



1—American gunboat Asheville, ordered to Swatow, China, to protect lives and property of foreigners. 2—Memorial bust of Theodore Roosevelt unveiled May 24 at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and the sculptor, V. Miserendino. 3—Veterans of Foreign wars making anchor of poppies to be thrown on the sea from destroyer Mahan on Memorial day.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Greece Seems Determined to Have Another War With Turkey Over Reparations.

BALDWIN BRITISH PREMIER

Curzon's Selection to Succeed Bonar Law Prevented by Laborites—Communists Seize Towns in the Ruhr—Socialists at Hamburg Form Internationale of the World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREECE declares she will not pay reparations to the Turks for the war in Anatolia in which she was defeated, and that she will fight again if the demand is not withdrawn. Do you think she is justified in assuming this position?

AT THIS distance it looks as if Greece were getting herself in bad. Absolutely refusing to pay Turkey reparations, either in cash or in territorial concessions along the Maritza, and threatening to quit the Lausanne conference and resume hostilities unless the Turkish demands are withdrawn, she has placed the allied representatives in a most uncomfortable position. Ismet Pasha is no less firm than Venizelos and has formally asked Sir Horace Rumbold what the attitude of Great Britain will be in case the war between Turkey and Greece is renewed. Sir Horace, aided by the French, has been trying to find ground for compromise, suggesting that Turkey be given Karagatch, the west bank of the Maritza, and the railway from Karagatch to Constantinople, in lieu of cash. The Turks did not reply definitely, but the Greeks asserted, informally, that they would make no such offer.

Meanwhile both sides are preparing for warfare. The Greek army in Thrace, which Henry J. Allen says numbers 200,000 men, is lined up along the Maritza and the threat is that it will march against Constantinople. A considerable Greek fleet is cruising about the entrance to the Dardanelles, and the Turkish government has lodged with the British a protest against its presence there. The Turks assert that if Greece wants war they are ready, and that their troops in Anatolia can reach Constantinople in two days, while it would take the Greek army at least fifteen days even without opposition. One Turkish general is quoted as saying: "The Turks feel certain that Greece will not start a fight without allied support. For this reason Turkish officials are threatening Mosul and Syria, and those provoking or encouraging the Greeks to attack Constantinople should take this into consideration."

The Turks, it is said, either have destroyed or are ready to destroy all the bridges over the Maritza. It is known that they have mined the bridge that connects Karagatch with Adrianople.

Bulgaria is watching developments in Thrace with a keen eye. She has concentrated a large force on the border and if hostilities break out is expected to make a dash southward in the hope of obtaining the outlet to the sea which she has been claiming.

ANDREW BONAR LAW, his health not improved by a trip to France, resigned as prime minister of Great Britain. This, while not unexpected, was sudden and the Conservative party leaders were considerably exercised over the danger of a split. The two chief candidates for the premiership were Lord Curzon, minister for foreign affairs, and Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer. Curzon's claim probably was best in normal circumstances, but as he is in the house of peers, where the Labor party—the opposition—has no representative, the Laborites threatened to make the parliamentary government impossible if he were chosen. They objected to him

also because they feared his Russian policy would lead to war. So Curzon, prevented from realizing his greatest ambition, was compelled to step aside and Baldwin was offered and accepted the position.

This, it would appear, was fortunate for Great Britain and gratifying to the world at large, for Baldwin gives promise of being a more accomplished and skillful statesman than the arrogant Lord Curzon. He is fairly acceptable to the Labor party in England, and certainly his appointment is pleasing to France, which blames Curzon for much of the trouble she has had in the Ruhr occupation and for the threatened break with Belgium over the methods to be pursued there. In Washington Mr. Baldwin created a decidedly favorable impression by the way in which he conducted the negotiations for the funding of the British war debt to America. He is pre-eminently a business man with a knowledge of finances that was displayed best by the budget which, as chancellor of the exchequer, he submitted to parliament not long ago. At this writing Baldwin has not completed his cabinet, but it is said there will be few changes. Curzon will remain as secretary for foreign affairs. Lord Robert Cecil, protagonist for the League of Nations, will probably be given a portfolio as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

AS WAS predicted a week ago, the danger of a rupture of relations between Great Britain and Russia is fading away. Leonid Krassin presented to Lord Curzon last Wednesday a note in which the Soviet government yields to nearly all the British demands and says it thus yields, not because it thinks it was in the wrong, but because a break between the two countries would endanger the general peace by creating a basis for "the aggressive aims of the militarist elements in most countries, even independently of the will of the British government." Prime Minister Baldwin, it may be said, does not regard the soviets so unfavorably as does Lord Curzon.

