

1—Six-storied airplane operated by footpower, built and successfully tried at Dayton, O. 2—Bluejackets firing the final salute over the grave of Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee at Arlington national cemetery. 3—Danish expedition under Ojufsen which is exploring the Sahara desert, reaching an oasis in Tuat.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

France and Belgium Are Getting Together on the Reply to Great Britain.

ENGLISH ARE LOSING PATIENCE

Main Features of Treaty of Peace With Turkey Signed at Lausanne—Banker Roberts and Senator Johnson Say Keep Out of European Tangle.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GENERAL PATRICK, chief of the army service, is going to ask congress next fall for appropriate \$25,000,000 for the service for the year 1924. The experts estimate this is the minimum figure of the present force to be kept from retrograding, and say \$15,000,000 of it is necessary for new equipment. Will you advise your congressman to vote for this appropriation, or do you think the prospects of world peace make it excessive?

WAIT just a little longer, and the German government will capitulate in the appeal of France to the allies. But the British are about out of patience with the delay of the Quai d'Orsay in deciding whether to accept their draft of the reply to Berlin. It was stated in Paris that the French and Belgian governments had reached an agreement on all essential points, but the foreign office made a guarded official statement that "separate negotiations would be conducted by France and Belgium with Great Britain." The Belgian reply already has been prepared. It holds, with France, that there shall be no evacuation of the Ruhr until passive resistance ends and reparations payments are made, but on some points it deviates from the Poincare policy.

In England the belief prevails that the French seek to postpone the answer until parliament rises on August 2 for its autumn holiday so that inconclusive conversations with the British government may be continued without demands by parliament for quick action. At the close of the week it was said there might be an explosion of anger over this in the house of commons within a few days, and that the government would not try to prevent such an outburst.

This is what a Belgian authority says of the situation: "The tendency of Brussels is to consider the British note as a basis for discussion. We believe Lord Curzon and Mr. Baldwin are willing to yield on certain points on which M. Poincare is adamant and to compromise on the two viewpoints. An investigation of Germany's capacity to pay may be glossed over by permitting the reparations commission to call in various experts, including American and maybe Dutchmen and Swiss, to study the problem, the findings being merely submitted to the reparations commission for final action."

M. Poincare told his cabinet the situation in the Ruhr was improving and called on Minister of Public Works Letroquer to confirm this. "Seven hundred trains are operating daily in the Ruhr—300 passenger and 400 freight," said M. Letroquer. "Business is increasing so that it will be necessary to increase the trains to 1,000 soon. A month ago 21,000 German passengers weekly used French military operated trains, while now 75,000 use them. Essen, Bochum, and Dortmund are the biggest patronizers of the railroads, proving the weakening of the passive resistance."

ONCE more peace rules in the Far East—that is, formally and for the time being. The allies and Turkey signed the treaty of Lausanne on July 24, this being the last of the World

war peace pacts. Though the old regime in Turkey was beaten in the war, the Turks now in control have obtained virtually a victor's peace because they defeated the Greeks. They recover eastern Thrace and retain Constantinople, and the capitulations by which foreigners in Turkey were protected are done away with. The grand national assembly at Angora is recognized by Europe. But the treaty is not entirely one-sided. Turkey surrenders to the British an oil mandate in Mesopotamia, to the French a tobacco mandate in Syria, to the Italians the island of Kastelloro, and to the world at large the freedom of the straits. The boundaries between Turkey and the kingdom of Iraq, the payment of pre-war concessions and other important questions have been left for settlement through diplomatic negotiations.

One provision of the treaty already has aroused denunciation by many, including Marquis Curzon. This is for the forcible exchange of the Christian population in Anatolia for the Moslem population of Europe—a compulsory migration by which hundreds of thousands of people will have to leave their ancestral homes. Lord Curzon called this "a thoroughly bad and vicious solution for which the world will have to pay the penalty for one hundred years to come"; and one of the British delegates said it was "the most retrograde international act in two hundred years." The Turks demanded this exchange as a part of their policy of ending Ottoman Christianity from Turkey. They will not permit the return to Anatolia of several hundred thousands of Armenians, and indeed the Armenians receive no consideration whatever in the treaty. What was once the vast Ottoman empire is now a comparatively small state, but it is wholly independent and presumably self-sufficient. Ismet Pasha has done a great piece of work for his country.

AT THIS writing Minister Grew and Ismet are still trying to fix up the Turkish-American treaty. Two important points are yet unsettled. The first is the American demand that Turkey shall guarantee in the treaty to make private settlement with all American citizens and American interests for damages suffered in Turkey during the war, or else to submit the cases to arbitration. The second is the American demand that American charitable and educational organizations shall have the right to import supplies free of duty. The Turks also wish that all Turkish babies born in America shall remain Turkish citizens, which is not in accord with American law.

