



1—Scene at the starting of the first air-mail plane from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. 2—Daughters of the American Revolution in their continental congress in Washington. 3—Tremendous explosion of lava, smoke, dust and rocks when Kilauea volcano in Hawaii erupted, pouring lava down the mountain side to the sea.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Senate Ratifies Settlement of Italy's Debt—Turkey Alarmed by Mussolini.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
SETTLEMENT of Italy's war debt to the United States, as arranged by the joint debt commissions, was finally approved by the senate, despite the efforts of a considerable number of both parties led by Senators Borah and Reed. The vote in favor of the funding of the debt was 54 to 33. Reed of Missouri voted in the affirmative in order that he might make, next day, a quite useless motion to reconsider so that Senator Howell's amendments might be debated.

The Italian agreement provides for the funding of a debt of \$2,042,000,000, including principal and accrued interest, over a period of 62 years. During the first five years Italy is to pay \$5,000,000 annually without interest. After the first five years interest is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent for ten years and then increases, for successive ten-year periods, to one-fourth of 1 per cent, one-half of 1 per cent, three-fourths of 1 per cent, 1 per cent, and, for the last seven years, 2 per cent.

When the agreement is fully carried out, for an original debt of \$1,648,000,000 the United States will have received during the period a total of \$2,407,000,000, of which \$753,000,000 is interest.

The calculation that the Italian funding represents a settlement of 28 cents on the dollar is based on the difference between interest paid by Italy for 62 years and the 4 1/2 per cent paid by the United States government to Liberty bond holders who furnished the money for the war loans.

Consideration of the debt settlements with Belgium and other minor countries was begun by the senate, with every prospect that the terms agreed upon would be ratified.

Dispatches from Paris said Premier Briand had informed the foreign affairs committee of the French senate that Ambassador Berenger and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon had agreed in principle on a plan for funding the French debt. It was understood the political and commercial debts would be merged and that France would pay annuities, beginning at \$25,000,000 and rising to \$100,000,000, until 62 years have elapsed. While the "safeguard clause" is to be abandoned, France's capacity to pay at any time in the future might be revised on the basis of the amount it was possible to collect from Germany.

REPRESENTATIVE GORMAN of Illinois, who said he wanted to save his colleagues in other states from being defeated on the World court issue as was Senator McKinley, offered in the house a resolution repudiating the Burton resolution approving American admission to the World court, passed by the house a year ago. The Gorman resolution would have the house of representatives express the hope that the United States will immediately take the necessary steps to keep out and stay out of the World court. The resolution provides further that the house "express its disapproval of the League of Nations and its agency, the World court, and declare that it will not make any appropriation for dues or other expenditures of the United States as an integral part of the discredited World court or of the British seven-votes-to-four-one League of Nations."

Secretary of State Kellogg, expressing the administration view that no new agreement is necessary to give effect to the conditions and reservations on which the United States is prepared to adhere to the permanent court of international justice, has formally declined to send a delegate to Geneva in September to explain those conditions and reservations to the conference of the forty-eight signatory powers of the court. He pointed out that the senate reservations provide specifically that they must be accepted by an exchange of notes be-

tween the United States and each of the powers and said he saw no difficulty in the way of securing the assent of each signatory in this way. Greece already has accepted the American reservations.

BENITO MUSSOLINI and his Roman empire plans continue to excite and disturb the Old world. The latest story is that Italy and Greece have made a secret treaty directed against Turkey and that if they are able to carry out their plans Italy will get a huge slice of southern Asia Minor including the port of Seleucia and that Greece will recover Smyrna and Constantinople and the contiguous territory. Jugo-Slavia is to be given a piece of Albania, all of which country she wants. England's neutrality it is hoped can be obtained through support of her claims to Mosul and promises to end the Fascist agitation in India; and the assistance of France is to be the price of help in the pacification of the Druses in Syria.

