



1—American and French warships at Hankow, China, protecting rights of foreigners during the civil warfare. 2—Secretary of Commerce Hoover viewing site of great irrigation dam at Albany Falls, Wash. 3—John Mack Glenn, secretary of Illinois Manufacturers' association, who might be the Republican candidate for senator from Illinois, if Frank Smith could be persuaded to withdraw.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Madden Shows Mr. Coolidge How Federal Taxes Can Be Cut in 1928.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN B. MADDEN of Chicago, chairman of the house appropriations committee, gathered a portfolio full of facts and figures and spent an evening with President Coolidge last week. The result may bring joy to the American taxpayer, for Mr. Madden laid before the President a plan whereby federal taxes in 1928 can be further reduced. This would suit Mr. Coolidge nicely and he has taken the proposition under consideration. Objection to it may come from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Mr. Madden called the attention of the President to an item of income on one of his sheets of figures, "payment of interest by foreign nations on war debts," amounting to \$150,000,000 a year at this time. This interest payment, which is steadily augmenting, is being devoted by Secretary Mellon to the retirement of Liberty bonds. Mr. Mellon is doing this arbitrarily, without the express direction of statute. The law merely prescribes that the payments on principal of the war debts shall be devoted to retirement of our debt. The payments on principal now aggregate about \$50,000,000 a year.

Mr. Madden pointed out that the \$150,000,000 of war debt interest could be used under the law to pay current expenses of the government instead of to retire Liberty bonds. If so used the government would not need to raise that amount of revenue and could reduce taxes to that extent.

With the foreign interest payments and the increased revenue from income taxes being produced by expanding business it might be possible to decrease federal taxation in 1928 to the extent of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000.

Another cheerful caller at the White Pine camp was Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee. He told the President that the Republicans would maintain majorities in both the senate and the house, though they are likely to be reduced somewhat by loss of senate seats gained in Democratic states in the Harding landslide and of house seats similarly gained in the Coolidge landslide. In the next house he looks for a Republican majority of 25, compared with the present majority of 35, exclusive of the Republican insurgents. He classes about 50 districts now represented by Republicans as doubtful, and lists 25 Democratic districts which the Republicans have a chance of winning. Mr. Wood says the contest this year is between the Democratic party and prosperity, and adds: "You can't beat prosperity."

Naturally, the Democrats do not agree with these statements and forecasts. In this campaign their major count against the Coolidge administration is subservience to Wall street and big business, and they charge the administration has lain down on enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act. They will take what advantage they can from the primary campaign expenditure revelations, the dissatisfaction of the Middle West farmers, alleged governmental extravagance, and the prohibition issue, and they believe this advantage will be great.

CERTAIN aspects of the agricultural situation were reported to Mr. Coolidge by L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, who had just completed a tour of all but five states. He said the farmers of the country are stronger for prohibition than ever, and that while they had their cider and grape juice, these were usually nonintoxicating, and the agriculturists "are quitting intoxicating liquor, like most other folks."

Mr. Taber told the President that the Grange is advocating four steps to improve the agricultural situation:

A better organization of the farmers, so that they can speak and act with unanimity; development of co-operative regional and seasonal surpluses, and measures to make the tariff effective for agriculture.

AFTER all these economic and political conferences, the President went by automobile to Plattsburg, where he reviewed the citizens' military training camp. It was a sixty-five-mile ride for the party. Sixteen hundred citizen-soldiers paraded before the Chief Executive, after which he was entertained at luncheon by Col. J. P. Hughes, commander of the camp, and started back to White Pine camp.

HOPE for an early settlement of the religious controversy in Mexico waned again. The episcopate found little encouragement in the attitude of President Calles, and voted in favor of carrying on the struggle on the lines already laid out. In this it has the support of the Vatican. The pope made a statement to the press reiterating the policy of the holy see, which, in effect, is that no agreement with the Mexican government is possible until the laws of Mexico, which are regarded as aiming at the destruction of the Catholic church, are revoked. The communication said the Vatican "has no confidence in President Calles' declarations and has no hope that President Calles will ever make a sincere, peaceful and just proposition to the church." Later the holy see announced that the news it had received indirectly from Mexico confirms "the complete falsity of the Mexican government reports anent the negotiations between Calles and the episcopate."

