

1—New Japanese battleship Mutsu with novel construction of funnel and control mast. 2—Peter A. Jay, American ambassador to Argentina, who has resigned because of the death of his daughter. 3—John Coolidge, son of the President, and Florence Trumbull, daughter of the governor of Connecticut, whose friendship interests Washington society.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Our Policy in Nicaragua Bitterly Attacked in Latin America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IF ONE were to believe the press in some Latin-American republics and the alarmists at home, affairs in Nicaragua are approaching a crisis that will be very uncomfortable for the United States. But the administration pursues its course steadily and without the least appearance of being worried. Rear Admiral Julian B. Latimer, commanding our naval forces down there, has established a neutral zone that embraces the entire east coast of Nicaragua and has notified both sides in the civil struggle that any troops of either faction that enter that zone will be disarmed. Though the zone includes Puerto Cabezas, where Doctor Sacasa set up his liberal government, Admiral Latimer's action last week happened to strike hardest at the Diaz forces, for they suffered a severe defeat at Las Perlas and hundreds of them were forced to retire to El Bluff, where they were disarmed by the Yankee gobs. The Conservatives fought desperately for three days but could not withstand the attacks of the Liberals, who were said to have the help of 300 Mexican soldiers and officers.

Dr. T. S. Vaca, agent of the Liberal government in Washington, lodged with Secretary of State Kellogg an emphatic protest against the occupation of Puerto Cabezas by the Americans, asserting that it was unwarranted and that Doctor Sacasa was held in "practical imprisonment." At about the same time President Coolidge gave out a statement describing America's intervention as non-partisan and declaring that the only purpose in landing the bluejackets in Puerto Cabezas was the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. American marines, according to the President, have not molested Doctor Sacasa or any member of his cabinet. The Liberal president, it was pointed out, is now residing in a house lent by Americans at Puerto Cabezas.

Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, after conferring with Secretary Kellogg and reading a cablegram from Admiral Latimer, issued a formal statement saying he did not believe it was the intention of the United States to intervene in the affairs of Nicaragua, but warning that the government should be "vigilant against being tricked into intervention."

"Naturally, we are interested in protecting our own people," the Borah statement continued. "But we should also bear in mind that to do anything more than is necessary to protect them is wholly unjustifiable. Those people have their own way of doing things, and not only this government but American citizens who go into these countries will have to take that into consideration. I am in favor of withdrawing our forces from Nicaragua just as soon as it can be ascertained that Americans are reasonably safe."

Senator Moses, also a member of the committee, is not so satisfied. He introduced a resolution calling on the State department for the correspondence leading up to the recognition of Diaz and relating to efforts to stabilize his government. It was presumed this would open the way to a general discussion of American policies in Latin America.

Newspapers in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are bitterly attacking the policy of the United States in Nicaragua. In Buenos Aires the press calls it part of the fixed program of the United States eventually to annex all of South America. But they are angered by our refusal to admit their beef and alfalfa seed, and suggest a boycott on American coal in retaliation. Unfortunately Ambassador Peter A. Jay, who could explain it all to the Argentine government, has resigned and is about to come home with the body of his daughter, who died there.

GRAT BRITAIN, recognizing the changed conditions in China, has communicated to the powers its new policy in the Orient and asked them to take a corresponding stand. The program calls for revision of the Washington treaty and all other outstanding questions as soon as the Chinese themselves have constituted a government with authority to negotiate, and proposes that the powers should abandon the idea that "economic and political development of China can only be secured under foreign tutelage and should declare their readiness to recognize her right to the enjoyment of a tariff autonomy as soon as she herself has settled and promulgated a new national tariff. They should expressly disclaim any intention of forcing foreign control upon an unwilling China."

The plan calls for the immediate unconditional grants of surtaxes contemplated by the Washington conference, and opposes any attempt by the powers to dictate the purposes to which the yield from the surtaxes should be devoted.

In the State department at Washington the British plan was read sympathetically and in general with favor. France doesn't like it. The press in Japan was unanimously opposed to it, the objections being probably prompted almost entirely by commercial considerations. Large Japanese exporters to China foresee considerable losses in what has been a lucrative field for them, and they have great influence with the government.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria has arrived in Peking, occupied the imperial palace and is giving out orders as a dictator. Meanwhile the northern leaders are reported to be gathering huge armies about Shanghai to prevent the imminent capture of that city by the Cantonese armies.

