

1—President and Mrs. Coolidge and their son on one of their last strolls at White Pine camp. 2—W. F. Field, who has been made site agent for the Treasury department to protect the government from extortion. 3—University of Chicago scientists uncovering bones and relics of prehistoric men in mound near Galena, Ill.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Franco - Italian Relations Strained by Attempt to Kill Mussolini.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THOUGH friendly relations between Italy and France are strained as a result of the latest attempt to assassinate Premier Mussolini, it is not likely there will be an actual diplomatic rupture. The Italian anarchist who threw a bomb at the dictator's automobile insists that he had no accomplices, but the Italian authorities are convinced that his crime was plotted in France and they accuse that country of deliberately sheltering conspirators against the Fascist regime. Immediately after the bomb throwing Mussolini, without naming France, uttered a warning to other nations that Italy proposed to "put a stop to certain culpable, tiresome conditions." The Italian press was more outspoken and berated France soundly, to which the French replied, officially and unofficially, with disclaimers of responsibility and advice to Italy to watch its own borders and keep out the plotters who might form their plans in other countries. There were demonstrations against the French consulates in several Italian cities, and the French charge d'affaires in Rome fled three protests. Premier Poincaré called in the Italian ambassador to Paris and made it clear that France would regard further official inspired criticism of its hospitality for foreign political refugees as an act of extreme unfriendliness. Notwithstanding this, the directory of the Fascist party issued orders which said in part:

"The land of France, for whose safety some of our 500,000 war dead fell, has been for years the most hospitable land for all those hatching in their perfidious hearts hatred against Italy."

It is there, the orders continue, that "spirits are excited, bombs are built, and those people are instructed who later will enter Italy to attempt the life of the head of the Italian regime. All this cannot longer be tolerated."

The orders declare that, if France desires to continue friendship with Italy, as the latter desires, it must change its line of conduct.

The Italian government published a list of political refugees, most of whom are living in France, and announced action that will deprive them of their citizenship.

COLORADO Republicans seem to have wrested the control of the party's affairs in that state from the hands of the Klux Klan and similar secret organizations. United States Senator Rice W. Means, directing head of the Klan in Colorado, was defeated for re-nomination by Charles W. Waterman, counsel of the President's oil conservation board, who was supported by the anti-Klan element. In addition, all the candidates for office who were sponsored by Senator L. C. Phillips were beaten by those supported by Clarence C. Hamlin and ex-Governor Shoup, leaders of the anti-Klan faction in the party. The Democrats nominated former Gov. W. E. Sweet for senator.

In Maryland Senator Weller, Republican, defeated Congressman John Philip Hill for the senatorial nomination to oppose M. E. Tydings, Democrat. Governor Ritchie was re-nominated. Senators E. D. Smith of South Carolina and Wesley Jones of Washington won re-nomination.

Michigan Republicans had an exciting gubernatorial fight and Gov. Alex Groesbeck was badly beaten by Fred W. Green of Ionia, mainly because Groesbeck has been exceedingly liberal in the granting of prison paroles and pardons. The Groesbeck-Green contest was so bitter that the Democrats think it will result in a split in the Republican party and the election of William J. Constock, their unopposed gubernatorial candidate.

Senator Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican national committee, and Gov. Alvin T. Fuller were re-nominated without opposition,

and the Democrats of the state put up former Senator David I. Walsh and William Gaston to oppose them. The Democrats of Louisiana re-nominated Senator Edwin S. Broussard, though former Gov. Jared Y. Sanders gave him a close race. Senator Dale of Vermont was unopposed for re-nomination.

Republican national leaders have brought out the old saying, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," following the election last week in that state. It was won by the Republicans with ease and their majority of about 20,000 was considered quite satisfactory for an off-year. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and all four congressmen were returned to office. The Democratic congressional committee admittedly could find little encouragement in the Maine results.

