

Irak-Mesopotamia Appeals to U. S. to Recognize Freedom

Message To Be Laid Before Congress When It Reconvenes Recites Ideals and Promises Outlined in War

Appeal has been made to Congress to recognize the independence of Irak-Mesopotamia, by a "solemn session" held in Damascus in fulfillment of the solemn promise made in the World War. This formal appeal has been received by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington, who will lay it before Congress when it reconvenes in December. This document says, in part, as follows: "The Arabian nation has fought during the war to liberate itself from foreign rule, to reconquer its past glory, continue its special role in the work of civilization of the Orient, and realize by its unity and independence its national aspirations as other peoples have done. The noble Allies have promised their help in this generous work and have declared their intention that their governments and parliaments that they object in this great war to render oppressed people independent, and to establish their liberty to decide their own fate and to select their form of government."

Cites Well Known Treaty

Great Britain concluded a well known treaty with his majesty King Hussein, wherein she recognized the independence of the Arabian nation, from the Taurus and the mountains of the Taurus down to the Persian Gulf and the Indian ocean, with the Red Sea as the southern frontier. "President Wilson confirmed this treaty by the noble principles which he proclaimed and which the Allies adopted and accepted as the basis for a durable peace. According to sentiments embodied in the declarations of Lord Edward Grey, the British minister of Foreign Affairs, before the parliamentary commission of foreign affairs on October 23, 1914; according to the declarations of M. Briand, president of the French council in 1915; according to a response of the Allies to an address of the Central powers transmitted through the mediation of the United States Ambassador at Paris; according to the response of the Allies to the address of President Wilson on May 22, 1917; according to the resolution of the French Parliament of June 5, 1917; according to that of the Senate of May 26, according to the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George on June 4, 1917, at Glasgow; and according to a large number of other declarations, it was clearly acknowledged that all peoples, small or great, have the right to declare their lot with entire freedom and that all secret treaties incompatible with their independence are to be done away with."

No Relief Has Come

"But the great war ended nearly a year and a half ago. And yet the country groans as before under a foreign domination which has caused it great losses, both material and moral, and which has paralyzed the progress of its affairs in a way which has compromised its political situation. We unanimously proclaim the complete independence of the Arabian nation. We declare the present military occupation at an end, to be replaced by responsible national governments. We express our desire to conserve the friendship of our allies and to respect their present and future interests, as well as the interests of the other powers. We petition them to recognize our independence and to withdraw from our country their troops, which will then be replaced by a national army, in order that we may be able to play an effective role in the work of civilization and of human progress."—Washington Evening Star.

America Seeks to Protect Cemetery in France

French Government Urged to Purchase Ground to Prevent Commercial Encroachment

PARIS, Aug. 2.—In order to prevent any commercial encroachment upon Bonaparte Cemetery, where 23,000 American soldiers are buried, the French government has been asked by the American Army Graves Registration Service authorities to purchase the gentle slope facing the front of the cemetery, and the entire crest of the hill occupied in part by the cemetery, as well as plots at both sides. The Komagne, Suresnes and Belleau Woods cemeteries have been approved by the Secretary of War as the permanent resting places of more than 30,000 soldier dead who will continue to sleep in French soil. Suresnes, which is on the slope of Mont Valerien, one of the forts built to defend Paris, is already protected against encroachment of any sort, and the same is nearly true of Belleau Woods.

Singer Once a Sewing Girl

Señorita Raquel Meller, a young Spanish singer, who has taken London by storm, was a poor sewing girl in Barcelona when her marvelous voice was discovered.

Re-elect Woman Labor Official

Miss Lianna E. Bressetta, secretary of the Kansas State Industrial Commission, has been reelected secretary-treasurer of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

Irish Councils Refuse To Collect Court Awards

DUBLIN, July 27.—The sums awarded by the courts to the victims of "malicious injuries" in Ireland now aggregate nearly \$5,000,000. They are payable out of local taxes, and it is the duty of the new local Sinn Fein councils to levy and collect the money. This they refused to do, and, so far, the relatives of the murdered policemen and others, as well as the owners of destroyed property, are unable to obtain payment. Even if the Sinn Fein councils were willing to assist the claimants, however, the sum is so great that it is said it would prove intolerable to the overburdened taxpayers.

Sinn Fein Government is Unwilling to Pay for the Outrages of Men with Whom They Have the Smallest Sympathy

There has, therefore, been started an agitation for relieving citizens of the burden of these charges. The argument is that these outrages were undoubted acts of war. The payment of the same class and actuated by the same purpose as the rebellion of Easter week. Some of the judges who made the awards have indicated this view from the bench.