AROUSING information that \$100,000,000 worth of liquor had crossed from Canada into the United States during the year, and in response to loud protests in the Dominion and the United States, the government at Ottawa announced that it was determined to stop the rum running and to put into full effect immediately the treaty concerning it between Canada and this country. Hereafter any ships clearing from Canada with cargoes of liquor must prove beyond doubt that their cargo has been landed at the point for which clearance was granted, or else their bond for double excise duty will be forfeited. Where evidence is available that clearance papers are made out for fictitious trips, liquor cargoes will be seized and declared confiscated as contraband under the provisions of the Canadian customs act.

Holiday drinking in the United States resulted in the deaths of many persons due to the poisonous nature of the liquors, and opponents of prohibition cried loudly that the government was murdering American citizens. Treasury officials responded with the statement that the use of wood alcohol as a denaturant would not be discontinued, but that a new formula containing an unusually obnoxious compound would be substituted for some of the formulas in use hitherto. In other words, the liquor will be no less poisonous but will be so distasteful that, it is hoped, people will not be willing to drink it.

Rear Admiral Billard announces that "Rum Row" off the Atlantic coast has been entirely put out of business by the efforts of the coast guard.

THERE was widespread damage and great suffering, as well as several deaths, in the lowlands of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, resulting from the overflowing of the rivers following tremendous rainfalls. Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee were the worst sufferers, but elsewhere also the crop losses were heavy. In other parts of the country, notably Ohio, there were extraordinarily heavy snowfalls that brought traffic to a standstill.

Two volcanoes on Kamchatka peninsula are in eruption, and though no loss of life is reported the property damage is severe. The city of Petropavlovsk is nearly buried under lava and ashes. Further west on the Russian coast several fishing villages were obliterated by great waves and masses of ice hurled on them during a storm. Heavy loss of life was reported there.

LITIGATION over the estate of Jay Gould that lasted ten years and enriched many lawyers was brought to an end by a compromise agreement making a series of lump sum settlements and annual payments amounting in all to about \$20,000,000 to the many beneficiaries.

The estate has shrunk from \$80,000,000 to about \$50,000,000. Attorney Samuel Seabury of New York, acting as spokesman for the attorneys concerned, said that Anna, duchesse de Tallarynd, had settled an \$11,000,000 claim for less than \$3,000,000. A desire to mend family differences actuated this settlement, Mr. Seabury said. He informed Referee O'Gorman that both Frank J. Gould and the duchess held the deepest affection for Helen Gould Shepard, one of the trustees, and felt that no matter how mistaken her course of conduct had been it had not been marked by any trace of dishonor.

AWARD of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation peace prize for 1925, was made to Elihu Root, former secretary of state, at a banquet in New York on the anniversary of Wilson's birth. The presentation was made by Norman H. Davis, president of the foundation, who said it was in recognition of Mr. Root's work in 1920 in the creation of the permanent court of international justice.

MAJOR DARGUE and his comrade in the pan-American army airplane tour, went up to Mexico City and were received by President Calles. They presented to him a flowery letter from President Coolidge and received an equally flowery missive for Mr. Coolidge. Naturally, there was in the documents no slightest hint that relations between the two governments were not entirely pleasant.

GREETED by a million people, the former Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan entered Tokyo and mounted the throne of his ancestors, succeeding to the imperial title on the death of his father, Yoshihito. At his first levee the new emperor read an outline of his policies, saying in part:

