

"MEXICO SE HA
GANADO EL RECONOCIMIENTO".

"Programa político y cumpli-
mientos de Obregón se lo
merecen" dice un explotador
de terrenos en Sonora.

Prestó visita al Departamento
de Estado.

Arturo del Toro predice expansión
extraordinaria del comercio tan
pronto sean reanudadas relaciones.

"El Gobierno establecido por el General Obregón en México ha cumplido tan bien durante su administración de cinco meses que con el tiempo precisará su reconocimiento por el de los Estados Unidos", dijo Arturo del Toro, Presidente de la Compañía Agrícola Civil de Sonora, en una entrevista celebrada con él ayer, basándose en observaciones hechas durante una visita a aquel país y de la cual acaba de regresar. El Sr. del Toro describió las condiciones de México a un representante del Departamento de Estado hace varios días. Se propone dicho señor regresar a México dentro de unos días por vía Washington.

El Sr. del toro quien durante veinte años se ha interesado en varias empresas en México en su mayor parte relativas a terrenos, dice que el pueblo de México desde los oficiales más altos hasta el peón, esperan con ansiedad el reconocimiento de su país por los Estados Unidos. Ellos creen que las diferencias entre las dos naciones serán disipadas, porque, como dice el Sr. del Toro, el obstáculo principal en llegar a un entendimiento es "uno de terminología más que de condiciones especificadas". Una vez haya sido reconocido México por los Estados Unidos el Sr. del Toro pronostica una era de extraordinario desarrollo comercial entre las dos naciones. Demostró que aunque los E.U. exportaban a México mercadería valuada en unos \$50,000,000. al año antes de 1917, dicho comercio creció a \$140,000,000. en 1920, y que este año llegará a unos \$280,000,000.

"Durante toda mi experiencia en México nunca había visto a la nación tan expresiva de su confianza y fé en su Gobierno", dijo Del Toro. "Obregón se ha ~~captado~~ captado a su pueblo. Se ha hecho querer de las masas populares por sus aires democráticos, su sinceridad de propósitos, y su poder sobre los más complicados problemas. El pueblo se siente particularmente agradecido por su honda consideración para el bienestar de la clase obrera, que constituye un 80% de la población. Los méjicanos tienen fé en que la política que él persigue resultará en una rehabilitación rápida de la estructura económica de la nación dirigiendo su adelanto en bases solidas y progresivas.

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"De concederle el reconocimiento solamente puede ver una era maravillosa de desarrollo y felicidad para México. Sus enormes recursos, aún por desarrollar en minerales, petróleo, campos, terrenos agrícolas y fuerza hidráulica, y las oportunidades sin igual que se les presentan a fabricaciones de varias clases, esperan tan solo el restablecimiento de unas relaciones amistosas con los Estados Unidos.

"En mi opinión las diferencias entre ambas naciones no son serias, y espero una finalización rápida al impasse existente en los círculos diplomáticos. El obstáculo principal bajo el punto de vista de México es una más bien de terminología que de condiciones específicas. México reconoce las justas reclamaciones de los Estados Unidos y pide solamente que estas sean presentadas de tal manera que no humillen su dignidad.

"Las condiciones en México han mejorado durante los últimos meses. El periodo de gobierno militar transitorio, gobernando con egoísmo para sí mismo, ha dado lugar a un Gobierno bajo la administración de hombres con ideas modernas, cultos e idóneos, funcionando para dar al pueblo la oportunidad de vivir y desarrollarse como seres humanos.

"Se puede desechar todo temor sobre el peligro del Bolshéviqismo en México. No tiene por que ser tan temido allá como lo es aquí."

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SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1921.

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COLBY, HUGHES AND MEXICO

Analysis of Policies of Two Secretaries of State as Bearing on Difficult Situation—Contrast in Methods Employed—Crux of the Problem

By A DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THE Mexican question seems to be approaching another period of hibernation, and the formal resumption of diplomatic relations seems both as near and as far away as it ever did. First came Iglesias and then Pesquera and more recently Vargas. Each was an accredited agent of the Mexican Government bearing credentials and assurances of amity. Each sincerely desired to be the instrument in re-establishing cordial and unimpeded intercourse between the two republics.

The difficulty in bringing about this desirable result, however, seems to baffle the efforts and defy the ingenuity of the statesmen of both countries. It is like a minor and elusive physical defect which science can neither locate nor correct, although able easily to relieve disorders of much more gravity. The United States desires to recognize Mexico and to receive her sister republic into the fullest fellowship in all those matters of mutual concern that link friendly nations together. For ten years this country has seen the property and other interests of its nationals in Mexico jeopardized and sacrificed. Hardly a month has passed without its report of some act of lawlessness and outrage from which Americans and American interests have suffered. And yet through this long period of trying experience there have been few outbursts of public indignation. The tone of official expression has been temperate and there has been an enlightened and friendly perception of the difficulties through which Mexico was passing.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt of Mexico's sincere desire to stand well with this country. Her economic rehabilitation presupposes American support on an immense scale. The declarations of President Obregon and, prior to him, of Provisional President de la Huerta leave little to be desired as declarations of honorable intention and correct international policy.

A Troublesome Question.

What is the trouble? Where divergence is so hard to perceive, why is it so difficult to discover agreement? In the discussions thus far there has been a great deal of talk about "sovereignty." Certainly the United States in its present temper, so jealous of its own sovereignty, cannot be suspected of undue levity toward the sovereignty of another nation. The United States almost alone among the enlightened powers in the world today refuses to enter the League of Nations lest by so doing it may in some way compromise its sovereignty. The forty-eight nations that have already joined the League would appear to be less solicitous and less conscious of an endangered sovereignty than we. It might almost be said that we stand alone among the nations in our extreme and hypersensitive regard for sovereignty. "We will not put our liberties in pawn," said Mr. Hughes somewhat cynically the other day at Brown University. Can it be that, of all nations, the United States is failing in a proper respect for Mexican sovereignty? Yet this would appear to be the fact, for the comments which reach us appearing in the Mexican press and expressed by prominent figures in the Mexican Government.

The truth is that the question of sovereignty, with all its connotations, is a very troublesome question in the world. It throws a shadow over many enlightened undertakings. It balks many well-intended efforts. It perplexes counsel, and when its presence is detected in any important international situation it must be approached very circumspectly. The smaller the nation the more vital is its sense of its sovereignty, and wherever strains or differences arise between two countries of unequal wealth, power or importance, the utmost consideration must be shown for the sovereignty of the weaker or lesser party to the controversy.

The nation which is conscious of its territorial extent, its self-sufficient natural resources, its teeming population, its wealth, commerce and potential military strength may look at sovereignty as something which goes without saying, requiring neither forts nor sentries. Its sensibilities do not require to be soothed. Its claims need no iteration. But with a lesser power sovereignty is the only aspect of nationality upon which it stands four-square to the greater power. The country of limited territorial extent, of undeveloped resources, economically dependent, is ensnared by thoughts of its sovereignty. Its national self-consciousness is supported and its self-respect is nourished by the thought of this equal and undetermined attribute of all free nations—sovereignty.