TWO prominent American citizens returned from Europe last week convinced that the United States was fortunate not to be entangled in European affairs any more directly than it is, and believing that it should remain out of the tangle. The first of them to arrive was George M. Roberts, eminent Chicago banker. He said: "There is no use in our sitting up nights trying to figure out a solution to their problems when they haven't any to suggest themselves. Everywhere in France and England I put the direct question to men prominent in their national life, 'What do you want us to do? How can we best help you?' Each one had to confess that he did not know."

"With the nations of Europe warring and bitter against each other, there is nothing the United States can do and any hope of stable trade is dim. We are a thousand times better off out of this tangle and I am of the opinion that we will remain out of it. Of course, we could keep on letting Europe have money but bankers expect a fair return for their investments and there is no fair return in sight under present conditions."

Then came Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who, of course, needed no convincing as to American participation in Europe's affairs. He was given a big banquet in New York and there delivered himself of opinions that were merely strengthened by his trip abroad. He denounced the proposal for American membership in the world court, and declared America's gold and man power and her far wider scope were wanted by European nations in the settlement of European

affairs. He said nobody in Europe cares a rap for the international court, and that it is an utterly futile agency for peace.

Senator Oscar Underwood, an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, on the other hand asserts that the assistance of America is badly needed in Europe to straighten out affairs. And he believes this is necessary, too, for our own salvation; for, he says, if American business is to survive it is absolutely imperative that our products have a European market, and a European market cannot exist until stabilized governments have been established. The failure of the wheat market causes Mr. Underwood especial concern.

THE German mark descended into the class of the practically worthless Russian paper ruble on Wednesday. It opened in Berlin at 450,000 to the dollar, and on following days continued its downward course. There was a virtual panic in all German cities. Meanwhile the government money presses are turning out paper marks at the rate of more than 2,000,000,000 a day.

PRESIDENT HARDING, on his way back from Alaska, landed at Vancouver, B. C., Thursday, thereby establishing a precedent. He is the first American president to set foot on Canadian soil. Officials of the Dominion, the province and the city and a great throng of private citizens welcomed Mr. Harding and his party, and he delivered an address and attended receptions and a formal dinner. The exercises were participated in by the company of marines and the U. S. navy band from the transport Henderson.

ATORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY went to the coast to meet President Harding and also to conduct in person the government's case against building material dealers and trade associations of San Francisco charged with conspiracy to boycott union labor. The government charges the material dealers have attempted to crush the building trades unions by refusing to furnish supplies to contractors employing organized workers. "The right of the worker to organize into trade unions for lawful purposes is as fundamental in America as the right to vote—and as well supported in law," Mr. Daugherty said. "Any attempt to infringe that right is illegal."

IF THE shipping board cannot sell the vessels of the Emergency Fleet corporation, it will continue to operate them. This was made known when the board rejected the proposal of the American Steamship Owners' association for operation of the government fleet.

"The plan submitted proposes," Chairman Farley said, "in effect, that the United States shipping board deliver to the steamship operating companies the needed vessels to maintain service on the present established routes for the absolute control of the operating company without board supervision; that the United States shipping board pay the expenses of the operator and all losses; all profits to be set aside in a special fund for the use of the steamship operator to buy more ships."

BOTH houses of the Philippines legislature adopted a resolution addressed to President Harding asking the immediate recall of Governor-General Wood. Soon afterward Manuel Quezon, who resigned as president of the senate, gave out a statement that the revolt of the native government officials was not intended as a personal reflection on General Wood. He said that Mr. Harding should, if possible, appoint a Filipino governor-general. It is taken for granted in Washington that Wood will have the full support of the President in the controversy.

MOST of southern California was struck by a series of earthquakes shocks early in the week, but little damage was done except in the city of San Bernardino. There was no loss of life.

The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

RULES FOR FLAG OBSERVANCE

National Conference Codifies Regulations for Display of Respect to Colors.

Patriots of the United States at last may pay the flag of the nation full respect, without fear of violation of some phase of flag etiquette, due to the outcome of a national conference called for the purpose of codifying rules for flag observance.

Noting the dissimilitude of practices toward the flag, and the inability to make military observance coincide with that for civilians, the American Legion set out to settle all such questions and succeeded in the purpose by calling together representatives of nearly seventy organizations of various character for the promulgation of certain rules for future flag usage.

The conference was held at Continental hall in Washington. Gathered there were representatives of the army and navy, government agencies, veterans' organizations, patriotic societies, associations for welfare and organized movements for national development. These delegates represented 5,000,000 Americans. The conference was opened by an address by President Harding.

