EUROPE RESENTS DEMAND BY AMERICA FOR PAYMENT OF BIG WORLD WAR DEBTS

Authority on International Affairs Says United States Is Turning New Page in Record of Foreign Relations, With Antagonisms Over Money Loaned Its Chief Characteristic.

REPUDIATION OF ALL OBLIGATIONS BY OUR FORMER ALLIES FORECAST

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Special to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 24.—The explosion which has followed the making of the Caillaux-Churchill debt settlement and has in reality amounted to a European protest against American policy and to the passionate declaration that the United States is holding Europe to ransom must be recognized in the United States as opening a new page in our foreign relations.

It is easy to exaggerate the present importance of European resentment because Europe is not today in a position to take any effective reprisals. We hold Europe at the moment in a situation where so far from quarreling with us it must obtain financial advances from us to keep going.

On the other hand, while it is manifest that European dependence upon us is to be limted as to time, there is nothing to suggest that there will be any limit for two generations, to European resentment, provided that the debt settlements now made or in the making stand. For sixty years and in increasing amounts for most of that time Europe will be paying us relatively huge sums.

View Taken by Americans.

Of course it is simple to take the ordinary American view and maintain that the money was loaned, that the debt is a debt of honor and that not only should it be paid in full but that all European protests and arguments are in *themselves evidences of* a desire to evade. "Let Europe reorganize its system, disband its armies, reduce its fleets, abandon such colonies as Syria and Morocco and address itself to the main business, which is paying its debts." This, broadly speaking, is the current American opinion as it translates itself in the halls of Congress and influences members of Congress only anxious to give their constituents what they demand.

There is, however, a European point of view. It may be right or wrong, but it is a fact which will mightily affect the whole debt question. If you look at the European side of the case, first, as to the fundamental facts, it is this, and one might note that it found expression recently in the characteristic comment of Winston Churchill.

Big Payments to U. S.

Assume that German reparations will amount annually to $400,000,000. This is a high figure, higher than conservative experts accept, but it is a possible figure. Then in the first instance Germany will pay to her *conquerers* some $400,000,000 annually.

In the second step, France, Britain, Belgium, Italy and the smaller countries having relatively minor shares in the German payment will turn over to us $350,000,000 a year. Of all the vast sum which Germany is to pay, $50,000,000 at most will stay in Europe; the rest will come to our shores. Thus for all practical purposes Germans will think of their reparations as money paid indirectly to the United States.

As between themselves, the creditors of Germany under reparations will fare as follows: Britain will pay us $181,000,000 a year. She will get $62,000,000 from France, $20,000,000 from Italy and $93,000,000 from Germany directly. She will then have in round figures some $175,000,000 coming in against $181,000,000 going out. What comes in directly and indirectly will really represent German payments made to her or transferred to her.

$50,000,000 for France.

France will get $215,000,000 from Germany and pay $165,000,000 to the United States and Britain. She will then have a balance of $50,000,000, which will represent all she will get for her devastated area. Britain, on her side, will get nothing for her war losses in property. Belgium will get just enough to pay her debt to America as funded in the recent settlement. She has transferred to Britain and France shares of the German reparations to cover their loans, but the burden of her reconstruction rests upon her shoulders.

As for Italy, she will pay the United States and Britain some $50,000,000 a year and get from Germany less than $35,000,000. Thus the Italians and the British will have to pay us more than they get from Germany, the Belgians will have to give up all they get and only the French will have any surplus, but the surplus will not come within a mile of meeting the costs of the reconstruction of their devastated area, which everyone agrees should be reconstructed at German expense.

Effect of Debt Settlements.

Substantially, then, the effect of the war has been to put Europe in the debt of the United States for a sum which almost but not quite absorbs all anyone believes Germany can pay in the first instance. Now the British, by the Balfour note, brought forward the principle which they had long asserted, namely, that all war debts should be canceled and that pari passu German reparations should be reduced. The underlying argument was that all war debts were abnormalities which could not be permitted to block reconstruction without evil consequences.

But we owed no one anything and we were owed by many states. We should then have had to carry the load of such a cancellation. When we rejected the Balfour idea with some anger, the British fell back on the second line, also included in the Balfour note, namely, that, failing cancellation owing to our veto, Britain would collect from our debtors, Germany included, only enough to pay her debt to us. This put the whole responsibility for all debt collection upon us.