It was undoubtedly with this in mind that the Wilson Administration steadfastly refused, in the discussion of Mexican recognition, to lay down any hard and fast conditions precedent to such recognition. This was strikingly re-

vealed in the correspondence between Secretary Colby and Roberto V. Pesquera, who came to Washington as the representative of the Mexican Government in the Autumn of last year.

The Pesquera Letter.

The famous letter of Pesquera, addressed to Secretary Colby and given to the press on Oct. 30, 1920, contained a proffer of the three essentials upon which Secretary Hughes in his recently issued statement places insistence. There was a sweeping disavowal by the Mexican representative, speaking on behalf of President de la Huerta, and President-elect Obregon, of any intention that Article XXVII, should be interpreted as retroactive or destructive of any valid property rights. There was also a pledge of the assumption of full responsibility for all of Mexico's international obligations, and a proposal of an International Claims Commission to adjust and settle the claims of all foreigners for damages sustained as the result of the disordered conditions in Mexico. There was also the proposal of a permanent arbitration commission to pass upon controversies between Mexico and the United States now existing or which might arise in the future.

It was this letter which prompted Secretary Colby in a statement issued on Oct. 30 to say:

"The new Government of Mexico has given indication of stability, sincerity and a credible sensitiveness to its duties and their just performance. While the full protection of valid American interests, which is clearly enjoined upon us as a duty, has at all times been a matter of primary concern to us, I may say that on the part of this country there has been no attempt to prescribe rigid and definite terms upon which a recognition of the Mexican Government would be expressly conditioned. This we have deemed wholly unnecessary and the disavowal of the Mexican representative of any policy of revocation of obligations or confiscation of property or vested rights, either through retroactive legislation or future regulation, has the added value of being spontaneous and unprompted."

And he remarked: "The letter of Mr. Pesquera offers a basis upon which the preliminaries to recognition can confidently proceed."

The discussions which followed the original Pesquera letter and the statement of Secretary Colby above quoted continued for a period of a month, and their result was finally embodied in the well-remembered letter of Nov. 23, 1920, which Secretary Colby addressed to Mr. Pesquera on the eve of the latter's return to Mexico.

"We have not required," said Secretary Colby, "the assurances so unqualifiedly given in your letter of Mexico's regard for the discharge of her obligations and of her respect for the principles of international law. Your suggestion of a joint arbitration commission to adjudicate the claims presented by citizens of other countries for damages sustained as a result of disorders in your country, and the further proposal to enlarge and strengthen existing treaty provisions for the arbitration of all controversies now pending or which may arise between our respective nationals, bring convincing support to your declarations if that were needed."

Mr. Colby's Conclusion.

And referring to the much-mooted question of the retroactive and confiscatory effect of Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution, Secretary Colby continued:

"You refer at length to the misunderstanding that has arisen and which has widely prevailed as to the true scope and effect of Article 27 of the Mexican Federal Constitution. That such misunderstanding has existed and has exercised an unfortunate restraint upon the impulses of friendly Governments in their desire to co-operate with the Mexican people in the recovery of the full measure of their material strength and prosperity cannot be denied. But I can conceive of nothing better calculated to correct this misunderstanding and to allay the fears of those who have acquired valid titles or who have made substantial investments in conformity with Mexican law and in reliance upon its protection than the statement of your letter referring to the declaration of President de la Huerta and President Obregon to the effect that Article 27 is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive or violative of valid property rights."

Bringing his letter to a conclusion, after alluding to the wide sympathy in this country with the apparent desire of Mexico to inaugurate a policy which should protect its great resources against waste or dispersal, and observing that the freedom to do this was in no sense compromised by a due respect for legally vested interests, Mr. Colby said:

"It only remains to give these understandings a form which is usual in dealings between friendly States, and I have the honor to suggest, as our fruitful discussions draw to a close, that commissions be promptly designated by both Mexico and the United States to formulate a treaty embodying the agreements which have been reached as the result of your successful mission. Mr. Pesquera returned to Mexico City,

but apparently he did not represent his Government as fully as his credentials led one to believe. The proposals he had formally made to this Government were not acted upon and little was afterward heard of him, at least publicly. The fact, however, that an accredited representative of the Mexican Government had proposed formally in negotiations with this Government the very things which Secretary Hughes now proclaims as indispensable conditions, either precedent or concurrent, to Mexican recognition seems to many who have followed the course of the Mexican conversations to possess great significance and to have possibly been overlooked in the more recent phases of the discussion.

This significance arises from the fact that the Wilson Administration clearly perceived the umbrage that Mexico would take to any denunciation of conditions precedent to recognition. It contrived to so direct the discussions that what we deemed the essentials to our recognition of Mexico were actually proffered, and, as Secretary Colby remarked, spontaneously and without prompting.

The Crux of the Situation.

The situation arising therefore from the subsequent silence of Mexico as to Pesquera and his loudly heralded mission permitted this country to resume the discussion by the very trenchant inquiry as to what had become of the Mexican offers. What had become of the Pesquera status as the accredited spokesman and agent of the new régime in Mexico? What had become of the Pesquera credentials? It has seemed to many in Washington who have followed the communications between the two Governments in full sympathy with our position, and yet with an insight into the difficulties of the Mexican situation arising from so-

lution within its borders and the instability of faction, that the posture of affairs created by the Pesquera offers constituted a diplomatic asset of great value to the United States. The discussion would have been resumed, with the burden of having resented her own Ambassador resting squarely upon Mexico, and we would have escaped the necessity of insisting upon certain conditions being met as the price of recognition.

That Mexico is hectic on this point and places too much emphasis upon it is the universal opinion, but for reasons of its own Mexico seems unable or unwilling to recede from her position. And it is the business of diplomacy to achieve its results not only in the terms of the strength and the inherent right of one nation, but with a due recognition of the difficulties and inconveniences of the other position, and notwithstanding them.

A careful comparison of the position taken by Secretary Colby with that of Secretary Hughes shows them to be in substance identical. There is no mistaking the equally firm insistence by both upon the protection of American life and property, with strong and dependable guarantees to that end. The difference, if it can be so described, is one of form, or rather of tone and approach. Secretary Colby's efforts were interrupted by Mexico's repudiation of its accredited spokesman, and, inferentially, his proffer. Secretary Hughes, in his failure to evoke from Mexico the favorable response he doubtless anticipated, has, it would appear, an equally intractable situation on his hands.