That there is something in this story is indicated by the alarm manifested by Turkey. She has been calling out classes of recruits for intensive military training, and great military maneuvers are to be held by President Mustapha Kemal Pasha next month in western Asia Minor. Extensive fortification against the Greeks along the Thracian frontier is reported. Naturally Turkey is eagerly seeking British support. It was said in London that Sir Austen Chamberlain left Ankara to know that if it wanted real protection it must join the League of Nations as soon as possible. The Ankara government is divided, some leaders favoring the plan to yield to England in the matter of Mosul, and others urging that the support of Russia be accepted and the British defied. Kemal is said to be of the latter party.

FEDERAL officers, bishops and other clergymen, heads of reform organizations and various other persons followed one another in rapid succession before the senate committee to tell of the benefits wrought by prohibition and to decry the suggestion of weakening the enforcement law. United States District Attorney Edwin A. Olson of Chicago was one of the witnesses, and he at least succeeded in arousing the anger of Chicago's officials. Making vigorous charges of lax enforcement of the criminal laws in Chicago, he said it was safer for a man there to commit daylight robbery with a gun than to violate the Volstead act, and added that that act has not yet had an honest chance in Chicago and that prior to 1923 it had no chance whatever.

"I do not know," he said, "how many stills are operating in Chicago, but there are many. It is safe to assume, however, that there is not a still of importance in any police precinct that is not known to the police in that precinct and that it would not be a very big job for 5,000 policemen to pull out by the roots every outlaw still in Chicago in twenty-four hours."

He said the citizens of Chicago have not "intestinal fortitude" enough to provide themselves with the kind of local government that will send murderers and robbers where they belong.

In a fine frenzy of rage Mayor Dever, accompanied by Chief of Police Collins, started at once for Washington and in the last hours of the hearing they told the senators that Mr. Olson was a prevaricator and, in effect, was "all wet." He asserted the only men in Chicago who tried honestly to enforce the Volstead act were Chief Collins and himself, and that Mr. Olson never did act until they forced him to do so.

Dr. J. M. Doren, chief chemist for General Andrews, presented figures to show that District Attorney Buckner of New York grossly exaggerated the amount of industrial alcohol diverted to illegal uses. Father Curran of Wilkesbarre contradicted the testimony of Father Kasaczynski concerning conditions in the anthracite region. Charles Stelzle denied that organized labor was a unit for modification of the Volstead act. And S. L. Strivings, representative of the National Grange, testified the farmers were for strict enforcement, admitting under cross-examination that they would be opposed to repeal of section 29 which permits farmers to make wine and cider for their own use. These were

only a few of the more important of the many witnesses heard.

New York's legislature passed a bill for a state referendum on whether congress should modify the enforcement act to permit the manufacture, sale and use of beverages not in fact intoxicating, as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York handed down a decision which seriously affects the rum treaties with Great Britain and Norway and may even render them invalid. The decision held that the treaties under which the government had been boarding vessels within an hour's steaming distance of the coast do not constitute a law extending territorial limits of the United States beyond the three-mile limit. It was rendered in dismissing the libel proceedings brought by the government against the Sagatind, a Norwegian vessel, and the Diamantina, which flew the British flag.

PEACE negotiations of the French, Spanish and Riff representatives reached a deadlock and the conference was adjourned indefinitely to permit the delegates to get further instructions from their governments. Meanwhile a truce was declared in Morocco, which may, however, be broken at any moment. General Simon, chief of the French delegation, says France is determined to make peace with the Rifians. He declared: "Our firm intention is not to resume war, despite certain misunderstandings and exceptions taken by the Rifian delegation in their communiques. We shall resume war only if we are absolutely driven to it."

PEKING's fate and that of the Chinese government hangs in the balance. When the national army abandoned the capital President Tuan resumed the control but a day or two later, as troops from Marshal Chang's Manchurian army entered the city he fled to Tientsin with his adherents. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has not, at this writing, declared himself and remains with his forces outside Peking. Public bodies are urging that he and Chang get together and form a government, but in Canton it is predicted that the two marshals will clash and that complete chaos in northern China will result. The Canton government sees in this a chance to overthrow militarism and unite the country on the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution, holding their thirty-fifth continental congress, were addressed by President Coolidge, who called especial attention to the increasing disregard for voting, warning that it threatened the doom of the republic.