POSSIBLY directed by Russian agents, the communists in the Ruhr decided last week that the time for direct action had come. In Gelsenkirchen, after bloody fights with the police, they seized the police headquarters and hoisted the red flag, and in Dortmund there was another desperate conflict. A general strike, nominally against the cost of food, is in effect in the Ruhr and is spreading rapidly. In some towns commissions of control forced the dealers to reduce prices. Communist leaders say men of all parties have joined in the strike. It was asserted by the German press that these disturbances were fostered by the French. To this the French retorted that their officials at Dusseldorf had knowledge that Moscow had sent more than 20,000,000 Swiss francs to the Ruhr to further the scheme to create a Soviet republic, and that the Russians had also sent two shiploads of wheat for the use of the communists. The mobs were organized in units of 100 and were capably commanded. The French troops refused to interfere in the fights.

FOURTEEN foreigners, including six Americans, are still held by the Chinese bandits of Suchow, and neither the Peking government nor the foreign powers seem able to devise a means for their safe release. Concerted action by the latter in the way of direct negotiations with the outlaws is urged. The Chinese troops have been withdrawn some miles from the lair of the bandits in response to their demands, but the latter are suspicious and insist that the powers guarantee that all the pledges of the government will be carried out. Majors Pinger and Allen of the American army and Lee Solomon are confined on the summit of a mountain.

ENTERTAINING, though really of no vast importance, is the fight against liberalism that William Jennings Bryan and his fellow fundamentalists have been putting up in the Presbyterian general assembly in Indianapolis. Bryan failed of election as moderator but was exceedingly active in the debates. He brought up his pet bugbear, the Darwinian theory of evolution, and offered a resolution

barring the teaching of it in any institution supported by the Presbyterian church. After a hot discussion this was rejected in favor of another, much milder and more liberal. In the next big contest Bryan and his followers won a signal victory. This was over the reports of the committee on bills and overtures on the case of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New York, accused of liberalism amounting to heresy. The majority report dodged the issue, recommending that it be deferred for a year. It was signed by all but one member. Doctor Maclean of Philadelphia brought in a minority report making provision for the New York Presbytery, which is conducting an investigation into the Fosdick case, to report its action in full transcript to the one hundred and thirty-sixth general assembly next year. The report also reaffirmed the utterance of the general assembly of 1910 to pronouncements made upon the virgin birth of Christ and other points of the doctrine of the denomination. This minority report was finally adopted by a vote of 439 to 359.

The assembly adopted a plan for the reorganization of the thirteen boards and agencies into four boards, and endorsed the report of the committee of nine laymen to help in securing an adequate endowment for the care of retired ministers and widows and orphans.

FORMER JUSTICE DAY found the work of umpire of the American-German mixed claims commission was too strenuous and resigned last week. Judge E. B. Parker, member of the commission, was named to succeed him. The American war claims against Germany filed with the commission total almost one and a half billion dollars. The United States government is the largest claimant, asking \$336,118,000, and the smallest claim is for \$1 which a former prisoner of war asks for loss of property. The claims by individuals, growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania, total \$22,806,000 and were the first taken up by the commission.

SOCIALISTS from every important country met in Hamburg and formed a new organization known as the Socialists' Internationale of the World, the Vienna Internationale and the Second Internationale uniting. Only the more radical representatives from Russia and the Baltic states dissented, and they were left out. Socialism is thus given a more united front than it has had since the Copenhagen convention of 1910, in the opinion of the delegates. America was represented by Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit and Judge Rankin Morris Berman.

The Socialist Party of America, meeting in New York, rejected overtures from the Farmer-Labor party and the Workers' Party of America to join in a nation-wide labor party movement, but decided to continue its participation in the work for progressive political action "for the purpose of forming independent political labor parties" in the different states, without "the loss of integrity or the political standing of the Socialist party."

In both Hamburg and New York the Socialists directed attacks on the Italian Fascists. That organization encountered its first serious trouble last week when great numbers of its members in the Naples district tendered their resignations en masse. These men quit because the Fascists had joined forces with the Nationalists, to whom they always have been bitterly opposed.