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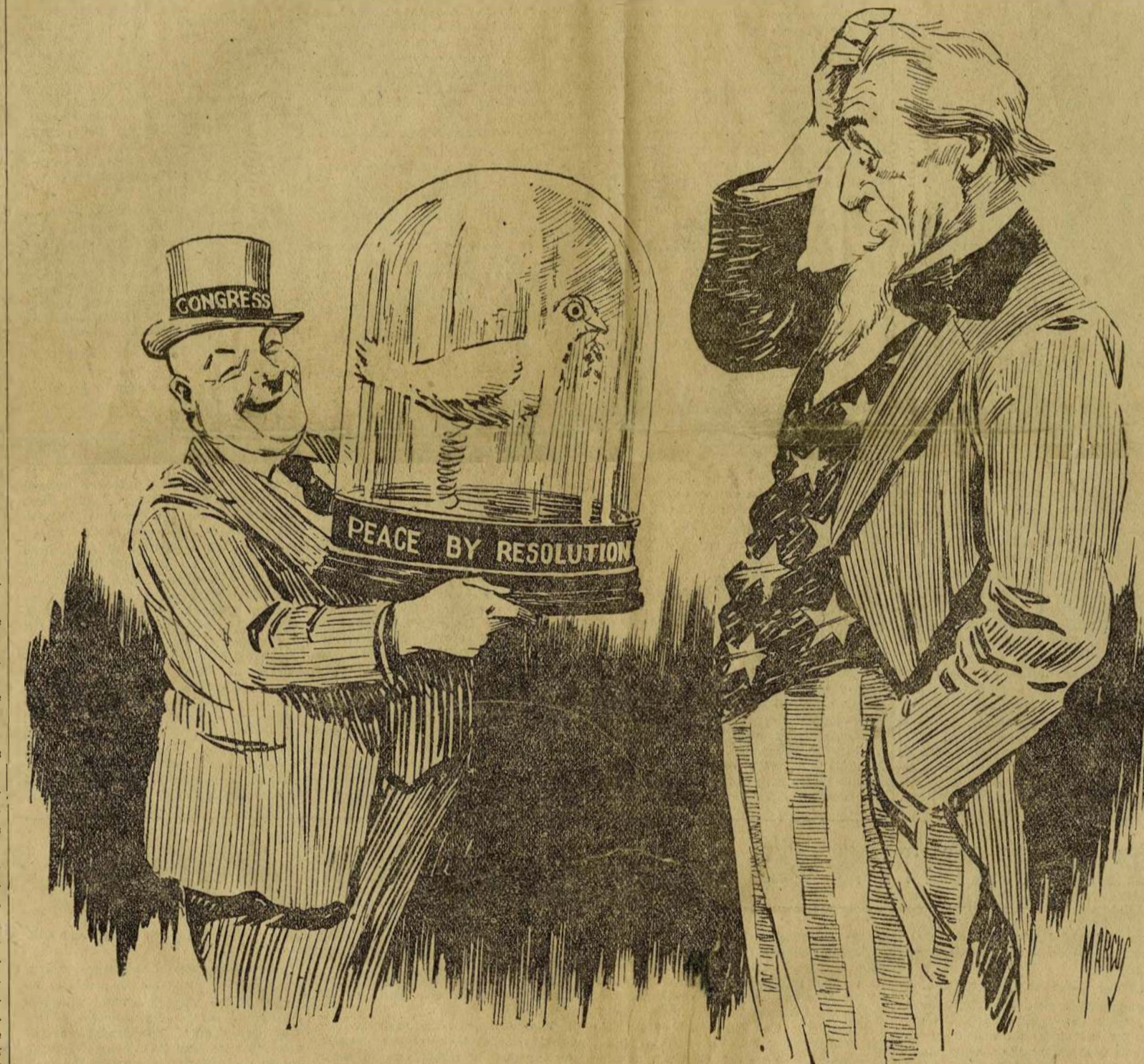
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THE NATURE FAKER



Congress: This Is Just as Good as a Live One

SHACKLETON'S SEARCH FOR ANTARCTIC ISLANDS OF DOUBT

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

CERTAINTY may resolve all misgivings about the mysterious Doubtful Islands as a result of the new expedition which Sir Ernest Shackleton is soon to lead into the Antarctic regions.

The dispatches of The Associated Press announcing the plans of this, the third, expedition which the intrepid navigator is to command in the seas of the South Pole leave room for doubt as to just which islands are meant. This, very likely, is due to some error in transmission, for one of the islands mentioned has been very definitely on the map for decades, although another undoubtedly is a kind of tramp of the chart.

This search for illusive islands in the South Pacific seas will prove to be one of the most interesting features of the trip of the Quest, as the brigantine-rigged ship of Sir Ernest is so well called. He will cover some of the points which he has visited on his previous expeditions, and then make a thorough examination of the localities in which the islands are believed to be.

In the announcement of the plans of the expedition, as it has reached this country, the doubtful spots are given as Doughterty and Tuanaki. There is no question about Doughterty being of

questioned situation. Tuanaki, or Tuana, however, is definitely mapped and is not in the Antarctic part of the globe at all, but in France's little frequented Tuamotu Archipelago, of the South Seas, and not very far from Tahiti, though there is very little known about it. In that delightful "Narrative of Voyages," compiled by Captain Amasa Delano in 1817, there is a reference to an island not far from Pitcairn of misty fame, which may be taken to refer to the atoll of Tuana, with its abundant vegetation and its very sparse population. If for Tuana, we should read Nimrod, as all the Antarctic enthusiasts seen in New York think it is, what is really intended, all discrepancy removed, and the dispatch would then be consistent with ideas previously expressed in Sir Ernest's published works.

Owing to the uncertainties of the light in Polar regions there often have been questions as to the location of bodies of land. Even so experienced an explorer as Admiral Peary, for instance, thought he saw a new continent, Crockerland, in the Arctic which was only a mirage.

Search for the Islands.

As Sir Ernest states in the preface of "The Heart of the Antarctic," it is the intent to keep up the search for the Doughterty and the Nimrod Islands until they have been really found and mapped, or evidence of their non-existence presented. When his vessel

the "Nimrod," named the same as another which went over the same sea a century or so ago, was returning from the Antarctic in 1909, after having left the main party at another point, First Officer Davis, then in command, made a superficial search for the doubtful islands. This is set forth in a statement by him in which Sir Ernest gives in full.

"Nimrod reached the positions indicated in the Antarctic night and in heavy weather. Observations were conducted, however, as carefully as possible in the circumstances. At the places where the islands were supposed to be, according to earlier navigators, soundings were made, but no bottom was touched. The lead was very somewhat, and therefore it was decided to make a good, thorough job of the hunt for the islands this time.

One of the reports of the non-magnetic vessel Carnegie contains evidence that there is really a Doughterty Island. The place was named for the master of the "Janie, Stewart," who on May 29, 1841, declared that he saw it in latitude 59 degrees 21 minutes south and longitude 130 degrees 20 minutes west. He reported that it passed within 600 yards of it. The master of the Stewart estimated that the island was five or six miles in length, according to the circumference of the island.

Plotted, issued by the United States Hydrographic Office. This geographical mystery as reported as lying in the general direction from north-west to south-west. On the north-west end was a

high bluff, while the low land was at the southwestern end, where the contour seemed to have gradually tapered to a point. In the middle the Captain said that he saw a deep valley, in which there were vegetation and some snow. None of the navigators noticed any signs that human beings inhabited the place, although there were many birds seen and evidences of animal life.

Again the island was sighted on Sept. 4, 1859, and that time by the master of the "Louise of Bristol," who put it down on his chart as being in latitude 59 degrees 21 minutes south and longitude 130 degrees 7 minutes west. According to his observation it was round in form and dark in color. He estimated that it rose only eighty feet above the surface of the water.

Another report on Doughterty Island was made in 1858 by the bark Cingalese, which sighted it in company with the City of Agra. Her Captain asserted that the Doughterty was six miles long, and at its highest point was 600 feet. As did the commander of the Stewart, he reported that at the northeastern end there was a high bluff, while at the southwestern point the land was low. He saw neither snow nor vegetation of any kind.