CANADA'S elections last week were watched by the United States with unusual interest, and the victory of the Liberals, it was predicted, would result in reciprocity with this country. Leaders there said the defeat of the Melghen Conservative government meant the Canadian people refused to be hived behind high tariff barriers. W. L. MacKenzie King, leader of the Liberals, had urged the wisdom of freer trade facilities, and some of his Progressive allies in western Canada are out-and-out free traders. The Liberals won 119 parliamentary seats, and of their natural allies the Progressives won 8, the United Farmers of Alberta 11, the Laborites 3 and the Independents 2. It was certain Mr. King could muster a majority of about 50 votes for his policies. It was expected Premier Melghen and his cabinet would resign promptly and that Mr. King would be called to form a new government.

SEVERAL thousand delegates of the Ku Klux Klan met in Washington for the annual convention, paraded down Pennsylvania avenue in robes, but without masks, declared themselves against the World court and also against Gov. Al Smith as a Presidential candidate, and re-elected Hiram W. Evans as Imperial wizard. Evans also said the Klan would wage war against alienism, bolshevism, Catholicism, modification of the Eighteenth amendment and European intervention in Mexican internal affairs. Resolutions were adopted demanding strict adherence to a "hands-off" policy toward Mexico's church squabble and expressing the order's sympathy with the Calles government in its "efforts to free the people from stultifying foreign influences and to popularize the education of the masses."

Every delegate to the convention took a solemn oath to attend some Protestant church every Sunday in the year, unless prevented by illness or some other emergency; and a similar oath is to be administered by the delegates to every member of the Klan.

TORRENTIAL rains, the heaviest recorded for September, swelled the rivers and streams of the Middle West into roaring floods and immense damage to crops and real property resulted. Western Illinois was hardest hit by the rains, which descended on sections of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The losses ranged from \$5,000,000 in Illinois to half a million in Iowa. About a score of persons lost their lives. Most of the damage falls on the corn crop.

ELECTION of non-permanent members of the League of Nations council by the assembly resulted in the choice of Poland, Chile, and Rumania for three-year tenure; Columbia, Holland and China for two years, and Belgium, Czechoslovakia and San Salvador for one year. By a special vote, Poland was declared re-eligible for election at the expiration of her three-year term, thereby becoming a semi-permanent council member. There are 18 candidates for the nine seats, including the Irish Free State and Uruguay whose representatives were bitterly disappointed by the result of the balloting.

August Zaleski, foreign minister of Poland, on behalf of the delegation from Poland, Sweden and Finland, presented a petition asking that the league enter the battle against alcoholism. He declared the evil of alco-

holism was made worse by the lack of co-ordinated international action.

After the nations signatory to the Locarno treaties had deposited with the league secretary signed copies of the pacts, Doctor Stresemann of Germany demanded that the Rhineland be evacuated by the allies. In an interview he said: "If Locarno has any meaning at all, it should mean the existing frontiers of western Europe are guaranteed against forceful revision, and consequently no other guarantees, such as occupied zones, are longer necessary."

Paul Boncour, French delegate, urged that a general conference on disarmament should be convoked at the earliest possible date. The league's disarmament commission adopted a modified resolution emphasizing the necessity of concluding as soon as possible a convention of the private manufacturer of arms.

MEXICO has more trouble on its hands. The Yaqui Indians of the state of Sonora, who never have been really conquered, are in revolt and the government has sent large bodies of troops to the scene. One detachment of artillery is reported to have been destroyed by the Indians. The Yaquis stopped a train on which General Obregon was traveling and seized the former president, but he was soon released, presumably after paying ransom. It is believed in Mexico City that the Indians have been stirred up by revolutionary agents sent into the country by Adolfo de la Huerta, head of the revolt against the Obregon government in December, 1923.

Jacob Rosenthal, a wealthy New Yorker, was kidnaped by bandits while motoring from Cuernavaca to Mexico City and held for ransom. Federal troops were put on the trail of the bandits, who sent warning that if they were pursued they would kill their captive. This being ignored they murdered Rosenthal.

