Hundred and Fourth field artillery armory at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway.

Lightnin', the father, is the much-prized mascot of the One Hundred and Fourth field artillery. He is scheduled to appear in the films some time soon.

Rejected for Civil War Duty, Now in Good Health

Danvers, Mass.—Though rejected as a volunteer with the Union forces of the Civil war because physicians said he was "not strong enough," S. Jaazaniah C. Pierce recently entered upon his one hundred and fourth year with cheery good health and an active interest in the changed world about him.

Impaired hearing and sight keeps him in the house of his daughter, Mrs. Leland J. Ross, but he is up and about every day and enjoys having newspapers read to him. His father was a veteran of the War of 1812.

DIG UP TOWER AS LARGE AS BABYLON

Discovered by Scientists in Ancient Kish.

Chicago.—D. C. Davies, director of the Field museum, received a report from the scientists of the Field museum and Oxford university who are unearthing temples and towers in the vast ruins of the ancient city of Kish.

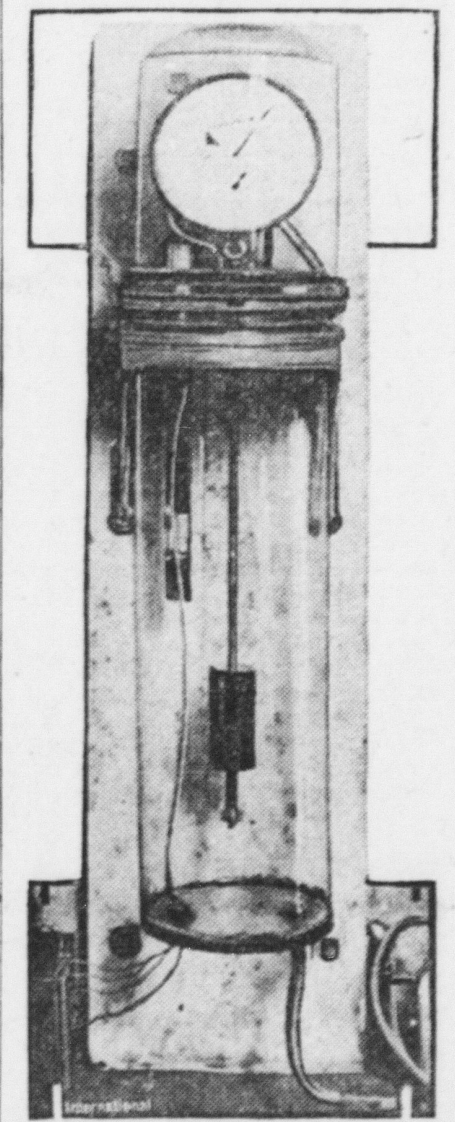
With a corps of 150 men Prof. Stephen Langdon is attacking an enormous group of mounds in what was central Kish, when the city flourished as the capital of the world's earliest civilization.

There preliminary excavations have uncovered the remains of at least three temples and two towers, the latter as large as the historic Tower of Babylon, the report states.

A mystery statue of a headless woman, with hands clasped in a manner unlike that of the previously known Sumerian custom, was found in the debris of one of the towers.

On the back of the right shoulder of the figure is engraved an inscription in seven lines, of which the first two are hopelessly eroded. While the script indicates the pre-Sarajonic period and points to the age of the late kingdom of Kish, 2550, B. C., the style of dress indicates a later period, Professor Langdon stated.

MEASURES TIME



Does your watch run erratically? Think of the Riefler astronomical clock at the United States bureau of standards, Washington, the "yardstick" by which the accuracy of all types of watches and clocks the country over are tested. Enclosed in an air-tight chamber, pendulum working in a partial vacuum, it is so regulated electrically that it never goes wrong, but tells what is wrong with other timepieces.

U. S. to Sell Island Once Pirate's Haunt

Washington.—The successful bidder for the Gasparilla Island military reservation, located near the entrance to Charlotte harbor, in Lee county, Florida, recently offered for sale by the War department, will be the possessor of a real pirate's lair. Whether he will find pirate treasure hidden away in a cave or buried leagues below the surface is another matter.

When the department first announced that sealed bids had been asked for the 532-acre reservation on the island, which is no longer needed for military purposes, the fact that the island had been named for the pirate Gasparilla was overlooked. The exploits of Gasparilla along the Florida coast played an important role in the romantic history of the state. It is said that the island was the favorite treasure-hiding stronghold of Gasparilla.

The reservation is well below the frost line and semi-tropical climatic conditions prevail throughout the year. This section was the base of operations during the Indian war of 1835-1842 and was an important military center during the Everglades campaign.