"The perilous aspect of this situation," said the President, "lies in its insidiousness. With the broadening of popular powers, the direct election of practically all public officials, and the direct nomination of most of them, there is no opportunity for an expression of the public will except at the ballot box. We are placing our reliance on the principle of self-government. But if the people fail to vote, a government will be developed which is not their government."

Mrs. Alfred Brousseau of Connecticut was elected president general of the society without opposition.

OGDEN T. McCLURG of Chicago, a wealthy head of the publishing house that bears his name and one of the country's leading explorers and yachtsmen, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage soon after returning from a trip to Yucatan. During the war he was a lieutenant commander in the navy and chief of staff for Captain Moffett at the Great Lakes station.

Another notable death of the week was that of Sir Squire Bancroft, veteran actor-manager who was known as the dean of the English stage. TRIAL of Col. A. S. Williams of the marines by court-martial in San Diego on charges of intoxication referred by Gen. Smedley Butler is believed to have resulted in his conviction, though the verdict has not been made public. The case attracted wide attention because at the time of the alleged offense General Butler had just been the colonel's guest at a party where cocktails were served.

### SANITATION SAVES LIVES OF CHILDREN

#### United States Aids Great Work in Santiago.

Washington.—Should a fire sweep through a children's hospital in Santiago, Chile, and snuff out the lives of 180 little children, millions would feel keenest sympathy and presidents and kings would send messages of condolence.

Less spectacular, but far more cheering, is the actual news that 789 lives of children under one year old have been saved in a six months' period in that one city.

And the United States had an important part in this magic boom of modern medicine.

The circumstances emerge into the news because of the announcement of the new sanitary code regulations and the decision of the United States public health service to permit Dr. J. D. Long of its staff to remain in Santiago as technical adviser to the Chilean ministry of hygiene.

Repaying Medical Favors.  
"It seems only a bit of poetic justice that the United States should minister to the land whose deserts make the world's gardens grow, bind the sores and wounds of mankind, and alleviate the pain of intense suffering in hospitals from New York to Singapore—for those are the effects of the nitrates, the iodine and the cocaine that Chile exports," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

"Medicine has wrought powerful changes in the geography of the world," the bulletin continues. "Quinine, for example, has been man's chief ally in conquering the tropics. And recent applications of medical science have been estimated to have saved more lives among the allied nations since the World War than were lost in that titanic struggle.

"Now Chile, by the creation of its national health service, with the assistance of the expert from our country, has embarked upon a program which she believes, at a conservative estimate, will save her nearly 30,000 lives a year.

"Such a program, through the length of her 2,700 miles, from the nitrate beds of Tarapaca to the forests of Tierra del Fuego, and her rich intermediate belts of copper, iron, fruits and the only sizable coal deposits in South America, will have an important bearing upon her future geography and upon the world supply of the raw materials and resources she possesses.

"An official resume of the work performed by the national health service since its inception last year, just received at the headquarters of the National Geographic society, tells how a fly elimination campaign, through refuse removal, and certain other sanitary provisions resulted in cutting down the infant mortality rate during the last six months of 1925 by 45.4 per cent over the deaths of 1923; and showed a falling of 21.4 per cent in the number of deaths in 1925 over those of 1924.

What Chile Has Done.  
"The elongated Republic, with its one-fourth area of islands, has been divided into ten sanitary zones, a corps of health officers has been created, quarantine regulations have been put into effect, physicians licensed and compelled to report communicable diseases, sewage disposal plants installed in small communities, municipal sanitary codes drafted and physical examinations of school children are being gradually provided.