Coming to New Step.

Now we are coming close to a new step. If virtually all that Germany pays comes to America, the European creditors of Germany under reparations can say to Germany in the spirit of the Balfour note, "We believe that reparations, like war debts, should be canceled. We are prepared to cancel them if America will forgive our debts. All that you pay, substantially, goes to America. If reparations are a burden to you, it is America which is responsible." The result is, of course, that Germany will share the European view that America is holding Europe to ransom.

But equally important with the Balfour principle, which, as it stands and is put in the Caillaux-Churchill agreement, providing that Britain will collect from the Continent only enough to satisfy America, is the Caillaux principle, which is passionately held by all France, that France will only pay as much as she collects from Germany and that if Germany fails to pay reparations, automatically France will stop paying debts.

How to French Contention.

It is true that in terms the British have not accepted the Caillaux principle, but in practice they know that France will not pay if she is not paid, and in agreeing that the French may reopen the discussion they have actually bowed to the French contention. They have done this because they are a reasonable people who perceive that there is no use in fighting about what you can't get. They have become popular in France at the cheap price of surrendering what they never could have obtained.

But it would be a mistake to think that the debt issue would be disposed of if France paid lip-service to American demand and ratified the Berenger-Mellon agreement. In reality, it would be begun on a new basis, for it *is idle to suppose that for sixty years* Germany is going to pay reparations. And it is just as idle to suppose that Germany's conquerors are going to be interested in making Germany pay for the rare pleasure of transferring all this money to the United States.

France to Pay Britain.

At the moment the Berenger-Mellon agreement will be either rejected outright or put in committee to cool in Paris. French payments to Britain will begin and we shall get nothing. Meantime there will be a slow but sure getting-together of all the debtor nations. Germany included, to consider ways and means to force the United States to change its course. This movement will not be very articulate just now when new American credits are necessary, but it will be formidable and it must be faced.

Europe does not mean to pay the *debts to America* because it does not believe that they are justly insisted upon. Europe regards the money we lent as the price we paid for being unready, and it feels that its youth died in the trenches while ours were training in camps. Moreover, its conviction is *deeply fortified by the* fact that we are prosperous and rich, while Europe is plunged into every sort of economic and financial misery. The question of European capacity to pay, therefore, must be given second place; the first consideration is that Europe does not believe that it ought to be asked to pay.

Case Would Be Different.

If Europe were suddenly to leap into prosperity and the burden of the debts to us were thus to be transformed into a relatively minor affair, felt by no one, the case might be different. But Europe has no promise of immediate prosperity in sight. Whether you consider the financial crisis in France, the economic crisis in Britain or the general postwar conditions in Germany, you are bound to appreciate the fact that real recovery will be gradual, if, indeed, it comes. The present generation will not see a Europe restored to approximately the comfort and prosperity of 1914.

It is true also in France and Great Britain, perhaps also in Germany, certainly in Italy, that present indications point rather to an accentuation than a lessening of difficulties. Things may well be much worse before they are better. But does anyone suppose that this fact will fail to increase the general European resentment at our policy which in the midst of this time demands ever increasing payments and utterly refuses to consider any European argument which would permit readjustment?

European Resentment Aroused.

Our debt policy, then, has not only already aroused European resentment and, particularly in France and Britain, produced an anti-American sentiment hardly discoverable before in any recent time. What is more serious is not only that it must in the future continue to have this effect but also that the effect will be cumulative. Bad feelings today are certainly only the prelude to worse.

The spectacle of the French veterans, the mutilated of the war, marching in pathetic and solemn protest, pleased all Europe; it awakened a note of sympathy everywhere because it was the sort of indictment which it is impossible to meet. If the French government attempted to prevent the parade it was not because it did not sympathize with it but because it feared that the consequence might be a new financial reprisal in America.

Picture of Uncle Sam.

What Americans ought now to recognize is that there has been created from one end of Europe to the other a picture of Uncle Sam which tends to become standardized and will influence all European opinion for many years to come. We have become the Shylock of the nations, insisting upon our bond, our pound of flesh taken over the heart, no matter what the consequences. That is the sentimental side, least easily to be controverted, in a sense most deadly, but not material.