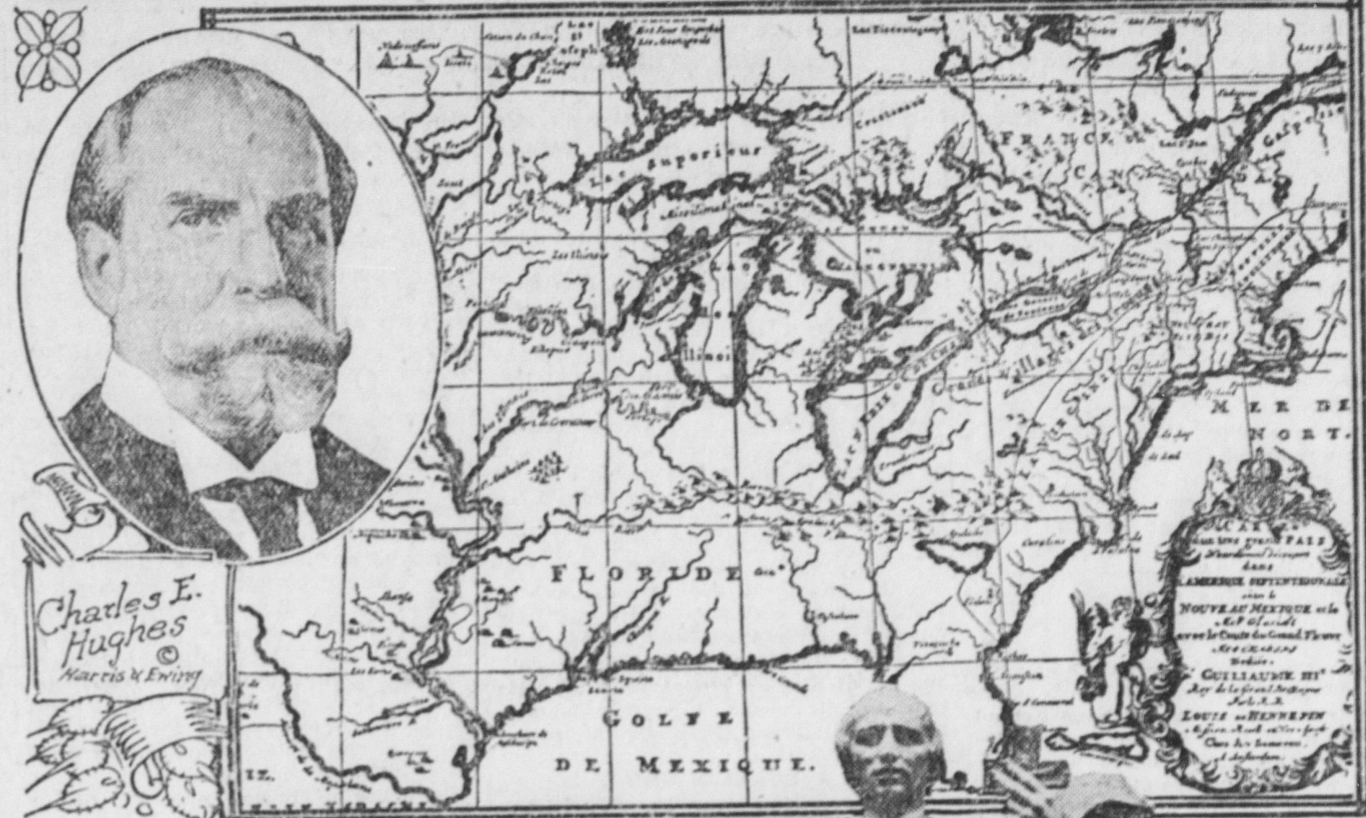
"Conditions throughout the world have recently undergone signal changes. The thoughts of men are liable to follow contradictory channels. The economic life of the nation is occasionally marked with the conflict of varied interests. Accordingly it is important to fix one's eyes at the general situation of the country and unite the efforts of the whole empire in promoting the solidarity of the nation, in strengthening still further the foundation of the national existence and securing forever the prosperity of our people.

"Simplicity instead of vain display; originality instead of blind imitation; progress in the view of this period of evolution and improvement to keep up with advancing civilization; national harmony in purpose and action; beneficence to all classes of people and friendship for all nations on earth. These are the cardinal aims of man whereto our profoundest abiding solicitudes are directed."

CONSIDERABLE importance is attached to the signing on Wednesday of a treaty of friendship and arbitration between Germany and Italy. Though it is not an alliance, the pact is expected to bring the two countries again into amicable relations and to have a bearing on the shaping of the political alignment in Europe. It shows a spirit of co-operation and a desire to clear up the misunderstandings of the past year.

BUSINESS men of America formed a commission to investigate the agricultural problem and its relation to the economic life of the nation. Charles Nagel of St. Louis is chairman of the commission, which was created jointly by the national industrial conference board and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Nagel said that while information and suggestions would be sought from leaders in all fields of business and agricultural activity "the commission's findings and recommendations must be entirely its own, uninfluenced and free even from the policies and attitudes of either of the two organizations that have co-operated in organizing the commission."

# Marquette's Map Into Court



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THEY turned back the pages of history more than 250 years in Washington the other day. And there was drama in the scene, too, even though a United States Supreme court chancery hearing is about the last place on earth you'd expect to see drama enacted. But this was an unusual court case and the fact that the actors in it are of nation-wide interest if for no other reason would make it noteworthy.

For this was the Great Lakes level controversy in which the plaintiffs are the sovereign states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. The defendants are the equally sovereign states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Illinois, and more especially city officials of the metropolis of the Middle West in the person of the Chicago sanitary district commissioners. The judge was Charles Evans Hughes, erstwhile governor of New York, Republican presidential candidate, secretary of state, Supreme court justice and United States senator, who acted as special master for the Supreme court in hearing evidence in the case. And the chief of counsel for the complainants was Newton D. Baker, who was secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet.