Beyond Doughterty lies the supposed position of the Nimrod Islands, so called because they were declared to have been sighted in 1828 by the master of the ship Nimrod. He put them down as being in latitude 56 degrees 21 minutes south and longitude 138 degrees 30 minutes west. In the log it was jotted that

many birds were hovering over the group, and that there was much vegetation.

Conflicting Accounts.

As the outcome of a search made in 1831, the Nimrods were again reported, but in latitude 56 degrees 3 minutes south and longitude 157 degrees 50 minutes west. In this instance sea fowl and birds of various kinds were observed, and although the islands were not explored at all, the fact that vegetation was seen floating on the water in their vicinity. Whether or not the Nimrod Islands were peopled, there is no confirmation to be found in that report.

In view of the conflicting accounts about both Doughterty Island and the Nimrod Islands, and the fact that the navigators have not been able to find them always when they looked for them, there has been much mystery concerning them. Did they ever exist? Are they perhaps merely icebergs which drift about? Were they floating islands, long since melted? The advice of the commanding officer gives them places based on the earlier reports, but many maps do not designate them at all.

The expedition which Sir Ernest proposes to begin next month (August) will without doubt clear up many mysteries of the Antarctic, as his trip will be for 30,000 miles through sea none too well charted. That part of the world is not nearly so well known as are the North Polar regions, upon which science and adventure have concentrated their efforts far more.

When the explorer sets forth from

BURLESON ON GERMANY

Ex-Postmaster General, in Berlin, Describes Difficulties That Confront American Business Representatives

By CHARLES R. MICHAEL.

THE American business men who have come to Berlin to re-established trade relations with Germany in anticipation of an early peace through action of Congress have encountered almost insurmountable difficulties in their efforts to sell American raw materials to German producers. Berlin and the great producing cities of Germany are swarming with American representatives, here to reach the German markets as well as sell American goods to German exporters for use in Russia.

There are more American business men on these trade outposts than of any other country, and one of the leading Berlin hotels, patronized chiefly by a cosmopolitan patronage, finds English spoken almost exclusively.

Interviews with American industrial

representatives here show that the German market is today closed tight against American imports, not because of any prejudice against America or her products, or any lack of credit, but because of a fear that a high tariff law will be passed in the United States which will be prohibitive against German exports of goods manufactured from American raw materials. On the other hand, German importers are placing large orders with American firms for shipment into Soviet Russia.

Burleson on Difficulties.

Ex-Postmaster General A. E. Burleson is here, representing the cotton interests of Texas and the South.

"Since I have been in Germany," said Mr. Burleson, "I have had an exceptional opportunity to meet not only members of the German administration, but I have been brought into contact with the largest bankers and the most influential and largest spinners and weavers in the country. I find as far as administration is concerned they are directed by conviction to meet all obligations imposed on them growing out of the war. As far as the people here are concerned, and I speak only of the classes I have met, they seem to entertain no feeling of bitterness toward America or Americans because of the war, and they are extraordinarily anxious to have the commercial and friendly relations which existed between the two countries before the war restored at an early date.

"At this particular time they hesitate about going forward in their own efforts to re-establish commercial and trade relations because of the uncertainty of legislation on the part of America. To illustrate the cable despatches this week bring the news that the Secretary of Commerce announces that the export trade of America since last November has diminished by 50 per cent.; this situation and the condition it discloses should be a matter of deep concern to every business man in America.

"Men of affairs, important in industrial life in Germany, anxious to buy American products, and especially raw materials like cotton, declare that they are afraid to venture in such perilous business, because of the increasing threat of tariff barriers which may be erected through legislation by Congress. They point out that the constant discussion of the proposed legislation to erect tariff obstacles is infinitely more harmful than any action Congress might take—provided it was promptly taken—because the industrialists of Germany could then consider whether they could adjust their business to the conditions of a new law.

Element of Uncertainty.

"But as long as the period of uncertainty exists they can do nothing because they are afraid to attempt to do anything while the Congress is making laws which finally may prevent them selling their manufactured goods in America at a profit. I see no hope of America and Germany re-establishing the trade relations existing before the war, unless the Republicans now in control decide that a high protective tariff will not meet the situation existing in the world today. The more I travel in Europe the more convinced I am that the Democratic policy as to tariff is the right one. The United States in my opinion cannot be prosperous if a tariff wall is built around it, which would make it impossible for the debtor

nations to pay the enormous sums owed to the United States.

"It was a question before the war in the minds of economists, apart from practical politicians, as to the advisability of a Democratic or a Republican tariff. It is not so today. The United States cannot be prosperous under a protective tariff. We are today for the first time in our history a creditor nation to the amount of more than \$20,000,000,000. This sum cannot be paid by the debtor nations unless they can freely trade in American markets. A protective tariff makes this impossible, and the debtor nations, therefore, must turn to other markets. Naturally they will adopt retaliatory measures against the United States if a protective tariff is enacted which prevents them selling their products in the United States. I speak from personal experience in this matter after conversations with the leading statesmen and business men in Europe.

Sees No Illness.

"I have been profoundly impressed with what I have seen in Germany, indicating the extent to which the mass of the people were engaged in work. I have seen no idleness, no loafers, but on the contrary, men, women and children are all busily working, either in the mills or in the fields. I have been particularly impressed by the spirit and purpose which animate the governing class, all of whom seem determined to meet the responsibilities which this war has imposed on Germany if it is in human power to do so.

"The representatives of American business houses with whom I have come into contact here are impressed with the gravity of the situation as it affects our country. They find the business men of other countries able to sell their wares in the war sections, while they themselves cannot interest foreign business men in American products. The export business of France, Germany and Great Britain is on the decline, while ours is declining. The agents of these countries are securing advantageous contracts, while the Americans are handicapped in their efforts to do likewise by the threat of hostile tariff legislation. It is regrettable that the fact apparently lost sight of, that America has become a great creditor nation, has been forgotten or ignored in some quarters of America. If the American manufacturer is to hold and secure export trade it can be done only in one way, inasmuch as there is no money outside of America to pay for his goods. There must necessarily come to America imports from other countries to meet this very desirable balance of trade, which has existed in our favor for many years."

Mr. Burleson, who is one of the largest cotton producers in America, after leaving the Wilson Cabinet began a tour to Central Europe in the hope of selling cotton to the war-stricken countries which were badly in need of this raw material. He said that he had been unable to conclude any sales in Germany chiefly because of the expected tariff legislation. Therefore Mr. Burleson believes that the cotton market of the United States will be greatly depressed unless some way is found to sell the surplus abroad. He spent three weeks in Germany, and also traveled in Hungary and Switzerland. He declined to discuss the political situation in America, but said that the policies of President Wilson, had they been carried out in the League of Nations, would have brought peace to Europe and prosperity long since to the United States.

Berlin, June 7, 1921.

(Continued on Page 8)

CORNELL'S NEW HEAD

Success of Man Who Is the Antithesis of Boasting—His Work in France

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, President-elect of Cornell University, is the salt of the earth, but he makes poor newspaper copy. This is the general opinion of friends, friends and reporters. The man seems to have no flair for personal publicity, and no desire for it. In early youth he completely neglected to write anecdotes, prophetic of future greatness as scientist, educator and executive.