The British government paid out of the Imperial Exchequer for the damages done in Easter week. It appropriated \$15,000,000, out of which the mined portions of the City of Dublin are be-

'Follow Green Line' Principle Adopted By Ocean Vessels

Ships Seeking Way Into Harbor in Thick Weather Are Guarded by Submerged, Energized Wire

Bar Association Committee Urges Appointive Bench

Report Says Such a System, With Candidates Indorsed by Lawyers, Is Ideal Way to Get Efficient Judiciary

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—More organized activity by bar associations in the selection of fit candidates for judicial offices is urged by the committee on professional ethics and grievances in a report prepared for presentation at the annual convention of the American Bar Association here, August 25 to 27. In the opinion of the committee "an appointive judiciary, with a preliminary indorsement of candidates by the bar, is the ideal manner to secure a uniformly efficient bench."

The report also emphasizes the need for thorough cooperation of members of the judiciary and the bar for the purpose of maintaining high professional standards in legal practice. Questionnaires seeking suggestions about the cooperation might best be accomplished have been sent out to approximately 1,500 members of the judiciary throughout the United States in the last year, according to the report, which has been made public by the local committee in charge of arrangements.

In reply, it states, recommendation has been made that the bar associations in the various localities be incorporated, with the canon of ethics as a part of their constitution. Wherever this plan is carried out the recommendation is made that the corporations be entrusted with complete supervision of the activities of all practicing attorneys and of those who follow the profession without first having met the prescribed tests.

The report suggests that the lack of proper tests relative to character of applicants for admission to the bar "is the cause of many unworthy men slipping in."

Many points regarding ethical practice have been raised during the year, according to the report, and the committee, in turn, it states, has sought to obtain comprehensive information relative to the ethical observance in courts throughout the United States and the disciplinary practices invoked for breaches of professional conduct.

One of the recommendations embodied in the report is that the committee be centralized to allow the holding of conferences at stated times, in order to act on important questions which arise.

The members of the committee are Henry W. Jessup, of New York; Thomas D. Patterson, of Pittsburgh; James D. Shearer, of Minneapolis; Hugh Henry Brown, of Tonopah, Nev.; and Henry J. Carter, of New Orleans.

Kansas Saves \$500,000 By Publishing School Books

MANHATTAN, Kan., Aug. 2.—More than \$500,000 has been saved by the people of Kansas to date by the state publication of school books, Tom McNeal, member of the State Textbook Commission, told students of the Kansas State Agricultural College here recently.

"Not less than \$100,000 will be saved in the next three years on a geography now being published," Mr. McNeal said. "The book will sell for 50 cents a volume less than the same or similar books published by commercial houses."

Troops Break Step on Bridge To Avoid Vibratory Dangers

In making an order that when crossing a bridge a regiment of soldiers must break step the military authorities are actuated by the vibratory dangers which would arise if the men marched across in step. The tramp of the regulation step would cause a heavy wave of vibrational force to travel along the length of the bridge. This force would grow stronger as the men marched, and soon the bridge would be heaving up and down with a dangerous possibility of collapsing.

Singer Once a Sewing Girl

Señorita Raquel Meller, a young Spanish singer, who has taken London by storm, was a poor sewing girl in Barcelona when her marvelous voice was discovered.

Re-elect Woman Labor Official

Miss Lianna E. Bressetta, secretary of the Kansas State Industrial Commission, has been reelected secretary-treasurer of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

ENCHANTING Tea Rooms

The out-of-the-ordinary place of New York, where unique atmosphere and food peculiar to varied tastes invite the discriminating.

ALPHA—Where home cooking is at its best. LUNCHEON, 45 to 60c. DINNER, 75c to \$1.

SISTERS THREE TEA SHOP. New Rochelle Branch. 732 Pelham Road. Everything home cooked a la carte.

The Armchair at One-Fifty East. 150 East Thirty-Fourth Street. Luncheon—Dinner. Dainty service, home cooking, beautiful.

THE PIROUETTE. 64 W. 47th St. Luncheon, Tea. Special Dinner \$1.00.

PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE ALLIES. 590 Fifth Avenue, New York. Aug. 14, 1920.

THE NEW YORK TIMES: We inserted a small advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES for the purpose of obtaining clerical help and were agreeably surprised to receive not far from 200 replies, the greater number of which came from applicants of excellent character. Needless to say, we were able to obtain very satisfactory employees.

PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND.

A ready reference guide for the busy man—interesting announcements under the "Tribune Want Ad" Page—Adv.

'Follow Green Line' Principle Adopted By Ocean Vessels

Ships Seeking Way Into Harbor in Thick Weather Are Guarded by Submerged, Energized Wire

Four Held on Girl's Charge

Men Attempt to Escape From Auto in Park

Detectives Crowell and Sergeant saw an unlighted automobile standing in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, before they approached six men jumped out and ran away. They caught four. The prisoners said they were Diego Colletto, of 26 Flushing Avenue; Ralph Morrow, of 149 North Portland Avenue; William Hawkins, of 45 North Portland Avenue, and Fred DeBrooklyn, of 182 Union Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

In the automobile the detectives found Antonette Lapina, eighteen years old, of 3 Princess Court, Brooklyn. She was almost unconscious, but said that the prisoners had invited her to go for an automobile ride Saturday evening and had attacked her. She was taken to Kings County Hospital and was unable to appear in Flatbush police court, where the four youths were arraigned. They were held for examination to-day.

Plane in Flight Photographs Area of 40 Square Miles

A single airplane has in one flight completely covered with photographs an area of forty square miles. The cameras used for this work are automatic, and, once started, will go on taking photographs of whatever is under them, without any attention, until the film is used up.

Italy Is Utilizing Latent Power of Volcanic Region

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Industrial Italy, forced by the enormous prices for imported coal, is turning attention toward the utilization of the latent power of the country's volcanic area, according to advices received by the Italian Embassy.

This idea of exploiting the natural heat emitted from the soil in the volcanic regions seemed a dream at first thought, but already it has been developed to considerable importance. Successful experiments have been conducted in the past, and to-day at Larderello, in Tuscany, a heating plant of 16,000 horsepower is operating without interruption and distributing electric current to Florence, Livorno and Grosseto. Its capacity, it is planned, will be increased.

First experiments with volcanic power were made some years before the war by Prince Ginori-Conti at Larderello, near the salt mines of Volterra, a region extensively covered with volcanic vents emitting powerful jets of hot steam containing boracic salts and various gases used in the extraction of boric acid.

Instead of limiting the use of these steam jets to extracting the salts contained in the exhalations of these natural vapor vents, the ejection of the steam is stimulated by boring holes in this way it has been possible to obtain jets at a pressure of 20 to 45 instances as high as 75 pounds a square inch, the temperature varying from 150 to 195 degrees centigrade.

In 1905 Prince Ginori-Conti applied this natural steam to a 40-horsepower engine, using only a small section of the Nellenia fissure, the ejected steam

Warning notes of automatic bell and whistle markers.

This cable is but an additional protection for shipping entering American ports. It supplements the radio compass installed and operated by the Naval Communications Service now in successful use all along the Atlantic Coast. By the compass ships can ascertain their exact position in any kind of weather. Another protection recently tried out by the Navy Department is a machine for determining depth of water and proximity of other ships through the readings of sounds from the propellers reflected back from the bottom of nearby bodies.

Four Held on Girl's Charge

Men Attempt to Escape From Auto in Park

Detectives Crowell and Sergeant saw an unlighted automobile standing in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, before they approached six men jumped out and ran away. They caught four. The prisoners said they were Diego Colletto, of 26 Flushing Avenue; Ralph Morrow, of 149 North Portland Avenue; William Hawkins, of 45 North Portland Avenue, and Fred DeBrooklyn, of 182 Union Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

In the automobile the detectives found Antonette Lapina, eighteen years old, of 3 Princess Court, Brooklyn. She was almost unconscious, but said that the prisoners had invited her to go for an automobile ride Saturday evening and had attacked her. She was taken to Kings County Hospital and was unable to appear in Flatbush police court, where the four youths were arraigned. They were held for examination to-day.

Plane in Flight Photographs Area of 40 Square Miles

A single airplane has in one flight completely covered with photographs an area of forty square miles. The cameras used for this work are automatic, and, once started, will go on taking photographs of whatever is under them, without any attention, until the film is used up.

Italy Is Utilizing Latent Power of Volcanic Region

Idea of Exploiting Natural Heat Emitted From Soil Has Been Developed to Considerable Importance

Transport Crew Fights Fire 8 Days and Nights

Shrapnel Explodes While Cases of Munitions Are Thrown Overboard

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 6.—For eight days and nights Captain Eugene McCarthy and the crew of the United States army transport Marcia fought and finally conquered a fire in the ship's cargo of munitions, while small arms ammunition, shrapnel, grenades and bombs burst, it was learned here recently on the transport's return from Manila.