BEN W. HOOPER was re-elected chairman of the United States railway labor board last Wednesday. Voluntary wage increases aggregating several hundred thousand dollars annually were reported to the board by many roads. The Pennsylvania system increased the wages of 55,000 shopmen by about \$4,000,000 annually.

AN INTERNATIONAL banking group, the American unit of which is headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., has arranged with the Mexican government a plan for the adjustment of the Mexican public debt. The American and Mexican commissioners who are arranging for resumption of diplomatic relations are making good progress, but their task will probably keep them busy for another month.

AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

FROM ALL SOURCES

SAYINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND

WESTERN

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Decker, formerly of Denver, and two companions, were killed in Los Angeles a few days ago when their automobile was hit by an interurban street car.

The jury in the case of Floyd Sandusky, 16-year-old boy of Pocatello, Idaho, charged with the murder of his father, Charles Sandusky, deliberated but twenty-two minutes, returning a verdict of not guilty.

An option on the Riverside hotel property in Reno, Nev., has been acquired by a Reno concern and plans for a hostelry to cost between \$600,000 and \$700,000 are under way. The controlling interest will be held by an eastern insurance company, it is said. The old Riverside hotel was destroyed by fire last year.

India has chosen the forestry school of the University of Washington to train young men in logging until such instructions can be developed in that country, according to C. S. Martin, a representative of the Indian government. He said that a party of Indian students would arrive in Seattle in the fall for two-year courses in logging engineering.

Every available man on the staff of inspectors employed by the Spokane city health office was assigned to posting notices urging people to use less sugar. The poster, which is 22x27 inches, has this caption in red and black ink, "Use Less Sugar," cartoons, showing the sugar profiteers engaged in deceiving the consumer and a plan by the commissioner of health to cut down the sugar consumption until the price becomes lower, also appear on the placard.

Challenging the right of Congress and the internal revenue commissioner to place restrictions on the practice of medicine, more than fifty Butte physicians have organized the Association for the Protection of Constitutional Rights. The organization will make a test case of the suit recently filed by United States District Attorney John L. Slattery against Dr. J. B. Freund of Butte, charging violation of the law pertaining to liquor prescriptions. Dr. Freund is charged with issuing 102 liquor prescriptions within ninety days, two more than the number allowed by law; with issuing two prescriptions to the same patient in less than ten days, and with writing a prescription on other than a regulation form.

WASHINGTON

Japan joined the group of foreign powers which have made representations to the State Department in connection with the Supreme Court decision on ship liquor. On instructions from Tokyo the views of the Japanese government were presented verbally by Ambassador Hanibara.

Legitimate manufacturers of Canadian whisky are suffering so much by the counterfeiting of their labels and caps by persons who make synthetic liquor that they are helping to run down the rum runners, according to Judge E. L. Porterfield, divisional chief for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Aladdin cities designed to house from 30,000 to 40,000 persons are springing up just outside of Washington in preparation for the Shriners' convention. They are located near Alexandria, Va., and Benning and Eckington, Md., with Pullman cars by the hundreds forming the "homes" of the inhabitants.

Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado and Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of ex-President Woodrow Wilson, are among the signers of a new petition to President Harding asking him to release the fifty-two "political prisoners" who were convicted and imprisoned and are now serving sentences for violating the espionage law.

Director Scobey, of the mint, announced that approximately 3,000,000 ounces of silver remain to be purchased under the Pittman act. This represents a reduction of about 2,000,000 ounces in four days in the amount required to fulfill the terms of the act. With the purchase of the remaining 3,000,000 ounces, the treasury will have bought a total of slightly more than 200,000,000 ounces since the middle of 1918.

Reports from California that Woodrow Wilson would spend the summer on the Pacific coast as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law and daughter, were denied at the Wilson home in Washington. "Mr. and Mrs. Wilson do not expect to spend any part of the summer in California," said John R. Bolling, the ex-president's secretary.

President Harding has personally ordered that the lid be clamped down tight on Washington during the Shrine convention.

FOREIGN

The first step towards the introduction of compulsory education in Poland, as provided by the constitution, has been made by the ministry of education.

A Reuter's dispatch records the appointment of the first woman diplomatist, Mme. Alexandra Kolontay, having been named representative in Norway by soviet Russia.

A son and heir was born to the hereditary Prince of Monaco. The child was named Rainer Louis Henri Maxence Bertrand. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the event.