Far more definite is the great and growing belief that we are out to dominate Europe, that back of our policies lies the clear and definite purpose to control, that there is in fact a dollar imperialism as dangerous, as arrogant, as ambitious as that Imperialism we once believed to be the underlying cause of the World War. We are, in fact, assuming the appearance of an invader in Europe, come to dominate, to rule and determined to exercise both financial and political control in Europe.

Spokesman of Imperialism.

Such a view will seem fantastic to most people on our side of the Atlantic. In reality, it is of course fantastic. But the point is that on the other side of the Atlantic it does

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ON THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK: REAL BEER

—Photo by Pacific & Atlantic.

Representative LaGuardia Puts "Kick" in It.

Representative Fiorella LaGuardia of New York recently staged a demonstration of how to obtain beer with 2.76 per cent alcohol. In the demonstration, performed on the street in New York City, he mixed near beer with malt tonic, a legal brew with an alcoholic content, which prohibition officials in Washington, D. C., say can't be drunk in quantity because of its high percentage of solids. When the heavy malt was thinned out with legal near beer there was still 2.76 per cent alcohol and spectators and experimenter proceeded to drink the mixture. Holding a bottle, Representative John M. Morin of Pittsburgh is to the right of the white-coated assistant of Representative LaGuardia (right).

No Parking Signs Ubiquitous Become National Watchword

Trenton, N. J., and Montreal Warn Motorist in Slightly Different Language; Observant American Boy Is Aid to Police.

By Consolidated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 24.—Is there a new national motto for America in the making? Is "E. Pluribus Unum" to be thrown into the discard? Certainly, if common usage means anything at all, the old slogans of nationality are about to be replaced.

There is a new motto—perhaps it is a command—which is voiced from one end of the country to the other. It raises its head and its tongue in the humble hamlet as well as in the humming metropolis. It speaks a clarion note and an aphorism of yesteryear becomes a hard fact of today, for he that runs can not only read but must read.

The new national motto meets the eye at every turn of the road, on every block of the city street. It knows neither section nor sectional political division. It is seen and recognized in the far northern villages of Maine and is saluted on the far *western borders of Mexico and Canada.* It is universal and ubiquitous. If you have not guessed it already, the new national motto simply is:

"No parking here."

"No Ranking" in Trenton.

Millions of dollars have been spent in advertising this new national legend and many more millions of dollars have been spent and will be spent for ignoring it. It is the most expensive motto to promulgate and the most expensive to violate known to mankind.

Rarely do the signs vary. Trenton, N. J., may have ideas of seceding from the Union, for in that city the command says:

"No ranking here."

The unwary motorist who tries to "park" finds that ignorance as to "ranking" is no excuse in the eyes of the law.

Nor can the American tourist plead either ignorance or innocence when on a visit to wet and wicked Montreal he encounters the inevitable notice which reads:

"Ne stationer pas ici."

He can't get away with the violation, for the Canadians of Quebec province go to the expense of erecting double signs, one in French and one in English. Pretty soon there will be "no parking" at all from Pacific to Atlantic, and then we'll all have to begin to fly.

Boys Aid Detectives.

Speaking of automobiles, it is clearly recognized now by the authorities that the motor car has been one of the greatest agencies of the increase in crime, in America, if not in the world. The throbbing of high-powered motor car has furnished transportation for all sorts of contraband and has provided the necessary quick getaway for the perpetrators of foul deeds.

And oddly enough, the detectives of the country are looking to American boys to help them cope with the automobile crook. Wherever it is known that an automobile has been involved in a crime the astute detective searches for any small boy or small boys who may have been in the neighborhood. He knows that from them he can get a correct description of the car, the state from which it hailed and more than likely the number of the license plate. This rather interesting bit of criminology was revealed to the writer by one of the detectives working on the Mellett murder case in Canton, the one-time home of the sainted McKinley.

This was his explanation:

Youngsters Most Observant.

"A motor car with engine running may stand at a curb for an hour and scores of men and women will pass without paying the *slightest* attention to it. But let a boy or a group of boys come by and they will stop and give the machine the once-over. They will recognize the make of it. Youngsters can tell certain cars blocks away. If there is a foreign license on the car—that is, a license from another state—the youngsters will immediately spy it and the chances are ten to one they will read and remember the license number. More than once they have given us valuable information which has led to the solution of a crime."

