

# Southern Port Is Blockaded

Attempt to Land Telegraph Cable at Miami Brings About Queer Situation.

## MIAMI IS IN THE LIMELIGHT

United States Warships Blockade a United States Port in Time of Peace—Geographic Society Official Tells About Place.

By JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, Vice-Director National Geographic Society.

Miami, Fla.—Probably for the first time since the stirring days of the Civil war we find a southern port blockaded by United States warships. Happily, however, it is no crisis brought about by an uncompromising demand for the integrity of state rights, but to prevent a cable ship entering the port of Miami, the most southerly city on the Floridian mainland and the third largest in the state, from the standpoint of population.

Nestling beside the beautiful waters of Biscayne bay and separated from the Atlantic only by the peninsula of Miami beach, the city has rapidly come into its own, due to the strategic geographic location it occupies on the South Atlantic coast, and it gives promise to rival Jacksonville as a port of call. When one realizes that one-third of all the grapefruit in the United States comes from the county in which Miami is situated and that one-fifth of all the animal life in America north of Panama is to be found in the waters of the Gulf stream which have the golden strand of Miami beach in its front yard, and with the great potential agricultural wealth of the Everglades at its back door, small wonder that Miami has grown, as shown by the last census report, 440 per cent.

Rivals the Riviera. Blessed with a year-round climate that rivals the Riviera, with ever-blowing trade winds that temper the semi-tropical sun, Miami bids fair to take rank with anything of its size in the United States for development along highly profitable and thoroughly businesslike lines.

It is not surprising that a telegraph company desires to bring the Barbados cables into Miami instead of Key West, a hundred odd miles south of this point; but there is some diplomatic hitch about England's control of cables which has caused this practically unheard of situation of United States war vessels blockading a United States port in the time of peace.

Three years ago the money on deposit in the banking institutions of Miami amounted to something like \$4,000,000, in the summer of 1919 to \$12,000,000, in March, 1920, to \$17,000,000, and today the amount is upward of \$20,000,000. Moreover, in permanent population it has grown in ten years from 5,471 to 29,549. During the winter months there are nearly as many traffic "cops" on its well-paved streets as there are in the national capital, ten times its size.

One of the most important developments of Miami beach is the inauguration and completion of the Miami aquarium and biological laboratory, located at the beach terminus of the wonderful 100-foot causeway stretching three miles in length which spans Biscayne bay, connecting the city with the ocean beaches. As the scientists generally agree that all land animals came originally out of the sea, the study of the myriad forms of life in the tropical seas will, it is believed,

develop links between the sea and land animals that will add much to the world's knowledge of this important question. Since the question of food has been accentuated as an aftermath of the world war, the eyes of economists have turned to the warm seas to develop the possibilities of its innumerable fish life.

Just as the shoemaker's child is proverbially without footwear, so it was that there was no aquarium or biological station on the entire Atlantic coast south of Philadelphia, and, consequently, no extensive and adequately equipped and situated institution to which the ichthyologists of the country could make pilgrimages and study at first hand the wonders of the fauna of the Gulf stream. Heretofore these specialists in zoology traveled to the aquarium at Naples, Italy, and to other European institutions, simply because there was nowhere in the warm seas surrounding the southern part of our own continent a place where they

have the means at hand to pursue their highly important work.

Only a month or two ago, an entirely new species of tuna, one of the most valuable food fishes in the world, was located and described by the director of the Miami aquarium, and if these great fishes of the horse-mackerel family can be developed in a commercial way it will have an interesting bearing on the problem of lowering the high cost of living.

## Villa Debts to Be Paid in Full by Government

All personal loans obtained by Francisco Villa, Mexican bandit leader, who recently surrendered to the provisional government, will be paid by the government, it has been learned. The loans amount to \$40,000, Mexican.

Villa is said to have given receipts for all the loans he obtained and these will be refunded upon presentation of the papers to the government by claimants. Villa still is at Sabinas, awaiting the arrival of the supply train which was to take him and his men to Torreon.

## Upper Slesvig Celebrates Return



King Christian of Denmark mounted on a white charger entering Upper Slesvig for the first time through an arch of triumph erected at Fredericholm, Upper Slesvig, which until 1864 belonged to Denmark, voted to return in the recent plebiscite.

## Students Orate in Six Tongues

World's Record Broken at Exercises in U. S. School in Constantinople.

### GREAT CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

Armenian, Turkish, Greek, French, Bulgarian and English Used in Addressing Cosmopolitan Crowd at Commencement.