Ambassador Sheffield had a long conference in Washington with Secretary of State Kellogg and soon afterward started for the Adirondacks to report to President Coolidge. The only official statement concerning the meeting with Mr. Kellogg was the positive declaration that Mr. Sheffield would not resign but would return to his post on expiration of his leave of absence, and the announcement by Mr. Kellogg that there would be no immediate change in the administration's Mexican policy. The State department was still waiting for the Mexican government's reply to the latest American note concerning the oil and land laws.

Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, also conferred with Secretary Kellogg, and he accompanied Mr. Sheffield to White Pine camp.

CHINA'S continuous civil war, conducted by rivals for political power and recently marked by several bloody battles, is getting on the nerves of other nations; and when the existing government at Peking proposed to issue \$25,000,000 in domestic bonds for "domestic purposes," which meant for war expenses, the United States sent a note of protest. It objects to these military expenditures while American obligations, entitled to automatic priority, remain in arrears. A list of the principal creditors was appended to the protest, including the Hukang railway, Continental and Commercial bank, Pacific Development, Riggs National, Munsey Trust, and a long list of American corporations supplying railway equipment, etc.

BERLIN correspondents report that the difficulties in the way of Germany's entry into the League of Nations and a final recognition of the peace pacts of Locarno are removed through a compromise; that Spain and Poland have indicated a willingness to accept semi-permanent seats in the league's council for three or perhaps five years. Berlin is now so certain of membership in the league and a permanent seat in the council that the government has selected its representatives on the different committees of the league.

The other part of Spain's price for yielding her claim to a permanent seat—possession of Tangier—is still unsettled. Last week Madrid sent to France a note expressing the desire that the international district of Tangier be added to the Spanish zone in Morocco, and saying that if this were found unfeasible, Spain would ask the League of Nations to give her a man-

date over the district. It was understood in Paris that France's reply would be an absolute refusal.

GREECE has changed dictators again. In a bloodless coup d'etat General Pangalos was overthrown by the Liberals and the power taken over, at least temporarily, by their leader, Gen. George Condyllis. He promises general elections late in October or early in November. Pangalos and various members of his government were arrested and will be tried on charges of maladministration. For the time being Admiral Condouriotis is again acting as president of Greece, with General Condyllis as premier.

ENGLAND'S miners and mine owners not yet having come to an agreement, the government issued a proclamation extending the state of emergency for another month. Meanwhile a good many of the miners have returned to work under separate arrangements with operators.

OUR death list contains the names of four noteworthy personages. Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard university and for two generations a leader in education, passed away at the age of ninety-two at his summer home in Northeast Harbor, Maine. He became president of Harvard when but thirty-five years old and under him it developed into a great university. In his later years he wrote and spoke on public questions, with great effect.

Another man of letters, Stuart Pratt Sherman, literary editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, died of heart failure after a strenuous swim, at Manistee, Mich. He formerly was head professor of English at the University of Illinois and was considered one of the country's best literary critics.

Bert M. Fernald, United States senator from Maine since 1910, succumbed to heart disease and diabetes at his home in West Poland, Maine. In the senate he was a member of four important committees. He was a strong advocate of prohibition, and opposed child labor measures and American membership in the League of Nations and the world court. It is easy to predict that his successor will be another Republican.

Attracting vastly more public attention than any of these deaths was the demise of Rudolph Valentino, the screen actor, in New York following operations for appendicitis and gastric ulcers. It seemed as if the entire country mourned his passing, for aside from his histrionic ability he was personally popular. In the metropolis morbid mobs of scores of thousands fought the police for a chance to look on "Rudy's" remains.