"Infant mortality in Chile has been approximately one-third the total mortality. Of those babies that die under one year of age about 60 per cent die under one month old. Therefore, the report states, a great saving of life, perhaps from 80 to 90 per cent of these deaths, will be prevented by proper hospital maternity provision for mothers.

"Four cities, Santiago, Los Leones, San Antonio and Talca, henceforth are to have their water supplies sterilized with chlorine. Certain cities which have had inadequate water for domestic purposes, including Valparaiso, are being surveyed for an augmented supply.

"In the water shortage, many towns suffer from a condition which makes for Chile's prosperity. Northern Chile is the one arid region of the world which doesn't want more rain. If the climate changed and heavy rains fell periodically the water would gradually dissolve the nitrate and wash away the country's unique reservoir of wealth."

### Clock Gives Up After Running 400 Years

East Hendren, Berkshire, Eng.—Day in and day out for more than 400 years the church clock of this village has told the correct time, but at last it has been stopped for repairs, much to the inconvenience of villagers.

There is an ancient clock at Windsor Castle which, according to history, was given by Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn on the day they were married in 1533. It is still going. The oldest public clock now in service with its original mechanism is said by the Horological Journal to be one in the Rye parish church, which was set up in 1515.

### OLD NEW ORLEANS IS QUIANT SPOT

#### Perfume and Antique Shops Intrigue Visitors

New Orleans.—The Vieux Carre—Old New Orleans—is known everywhere as one of the quaintest spots in America, but probably nothing else in this historic quarter so intrigues the stranger as the perfume and antique shops.

The tiny establishments are similar to those found throughout France, but there also are the larger shops. They are scattered throughout the quarter, but most of them are strung along Royal street.

In the antique shops, lovers of old things are in their glory, for unlike New England and other old sections of the country, the New Orleans establishments have not yet been cleared of their treasures.

Priceless pieces, many of them brought to Nouvelle Orleans by the first settlers, are on display, and the spirit of the owners is to welcome the strolling stranger whether he is on a buying mission or "just looking."

Feminine visitors get a real thrill from the perfume shops in which alluring bottles contain even more alluring odors. Many of the shops are operated by descendants of the old settlers and they have real family pride in the products they are offering.

In one or two of the places, special attention has been given to typically southern perfumes—magnolia, jasmone and orange blossoms—and the visitor who purchases one of those odors may be sure that when she returns to the "old home town" her hostess at the bridge party will not have "beaten her to it" in the way of perfume.

### G. W. RIGHTMIRE



George Washington Rightmire was recently elected president of the Ohio State university. He has been a member of the faculty since 1902.

### Woman Seeks Her Kin; Search Begins at 1828

Philadelphia.—In an effort to locate any surviving relatives who may still live in this vicinity, Mrs. Lewis Thorp has set a task for the bureau of missing persons, which dates back just ninety-eight years.

Mrs. Thorp writes that on August 16, 1828, her great grandfather, Samuel Crawshaw, accompanied by his wife and family, set sail from their old home in England, and on October 2, 1828, landed in Philadelphia.

Whether Mrs. Thorp is of the same or of another branch of the family her letter does not state, nor does it indicate why she begins her search with the landing of her great-grandfather in America just a fraction less than a century ago. She does state, however, that she is anxious to locate any relatives or possible heirs who may be living, so that apparently the settlement of some long-standing estate is the basis of the search which the Illinois woman asks.

### Only Lord Beatty and Wales Can Tilt Hats

London.—The tilt of Lord Beatty's hat is the copyright of two persons only in England—the prince of Wales and Lord Beatty himself.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William Furse is advising the boys of the Church Lad's brigade, who are to be inspected by the prince in June, to remember to put their hats on straight and keep them straight.

"There are only two officers in the whole of the empire," Sir William said, "who are allowed to wear their uniform hats on one side of their heads. One is the great Admiral Lord Beatty and the other the prince of Wales."

"From the little I know of the prince of Wales, if he sees anybody mimicking him, he will not give them such a nice report as he might otherwise," the speaker added.