There is talk of a national campaign to have people pay more attention to motor cars which act suspiciously or seem to have suspicious characters as passengers. In case of both accidents and crimes it is the most difficult thing in the world for the police to find someone who took the precaution to note and write down the license number.

Iceman Fights for Existence.

The next great commercial battle in this country apparently is to be fought between the icemen and the mechanical home refrigerator. The manufacturers of the home refrigerating machine have adopted the slogan that the iceman must go. But the iceman has been so long an American institution that he does not propose to give up without a struggle. If the iceman by any chance should disappear, some of the oldest standard jokes would be forever lost to American life. Even songs have been written about "How'd you like to be the iceman?" and sung in their time from one end of the country to the other.

The iceman does not relish the idea of joining the horse in obscurity or becoming a rare bird like the dodo. He is fighting back at the mechanical threat to his existence and in some cities of the Middle West there is a lively advertising duel in progress.

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WOMAN SEEKS OFFICE IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

Mrs. "Jimmie" Curtis, Society Leader, Wants Place on Board of Commissioners.

By JEAN JARVIS.

Consolidated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 24.—There's a *vacancy on the list of* district commissioners, that powerful triumvirate which presides over the destinities of the capital city, and right at the climax of the red-hottest "torrid spell" Washington has weathered since eighteen eighty-something, arrives Mrs. "Jimmie" Curtis, (Laura Merriam) to take up actively the business of landing a post on the said committee.

Laura indulges in no political pussyfooting. She came over here from her summer home at Roslyn, L. I., for the special purpose of campaigning for the position which she covets. Incidentally, the Long Island residence belongs to friend husband. He bought it from the Aaron Ward estate and the Aaron Wards, as every rose gardener very well knows, had one of the most wonderful rose gardens in this country.

Meantime, the Curtis home here, an adorable place in downtown F St. N. W., where the family stops eight or ten months of the year, belongs to Laura. All the little Curtises—two boys and two fascinating girls to match—go to school in Washington, as did their picturesquely individual mother.

Believes in Woman Rule.

Mrs. "Jimmie" pays taxes—rather a lot of them too—and she knows Washington, social and political, inside and out. She helped organize the Woman's Republican Club of New York. Inasmuch as one cannot vote in "voteless Washington," Mrs. "Jimmie" exercises that right religiously down on Long Island. If there were votes for the District of Columbia, she'd vote here, but why lose a perfectly good vote?

Of course, she's a good "good" Republican as you'll naturally expect of the able daughter of a man who was twice Republican governor of Minnesota.

Mrs. Curtis is out to win if possible. She believes that women should regularly go after responsible offices and work to fill them responsibly. Women, she holds, can give intelligent service of an unusual type and every governing commission should have a woman in its membership.

Whichever way the tide turns this time, as a result of her pioneering she believes that when an opportunity next arises, some headway will have been made toward having a woman named for the board of commissioners.

"I'd like the experience," she said. "I'd like the opportunity to see what a woman can do. And if I don't win myself, I will promptly get behind any good woman candidate and work to have her put in line for the next appointment."

Moonlight Swimming Parties.

Politics on the side, moonlight swimming parties have taken on a vogue these sweltering nights. Catering to the stay-at-homes, swimming pools at several clubs are open day and night with everybody of swimming age taking to the moonlight waters.

Dining celebrities, whatever the weather, whatever the season, is a favorite Washington pastime and tea drinking goes on a a merry pace—only the ice tinkles coolly against the crystal containers and the sprig of mint spices the brew.

The Ambassador of Spain and Madame Riando, who have about the coolest embassy headquarters in town, had a dinner party this week and the Minister of Egypt and Madame Samy find themselves chief guests at dinner companies which come along with rather unusual frequency for a mid-summer program.

(Copyright, 1926.)

Great Moffat Tunnel Approaches Completion

EAST PORTAL, Col., Saturday, July 24.—The Moffat tunnel, to be approximately six miles in length and which goes under the Continental Divide, is 88.4 per cent complete, engineers have announced.