France is paying \$8,800,000,000 francs in interest yearly on money borrowed to reconstruct the devastated regions and pay pensions. These figures apply to loans floated previous to this year.

Jamie C. de Veyra, former resident Philippine commissioner at Washington, recommends an intensive publicity campaign in the United States in favor of Philippine independence. He says the American people are in favor of insular freedom and that the expenditure of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a year in publicity will accomplish the desired end.

It was reported in Canton recently that northern troops under General Wu Pei Fu were approaching Shiuchow in the north of Kwantung and that General Hsu Sung-Chi, commander of Sun Yet-Sen's forces, had evacuated Swatow in the same province. At the same time Sun's Yunnanese troops on the East river were reported to be advancing on Wai-chow.

A cabinet crisis at Tokio threatens over the question of recognition of Soviet Russia. After a bitter five-hour debate on the proposal to recognize the Moscow government the cabinet adjourned. Premier Kato led the fight for recognition. Baron Goto, former mayor of Tokio, said he would stump the country in favor of recognition if the present negotiations fail.

Rioting has been in progress in the Dortmund district. Several miners have been killed and others wounded in a conflict with the police. According to reports received at French headquarters at Dusseldorf 30,000 striking miners held a demonstration in the square in Dortmund. The Dortmund police, in endeavoring to disperse the gathering, fired into the crowd, killing several persons.

Captured documents made public recently by the Free State government show that Eamon de Valera and his chief of staff, Frank Aiken, have definitely ordered a cessation of active hostilities by the Republicans, admitting that "the republic can no longer be defended successfully by your arms." There will be no formal surrender of arms, but the order by Aiken that they shall be dumped is almost the equivalent, for arms dumps are easily discovered by the Free State patrols. It is believed the Republicans now are likely to concentrate their efforts upon the election campaign.

GENERAL

Smugglers who bring liquor from Canada across the Detroit river to Ecorse, Mich., ten miles from Detroit, have been carrying on smuggling operations for years, and even generations, according to the Chicago Daily News.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged Governor Smith to sign the Mullan-Gage repeal bill, withdrawing state of New York from support of federal authorities in enforcing the Volstead law.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the government need not prove the alcoholic content of whisky or whether it was fit for beverage purposes in cases where indictments charge violation of dry laws in which the liquor is specified as whisky.

Reversership for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was asked in a petition filed in the Fulton county Superior Court, Atlanta, Ga., by David M. Rittenhouse and others of Philadelphia, who charged gross mismanagement to W. H. Evans, imperial wizard.

Damage estimated at \$60,000 was caused a few days ago when Missouri Pacific extra freight hauling live stock, grain and merchandise from Omaha to Kansas City was wrecked at Fort Leavenworth. None of the crew was injured, the engineer and fireman leaping in the Missouri river and swimming to safety when the engine overturned. The wreck was caused by an open switch, railroad men say.

Captain Harris William Baker, one of the best known men on the Great Lakes and up until seven years ago owner of a fleet of boats operating on the Lakes and the Atlantic ocean, died suddenly at his home in Detroit. He was 64 years old. Captain Baker gained world-wide recognition in marine circles twenty-five years ago when, for the first time, he applied the principle of the cofferdam to raise a sunken vessel.

An additional loan of \$1,000,000 is being sought from Henry Ford by the city of Detroit. The Ford interests already have loaned the city \$2,000,000 of which \$1,500,000 is for general expenses over the interim extending to July 15 when tax collections begin, and \$500,000 represents an advance on street railway bonds to finance extensions and improvements. By obtaining its loans from the Ford Motor Company the city will have nearly \$1,000 a month in interest payments on each million borrowed, according to William J. Nagel, city controller.

Office Conversation.

"Son, I can't understand you. In my youth I was a go-getter."
"Exactly, dad. And that is what enables me to be a let-them-bring-it-to-me."



THAT'S STRANGE

Wife: You're a big fat pig, and I don't love you any more.
Hubby: And you're so fond of pork, too.

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"Mother!" Bessie rushed breathlessly into the parlor, where mother was entertaining. "Mother! I learned such a pretty poem in school today."
"What is it, dear?" asked her mother, in spite of her embarrassment.
"Well, it goes like this: 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want; He maketh me to lie down in green pastures—'"

The rest was lost in the burst of laughter that followed.

Has Other Uses.

Rub—Watson has quit golf. Dub—Well, I saw him changing a tire yesterday and he still speaks the language.—New York Sun.

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