Constantinople.—The world's record for the number of languages used in its commencement exercises will probably go to Robert college this year.

Orations were delivered in six tongues, and, at that, the program was

less polyglot than it used to be before the war. Each of the orators spoke his native tongue, according to the traditions of the American school established 57 years ago. The school has American standards and ideals and a majority of its teachers are Americans, but its aim is to educate men for service in their own countries, rather than in English-speaking countries.

Cosmopolitan Crowd Attends. Armenian, Turkish, Greek, French, Bulgarian and English were the languages used by the orators, and the chapel of the college was filled with a cosmopolitan crowd typical of Constantinople's intellectuals. At the very time Admiral Bristol, the American high commissioner, was advising the 32 graduates to devote their lives to a lessening of the racial and religious hatreds of the Levant, war was going on at four distinct fronts in the Turkish empire, the British, French, Greeks and Armenians all being engaged in the conflict with the Turkish nationalists.

The band of the Second battalion British Cheshire regiment, which is guarding Constantinople from nationalist attacks, played for commencement and workshops of the allied powers lay in Bosphorus at the foot of the heights on which Robert college stands.

Turkish Girls Graduate. About the same time the Constantinople College for Women, another American institution, held its commencement exercises. Two Turkish girls were among the 23 young women graduated this year. The college is notable for having managed to keep its work going throughout the war and for having kept peace among its students from 17 nations, most of which were fighting either with or against America. The two Turkish graduates wore the same black academic gown as their classmates, but instead of the mortarboard cap wore white veils draped about their hair. A little Turkish woman who is a member of the faculty also wore the white Moslem head dress.

Admiral Bristol here also delivered the commencement address to the class, which contained one Jewish girl, nine Armenians, nine Greeks and two Bulgarians. Music for the exercises was furnished by the orchestra of the British dreadnaught, the Iron Duke, and the diplomas were presented by Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president and founder of the college which has conferred the degree of bachelor of arts upon 30 classes and numbers among its graduates prominent women in all the Balkan states.

## Parade of Fashion Models in Chicago Streets



Afternoon strollers in the downtown streets of Chicago were entertained the other day by a dazzling parade of models wearing the latest and most beautiful designs in women's wear. Some of the manikins are here seen admiring a window display on Michigan boulevard.

## GERMANS ARE TIRED OF WAR

British Officer in Cologne Finds Only Professional Soldiers Anxious for It.

### CHANGES IN CITY ON RHINE

People Submit Calmly to British Rule—Street Car Officials Are Now Almost Servile—Business Picks Up.

Cologne.—The British army appears to have acquired a strong grip on this section of occupied Germany, and the soldiers get along very well with the people. They mingle freely with them in the streets, restaurants and cafes, and pick up colloquial phrases very readily. There has been very little friction between the Tommies and the inhabitants. All disputes between the army of occupation and the people of Cologne have been brought before a court of arbitration, and the Germans so far have not complained of any of the awards.

There is more business in Cologne in commercial and trade circles than in the other large German cities, which is owing to the business transacted with England and Holland. The Dutch merchants are sending all the foodstuffs they can lay hands upon into Germany, which keeps the prices very high in their own country and is causing strong protests to be made by the working classes in Rotterdam, Amsterdam and other cities. The goods are brought from Holland to Dusseldorf and Cologne by freight steamboats. There is considerable activity in the factories in Aachen, Dusseldorf and Cologne. The people in these centers are paying attention to their business and are more optimistic in regard to the outlook than the Germans in Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt.

Fight All Gone. The British officers of senior rank with whom I have conversed here say that they do not believe there is any probability of the nation wanting to fight for many years to come. The Germans, apart from the officers and underofficers of the old army, who have been trained to arms as a calling, will not go to war in a hurry because they have realized very clearly that it does not pay, and they do not wish their sons to be trained as soldiers as soon as they leave school and subjected to the tyranny of the drill sergeants.

An English officer of high rank, who

speaks German fluently and has traveled all over the country in the last year, said, in speaking on this subject: "At the present time Germany could put a well-equipped army of 600,000 officers and men into the field if they could be organized to fight together. The major part of this force is the army of the Baltic and the smaller bodies of troops who have not yet been disbanded. The ordinary German workman, so far as my knowledge goes, is fed up with war, and desires to live with his family and pursue his trade peacefully."