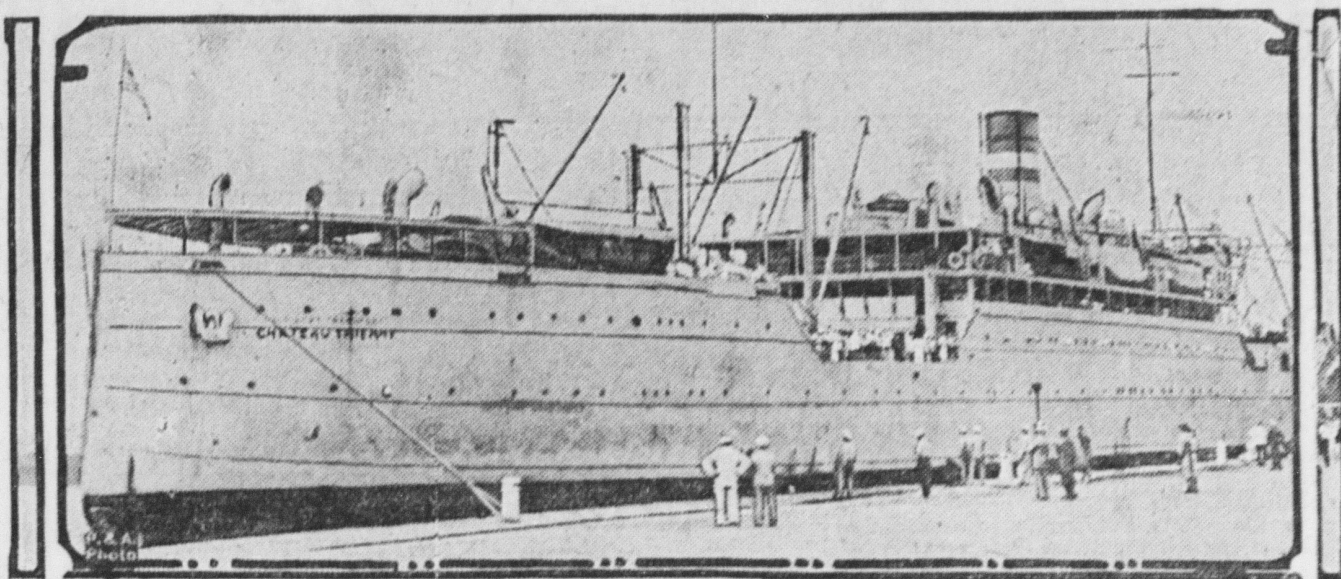
HENRY STEVENS, firearms expert, joined his brother Willie and Cousin Henry de la B. Carpenter in the county jail at Somerville, N. J., on charges of murdering Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, whose bodies were found under a crab-apple tree four years ago. The slain rector's three relatives by marriage and his widow, Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, were indicted for the murder by the grand jury. The indictment of Henry Stevens was something of a surprise, although he recently figured prominently in the revived investigation and it was officially announced that his alibi, considered ironclad four years ago, had been broken down.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE and their summer household departed on Saturday from White Pine camp in the Adirondacks, their vacation having come to an end. The President has profited greatly physically by the outdoor life in the mountains and returned to Washington full of energy and brown as a berry. He found the White House all cleaned and repaired, and also found his secretary, Mr. Sanders, in good health again after a sea voyage.

CAPT. RENE FONCK and his crew selected for the transatlantic non-stop flight all went to the flying field at Westbury, N. Y., early Thursday morning prepared to jump off for Paris in the huge Sikorsky plane, which had been tested and approved by Lieutenant Curtin, navigator and alternate pilot. But when nearly everything was ready for the start a bad leak in the gasoline tank was discovered. So the plane was put back in the hangar for repairs and the start was postponed. Perhaps before this is read the flight will have been made or have failed. On the other hand, weather conditions may have caused indefinite delay.

SENATOR CARAWAY of Arkansas has broken out in a new spot. He says the graves of America's war dead in France have been desecrated with abusive and vulgar writings on the crosses, and urges that the bodies of all soldiers buried there be brought home. The War department says nothing of this character has been reported to it, and General Pershing, chairman of the American battle monuments commission, declared that during his recent stay in Europe he had heard nothing of such desecration.