Smoke was seen first issuing from one of the forward hatches at 10 o'clock at night during the ship's last voyage to the Philippines. Water was turned into the hold, where 4,000 tons of ammunition of all sizes were stored. "Explosions of munitions in one hatch were taking place every little while," said Captain McCarthy. "The cargo there included shrapnel shells, hand grenades, detonating fuses, bombs and small arms ammunition. My men carried case after case of munitions likely to explode at any moment from the hold and threw them overboard. The boxes were too hot to handle with bare hands, so the men wore gloves."

"I had to maneuver the Marcia before the wind to keep the fire from spreading. On the eighth night it got so bad we had to leave the hold, batten down the hatches and turn on the smothering pipes. We flooded the hold with water and two nights later the blaze was extinguished."

from which has a pressure of 75 pounds per square inch. Seven years later another experiment was successful with a 300-horsepower turbine-alternator, and later the Larderello heating plant was started with three turbine-alternators of 8,000 kilowatts each, these being fed by boilers at low pressure heated by the natural steam, superheated to 185 degrees centigrade.

The natural steam has been used thus far only for heating, because it contains substances, among them sulphuric acid, which corrode metals, particularly iron.

Transport Crew Fights Fire 8 Days and Nights

Shrapnel Explodes While Cases of Munitions Are Thrown Overboard

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 6.—For eight days and nights Captain Eugene McCarthy and the crew of the United States army transport Marcia fought and finally conquered a fire in the ship's cargo of munitions, while small arms ammunition, shrapnel, grenades and bombs burst, it was learned here recently on the transport's return from Manila.

Smoke was seen first issuing from one of the forward hatches at 10 o'clock at night during the ship's last voyage to the Philippines. Water was turned into the hold, where 4,000 tons of ammunition of all sizes were stored. "Explosions of munitions in one hatch were taking place every little while," said Captain McCarthy. "The cargo there included shrapnel shells, hand grenades, detonating fuses, bombs and small arms ammunition. My men carried case after case of munitions likely to explode at any moment from the hold and threw them overboard. The boxes were too hot to handle with bare hands, so the men wore gloves."

"I had to maneuver the Marcia before the wind to keep the fire from spreading. On the eighth night it got so bad we had to leave the hold, batten down the hatches and turn on the smothering pipes. We flooded the hold with water and two nights later the blaze was extinguished."

Swedes Find Existence Impossible in Russia

High Wages Inadequate to Purchase Necessaries, Say Returning Metal Workers

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—One hundred and forty-eight Swedes, including thirty women and children, have arrived here by steamship from Russia. Workmen in the party were unanimous in saying that it is impossible to exist in Soviet Russia. Despite the extravagantly high wages paid they said they were unable to purchase necessary food and clothing. The arrivals included a number of Swedish Bolshevik metal workers who some months ago set out for Russia amid the cheers of their friends. Some of their countrymen, they said, had been detained in Russia against their will.

The only food ration now distributed, the men said, is half a pound of bread, fish, horsemeat, sugar, butter, tea and other food can only be obtained, they said, through illegitimate trading at incredible prices. A daily income of 3,000 rubles, one returned worker declared, would not be sufficient to avert hunger. Most industries have practically ceased, it was said, the great Putilov works having closed months ago after vain attempts to keep it going.

Chancellor Oscar Lundberg, semi-official representative of Sweden, said all foreign legations have been raided and looted and looked like "stables" after having been in possession of Bolshevik soldiers or sailors. All the members of the party said they were ill as a result of the privations they had experienced.

Deep Sea Harbor for Tokio

Japan plans to spend enormous sums during the next few years in the construction of a deep sea harbor for Tokio, to afford facilities for large vessels which now have to dock at Yokohama, eighteen miles away.

Henry Clay's Last Race at 70

Henry Clay had passed his seventh year when he made his final effort to win the Presidency.

Hard Facts About Soft Coal

We are prompted to write this and succeeding messages by an earnest desire to bring about a fairer and clearer knowledge of the exact functions of the wholesaler in bituminous coal—the precise scope and nature of the public service he is rendering day by day.

It is the purpose, therefore, to discuss in a general way, in this first message, the exact functions of the bituminous coal wholesalers in their relation to this essential commodity.