Sir Oliver Lodge Claims Radio Problem Is Solved

London.—The Evening Standard says that, after three years of research, Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent scientist, has solved the problem of the wireless "howler" or oscillator, which has baffled experts throughout the world.

Briefly, the paper says, the discovery will insure perfect reception without aerial tuning, thus avoiding the use of reaction (regeneration). It will not add to the cost of new sets, but will mean the alteration of existing receivers.

Sir Oliver expects to publish the results of his activities soon.

SIX AMERICAN BANKS HAVE WOMEN CHIEFS

Other Financial Jobs Held by Feminine Aids.

New York.—Women have moved logically into banking as a profession, as six women bank presidents in different parts of the country today could testify, believes Miss Nina Marie Bruere, secretary of the Association of Bank Women.

"They are there naturally as a result of the increased economic independence of women and their increased need for drawing upon the bank," said Miss Bruere. "Although it has long been a popular theory that women are poor bankers—that is, that they are foolish spenders—yet statistics show that women in reality are the great economists of our country."

Miss Bruere, who is assistant secretary of the Central Union Trust company of New York, turned the pages of the association's roster and cited these additional bank positions held by women: Three vice presidents, one vice president and assistant cashier, four women on the boards of directors and others occupying all the remaining offices held by men.

All Done Within Ten Years.

"And all this has come in the ten years since Miss Virginia Furman, our dean of banking women here, through economic pressure entered the first bank to give a woman an executive position," says Miss Bruere. "Her success has paved the way for other women."

It is not unusual today to find women bankers facing women across mahogany desks in tastefully furnished little reception rooms that are becoming a part of every great metropolitan bank's equipment. On one side is the woman to whom banking is a profession and whose task it is to help the woman on the other side.

"The woman depositor must bank incidentally to her other work at home or in the world of public activities," Miss Bruere continued. "We learn that an enormous number of families are living on less than \$1,000 a year. In such families many women hold the purse strings, and no one can say that it does not take a sound economist to do the buying for a family of from three to five on such a budget."

But the women who are themselves going out into business and professional life, and earning incomes that compare favorably with those of men, are the ones who need the facilities of the bank.

Why Bankers Took Action.

"Behind them are the women who run homes, the spenders and book-keepers of family incomes. It was in recognition of their need for the services of a bank, and in appreciation of the fact that perhaps women could serve them better than men, that certain banks in New York tentatively took in their first women executives about ten years ago."

Asked if she thought women as well fitted as men to succeed in banking, Miss Bruere replied, "Certainly," and advised as preparation: "A major in economics at college, some study of law and a stiff course in banking and accounting."

The six woman bank presidents listed in the association are Miss Flora Buck, Farmers' State bank, Genoa, Ill.; Miss Emma Duerwaechter, Germantown State, South Germantown, Wis.; Mrs. F. J. Runyan, First Woman's Bank of Tennessee, Clarksville, Tenn.; Mrs. B. B. Stephens, Bank of Aline, Aline, Okla.; Mrs. Cora A. Jipson, Jipson-Carter State, Blissfield, Mo.; and Mrs. Jessie K. Taylor, Haddam State, Haddam, Kan.

Tailor-made Costumes Among Dog's Necessities

New York.—Francie, a four-pound black and tan exponent of what the well-dressed dog will wear, arrived on the liner Olympic from France with his master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Williams of New York, who said Francie cost them \$4,000 a year.

The trip, Mrs. Williams said, was made to replenish Francie's wardrobe at a fancy tailor's shop in Paris. It included, she explained, spring styles, in sport clothes, with pockets for gloves and handkerchiefs; evening clothes, morning costumes, pajamas and other "necessities."

Francie, his mistress said, seldom drank, but appreciated good liquor in a mild highball at tea time. American bootleg, however, is offensive to Francie's taste.

She said she and Mr. Williams had four other dogs, the annual expense of which was \$23,000 a year.

Mrs. Williams explained that in figuring the annual expenses of her dogs she always included the money she spent on them for travel, hotel accommodations, food and wardrobes.

University of California Owns Maximilian's Library

Berkeley, Cal.—The library of the University of California contains 5,000 volumes once the property of Emperor Maximilian, archduke of Austria, who ruled in Mexico City from 1864 to 1867. Students are permitted to take these rare books out of the building and the general public has the privilege of reading them on the campus.

After Maximilian's death, the library reached the hands of Don Jose Maria Andrade, a famous collector. At an auction in Leipzig, Germany, in 1869, Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian, purchased them and in 1901 the entire Bancroft library came into the possession of the University.