



1—Liberty camp on Spider lake, Wisconsin, where President Coolidge may spend his vacation. 2—Lieut. Paul Duban, new assistant naval attaché of the French embassy in Washington. 3—View of oil refinery explosion and fire at Parco, Wyo., in which sixteen men lost their lives.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Powers Demand Reparation From Cantonese—Chen Proposes Inquiry.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CHINA continued to hold the center of the stage during the week. Identical notes were handed to the Cantonese government at Hankow by the consular officers of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, demanding apologies and reparations for the Nanking outrages. Each note demanded punishment for the commanders and the Nationalist troops responsible for the Nanking murders, injuries, and property damage; an apology by the Nationalist chief commander for the outrages, including a definite statement covering guarantees against similar occurrences in the future, and complete reparations for personal injuries to foreigners and for the property damaged. Seven foreigners met death and "nameless outrages" were committed against foreign women during the Nanking rioting.

In his replies Foreign Minister Chen proposed an international commission to investigate the Nanking "incident," not admitting the responsibility of the Nationalist troops for the outrages. In the replies to America and Great Britain he stated those nations bombarded the defenseless city of Nanking. In the French and British replies he charged those nations with shelling the defenseless Shameen district of Shanghai. Otherwise the replies were practically identical.

Soviet Russia, as was expected, severed diplomatic relations with the Peking government because of Marshal Chang Tso-li's raid on the soviet embassy buildings. But the Russians laid the chief blame on the "imperialistic powers" and disavowed any intention of declaring war on the Chinese. They simply demanded the withdrawal of troops from the embassy property, the release of the arrested officials and the return of all documents and property seized. Large concentrations of soviet troops on the Manchuria frontiers were reported, but it was believed Russia would make no real demonstration against the Chinese until her troubles on her western borders are settled. The evacuation of Americans from Peking and Honan province continued, many of them being removed to Japan and Korea. The families of Minister MacMurray and his staff have left the northern capital.

Meanwhile matters were not going well for the Cantonese. The split between the radical and conservative wings widened and Gen. Chiang Kalshek, the conservative generalissimo, had his troops raid the headquarters of the Red labor unions in Shanghai and other centers. The workers fought back desperately and more than one hundred of them were killed in conflicts with the soldiers, and many others were wounded. Chiang was determined to break up the radical unions, but the immediate result of his raids was the calling of a general strike in Shanghai. The general went to Hankow for a conference in which he hoped to establish the control of the moderate party over the Nationalist government.

Cantonese armies that had begun the advance northward from the Yangtze met with severe reverses and were driven back to the south side of the river, losing Pukow, opposite Nanking, though later reports said they had retaken that city. The northern troops succeeded in crossing the Yangtze at Kiangyin, threatening the route between Chinkiang and Shanghai.

ORGANIZED labor in the United States was aroused by an important decision of the Supreme court in the case of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' association which had instructed its members not to handle the product of 23 Indiana stone quarrying companies because they employed nonunion labor. The companies had asked an injunction and the lower courts had denied it, but the Supreme court reversed the finding,

declaring that the refusal of members of a union to handle or work on material made by nonunion labor is an illegal restraint of interstate trade and a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Justices Brandeis and Holmes dissented. The former in his opinion said: "If, on the undisputed facts in this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, congress created, by the Sherman law and the Clayton act, an instrument of imposing restraints on labor which reminds us of involuntary servitude."

SACCO and Vanzetti were sentenced to death in the electric chair by Judge Webster Thayer in Dedham, Mass., and protests and appeals are coming in from all over this country and from many foreign lands. It is assumed that Governor Fuller of Massachusetts will review the case carefully and it is not unlikely that he will at least commute the sentence. The feeling is widespread that the defendants were entitled to a re-trial. When called up for sentence they made really eloquent appeals, asserting their innocence and bitterly attacking Judge Thayer for prejudice against them during the trial. Among those who have protested against the execution of the two radicals are British members of parliament, eminent French authors and American educators, as well as labor organizations almost everywhere.