WHOLESALE THE BALANCE WHEEL

The wholesaler in bituminous coal is the balance wheel of the industry. He provides small and medium-sized producers (who mine approximately 60% of the country's bituminous coal) with economical and efficient means by which to market their coal. This insures a healthy competition.

Roughly speaking, there are about six or seven thousand individual producers, or miners, of bituminous coal in this country. Of this number perhaps less than one hundred have sales organizations of their own. The tonnage of the remainder is too small to justify the maintenance of such organizations, and, consequently, the output of these small mines must be handled by the wholesalers.

SAFEGUARDING COMPETITION In the absence of the wholesaler these small mines—small in individual output but large in number and aggregate tonnage—would inevitably be confronted with the alternative of selling their product through the larger and stronger operators, or going out of business. In either case the control of the bituminous coal of the country would necessarily pass into "a few strong hands."

It is obvious, therefore, that the wholesaler of bituminous coal in serving as a connecting link between these small and medium-sized producers and the consumer is performing a vital economic function. Only by his instrumentality and through the facilities he provides is the small producer enabled to compete successfully with the larger producer, thereby insuring to the consumer a broader purchasing market and a strictly competitive price, thus maintaining the relation of supply and demand in determining an equitable profit.

A USEFUL PUBLIC SERVANT Apart from vital economic features justifying the existence of the wholesaler in bituminous coal, he performs for the consumer many services of a very important nature:—

First: He aids in the selection of proper coal for the specific consumer, and because he is not exclusively interested in selling the product of a particular mine he can and does give unbiased, helpful and valuable advice as to the quality and grade of coal best adapted to the consumer's needs.

Second: Representing a large number of small and medium-sized operators scattered in different fields, he is better able to serve his customers in event of transportation or labor difficulties than a producer whose operations are confined to a restricted field where one or both of these disturbing factors may seriously curtail or even terminate shipments. The wholesaler ordinarily has on his staff a transportation expert, whose business it is to facilitate the movement of coal to his customers.

Third: In the trans-shipment of coal at tidewater ports from railroad cars to barges and other vessels destined to New York and other domestic markets the wholesaler in bituminous coal performs a service which the ordinary consumer is without facilities for undertaking. The operations of the wholesaler are extremely practical and essential. His efficiency is the result of years of study and experience.

Fourth: It is the wholesaler largely who support and maintain—on a fifty-fifty basis with the railroads—the Tidewater Coal Exchange, Inc., without which it would be necessary to add materially to the number of cars and barges, or vastly reduce the tonnage of soft coal that could be shipped to this section.

The members of this Association, in common with reputable wholesalers generally, deplore the present high prices of soft coal, and are bending every effort to effect a material modification of that condition, as will be clearly shown in subsequent announcements.

THE WHOLESALE COAL TRADE ASSOCIATION OF N. Y., INC. 90 West St., New York City.

TALES OF RICORO

The way he talked about 'fragrance', 'mellowness' and 'bouquet' actually made me want to smoke.

"Knowing this writer had a box of Guessit Cigars, I sent for him, not only to congratulate him on the copy, but to try one of the cigars that inspired it.

"It's some cigar that can make a man write stuff like this", I remarked.

"You bet it is", he agreed, with a twinkle in his eye, as he offered me a rich-looking cigar in the invincible shape.

"By George!" I exclaimed. "This is great—great! Well-made, too—and—". But here, much to my surprise, I saw that the band bore the name 'RICORO'!

"What's the idea?" I exploded. "This isn't a Guessit at all—what is it?"

"It's my inspiration!" he laughed. "The United sells that size Ricoro at eleven cents."

"I wish I could write a Guessit advertisement as follows: 'Guessit is a wonderful cigar—a marvelous cigar—the next best thing to Ricoro.'"

But remember this is between ourselves!

119

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Sooner or later you'll discover Ricoro—it's the same story with every smoker who seeks real quality at a reasonable price.

Ricoro's tropic goodness will gratify you as much as its remarkably low price will astound you. This economy is due to the fact that Ricoro is imported from Porto Rico, duty free—it costs you no more than ordinary domestic brands.

You'll vote Ricoro the smoothest, balmiest, most satisfying cigar you ever smoked—and you'll join the thousands of smokers everywhere who tell enthusiastic tales of Ricoro—the Self Made Cigar.

A dozen shapes and sizes—10c to 20c.

Sold Only in United Cigar Stores—"Thank You!"

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Invisible Size, 11c. Buy them by the Box of 50—\$5.50. 11 other sizes 10c to 20c. Imported from Porto Rico.