His achievements have been headlined many times, but the man rarely. His work is known to thousands, but his name never echoes in the circles whose Olympian plans are culled from billboards and news-sheets. He is the antithesis of the boaster. After his service in France, a close relative remarked that it was strange that he had not been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

"But I was," replied Dr. Farrand. "Really? Chevalier?"

"No, Officer."

They are few who fall to mention membership in the second rank of that distinguished order.

Dr. Farrand brings to Cornell great gifts of temperament and training. Part of his experience is peculiarly valuable in the light of the university's immediate problems. Never a Grind.

From the beginning, Dr. Farrand has had the gift of liking and being liked by many varieties of people. This popularity has nothing to do with it. It is based on sincere interest in many people and many types. At Princeton, where he was a member of the class of 1893, he drew his friends from all circles—heavy students, athletes, the casual observers of other efforts. Never a Grind, his natural keenness gave him a good standing in his classes.

After taking his degree in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1891, he had a year of study at Cambridge and another at Berlin. In 1893 he returned to this country to teach at Columbia University, where he was in the Department of Psychology until 1903, and thereafter held the Chair of Anthropology until 1914. During these years he accompanied two expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History, under Dr. Boas, to study the Indians on the coast of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. Dr. Farrand's keen interest in this subject is embodied in three authoritative monographs.

In 1901 he married Margaret Carleton of New York, and three years later he took up his first big piece of executive organization as Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This was a job demanding the harmonization of many divergent and unharmonized elements, and here Dr. Farrand showed his unusual ability to make opposite factions pull together.

The tuberculosis work pulled him into all sorts of byways and gave him a wide experience in various kinds of health work. In the same way he retained his professorship in anthropology. As President of the University of Colorado, in 1914 Dr. Farrand tackled his second piece of reorganization in the university's medical school. His three years of active service in the university came during a period of bitter labor disputes in that State, and his powers of conciliation found full scope on a series of arbitration boards.

His Service in France. Meantime, Europe had been three years at war, and in 1917 Dr. Farrand got leave of absence to fight tuberculosis in civilian France. This scourge was threatening to make more havoc behind the lines than the German shells could accomplish in the trenches. It was a delicate situation, for France, in spite of her suffering, was fiercely independent and suspicious of American interference. But Dr. Farrand was here to help, and he brought with him his campaign with skill and vigor, and such was his relation with the French that they felt that they were doing it all themselves.

Dr. Farrand goes to Cornell from the American Red Cross, of which he has been the head since 1919, during the arduous and trying period of reconstruction on a peace-time basis.

Asked to define Dr. Farrand's chief characteristic, a close personal friend and college classmate replied:

"His ability to harmonize diverse human elements. He is the best liaison officer I know. He has always done work where it was necessary for him to be a lubricant.

"I think you would find, if you watched him working in Washington, that he was on equally good terms with workmen, business men and scholars. At least that has always been the case with him. His fits of anger or makes a decision without getting all the facts within reach. He rarely loses his temper, and he is always ready to hear the opinions of those who work with or for him. His manner is quiet and easy. He is almost too easy of access. His only reason for refusing to see a caller is pressure of work. That is one reason why he is now so run down.

"The fact that he made himself a good speaker at the University of Colorado is a good point for his future work. Another angle of his special fitness for Cornell is his experience as a medical executive. One of Cornell's immediate problems is the development of her medical school in New York. The recent association of physicians and surgeons with the Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist churches, and the

table in the forenoon, address a public gathering in the afternoon and preside as toastmaster at a banquet in the evening, and command the interest of each occasion.

Dr. Farrand is fond of fishing, shooting and golf. His chosen indoor sport is to rummage in old book stalls until he has spent all the money he happens to have at the time. In Paris during the war, when there was a lull in the work and Dr. Farrand broke away for a brief respite, his fellow workers always knew just where to find him when they needed him in a hurry. All they had to do was to take a cab to the quays along the Seine and search for him among the piles of old books. Of all sports he likes trout fishing best. One day last Summer when you could shut your eyes and see the fish jumping in far-away lakes and streams, he and a friend were doing a bit of synthetic angling. The friend said he cared little for trout fishing—only a bass or a muskie could give the feeling of a real fight. But Dr. Farrand held that if he was fishing in a stream where the trout ran about one-half pound as an average and he could catch one that weighed three-quarters of a pound, he found a mighty sight of satisfaction in the achievement.

Dr. Farrand sympathizes with the third business man, when it comes to seeking relaxation in a theatre. He prefers a "high-brow" drama every time, or almost every time.

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(1) To provide a trained, organized and balanced force which may be readily expanded and developed into an adequate war component of the Army of the United States to meet any major emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army and the National Guard.

(2) The organized reserves are the third component of the Army of the United States. The regular army and the National Guard may be employed separately or together in minor and in major emergencies, but the organized reserves constitute purely a war force, and can be employed only in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps are formed into tactical organizations, as provided by law, they are part of the organized reserves. The Enlisted Reserve is composed of many branches of service, thus offering interesting fields for men in many walks of life. It includes an Air Service, Cavalry, Chemical Warfare, Coast Artillery, Engineers, Field Artillery, Finance Corps, Infantry, Medical Corps, Ordnance, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, General Service Troops and Military Police.

The construction of this great reserve army, which would be the principal resource of the country against a serious onslaught, is the big problem of the War Department. The department has completed its first task, that of allocating to each State its units of the reorganized National Guard, and the results of its efforts to this end make the first complete program of development of the Guard ever put into effect. For many months the corps area commanders of the regular army have been holding conferences with the military authorities of the States concerned, attended by specially selected National Guard officers on duty in the War Plans Division of the General Staff. The allocations were approved by the States and the National Guard. The close association of the regular army officers and State military men in solving this problem is a sign of the unification which is to be the keynote of future military operations in the United States.

The War Department, having settled this, now faces the organizing of the 1,500,000 reservists. This vast body will be raised, supported and employed by the United States under the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is therefore a purely Federal force. The War Department has been actively engaged during the last year in perfecting plans and regulations for the development of this component, but its announcement has been held in abeyance in order to give the National Guard a reasonable period for reorganization, and to avoid the adverse effects of the creation of the reserve might have upon the growth of the National Guard.

150,000 Reserve Officers. The whole scheme is contained in two Government issues, Special Regulations 46, entitled "General Policies and Regulations for the Organized Reserves."

The League's Great Opportunity. The Indian Government is prepared to abide by the strict letter of the convention, and agrees to prohibit the exportation of opium to countries which have laws against its importation, but it refuses to curtail its trade with countries accepting the drug. This means that opium inevitably makes its way through illicit channels to countries which prohibit, thus defeating the purpose of the convention of 1912.