BY ORDER of the directors of the Chicago board of trade, the Armour Grain company, the largest grain-trading concern in the world, was suspended from the board for dishonest acts. The drastic order by the directors of the grain exchange was taken after two years of investigation into the organization and the wrecking of the Grain Marketing company, a venture which, if it had been successful, might, it is said, have put the Armours and the Rosenbaums in control of the grain markets of the world. The suspension of the company was recommended by a special committee of grain brokers which reported that the testimony it had taken clearly showed wrongful acts for which it deemed the Armour Grain company responsible. The acts alleged against the Armour Grain company were that in 1924 it had doctored its books so that in conveying its property and its grain into the Grain Marketing company, it showed greater quantities than actually delivered, and showed that good grain was in the elevators whereas in reality the Armour Grain company had on hand several million bushels of spoiled grain that was listed as of good quality.

NAVAL disarmament, if and when obtained, is seemingly up to the conference proposed by President Coolidge and scheduled for next June in Geneva. The League of Nations preparatory commission that has been struggling in the Swiss city to get ready an agenda, has failed to reach any agreement, the viewpoint of the French and the British being admittedly irreconcilable. The commission will merely report the points on which the delegates were able to agree, and these are not enough to be of any avail. The French sought limitation on a basis of total tonnage, while Britain, with the support of the United States, sought limitation by classes of ships, which was the basis for limitation agreed upon at the Washington arms conference. The French proposal was that limitation should be by tonnage, but that one year's notice would have to be given before any nation shifted tonnage from one class to another. Italy had a plan that was similar to that of the French but even less strict.

Before the commission adjourned Hugh Gibson, American delegate, served notice that the United States refused to accept any treaty for international or league control, not only because the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, but because it believes the efficacy and value of treaties depends entirely upon the sincerity of the signatories.

He stated, however, that "if the other states, members of the league, are able to reach an agreement among themselves on measures for the utilization of the league's machinery, and believe they will be efficacious, America would not stand in the way of their adopting measures deemed de-

sirable, no matter how impracticable they seemed to the United States."

STORMS, floods and heavy snows afflicted the West and Middle West last week. The most serious of the disasters was a tornado that utterly destroyed the town of Rocksprings, Texas, Tuesday evening. About sixty of the residents were killed and nearly two hundred were injured. Red Cross and volunteer relief workers and cavalrymen from Fort Clark were soon on the ground and cared for the survivors.

As the week closed the lower Mississippi valley was threatened with one of the worst floods in its history, though the big government dikes were still holding back the rushing waters of the Mississippi into which were pouring the rain-swollen tributary streams. Conditions in Arkansas were most critical, and the town of Columbus, Ky., was menaced with destruction. In the Rocky Mountain states there were heavy snowfalls which interrupted traffic and endangered live stock, though they were regarded as an aid to crops and ranges. The snowstorms moved eastward, the highways being completely blocked in western Kansas and Nebraska.

Chile and Argentina experienced a severe earthquake in which twenty-one persons were killed and many hurt. Dispatches from Madrid say bitter cold prevails in southern Spain and scores of poor persons are perishing from exposure.

PROSECUTIONS for dry law violations brought against the crews of vessels seized under anti-rum running treaties on the high seas were upheld by the United States Supreme court in a decision affirming the conviction of the captain and crew of the British ship Quadra, seized off the California coast in 1924.

The court held that the men could be punished for criminal conspiracy as soon as they came within jurisdiction of the United States, and that the whole purpose of the rum-running treaty with England would be defeated if contraband liquor could not be confiscated and the crew punished.

Prohibition enforcement in southern California is stirring up a fine row. Prohibition Administrator McReynolds has charged the customs officials with hampering and resisting the enforcement of the dry law, and now Sheriff Byers of San Diego declares conditions along the Mexican border are deplorable and appeals to Secretary Mellon for an efficient and effective customs service there.

BERT ACOSTA and Clarence D. Chamberlain, American civilian aviators, set a new mark for endurance flights by staying in the air 51 hours and 12 minutes. The previous record for continuous flying made in 1925 in France, was 45 hours, 11 minutes and 59 seconds. Starting from Roosevelt field, Long Island, in a Wright-Bellanca monoplane, the two Americans flew most of the time over a triangular course and landed at Mineola aviation field with all records broken. On the basis of the Alcock-Brown flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, they had been in the air long enough to have flown almost three across the Atlantic. They traveled far beyond the distance of a flight from New York to San Francisco and return.

Frank Lockhart, a young Los Angeles motorist, attained a speed of 171.02 miles an hour, the greatest ever made by an American driver, on a dry lake bed at Murco, Calif. He was attempting to equal or better the record made by Major Segrave, English pilot, at Daytona Beach, Fla.