Less than 4,000 feet now separate the east and west headings of the pioneer or water bore. The pioneer bore from the eastern side of James Peak will pass the three-mile point underneath the Continental Divide.

Workers during June pushed the water tunnel 275 feet in from the east portal. Soft rock hampered work from the west portal and on that side only 183 feet were added to the bore.

The bores have been enlarged to railroad size for 13,239 feet from the east side and 7,432 feet from the west.

When complete the Moffat tunnel will, in addition to shortening the route to the Coast, save the arduous trip over the top of the Divide or the circuitous trip around it.

CANADIAN SAWMILLS ARE PRODUCING WEALTH

OTTAWA, Saturday, July 24.—Sawmills are rivaling plows as contributors to Canada's national income. Forest production now ranks second to agriculture in volume of revenue to the dominion, according to a bulletin issued by the government Bureau of Statistics.

"The output of lumber last year represented 2,808,073 cubic feet of standing timber," says the bulletin, "with a value of $213,146,710. Logs sawn amounted to 1,008,680 cubic feet, pulpwood cut totaled 543,722,517 cords, while output of railway ties was 177,177,960.

"Quebec was the leading forest producer, accounting for an output of 883,431,884 cubic feet worth $68,597,165, while Ontario ranked second with 760,725,853 feet valued at $64,911,097. The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an aggregate production of 166,646,996 cubic feet valued at $7,803,223. This area, which is developing into one of the foremost farming centers on the continent with the rapid settlement of land, is an important timber producer.

"Export of wood and wood products amounted in value to $152,252,609 in the twelve months ending March 1, 1926, an increase of $15,000,000 compared with the preceding year. Of this total, unmanufactured wood accounted for $105,254,244 and manufactured wood for $46,710,365."

Our Little Citizens.

Elderly Lady—So that's a talking doll. And what does it say?

Little Girl—It says "Red-hot mamma" and "So's your old man."—Life.

MEXICAN TROOPS TO REMAIN IN BARRACKS

By United Press.

MEXICO CITY, Saturday, July 24.—The Mexican government, preparing to enforce the new anti-Catholic decrees on August 1, is taking precautionary measures to prevent possible disorders. The circulation of baseless rumors resulted in public excitement today.

As a precautionary measure, federal troops will be kept in their barracks. Orders for the troops to remain in their barracks were issued the first of this week. No orders involving troop movements other than routine shifts have been given, however.

A few more persons have been detained by police in connection with the plan of the League of Defense of Religious Liberty to boycott luxuries as a protest against the anti-Catholic decrees.

With the exception of officials of the organization, all detained have been released, however. Three women officials of the Union of Catholic Women were questioned by police yesterday.

Reports that Archbishop Mora of Del Rio, and Bishop Diaz of Tabasco had been arrested are without foundation. So far, no charges have been preferred against either churchman.

Aberdeen Seeks Kiwanis Convention.

ABERDEEN, Saturday, July 24.—More than fifty members of the Aberdeen Kiwanis Club will attend the Northwest meeting of Kiwanis clubs at Eugene, August 23, 24 and 25, it was announced here yesterday. The Aberdeen delegates will seek to have the district convention of 1927 held here.

G. O. P. CONTENDS LOW TARIFF WILL INJURE FARMERS

Democrats' Argument Is Met by Republican Leaders With Printed Speeches Containing Statistics.

Seattle Times-Chicago Tribune-N.Y. Times Special Service.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 24.—Accepting the challenge of the Democrats to make the tariff an issue, the Republican congressional and senatorial campaign committees propose to demonstrate to the farmer that the present protective tariff law is of actual benefit to him.

Complaint of the corn belt farmer that he makes his purchases in a protected market but sells his products in a market controlled by world prices has no real basis in fact, the Republican campaign managers contend, and they are arming their orators with all sorts of statistics and arguments to prove it.

Proposal Is Alluring.

That the Democrats will succeed in making the tariff a major issue in the congressional elections is conceded by the Republicans. The invitation extended by Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, minority leader of the Senate, to Republicans from agricultural states to join with the Democrats in a movement for lowering the tariff has sounded alluring to voters in some middle western areas, it is recognized. Failure of the type of farm relief legislation demanded by the corn belt is admitted to have made the perennial tariff issue more dangerous to the Republicans than at any time since the revolt against the Payne-Aldrich tariff laws. What makes the situation all the more critical the Republican regulars realize that farm groups within the Republican ranks are angry and threaten to retaliate against the administration by supporting the movement for a revision of the tariff downward.