For a hundred and fifty years opium has been a curse to humanity, which has undermined one of the greatest nations of the East—and, unless checked, presents a menace of increasing seriousness to the West. The opium monopolies of the East must be abandoned. The giving up of slavery entailed great financial sacrifices, but Great Britain, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, was the first to propose its abolition. It took, in America, an appalling civil war to accomplish the same end. The opium habit is worse than slavery. The drug should not longer be tolerated as a basis of revenue, an obsolete practice inherited from a primitive and unethical past. The opium problem presents to the League of Nations an extraordinary opportunity. If it can bring about its solution, that alone would justify its being. But it must be prepared to see it through to the end, irrespective of material interests involved. It is not necessary or desirable to pull down ruthlessly the financial struc-

When mobilized the army of the United States developed by the War Department will place in service six great fields of arms, with auxiliary, special troops and replacements. Besides this, sufficient overhead will be provided to insure the organization and training of additional echelons should the emergency require it. The regular army will consist of three army corps of three infantry divisions each, and their required sets of corps and army troops, including two seditionary Force divisions having been found too unwieldy, these divisions will be reduced strength, especially in auxiliary troops, thus

CHALLENGE STIRS SPIRITIST MEETING

J. F. Rinn Offers to Forfeit \$1,000 if High Priest Can Read a Sealed Message.

HE IS CALLED "INSULTER"

Waldorf Detective Is Summoned to Silence Intruder and to Keep Crowd Away.

One thousand mediums and believers in spiritualism were thrown into an uproar at the Waldorf-Astoria last night when Joseph F. Rinn attacked John Slater, the high priest of spiritualism, and offered to forfeit a certified check for \$1,000 if he failed to prove him an impostor.

Slater himself had offered \$10,000 to anyone who could prove that he was in collusion with any of the thirty or forty persons in the audience whose names, family histories and aspirations he told. Slater had just offered the \$10,000 challenge when Rinn jumped to his feet and said:

"Mr. Slater, I accept that. I hold in my hand a check for \$1,000, which you can earn by a very simple test. All that you have to do is to read a sealed message aright."

"You are here to disturb this meeting," said Slater. "You are here to insult this audience."

"No, I am not," said Rinn. "I am here to give you a chance to earn \$1,000 by a very simple test. Here is the check. It is a good one."

"What strings have you got around it, asked Slater. "There, that will do." The audience began to make a further demonstration.

"You are applauding him," said Mr. Slater. "That's just what he wants. If he was sincere, why didn't he hire a hall of his own?"

Persons in the audience began to demand the name of the challenger, and he explained that he was Joseph F. Rinn, a wholesale produce merchant, and added that he was "known all over the world." Rinn has attacked all the famous upholders of spiritualism from Palladino to Sir Oliver Lodge. At the mention of the name of Rinn, hisses and threats came from all over the audience.

A hotel detective with a powerful pair of hands intervened to silence Rinn and keep the crowd away from him. Slater then explained again that he had never pretended to be able to read a word of said nypse or to read a closed book, another test proposed by Rinn. He said that the sight or touch of the envelopes, however, caused the voices of spirits to tell him all about the owners. He renewed his challenge to any one to prove that he was in collusion with any of the persons concerning whom he made revelations.

With Rinn silenced and under guard, Slater went on with the session. Rinn said that it was impossible to prove that Slater was working with con-artists and that Slater's \$10,000 was safe. Slater announced as he resumed:

"I want to say that I am open to any challenge anywhere from any person that is honest."

When asked after the meeting just what kind of a challenge would be acceptable, Slater replied: "None from any emissary of the Roman Catholic Church. I have been up against that game before. The only condition on which I will accept a challenge is that I get all the gate receipts."

Slater was cheered and applauded during the meeting, when he told volumes of personal and family history about individuals scattered through the hall who thereupon got up and said

they were willing to take oath that they had never seen the medium before. A crowd of hundreds, composed mostly of women, crowded around him after the meeting had adjourned, calling him names, criticising his manners, and threatening even to hurt him. Detectives again intervened to prevent trouble.

LIBRARIANS ELECT HEADS.

American Association Ends Largest Conference in Its History.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., June 25.—The largest conference in the history of the American Library Association ended here tonight with a registration of 1,880. The following officers were elected for the years 1921-22:

President, Azariah S. Root, Librarian Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio. First Vice President, Samuel H. Basist, Librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Second Vice President, Charles H. Barre, Librarian Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, Assistant Librarian the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the Public Library of St. Louis, spoke on the city's leadership in book distribution, in discussing the drift of the population from country to city. Mr. Bostwick said:

"There are some signs that the tide is turning. These appear not so much in the migration of individuals from city to country, despite all that we hear of a 'back to the land' movement, as in a tendency toward mutual interpretation."

MRS. BELLARIS FOUND.

French Police Director Says Heiress Who Was Missing Is Well.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, June 25.—Director Judicial Police Ducrocq announced late last night that Mrs. Bellaris, the American heiress, missing since Monday, when she disappeared with her three weeks' old baby from the Neully Nursing Home, and whose husband believed she had been kidnaped, is alive and well.

He said there was no reason for anxiety over her condition, but refused to tell where she was.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Introducing
Rose-Beige
SILK SHEER STOCKINGS
4.95

ROSE-BEIGE
the new shade the Parisienne is wearing with black pumps.

FEMINE HOSIERY SHOP
Street Floor

HIGH FINANCE LAID TO EX-POLICEMAN

Retired Sergeant Held on Complaint of Clients, Who Say They Lost \$50,000.

"COME-ON" IDEA CHARGED

Steel Stock Alleged to Have Been Sold as Sure Thing With False Offer of Profit.

Daniel T. Kelly, a retired Sergeant of Police, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Sinnott in connection with two suits brought against Kelly and Walter G. Gutterson, said to have

been associated with him in a stock brokerage business, under the name of Oppenheim & Co. Complaint was made by Samuel Metcalf of 553 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, and Abraham A. Phillips Jr. of 2,219 Pitkin Avenue, Kelly, alleged to have posed as "Mr. Oppenheim," and to have represented Gutterson as his son, was charged with having defrauded Mr. Metcalf out of \$37,450 and Mr. Phillips out of \$15,337 by false representations.

According to Mr. Metcalf, a man who represented himself as "Mr. Oppenheim" called him by telephone on Sept. 17, 1920, and said that he was a member of a brokerage firm with a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. This man, Mr. Metcalf said, stated he was selling stock of the Sligo Iron and Steel Company, represented as having been in business for ninety years and owning seventy or eighty smelting furnaces. Mr. Metcalf said that he was told that this stock was selling for \$24 a share and paying 8 per cent. dividends, and finally purchased 100 shares for \$2,400.

Mr. Metcalf said that "Mr. Oppenheim" later informed him that the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh ad-

vanced \$10,000 worth of the stock and induced him to buy an additional 100 shares. Later, he said, "Mr. Oppenheim" informed him that the Bethlehem Steel Company had purchased Sligo and that the price would go to \$3. Mr. Metcalf said he invested \$700 more and reserved 570 additional shares when told that news of the alleged purchase had been made public.

On March 13, 1921, according to Mr. Metcalf, he was approached by a "Mr. Clarke," who said that he was from Clarke, Anderson & Co. of New Haven, and that he had a customer who wanted to buy 1,750 shares of Sligo stock at \$3. Mr. Metcalf, who had bought at \$24, was willing, but did not have sufficient stock to fill the order. "Clarke" suggested that he buy an additional 1,000 shares of Oppenheim & Co. Mr. Metcalf said that he did so and gave "Mr. Oppenheim Jr." \$12,000 in Liberty bonds to cover the purchase. Mr. Metcalf said that he also purchased through Oppenheim & Co. shares in the Pom Roll Company, organized to manufacture a non-alcoholic beverage, described as "wonderful stock" by "Mr. Oppenheim."