Garland W. Powell, director of the Americanism commission of the Legion, presided and named a committee which formulated a definite code, later to be adopted by the conference.

In addition to settling on the code for flag usage, plans for education in proper flag observance were formed and a program of contemplated legislation outlined, which would fix by statute certain rules for display of the national emblem. A point which will be stressed along this line will be the setting aside of June 14 as a day of appropriate ceremony and respect to the flag in every state. Another suggested measure calls for the flying of the flag from every main administration building and at every polling place in the nation. Schools would fly the flag during school hours. If a recommendation of the committee is followed, while general laws relating to punitive measures for misuse of the flag also are urged.

The code suggested by the committee contains many suggestions for usage of the emblem, with certain "don'ts" as violations.

The flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset, only between such hours as designated by proper authority on national and state holidays, or on historic or special occasions. The flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. When carried in procession with another flag the place of the flag of the United States is on the right, that is, the flag's own right or when there is a line of other flags, the United States flag should be in front of the center of the line.

If displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs the United States flag should be on the right and its staff in front of the other flag. When flags are grouped or displayed from staffs the United States flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. The United States flag should fly from the peak of a halyard on which flags of states, cities or societies are flown. If such flags are hoisted the United States flag should always be raised first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the emblem. In flying flags of two or more nations the flags should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags of equal size.

A common misuse of the flag takes place when the staff projects horizontally or at an angle from window sills, balcony or front of buildings. The union of the flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless at half staff. If the emblem is displayed other than from a staff it should be hung flat. If displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's right, that is, to the observer's left. If hung from the middle of a street, as between buildings, the union should be to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When the flag is used on a speaker's platform it should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or to drape over the front of the platform. If used in unveiling a monument the flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be borne aloft to wave out. If used to cover a casket the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried feet first.

If the condition of the flag is such that it is no longer fit for display it should be destroyed as a whole by burning or similar method. The emblem should never be used as a drapery, being preferred for the purpose. It should never be used as a ceiling, part of a costume or uniform, suspended on lantern chains or pillars, placed on awnings, paper napkins or table.

"SIOUX CITY IN WORLD WAR"

Historian of Monahan Post is Praised as Author of History of the Organization.

Fred W. Pierce, historian of the Edward H. Monahan post of the American Legion in Sioux City, Ia., received the praise of the Legion's national executive committee for his work as director of the Gold Star ceremonial, a patriotic community tribute to the World War dead, and as author of a history of the Monahan post.

The production was held three days, during which it was witnessed by almost every resident of the city. It symbolized the participation of Sioux City in the World War, paying tribute to the memory of 114 men killed in the war.

Scenes from the war, pageantry, music and addresses of orators carried out an allegory, culminating in a tableaux designed to portray the efforts of the American Legion in honoring the dead.



FRED W. PIERCE

A most impressive feature of the production was the escort to the auditorium of a large number of "gold star" mothers and wives of deceased soldiers.

There was the moving spirit in conducting the ceremonial, and in consulting the history, "Sioux City in the World War." A portion of the admission fees to the ceremonial and of profits from sale of the history were devoted to the Legion's fund to provide for the permanent annual decoration of overseas graves.

WON MANY 'VARSITY HONORS

Harry Bolles, Yakima, Wash., Brother of National Adjutant, New Naval Officer.

Captain and stroke of the 'varsity crew at the United States Naval academy, would be more than enough glory for the average 'middy' at Annapolis to aspire to. Add to this three years on the 'varsity crew, three years on the 'varsity football team, and membership on the boxing and wrestling squads, and you have quite a record. Add still the Naval academy cup, awarded to the graduate contributing most to the advancement of athletics in the academy during the year, and you have a part of the accomplishments of Harry Bolles, of Yakima, Wash., a brother of Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion, who has just received his commission as a naval officer from Uncle Sam.

Ensign Bolles is a World War veteran, and a member of the American Legion, having enlisted when seventeen years old at the outbreak of the war. He served for two years as a member of a gun crew on the transport "Great Northern." After the war he obtained his entrance to the Naval academy by passing the hardest sort of competitive examination, where he made good from the start.

FINE KANSAS CITY MEMORIAL

Erection of Splendid Structure to Perpetuate Memory of World War Heroes Now in Progress.