The Republicans expect to be prepared fully to meet the tariff issue by the time the joint headquarters of the senatorial and congressional campaign committees are opened in Chicago next month. Tons of literature on the subject will be ready for distribution. Senator Phipps, Republican, Colorado, chairman of the senatorial campaign committee, and Representative Wood, Republican, Indiana, chairman of the congressional committee, have recognized the importance of the tariff issue by preparing speches to serve as guides for the Republican campaign orators.

Is More Elaborate.

The Wood speech, which appeared in a supplemental edition of the Congressional Record as an extension of remarks, is the more elaborate of the two and not only attempts to answer every argument of the Democrats, but includes a mass of statistics to support claims of the Republicans. Several million copies of the Wood speech are to be printed for distribution in the rural sections of the country.

"The American farmer can reduce the American wage earner to the level of the European if he so desires by assisting those who would tear down our tariff walls, and he should do this if he figures that by so doing he will be the gainer in the transaction," said Representative Wood in hitting at the theory that the tariff is of no benefit to agriculture. "Any time the American farmer desires to exchange the American wage earner, who eats beef and veal and pork and mutton, and consumes 154 pounds of it a year, with European workingmen and their poverty-stricken standard of living; any time the American farmer desires to exchange the American industrial worker, who eats white bread three times a day, for the European laborer, who eats it not at all, he can take a long step in that direction by assisting the *enemies of protective tariff system* tear down the tariff walls.

Cites Other Evils.

"Any time the American farmer desires to buy all of his manufactured goods from foreign producers because he can get them for less money, he can realize his desires by voting to repeal the protective tariff now in force and effect. But when he does so, he not only throws his best customer out of work but he enables all American consumers to purchase the cheap wheat from Canada, cheap dairy products from all quarters of the globe, and cheap meat *products from the Pampas grass* plains of Argentina.

"American industry and American agriculture are interdependent. American industry cannot injure or destroy American agriculture without striking at a class of people that purchases on the whole, 40 per cent of the products of American mills and factories. American agriculture cannot injure or destroy American industry without striking at a class of people which purchases 90 per cent of the output of the American farm.

"It is not a one-sided arrangement wherein the farmer, to use a deceptive catch phrase which has become current, 'buys in a protected market and sells in an open market.' Under the present protective tariff system the farmer sells in a protected market and he buys in a protected market. The American wage earner buys in a protected market and he sells in a protected market. By reason of this exchange of commodities between the protected farmer and the protected wage earner the living standards of the farmer are maintained at a level to the astonishment and the admiration of the civilized world.

"The Republicans contend that there is no validity to the argument that agricultural sections are being injured by lack of a proper market in Europe for American farm products, and that the lack of market is because European nations cannot sell us goods and take American farm products in return since the present tariff is so high it prevents exchange of European goods for American farm products.

Buys Less Farm Products.

"Europe is selling us more goods under the present protective tariff than at any previous time in history. Europe is buying less farm products of the United States since the enactment of the present tariff than before; her purchases of farm products from this country are steadily declining and will continue to do so.

"Europe is buying less farm products of the United States because she is buying more from other agricultural producing countries, due to their underselling the American producer. This condition is certain to continue indefinitely and at least for another generation.

"No tariff can change this situation. Even though the present tariff were repealed and we embarked upon a period of absolutely free trade it would not gain for the American farmer the sale of an additional bushel of grain or an additional head of livestock in the European markets. On the other hand, it would open up the American market to the importation of the cheaply produced farm products of the Argentine, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other countries."

MISS FORREST WALSH, 19, of Los Angeles, who went to Winchester, Va., to wed Harry Thaw—and was disappointed.

—Photo by Pacific & Atlantic.

Broke but still hopeful, Miss Forrest Walsh of Los Angeles, 19 years old, was photographed at Winchester, Va., where she camped with her mother near the estate of Harry Thaw, awaiting his return from New York. She said he had written her letters saying he would marry her, though he never had seen her. Her attorney's demand for $1,500 to finance her return home was rejected by Thaw and townsfolk started a subscription list to collect $400 return fare for her and her mother.