ONE of the most important recent developments in radio came with the successful testing of a new device for radiocasting weather maps and information to ships at sea. The tests were conducted by the inventor, C. Francis Jenkins, in the presence of Charles F. Marvin, chief of the weather bureau, Commander William Glassford, acting chief of naval communications, and Capt. S. C. Hooper, of the engineering division of the navy. The naval officers were enthusiastic over the device, declaring its discovery to be of inestimable value to navigators, and predicting that as soon as they can be produced in quantity, the comparatively simple contrivances will be quickly adopted by all radio equipped vessels.

PITTSBURGH had an experience often pictured in sensational crime fiction but seldom seen in real life. A man, afterward found to be crazy, walked into the Farmers' Deposit bank and demanded \$2,000 from a teller. A special officer and several bank officials gathered, when the maniac exploded a bomb he had in a hand bag. He and the officer were killed, 120 were badly injured and the interior of the building was wrecked.

J. KRISHAMURTI, the young Hindu doo halled by the Theosophists as the new voice of the "world teacher," was permitted to land in New York despite some silly objections, and Mrs. Annie Besant escorted him thence to Chicago for the Theosophists' congress.

Want a Fortune? Start a Fad



By MILDRED JAKLON

Drawing by Ray Walters

WANT a fortune? All you have to do is to think up a new fad or craze, make it popular, and see that you, not someone else, gets the profits. But before you start thinking, listen in on this conversation.

A group of young newspaper men and women, advertising writers, an architect, a couple of artists of sorts, and a wealthy woman who is a dilettante in various kinds of expressive art, who compose an informal luncheon-discussion organization, were recently discussing the possibility of concocting a profitable fad to succeed the cross-word puzzle.

The two young men who had begun the argument maintained that the present trend of popular fancies was toward mental gymnastics. They believed that a new kind of puzzle might be as successful as the cross-words which had been such a remunerative field for many others besides the two young men, Simon and Schuster, who started cross-word puzzle books.

The girl who manages the advertising department of a large department store promptly refuted this.

"Fads don't follow through consistently, like that," she said. "That's the disturbing thing about them. They can't be predicted. They just happen, like mah-jongg, without rhyme or reason. The number of game companies consistently trying to manufacture something to catch the public whim are evidence of that. A fad is a variety of contagion, and its inception has a great deal to do with its ultimate success. I mean, that if the right people, that is, right for its particular expansion, take it up, it can be universalized."

"Of course, there have been a number of athletic fads," pointed out the architect, who was an ardent golfer. "Just think of the tremendous hold that bicycling had in the nineties and first years of this century."

"No," admitted the girl advertising manager, "but you're taking the most outstanding fad of the athletic type. There were numberless others preceding and following it which were not nearly so successful. And they were, no doubt, efforts by manufacturers to rival the bicycle-making plants. Roller skating was another form of locomotion which provided another oppor-

tunity for social contact, spooning parties, or what have you. Then there was diabolo which was a matter of skill rather than endurance.

"What about a new musical instrument?" was the next offer. "Look at the ukelele, and its accompanying mania for the twanging of Hawaiian troubadours, with their insufferable nasal voices and stringed instruments. Good gracious, what an era that was! Every summer resort was ruined by a couple of the artists who insisted that you have 'Yaki Hula Hicky Doo-oo-la' or 'On the Beach at Waikiki' with every meal and at all hours of the night. There was a half-hearted effort to make 'kazooes' popular, too. Look at the popularity of the saxophone. A new noise maker would get you an army of helpless enemies and might get you your old shekels as well. I don't suppose in this age of jazz we could hope for the success of anything similar to the gentle old guitar or the genteelly handled banjo."