Add to these, lawyers and college professors of national renown and you have the stage set for the great court scene in this drama. Outstanding among these was Dr. James W. Goldthwait, professor of geology in Dartmouth college and a former instructor at Northwestern university, who, as a complainants' witness, produced the historic "Exhibit A" which bridged the gap of two centuries and a half between the time of the French explorers, when most of the American continent was still a wilderness, and these modern days when the radio made the man in Maine next-door neighbor to the man in Washington. For this "Exhibit A" was a map drawn by Father Marquette in his explorations of the Illinois headwaters in 1673 which was among the hundreds of maps introduced into the evidence and which may prove a decisive factor in the controversy.

The hundreds of maps which have been introduced into the evidence are only a small part of it, for the record of this controversy, which goes back to the opening of the old Illinois-Michigan canal in 1865, has been growing faster and in greater bulk than the proverbial snowball rolling down the longest hill in the world. Already more than 1,000,000 words of evidence have been put into the record and the case has barely begun! The plaintiffs, only, have been heard from and the defendants are yet to have their findings when the hearings are resumed on January 10.

The case, which opened early in November and continued into December when an adjournment was taken, hinges upon the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the city of Chicago as an aid in sewage disposal. It was for the purpose of having legal proof in the record that such a diversion does exist that Marquette's and other historic maps were introduced into the evidence. So when Doctor Goldthwait, an almost white-haired, middle-aged scholar who has searched college libraries, the archives of the War department, the library of con-



NEW MARQUETTE MONUMENT IN CHICAGO

gress has burdened the population of downstate Illinois and adjoining territory in the Mississippi basin with polluted water and that adequate artificial sewage disposal plants would make unnecessary withdrawal of water sufficient to constitute a burden on Great Lakes shipping.

When the defendants take the stand, with Chicago as their chief proponent, it is expected that they will not deny that an actual diversion of water exists, but they will deny that this diversion has done any real injury to other lake states. They probably will argue that the level of the lakes is dependent upon cycles of rainfall, that it was lower in 1865 than in 1925 and that the decrease in recent years is due to lessened precipitation, not to the Chicago drainage canal.

Whether or not the Marquette map will be the decisive factor in the case, as it has been said that it may be, remains to be seen after the defense has completed its estimated two weeks of testimony and argument, and Mr. Hughes has submitted the record, together with a digest of the law involved and his recommendations to the Supreme court. If perchance Father Marquette's map does prove to be a decisive factor in deciding the case in favor of the defendants, Chicago and the Middle West will have all the more reason for holding his memory in grateful reverence.

This Jesuit priest, who with his companion, Joliet, the fur trader, came to the Illinois country in 1673 and who was one of the first, if not the very first white man to visit the present site of Chicago, is one of the best-loved heroes of the Middle West. His name appears in dozens of places on the maps of Middle Western states; it is perpetuated in schools and other structures, in roads, streets, towns, cities and counties. Chicago, particularly, has delighted to honor him. Only last summer a new Marquette monument (shown above) was unveiled in Chicago. It stands opposite the Harrison Technical high school so that the three figures, Pere Marquette, Joliet and an Indian guide, the pioneers, may be a constant inspiration to the citizens of the future.

The complainants in this case seek to enjoin the Chicago sanitary district from withdrawing water in such quantities as, according to their statement, impairs lake shipping through lowering of the normal surface level. They have centered their argument upon two points—that the sanitary

are gamboge, Italian pink (yellow), burnt and raw sienna, Prussian blue, crimson lake and red madder. Thin with copal varnish.

Valuable By-Products  
The principal by-products of the packing industry are: Leather, artificial teeth, beef extracts, buttons, crochet needles, dice, glue, hair for brushes, wool, umbrella handles, fertilizer, gelatin, hair for upholstery, also tennis strings, soap and oleomargarine.

## Too Thick

The bobbed-haired flapper had been arrested for making fifty on one of the main thoroughfares of a Vermont town.

"What was the big idea of burning up our roads like that?" demanded the judge sternly.

"Well, you see, Judge, I was hurrying home to help mother with the dishes," she replied demurely.

"Huh," growled the judge, "you get

a year in jail and a fine of \$1,000 for perjury. We would have overlooked the speeding, but perjury will not be tolerated in New England, you can bet on that!"

## Coloring Lantern Slides

Aniline colors may be used to color lantern slides, these acting more as stains than colors. The better-class workers use oil colors in tubes, care being taken to employ only those that show their true tint when viewed by transmitted light. The most useful