U. S. BEGINS STUDY OF ACTIVE VOLCANOES

Interior Department Plans Removal of Headquarters From Hawaii to Aleutians.

By Consolidated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 24.—One of the little-known natural riches of the United States is its splendid array of volcanoes. The geological survey of the Interior Department is preparing just now to exploit these eruptive peaks, to point out their attractiveness to travelers and to make them eventually a part of the chain of national parks. It would be far more exciting to stand at the edge of a molten lava flow and watch it at its work of destruction than merely to watch the more or less aimless spoutings of an Old Faithful geyser, or to gaze into the abyss of the Grand Canyon.

In the Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands the United States is the proud possessor of fifty volcanoes. Here is something new for Main Street to brag about when it *goes abroad.* What other nation possesses such a flock of volcanoes in so close a space?

Scientists Are Waking Up.

The American volcanoes are coming in for intensive study at the moment. A new science known as geophysics is growing up to deal with the subject. Additional volcano observatories are to be established, new listening posts thrown out. On volcanic ground every second of the day contains some precious message for *theormometer, or chemical* testing vial, or delicate pendulum or level bubble. These messages are echoes from the retreat of the last eruption and earthquake, or hoof beats of the advancing cavalry of the next.

It is the theory of the division of volcanology that eventually it will be possible to predict the coming of an earthquake. For fifteen years the Hawaiian volcano observatory has been studying earth strategy and learning the habits of the "enemy." Seven times within the last fourteen years the earth on Hawaii staged big fiery central and flank movements of either rising or collapsing lava, earthquakes, rising or falling ground, tidal waves, lava flows sweeping through forests, ranches and villages, or steam explosions hurling up rocks. Each of these events was different, yet all had things in common.

Science is learning the habits of an enemy which works ruthlessly, but rhythmically and by law. Proverbially, a volcano is supposed to be disorderly, but in fact a volcano works in accordance with unerring law. Men engaged in volcanic study are fascinated by their task. The rumble of an earth disturbance is music to their ears. They are confident that through a careful platting on an accumulation of data they can show that past events have predicted what is going on today, and that events of today may forecast the cataclysms of tomorrow.

Congress Is Interested.

Congress itself has become convinced that far-reaching results will follow scientific knowledge of the shaking of the ground, the heat, the changes of level, and constructions of new rock which always are going on about active volcanoes. Old studies of volcanoes were concerned only with eruptions. The new students apply the microscope to the process, so to speak, and find that tremors, tiltings, heatings, coolings, swellings and sinking are affecting volcanic ground all the time.

Present headquarters of the section of volcanology of the geological survey is in Hawaii with Dr. T. A. Jaggar in charge. Next year Dr. Jaggar is going to make an extensive reconnaissance in the Aleutians to find a place in that remote land where he can have an active volcano for a work shop and enough civilization to establish permanent headquarters.

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Japanese Wins First Damage Suit in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Saturday, July 24.—The first of five damage suits brought by Japanese against Toledo, Ore., citizens as the result of the deportation affair there a year ago was settled today in favor of T. Ogura, Japanese. A verdict gave him $2,500 damages.

Ogura had sued for $25,000, charging that a committee of prominent citizens of the mill town had violated Japanese treaty rights by forcing him to leave his home in Toledo. He also charged mistreatment at the hands of a mob. The verdict was directed against George Schenck, Toledo police chief; his wife, Rosemary Schenck; W. S. Colvin, H. T. Pritchard, Owen Hart and Frank Sturtevant, the six defendants.

The case will be appealed as soon as possible, according to Defense Attorney B. A. Green.

SENATORIAL BOOM OF OHIO WOMAN SUFFERS BACKSET

Judge Florence Allen Handicapped by Primary System in Race With Former Senator Pomerene.

By ROBERT T. SMALL.

By Consolidated Press.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 24.—It begins to look very much as if the attempt of Ohio's womanhood to send one of their number to the United States senate this fall will fail.

For a time it seemed that Miss Florence E. Allen, distinguished judge of the State Supreme Court and one of the foremost women leaders of the country, would win the Democratic nomination for senator in the primaries of August 10. But the entry of former Senator Atlee Pomerene into the race put rather a different complexion on matters and, while the defeat of Judge Allen is by no means certain at this state of the conflict, there are signs and portents which cannot be ignored.