"The French military authorities do not agree with this view in regard to the Germans and believe that they are secretly organizing to avenge their defeat. The officers, especially the Prussians of the old regime, would no doubt like to do this, as fighting is their trade, but the rank and file would refuse to follow them into the field. "The Germans have plenty of airplanes, arms and ammunition. Out of 28,000 field guns they possessed when the armistice was signed they have destroyed only 2,000 so far. It is very difficult to get the German government to carry out the conditions of the peace treaty, which demand that these guns should be destroyed, and that the forts and strategic railways constructed in the course of the war should be demolished. The claim is put forth that all this work would occupy a long time and would be unproductive and expensive to the government, which has no funds to meet it. Personally, judging from the slow manner in which things have been done so far, I think it will be years before these conditions are fulfilled, if ever."

"There is one thing certain to any sane person who knows the conditions existing here at the present time: that is, if Germany is to pay the indemnity, or any portion of it, in the near future she must be supplied with raw materials to start the factories to work and with foodstuffs for the people."

Officials Are Civil. "There is a good deal of talk among the better class in favor of a constitutional monarchy on similar lines to that of Great Britain, but that would be impossible so far as any of the German princes are concerned. They do not know the meaning of such a form of government and would immediately become autocratic dictators directly any one of them ascended the throne. It took England nearly a hundred years to persuade the Hanoverian sovereigns that they were to be seen and not heard, so far as the gov-

## Lovers Tie Feet; Plunge Into Sea

Hilo, Island of Hawaii.—Strapped together as they leaped into the sea to fulfill a double suicide pact, Uye Tafaburo, a Japanese of North Kohala, and Makino Kuyuyana, wife of another Japanese, partly failed in their endeavor. Tafaburo was drowned but the woman was pulled from the surf by W. Pinehaka, jailer of North Kohala.

Pinehaka saw the pair, with ankles and bodies tied together, leap as one into the sea from the rocks below Hilo, on the North Kohala coast. He scrambled down to the water's edge just as the tide washed the woman back to shore, the bonds that tied her to her companion having broken.

Later Tafaburo's body was recovered by Hawaiian divers. The woman's infant child, wrapped in her obi, or girdle, was found hanging on a tree not far from the spot where she had failed in her attempt at suicide.

ernment of the country was concerned, and it was not until Queen Victoria had commenced her long reign that this was accomplished finally by Lord Melbourne, who was prime minister."

It was a strange sight to visitors in Cologne on Saturday, June 5, to see the British troops with massed bands parading the cathedral square in honor of King George's birthday. The people filled all the side streets and crowded the windows of the shops and houses which overlooked the scene. They behaved in an orderly manner, and the mounted German policemen who were on duty had no difficulty in keeping the big crowd back.

Before the war Cologne was very prosperous and had a large garrison. There is a great change in the bearing of the railway and street car officials toward the ordinary people. Their smart uniforms and autocratic manners of former days have disappeared. They now slouch about in old army uniforms minus the facings, and are civil to the public almost to the point of servility.

There is a little more meat in Cologne than in Berlin, which is due to the supplies coming up the Rhine from Rotterdam for the British army, and the bread is of a better quality. The Tommy gets his rations and his white bread daily and purchases his extra supplies from the canteen. With the low rate of exchange he has been living in clover on his army pay, and the majority hope that the occupation will last for years. The greater number of these soldiers did not take part in the great war, but are older men who enlisted for three years' service in the occupied territory after the armistice was signed.

## WOMAN, 87, TAKES AIR TRIP

Yells "Higher!" to Pilot, Who Starts to Descend, Says She Will Try It Again.

New York.—Mrs. C. J. Goff, 87 years old, tried out flying at Camp Edwards, Sen Girt, N. J., and gave it her entire approval.

"Am I too old?" she asked Lieut. Paul Micell as she presented herself in front of the flyer's plane.

"Not a bit," he assured her, and carefully strapped her in the passenger's cockpit. The plane roared along the ground, shot into the atmosphere and climbed zenithward. At 2,000 feet the pilot turned and looked at his passenger. She told him to go higher. He came down in a few dives and spirals.

"Was that ten minutes?" Mrs. Goff queried as she was helped out. She was assured that that time had also flown.

"Well, I'm coming back Sunday," she announced as she left the field in an automobile for Asbury Park, where she is passing the summer.

## Blacked Boots Here for 52 Years



This aged Turkish bootblack declares that he has had this same stand in Constantinople for 52 years and that he once polished the sultan's shoes. He says that for more than 30 years he has not missed a day. His stand is just across the street from the American Red Cross headquarters.

## Iroquois Dedicate Memorial Site



Chiefs of the six nations composing the Iroquois tribe marking the southern boundary line of Ga-wan-ka in the Adirondacks as a permanent memorial to the League of the Iroquois.