## War Relics Arrive on the Chateau Thierry



This photograph shows the United States army transport Chateau Thierry docked at the Washington navy yard, having brought German guns and other war relics for the National museum. She is the largest ship that has ever navigated the Potomac to Washington.

## Immigration in 1925-26 Grows

### Germany and Italy Nearly Fill Their Quotas Under the New Law.

New York.—Immigration during the fiscal year 1925-26, the second year under the 2 per cent quota act, showed a slight increase over that of the previous year, amounting to 4 per cent, but, partly owing to declining emigration of aliens from the United States, our net gain in population through immigration was 13 per cent greater than the year before, according to an analysis made by the National Industrial Conference board.

Total immigration of aliens during the last fiscal year amounted to 304,488, as against 294,314 in the previous year. Only 76,902 aliens, 17 per cent less than in 1924-25, left the United States, leaving a net gain in population of 227,496, which is 64 per cent less than the net immigration during the fiscal year 1923-24, the last before the new restriction act went into effect.

Quota countries during the fiscal year just closed succeeded more nearly in filling their quotas than in the previous year, due probably in large part to the better functioning of immigration administration machinery. Germany and Italy, in contrast to the previous year, came very close to filling their quotas during the year just ended. Immigration from Great Britain (exclusive of the Irish Free State) actually fell off and was more than 4,000 short of its quota.

Large Net Gain in Common Labor. A noticeable change revealed by the board's analysis is in the migration of alien common labor. While during 1924-25, the first year under the 2 per cent quota act, 15,106 more common laborers left the United States than entered, during the last fiscal year 43,543 entered and only 33,107 left, constituting a net gain of 10,436 for the year.

Skilled labor came to the United States in greater numbers than the year before, our net gain in this class during the fiscal year being 47,147, as against 42,422 the year before.

Farmers and farm laborers, however, came in smaller numbers, the country's net gain in this classification being 25,508 in 1925-26, as against 28,296 in 1924-25.

Professional people continue to come in increasing numbers, distinctly reflecting the great economic pressure inflicted upon their class in Europe since the war, according to the conference board's interpretation. While our net gain in professional people during the fiscal year 1924-25, the first after the 2 per cent quota act went into effect, was 8,367, our net gain during the last fiscal year was 9,041, again showing the rising trend of the influx of professional people noticeable since the war.

Canada and Mexico continue to furnish the bulk of immigration, neither being subject to quota restriction. Immigration from Mexico appears to be increasing, that from Canada declining.

Canada during 1925-26 contributed

in excess of 91,000 immigrants, about 9,000 fewer than the year before, while Mexico sent 43,316, or about 10,000 more than the year before.

### Large Nonquota Immigration.

While Italy's quota is 3,845, actually 9,374 Italian immigrants entered the United States during the fiscal year 1925-26, the excess over the quota consisting of nonquota immigrants, such as wives and children of Italians having acquired citizenship here, returning Italian residents of the United States, World War veterans and other Italians not chargeable to the quota.

Including nonimmigrant aliens admitted, such as students, visitors, merchants, persons in the diplomatic service and other governmental officials, a total of 31,739 Italian aliens entered the United States during the year.

The migration of Greek aliens, who are restricted to the minimum quota of 100, while much smaller in numbers, resembles that of the Italians. During the fiscal year just past 1,385 Greek immigrants entered the United States, of whom 100 came under the quota and 12 were charged to last year's quota, the rest being nonquota immigrants. Including Greeks not coming as immigrants, but as students, visitors and in governmental capacity, a total of 3,142 Greek nationals were admitted during the year.

The exodus of Italians from the United States, so marked during the previous year, when it amounted to 27,252, was still heavy during the last fiscal year, 20,004 Italians leaving the United States during the year, constituting a net loss in Italian alien population of 10,630.