The experiences of Mr. Phillips seemed, from his account, to have been somewhat similar, except that he also purchased stock of a Texas oil company. Justice Donnelly fixed Kelly's bail at \$52,087, the total of the amounts for which recovery was asked by the two plaintiffs. The bail was furnished.

HELD UP AND ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Hundreds of Women and Children See Man Blackjacked by One of Three Highwaymen.

CONTRACTOR ALSO VICTIM

Two Negroes at Revolver Point Believe Him of \$950 in Gems and \$200 in Cash in His Own Yard.

In broad daylight and in the presence of several hundred women and children Anthony Hartoffen, 43 years old, of 14 Amsterdam Avenue, was held up at Amsterdam Avenue and Fifty-ninth

Street yesterday afternoon by three men. One of the robbers blackjacked Hartoffen and two went through his pockets, taking \$15 and two bank books. The screams of women and children attracted Patrolman Turtle of the West Forty-seventh Street station, but before he came Hartoffen's assailants had fled. Bystanders told the policeman the men had run westward in Fifty-ninth Street and turned into West End Avenue. Hartoffen was carried across the street to the Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Finch said the man's forehead had been cut and it was possible that the skull had been fractured.

Harry Schoenfeld, a painter and decorator in business at 54 East Twelfth Street, who lives at 1,037 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, was robbed of a \$200 diamond stickpin, a \$750 diamond ring and \$200 in front of his home early in the day, the police reported.

A man described by Schoenfeld as a mulatto met him in the courtyard of the house where the contractor lives and asked to be told how to get to Southern Boulevard. A moment later another man, a negro, appeared with a revolver and made Schoenfeld hold up his hands while he relieved him of his jewels and money.

About a week ago Harry Schlesinger, a jewelry merchant of 865 Hoe Avenue, was held up at the same place and robbed of jewels valued at \$2,000. Lou-

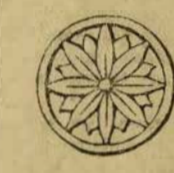
DEAD MAN ON SPEEDWAY.

Library Card Made Out to Franklin Deecher Is Found on Body.


The body of a man about 65 years old was found yesterday morning by Policeman Parda near the Harlem Speedway at about 174th Street.

J. D. Heath of 2 Rector Street, who had reported the disappearance of a client, Michael J. Harrey, viewed the body and thought at first that it was Mr. Harrey, a real estate operator and formerly a wealthy man, who had been rooming recently at the West Ninety-eighth Street. This opinion was soon disposed of by the fact that Mr. Harrey was discovered to be in Bellevue Hospital. He had been taken there on Friday morning when he was found wandering aimlessly on Second Avenue and unable to tell where he was. A library card in the name of Franklin Deecher was found on the dead man. The card gave no address and the name does not appear in the City Directory.

Justice Pitney Goes to Europe. WASHINGTON, June 25—Associate Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court sailed today for Europe. He plans to visit England, France, Belgium and possibly Switzerland.



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO




A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS., NEW YORK

For Madame and Mademoiselle

OUT-OF-TOWN CLOTHES

FOR WEEK-ENDS OR LONGER

GIVE SMART SERVICE WITHOUT BEING GIVEN EXCESSIVE CARE, AND FIT WITH EQUAL APLOMB INTO THE LIMITED SPACE OF THE WEEK-END LUGGAGE AND INTO THE LIMITLESS OCCASIONS OF SMART RESORT OR COUNTRY LIFE.



New Sports Apparel at New Prices

SWEATEPS IN NEW LACY WEAVES, PURE SILK OR STRIPED MOHAIR

Pure Silk Sweaters in henna, beige, pink, black, navy, white . . . 15.00

Hand-made Sweaters, long-sleeved, in the new lacy weave . . . 18.00

Sleeveless Striped Coat Sweaters of mohair yarn 12.75

FEMINE SWEATER SHOP
Fourth Floor

SKIRTS THAT ARE STRAIGHT, OR MEASURE FASHION IN MANY PLEATS

Sports Skirts of White Flannel in smart straight-line models . . . 9.75

White Crêpe de Chine Skirts in smartly pleated models 12.75

White Canton Silk Crêpe Skirts in new pleated models 16.50

FEMINE SKIRT SHOP
Fourth Floor

FRILLED BLOUSES, DIMITY SPORTS BLOUSES OR TAILORED SILK BLOUSES

Imported White Irish Dimity Blouses with flutings 5.00

Blouses of White Voile with colored striped frills; long or short sleeves 6.95

Tailored Blouses of White Crêpe de Chine or Habutai silk 9.75

FEMINE BLOUSE SHOP
Third Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

TRAVELABLE FORETHOUGHTS BETTER THAN AFTERTHOUGHTS

For Madame and Mademoiselle

VIONNET SILHOUETTE SILK COSTUME SLIPS
of crêpe meteor in white or black 9.75

BREAKFAST COATS
of two-tone satin in Copenhagen blue, rose, orchid, pink or cerise. . . 12.75

GLOVE SILK VEST-CHEMISES
of flesh colored glove silk. 2.95

GLOVE SILK STEP-IN DRAWERS
of flesh colored glove silk. 3.25

GONZALEZ HEADS REBELS IN MEXICO

Carranza General Crosses From Texas and Takes Command of Groups Now Operating.

MEXICO CITY, June 25 (Associated Press)—Rebel activity in the State of Tamaulipas now is under the personal direction of General Pablo Gonzalez...

\$500,000 FUND REPORTED

Factions Hostile to Obregon Trying to Agree on a Leader in San Antonio Conference.

MEXICO CITY, June 25 (Associated Press)—Rebel activity in the State of Tamaulipas now is under the personal direction of General Pablo Gonzalez...

OFFER NEW OIL BILL.

Mexican Social Democrats Present Second Measure to Chamber.

MEXICO CITY, June 25 (Associated Press)—The draft of a new law regulating Article 27 of the Constitution...

TULSA RACE RIOT JURY INDICTS POLICE CHIEF

He, With Others, Is Accused of Dereliction of Duty and Laxity on Dry Laws and Vice.

TULSA, Okla., June 25.—Grand Jury investigation of the recent race riots here led today to the return of indictments against seven civilians and five of the city police, including Chief John Gustafson.

RECOGNITION WON BY MEXICO, HE SAYS

Obregon's Accomplishments and Policies Merit It, Sonora Land Operator Holds.

The Government set up by General Obregon in Mexico has done so much during his administration of five years...

While trying to rescue an eight-year-old boy who had floundered beyond his depth in a pond on the property of the Dowry Shipbuilding Corporation...

TWO MEN DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE BOY

Lad Crawls to Safety While Machinists Sink in Shipyard Pond.

While trying to rescue an eight-year-old boy who had floundered beyond his depth in a pond on the property of the Dowry Shipbuilding Corporation...