Miss Allen has, for instance, released the Democratic organization of Cuyahoga county here, where she lives, from its indorsement of her senatorial candidacy. This indorsement was given before Senator Pomerene, also of Cleveland, consented to run. The situation was embarrassing, to say the least.

Paves Way for Independent Race.

And thus, while Miss Allen has lost whatever value may have been attached to her home county indorsement, there are those who feel she may have paved the way for an independent run if the situation after the primaries would seem to warrant such a step.

Admittedly it is difficult to gauge Miss Allen's strength. Women of both parties have promised to vote for her, but it is rather difficult for Republican women to participate in the Democratic primary and when the time comes they may be deterred from doing so. Miss Allen, therefore, may be deprived in the primary of support she could depend upon in the election. Which adds another phase to the anti-primary fight under way in this state.

No American woman ever has been elected to the United States senate. Mrs. Felton of Georgia was appointed and served for a few brief moments in the august upper chamber of the Congress. It was but a fleeting glory for the sex, but it set a goal which will be continually striven for until attained.

Party Primary Is Obstacle.

Many women leaders the country over thought the time was ripe to elect Miss Allen, but there has remained the obstacle of the party primary. Miss Allen always has been a Democrat and was elected to the bench as such. Her record in the judiciary has been splendid. But the party leaders, large and small, whose support must be obtained to insure victory in a primary, have not viewed the candidacy of a woman for the Senate with any sort of complacency. They still adhere to the old idea that it is "man's job." Therefore, since Atlee Pomerene came into the field, there has been a rallying to his banner which bodes no good for Judge Allen on August 10.

Senator Pomerene, however, is making absolutely no campaign. He merely has consented to stand for the nomination. It is entirely up to the city and the county and precinct leaders to get out the vote to nominate him. There is to be no repetition of Pennsylvania and Illinois in the Ohio primary, so far as Mr. Pomerene is concerned.

As a matter of fact there was never a time in Ohio history apparently when so little interest was being taken in the primaries. Every indication points to the lightest vote ever cast, which is saying a great deal in a state of 3,000,000 voters, where 140,000 votes have nominated a man in the past.

The voters of the State appear confused by the multiplicity of candidates that will be paraded before them on primary day. The names most familiar to the voters will have the strongest appeal. That is a factor which will serve Mr. Pomerene so well. It also is a factor which insures the Republican nomination to Senator Frank B. Willis.

A lot of Democrats have felt Miss Allen would make a stronger race against Senator Willis than former Senator Pomerene. The popular belief is that she would attract much of the dry support from Willis that cannot very well go to Pomerene. But Miss Allen's chances in the primaries are dark, and it looks as though there would be a straight-out fight, between the men folk at the polls next November.

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Legion Posts to Hold Bathing Beauty Contest

LONGVIEW, Saturday, July 24.—A bathing beauty contest will be held in Lake Sacajawea in this city August 19 in connection with the American Legion and auxiliary state conventions in session at that time. Each Legion post and auxiliary is eligible to enter a contestant, and it is hoped to select the prettiest girl in Washington.

Winner of the first place will be awarded a diamond ring and a $20 bathing suit. Second place will receive a $10 bathing suit, and the next five in order will each receive a $7.50 bathing suit.

New Vinegar Bacteria Discovered at Pullman

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, Saturday, July 24.—A new vinegar bacteria has been discovered by S. C. Vandecavaye, bacteriologist of the experiment station of the State College. For the past two years Dr. Vandecavaye has been experimenting with the by-products of apples, particularly the making of apple vinegar, resulting in the discovery of the new bacteria which makes more vinegar and is a quicker process.

An article on the new bacteria is to be published in the near future in the "Journal of Bacteriology."

British Admiralty To Name Submarines

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The British Navy has again returned to the traditional naming of submarines in place of the letter-numbered method following the outbreak of the war.

"The change in the method of naming submarines is the result of a growing sentiment in Naval circles in connection with underwater craft," an Admiralty official said. "It is felt that since the submarine has increased in size and fighting power and has taken its place besides other types of warships they should bear names as other boats do."