## Putting the Flag on Rainier's Top



The Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze at Columbia Crest, atop Mount Rainier, which is the third highest peak in the United States, and which is also the tallest perpetually snowcapped peak in this country. Columbia Crest is 14,408 feet above sea level, and in order to give the flag ten more feet in elevation, the guide seated himself on the shoulders of an assistant so that "Old Glory" could float at 14,418 feet above the sea.

## TINY ANIMAL MAY SOLVE MYSTERY OF BIG GLACIER

Scientists Expect to Determine When Grasshopper-Filled Ice Was Laid Down.

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—The mystery of Grasshopper glacier, just across the Montana state line outside the northeastern corner of Yellowstone park, may be unlocked by the frozen body of a tiny animal no larger than a mouse. The glacier has been famous for many years for the immense number of dead and frozen grasshoppers with which its ice is filled and from which it derives its name. The species of insects are modern, but no one has yet been able to guess when their swarms were overwhelmed with cold and buried in snow that eventually became ice. It might have been hundreds of years ago or it might have been thousands.

Now, for the first time, the body of one of the higher animals has been

found among the insects. It is of a shrew, a tiny creature resembling a mouse in general appearance, but not closely related to the mice. It was found by a tourist, R. E. Belton of Livingston, Mont. At the Park museum its mummified remains were examined by Park Naturalist E. J. Sawyer and Vernon Bailey, chief field naturalist of the United States biological survey.

Though quickly identifying the animal as a shrew, the two scientists stated that because of the shriveled condition of the body it would not be possible to determine its exact species without careful dissection and measurements. Once this is determined, however, it may be possible to form some idea of the climatic conditions under which the grasshopper-filled ice was laid down, because the range of animals is strongly influenced by the temperature, moisture and other conditions of their habitat.

## Deer Lead in Census of National Forests

Portland, Ore.—A census of game animals in Oregon and Washington compiled for 1925 by the forest service reveals the fact that large numbers of deer, elk, black bear, mountain sheep, antelope and other game animals are to be found in the national forests of these states. Numbers range from 81,500 deer in Oregon and Washington to about 15 grizzly bears in Washington.

"There are about 59,000 head of deer in the 14 national forests of Oregon," the forest service statement reads, "and over 22,500 in the eight national forests of Washington."

"Elk rank second with more than 12,000 head, 8,500 being credited to the national forests of Washington and 3,500 to the national forests of Oregon."

"The summarized estimates for all the national forests of the United States show: Deer, 605,900; elk, 72,000; antelope, 7,500; black or brown bear, 46,200; grizzly bear, 5,600; caribou, 140; moose, 6,000; mountain goats, 17,000; mountain sheep, 12,000."

## Sisters Go Hungry, but Feed 48 Cats

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Residents of the section where the High sisters live complained to the police of mysterious odors in that vicinity, but efforts to locate the nuisance were futile for several months. Came the recent hot spell and one last determined effort. Thomas Flanagan, employed by the S. P. C. A., drove to the High sisters' home in a truck and removed from their house 48 pet cats.

The sisters are heartbroken at the loss of the felines, which they had cared for and fed, even depriving themselves of milk and food for the musical army.

Asked where they got so many cats, they said a friend who also had a warm heart for pets, sent them all the strays he found in the alleys.

## Magic Healing Virtues

### Laid to Jaffa Orange

Jaffa, Palestine.—The delicious taste and unique fragrance of the Jaffa orange has caused it to become more and more popular in Europe, but the belief that it is possessed of almost magic virtues as a preventive against infectious diseases is held to be mainly responsible for its ever-growing vogue.

The home of citrus fruit is southern Asia, from the lower provinces of China to the slopes of the Himalaya mountains. Some 6,000 years ago travelers brought the "first golden apples" from India to Nippur in lower Mesopotamia, and toward the Sixth century the Jews returning from the Babylonian captivity imported them to Palestine.

### Krim Waxes Fat

Fez.—Abd-el-Grim, once the lean desert hawk, is getting fat. His exercise while awaiting exile to lonely Reunion Island in the Indian ocean consists of walks under guard in a garden of roses and geraniums.