PERSHING PLANS STAFFING OPERATIONS

Will Organize a General Headquarters When He Becomes Chief on July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—General Pershing takes over the duties of Chief of Staff on July 1, his first task being the organization of a General Headquarters staff...

FAVORS DECENTRALIZATION

Strengthening of National Guard Among His Projects.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, June 25.—General Pershing takes over the duties of Chief of Staff on July 1...

MANY BEATEN AND CUT IN WOMEN'S PRISON RIOT

Ohio Reformatory Inmates Use Butcher Knives on Employees—Rumored Plot to Kill.

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, June 25.—Several prisoners and attendants at the Ohio Reformatory for Women here were stabbed and beaten this afternoon as the result of a riot...

STANDS PAT FOR RICKARDS.

Secretary of War Sees Politics in Kansas Boom for Martin.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In spite of opposition in the Senate to confirming the nomination of Colonel George H. Rickards of Pennsylvania to be Chief of the Militia Division of the War Department...

COL. HARTSHORN HONORED.

Receives New York State Decoration for Conspicuous Service.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The highest military honor of the Empire State—the New York State decoration for conspicuous service—was conferred on Lieut. Colonel E. S. Hartshorn...

HELD IN BROOKLYN HOLD-UP

Man Caught After Chase, but Second Suspect Escapes.

Julius Oser, 22 years old, of 118 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday as a result of the assault and holdup of Samuel Pedos of 485 Heeger Avenue, Brooklyn.

\$100,000 ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Half of His Pleds to Y. M. C. A. College is Conditional.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25.—A personal pledge from John D. Rockefeller Jr. of \$100,000 has been made to the International Young Men's Christian Association College, Dr. L. L. Dorsett, President of the college, announced today.

GRAND JURY ACTION DEMANDED BY CRAIG

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the matter of new school buildings and sites. Will you kindly assist Mr. McDonald in getting the money which he needs for truly yours, EDWARD H. SHALLOW.

"There is nothing in the nature of the matter of new school buildings and sites. Will you kindly assist Mr. McDonald in getting the money which he needs for truly yours, EDWARD H. SHALLOW.

"I have not heard that there is any plan on foot to exchange German or Austrian bonds for allied bonds and I do not think that Secretary Mellon has any such idea in his head. It probably would be an advantage to exchange some of the bonds of the minor, unstable Governments which we hold for better securities, and the United States Government which we hold for better securities for less good.

"I would also depend, Mr. Hoover, on the strength and security of the Government behind them. The only way to insure their sale would be to have the Government machinery provided for credits. It would amount to the same thing in the end.

"No," Mr. Hoover responded. "I said exchanges might be made which would give a better security. The Government is going directly into certain fields to back their citizens. Yet I am certain that we shall work to break down these combinations, where they hurt our people rather than meet them by similar militant action on our part.

"Then, too, we have in the Shipping Board a most terrible example of what Government incompetence can cost. I desire to see the Government pushed further into conduct of business, and I don't despair of business adequacy to meet demand, if we have to extend the machinery of Government to build up exports as this bill proposes, let's do it through some modification of the war finance corporation, where the actual operations and trade are conducted by individuals, merchants, exporters, who

HOOPER OPPOSES GOVERNMENT AID

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

situation exists as to grain, but it is not so marked."

Tendency to Nationalize Trade. Committee members charged that combinations of European consumers under Government supervision and with Government support were working to break down prices of American products.

SEND BRIEF TO HUGHES ON MEXICAN OIL TAX

American Producers Argue It Is Confiscatory and Contrary to Mexican Law.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The National Association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico has transmitted to the department a brief in which it asks the latest Obregon decree in the export tax on oil as unconstitutional and confiscatory.

The organization have large numbers of the Mexican oil fields, was drawn up in New York at a conference between Secretary Hughes and a delegation headed by Edward L. Doheny, to Washington for the purpose of presenting to the State Department the case as presented in the view to deciding whether the case is warranted.

men base their objections to the case on two grounds. The first is that the tax is confiscatory, and second, unconstitutional. While there is no question of the right of the Government to place a tax on exports, the oil men assert that to do so is to take away from them the fruits of their own industry.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required) Section 2, Page 11.

THIEVES MAKE SILK RAID.

Carry Off \$8,000 Worth in Motor Car From Tenafly Mill.

Special to The New York Times. HACKENSACK, N. J., June 25.—Three men are wanted by the Tenafly police for the theft of \$8,000 worth of silk from the factory of the Tenafly Silk Company late Friday night.

When you see a light in the mill window you will know everything is all right," he added. The robbers ran the front windows and carried off the booty in a touring car.

Prosecutor A. C. Hart issued a statement today following his investigation of Mrs. Rex W. Wadman's experience yesterday morning while on her way to her home in Oradell in her car. According to the statement, she struck an automobile while coming up the Port Lee hill, and the supposed highwayman was really the owner of the damaged car, who followed her until given a chance to let her know what had happened.

ADVOCATES BIRTH CONTROL.

Social Worker Says Increase of Incompetents Can Be Prevented.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—A hint that birth control should be made a part of social work was applauded at today's session of the Family Division of the National Conference on Social Work, when Edward D. Lynde, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Conference, outlined the small town problem of the social worker.

Resolutions urging the conference to support strict enforcement of anti-liquor laws and world reduction of armaments were presented.

ACCUSED OF \$209,000 THEFT

Charge Pennsylvania Bank Treasurer Used Funds in Speculation.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 25.—Charles D. Zell, former treasurer of the Agricultural Trust Company here, closed by the State Department of Banking on Thursday, took more than \$200,000 in Liberty Bonds, negotiable papers and other securities from the bank, according to John S. Fisher, State Commissioner of Banking, who is investigating the company's condition.

MRS. LOEFFLER WINS.

Young Wife of Rich Man's Son Gets Separation and \$250 a Month.

Mrs. Harriet Loeffler, 21 years old, yesterday obtained a decree of separation, the custody of her son George H. Loeffler, Jr., aged 2 years, and a monthly allowance in a decree granted by Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict in Brooklyn.

12 O'CLOCK GIRL WINS.

Ethel Lorraine's \$25,000 Verdict for Hippodrome Tumble Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday upheld a verdict recently obtained by Mrs. Ethel Schuber of 1234 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, for \$25,000 against the New York Hippodrome Corporation.

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JUNE REDUCTIONS OF SPRING STYLES

Formerly up to \$22.00

Leathers and suedes-black-tan patent leather-gray-fawn also in harmonizing combinations

Formerly up to \$18.00

WHITE Buck or Canvas

Formerly up to \$12.00

Included are black-tans-whites

J & SLATER 415 Fifth Avenue

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc. BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

desire a Store Superintendent

Only a man of broad experience and of high character can fill this position.

He must be able to maintain the efficiency of the store's personnel and to develop the high quality of service expected by Loeser customers.

The salary will be liberal. Applications, if desired, will be treated in strict confidence.

Letters should be addressed to W. G. C., Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTIE CARNEGIE 251 WEST 86TH STREET

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE OUR ENTIRE COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES \$25.00 UPWARDS

NO RETURNS. NO EXCHANGES. Business Opportunities (bank and business references required) Section 2, Page 11.