### Needed Reform

New York.—Will Hays is making progress in ending misleading advertising by movie exhibitors, usually due to ignorance as in the following cases he cited: Special children's matinee for that great animal picture, "Back Oxen"; "A Doll's House"—bring the kiddies; "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"—another great cowboy drama.

### SIoux DEMAND MANY MILLIONS FROM U. S.

#### Tribal Claims Are Based on Treaty Rights.

Pierre, S. D.—Millions of dollars would come to the Sioux of the Dakotas if they can establish all their claims against the government in the action now before the court of claims on the showings they make.

This action started on the demand for Sioux compensation for the Black Hills, a territory which they allege was taken from them in violation of treaty rights and on the signatories of the heads of a few bands of the Sioux, instead of a general agreement. The value they put upon this tract is \$150,543,750, with interest from 1876.

#### Go Back to 1851.

Besides the claim for the Black Hills the action carries with it claims which have been made by the Sioux under different treaty regulations, dating back to 1851, with interest running back that far on some of the claims. The direct claims without interest amount to approximately \$217,000,000 for the general tribal funds and approximately \$5,000,000 for various bands, and the interest charge will more than double this. The government will present offsets which will wipe out a portion of this claim, and just how much ever will come to the Indians is a problem.

These claims are the result of a demand made by the Sioux for pay for the Black Hills section. When the issue came up an agreement was reached by which they were to gather up all the old claims they made and put them into one action.

#### Claims for Hays

Several claims are made for hundred thousand dollars each for hay cut upon the reservations for forage for teams used by the early military expeditions in the upper Missouri river country, and another good-sized bill for wood cut for building forts and for fuel by these expeditions.

Still another item is an estimated amount which should have been spent for education of the roving tribes between the years 1868 and 1868, under a treaty of 1868. Then there is a charge for farming implements and teams which were to be supplied under another treaty of the distant past, estimating the number of Sioux who were ready and willing to farm but could not do so on account of lack of the proper equipment.

### Irishman, 125 Years Old, Walks Mile for Pension

London.—Ireland, famous breeding ground of hale and hearty old men, has produced a supercentenarian. He is William Smith of Droghara, County Down, who has celebrated his one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday. He was middle aged, according to ordinary standards, when he went off to fight in the Crimean war. His most strenuous exercise nowadays is walking a mile each Friday to receive his pension.

Ireland has produced many long-lived persons, but women in the British Isles as a whole are much longer-lived than men. There are about ten times as many female centenarians as male. Clergymen and peers seem to live longest in these modern times of rush and stress, but even the oldest of them are young compared to Thomas Carn, a Londoner, who died on January 18, 1888, at the venerable age of two hundred and seven. At least, this is a record said to have been inscribed in the parish register of St. Leonard's church, Shoreditch, which was destroyed by fire.

Students of longevity say centenarians come from long-lived families, where the thing is a habit. They discount the many pet modes of living, the prejudices for or against tobacco, alcohol, tea, or this food or that, to which old persons often attribute their achievements in piling up birthdays.

### Fear, Love, and Cow in Drama of Prison Escape

Ossining, N. Y.—Fear, love and a cow figured in the drama of Lawrence Hawthorne's escape from Sing Sing prison and his return to serve a sentence of 39 years.

Hawthorne fled from the prison because he feared another convict, he explained. The cow furnished him with food while he hid in a woods for ten days.

The convict went to Hollywood, Cal., where he got a job in the "movies." He fell in love with a girl who flitted him. Then he returned to prison to complete his term.

### To Save Church

Burgos.—Spain's most beautiful church, the Burgos cathedral, built in 1221, is falling to pieces, but the government has voted funds to save it.

### 300 Clocks to Replace Noon Gun at Rome

Rome.—One of the most picturesque institutions of Rome, dating back several centuries, the firing of a noon gun on top of the Janiculum hill each day, will disappear soon.

Governor Cremonesi of Rome has decided to institute in its stead a system of 300 electrically controlled clocks through the city.