SENATOR McNARY of Oregon, after a breakfast and conference with President Coolidge and several Republican leaders of congress, went to his home state, stopping long enough in Chicago to tell the reporters that he was trying to work out a farm relief measure that would be acceptable to the President. He added, in effect, that no man can hope to be elected President of the United States who is hostile to agriculture, and unless a relief measure satisfactory to the farmers of the country is worked out between now and 1928, Calvin Coolidge will have bitter trouble, first to get enough delegates to nominate him and then to get elected if nominated.

TWO DUKES HAVE KING AS LANDLORD

Make Annual Gift in Return for Estates.

Woodstock, England.—In spite of housing shortages and rising rents there are two persons in England who can live without fear of waking up some morning to find that their rents have been doubled. They are the duke of Marlborough and duke of Wellington and their landlord is the king of England.

Both noblemen hold their great estates as grants of royal favor from the crown. But the gift is not outright. Some return must be made and so it is that each of these noble lords must go once each year on a solemn pilgrimage to the king of England at Buckingham palace to make some gift which will insure his tenure for the following year.

The selection of the gift is by no means left to the personal fancy of the giver. It is carefully set down in Blackstone's "commentaries" that the two tenants must render to the king annually "some small implement of war as a bow, a sword, a lance, an arrow, or the like."

The duke of Marlborough's estate, Blenheim palace, at Woodstock, was given to the first duke of Marlborough as a reward for his victory at the battle of Blenheim in the War of the Spanish Succession in 1704. It was begun in 1704 and completed in 1722. The total cost of the palace was £300,000, of which £250,000 was defrayed by parliament.

Similarly, Stratford Saye house, near Reading, was presented to the first duke of Wellington by the nation, in 1815, following his victory over Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo.

Soviet to Preserve

Chapel of Virgin

Moscow.—Cathedrals, churches, mosques and synagogues of definite historical or architectural interest are to be preserved intact by the Soviet government.

This was indicated by the commissariat of education in refusing the petition of a Moscow borough government seeking the demolition of the famous chapel of the Iberian Virgin, which the devout consider the most sacred spot in Russia. The borough claimed it impeded traffic.

"This precious sixteenth century structure," said the commissariat, "has every claim to be preserved with the rest of Russia's monuments, because it represents a definite historical, artistic period in the life of the country."

Standing at the entrance to Red Square, the diminutive edifice was made famous by its ikon of the Iberian Virgin, reputed to have miraculous powers, and by the fact that all czars during the last 300 years invariably went there for inspiration and blessing before ascending the throne.

'Get Thee Gone,' Divorce

Decree in Turkestan

Tashkent, U. S. S. R.—Turkestan is one of the few remaining Moslem countries where the system of temporary marriages prevails.

As in the new Turkey, a man may divorce his wife by saying in substance: "Get thee gone!" He is then free to try matrimony with another. But the woman, under Islamic law, cannot remarry until 100 days have elapsed after her divorce. If she does so, she is cast out from Mohammedan society as a sinner.

Among the natives of Turkestan the penalty for infidelity in a wife is both severe and humiliating. To show her guilt, her face is blackened and she is placed on a donkey, with her face toward its tail, and led through the bazars of the town.

Judge Insists

White Plains, N. Y.—Would a wife refuse alimony? Asked by Justice Morschauser how much she wanted, Mrs. Wilhelmina Lechmann said: "I don't want any." "Oh, yes, you do," said the justice. "I will make your husband pay \$100 a month and you must take it."

Shoshones 'Bury' Beds of Dead Warriors

Fort Washakie, Wyo.—Modern customs and ancient beliefs have clashed with weird results in the Wind River burial ground near here.

The old idea that the Shoshone Indian should have his personal effects buried with him was workable in the days when he slept on a buffalo robe, but these modern beds present a problem which is generally solved by leaving the bed above ground.

The burial place was established 43 years ago by Rev. John Roberts adjoining his log mission, which still stands. At that time the funeral ceremony consisted of placing the body of the deceased on the back of a pony which was led, followed by a cortege, up long trails to a mountain top. There burial was made in the crevices of a rocky point.

A Shoshone legend says the tribe is descended from a big coyote.

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