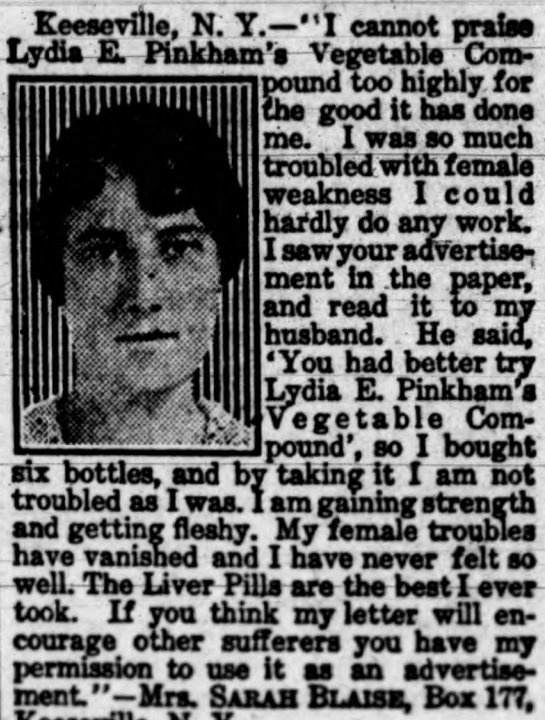
Work of erecting the huge Liberty memorial in Kansas City, Mo., has begun and at least 18 months will be required for completion of construction, according to contractors in charge of the work. The memorial is to take the form of a monumental building and tower to perpetuate the memory of heroes of the World War.

The principal feature of the shrine is the 216-foot stone shaft above the building proper. This towers 350 feet above the Union station plaza and may be seen for miles. At the base of this shaft four sculptured figures representing Courage, Honor, Patriotism and Sacrifice—of heroic proportions, stand as guardians to the "Flame of Inspiration," to burn on the altar atop the towering shaft. These figures are to be designed by Robert I. Altman, a sculptor of considerable repute, who saw service in the World War.

The edifice itself, to be known as the Memorial and American Legion building, is to be a massive structure of stone and steel, surmounted by the great shaft. The total construction cost is over \$1,000,000, which does not include mural paintings, sculpture, lighting, landscaping and other work necessary for completion, all of which are estimated to require at least three quarters of a million dollars.

COULD HARDLY DO ANY WORK

Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound This Woman Feels So Well



Keesville, N. Y.—"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. I was so much troubled with female weakness I could hardly do any work. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and read it to my husband. He said, 'You had better try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,' so I bought six bottles, and by taking it I am not troubled as I was. I am gaining strength and getting fleshy. My female troubles have vanished and I have never felt so well. The Liver Pills are the best I ever took. If you think my letter will encourage other sufferers you have my permission to use it as an advertisement."—Mrs. SARAH BLAISE, Box 177, Keesville, N. Y.

Doing the housework for the average American family is some task, and many women lose their health in so doing. If you, as a housewife, are troubled with backache, irregularities, are easily tired out and irritable, or have other disagreeable ailments caused by some weakness, give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. Let it help you.

Cuticura Soap

Is Ideal for The Complexion

Keep It, Chastity 25 and 26, Tablets 25.

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paraffin, Teething Drugs and Stooling Syringes. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians recommend it. The genuine bears signature of



Test of Tender-hearted Queen. It has been generally noticed that when the queen of Spain attends a ball-light, as it is her lot fairly frequently to do, she never removes her opera glasses from her eyes. A curious explanation is that the center glass is black. It is said to be an expedient of King Alfonso, by which his English, animal-loving wife is spared a sight which must try her.

Weak and Miserable!

Is a lame, aching back keeping you miserable? Are you tortured with sharp, stabbing pains? Feel weak, tired—"all played-out"? Then look to your kidneys, for these are common signs of kidney weakness. There may be headaches and dizziness, too, with annoying bladder irregularities. Don't risk serious kidney sickness. Help your weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A South Carolina Case

Mrs. W. A. Burney, W. Hampton St., Dillon, S. C., says: "I had kidney complaint and my back ached all day long. When I stooped, stitches of pain caught me in my back and I had dizzy spells and spots before my eyes. My kidneys didn't act right. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and one box relieved me."

ECZEMA-ITCH Skin Troubles

Quickly and Permanently Cured With

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used by many Hospitals and Skin Disease Specialists. An important discovery of a Famous Specialist, BARACHOL Ointment, known as an absolute and permanent cure in SIX NIGHTS for Eczema and Itch. A case seemingly hopeless writes: "Covered up after 10 years by doctors—cured in 7 nights with Barachol." Rub Barachol in your hands only, it will reach the sore spots. No incision, noo work, disagreeable odor or soiled linen. Discontinue while curing ONE DOLLAR bottle a TUBE sufficient for a SIX-WEEKS' treatment. Contains only such 75% alcohol as gives strength, purity and safety.

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