"Would you consider originating a new dance step, something to follow the Charleston with less hazard to life, limb, and property?" queried another helper. "I should think you might devise something like a resurrection of the old waltz or perhaps a polka. Think of all of the funny kinds of dances that have followed each other through the fancies of the terpsichorean inclined. I remember the bunny hug, the grizzly bear, the camel walk, even before the complicated tango which was stepped with so much gusto to 'Too Much Mustard,' the one step and the maxixe became popular with Irene Castle's bob. Now I hear Ann Pennington is trying to inaugurate the black bottom, a fearsome set of gyrations supposedly demonstrating the actions of negroes capering in the muddy floors of swamp-land. Go to it, and beat her."

"There's another set of fads," came from another source, "having to do with adolescent courtship. When I was in grammar school, every girl with any pretensions to popularity wore a friendship bracelet, made up of silver links engraved with the initials of her various swains. A friend of mine told me also of the custom in her home town of 'hoo-doo' strings, a bedroom embellishment consisting of trophies in the way of dance programs, cotillon favors, and all manner of trinkets denoting conquest."

"I know of two more fields wide

enough of appeal to have possibilities," said the wealthy woman. "Collecting and the various things that pertain to current events. Do you remember when you collected cigar bands, pictures of baseball and movie heroes from cigarette packages?"

"Golf, tennis, swimming, and polo are also amateur athletics. Do you call them fads?" put in the wealthy woman, and then answered herself. "No, the element of a fad is its comparative brevity, and I think it also has something to do with the intensity of its practice during its popularity."

"That's true," clamored another, "but suggest something that would be easier to promulgate than a new athletic game. We want to make our first million without any capital."

"Well, how would you like one of the numerous 'occupations-for-women type?' another member of the group offered. "In that class come all the various forms of handiwork which have attracted women periodically. Do you recall the atrocities that filled every china cupboard when hand-painted china occupied the energies of properly brought-up young ladies?"

"And then, there was the pyrography craze when no young man was a success unless he had at least one tie holder of burnt wood to vouch for his true love's devotion, when there were glove boxes on every dresser, and plaques of Pocahontas or Little Laughing Water over every mantelpiece, and in the nest of every pair of newiweds, and when the curtains were not safe from conflagration, due to overzealous plying of the interesting tools employed. The later developments of such decorative aims are painted wood articles, parchment and silk lamp shades, polychrome and the sealing wax industry."

"Another branch of the same tendency of women toward creative art is the endless variety of needlework," someone else put in. "Beginning back with samplers, which are now such prized possessions of their owners, women have always had a new kind of sewing to offer. The attic has a trunkload of my dear little baby clothes crocheted within an inch of their lives. Tatting was a great pastime for awhile, and look at the way all ages of women fell for the knitting racket during the war."

"Yes," scoffed the would-be money-makers, "but women don't have time for sewing these days. They have time savers galore, but any husband would drop dead if he saw his mate sitting quietly in a chair sewing a fine seam. It's apparently a fad these days not to sew. And then, the latest fads have been, I think, more socially inclined diversions. Something that two or a group can do."

Power From Gasoline

The bureau of standards says the present-day automobile engine is capable of utilizing from 20 to 30 per cent of the power in gasoline. On the average, about half this is obtained and it has been estimated that the efficiency of the average motor car could be improved 30 per cent by better carburetor adjustment alone. Even if the efficiency of the average automobile engine is only 10 per cent,

this compares very favorably with the locomotive, which turns into useful work only 5 per cent of the chemical energy in the coal which it consumes.

Steel Replaces Rope

Not so many years ago all forms of rope and cable were made from vegetable fiber. How little of this do you see nowadays where extremely heavy loads have to be supported? You see a thin steel cable, the size of a lead pencil, holding tons of weight that would require an old-time rope of

mammoth dimensions to suspend. The big suspension bridges—like the Brooklyn bridge—are almost entirely supported from steel cables. Why? Because their known strength can be figured almost to the fraction of a pound.

Her Fatal Weakness

"Weren't you surprised at 'Grace marrying that remnant clerk?'"

"Not at all, Grace never could resist anything she found at a bargain counter."