

BRITISH AND FRENCH GETTING TOGETHER

Reparations, Hague, Tangier, Near East Discussed.

PAY COERCION HELD UP

France Not to Act Against Germany Until Indemnity Commission Investigates Further.

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LONDON, June 19.—(Special.)—The British and French points of view of some of the outstanding international issues were brought closer together today than they have been at any time since Premier Briand's resignation in January. This was the result of discussions between Premier Lloyd George and Poincaré in Downing Street this afternoon, according to high officials. Much, however, depends on the attitude adopted by the French chamber of deputies.

Today's meeting lasted for more than three hours. Besides the premier, the earl of Balfour, acting foreign minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Robert Horne and French ambassador St. Aulaire were present.

Four main items were discussed: reparations, the Hague conference, the Tangier situation and Anglo-French differences in the near east. Coercive Measures to Wait.

The agreement reached on reparations specifies that there shall be no coercive measures taken against Germany until the reparations commission conducts further investigations into the real state of German finances. It can then decide whether it is possible for Germany to balance her budget and restore the value of the mark by internal loans, more taxation and increased economy.

In view of the failure of the bankers' committee at Paris and the depressed state of world trade, the British position was that this is not the time to fix Germany's liabilities definitely. This is held particularly true as Germany's ability to pay depends upon increasing her export trade. This looks like a compromise on England's part to obtain French sanction for further investigation of German finances with a view to holding off any coercion.

A tentative meeting of the premier and the earl of Balfour, acting foreign minister, was held about the end of July. Possibly Italy and the other allies will be invited and the question of Tangier and the near east will be discussed in detail. On the more immediate question of the French position at the Hague, M. Poincaré agreed with Mr. Lloyd George that the experts should examine any practical means which might be suggested for solving the problems of debts, private property and credits to Russia. This, of course, in conjunction with the Russian experts.

French View Is Modified.
This is a modification of the French point of view. Hitherto Paris has insisted that Russia guarantee the czarist debts before any trade negotiations take place.

It was further agreed today that an agreement reached with the Russians will be reported by the experts to their respective governments, which will then be at liberty to make what arrangements with Russia they see fit.

As for Tangier, it was agreed to accept Spain's proposal for a conference of the premier in July. The French have hitherto asserted that the British should recognize French predominance in Tangier in return for French recognition of special British rights in the Suez canal zone.

On the question of the near east, it was decided to expedite appointment of a commission to investigate American charges of atrocities against Greeks and other Christians and reports of Greek atrocities against Turks. It is hoped some definite report can be made on this subject at the July meeting. But in view of the antagonistic attitude of Mustafa Kemal, it is feared the commission will not have a chance to make a comprehensive inquiry.

There is much satisfaction in official quarters over the results of this conference. However, it is said all these questions should have been taken up at Genoa but for French opposition. Now it will be necessary for Mr. Lloyd George to discuss them in detail with Foreign Minister Schanzer of Italy when the latter arrives in London next week.

Still the delay of M. Poincaré's domestic position is realized here and it is hoped pressure from the extreme right in the chamber will not jeopardize today's achievements.

BROKER BOYS WEAR RED

Wall Street to Try Plan to Prevent Robbery of Messengers.

NEW YORK, June 19.—New York is going to try something new tomorrow to foil bandits who prey on Wall-street messengers hastening through the financial district each day with vast sums in securities.

Abandoning the old theory that a messenger should look as inconspicuous and unimportant as possible, several brokerage houses have decided to test the antithesis by dressing their messengers in the brightest of red coats and hitching five-pound portable safes around their waists.

Security owners decided the old theory must be wrong, because hold-up men never make a mistake in the identity of their victims, and by letting the whole world know a messenger when it sees one it could run to his assistance if his head was being bent.

RAIL VIEWS ARE DIVIDED

(Continued From First Page.)

rate system and that sooner or later it would be certain to apply to the interstate commerce commission for authority to consolidate with the Union or Southern Pacific railroads.

Hugh Gordon, attorney for the California commission, took the view that the grouping of railroads into a few large systems as provided for in the transportation act is something in the distant future, as the interstate commerce commission merely has power to publish proposed groupings and cannot compel consolidations. His authority, according to Mr. Gordon, is confined to permitting consolidations when railroads make application.

Efficiency Is Wanted.
Stanley Benedict, a member of the California commission, said the far western states were interested primarily in good transportation facilities and were less concerned in who owned the transcontinental routes than in their efficient operation.

Mr. Gordon and E. O. Edgerton,

ex-president of the California railroad commission, said they felt sure that the supreme court virtually had directed the federal district court to enter a decree providing for all details of the unmerging, and that its action would settle such knotty questions as that of feeders, many of the feeder lines of the Central Pacific being owned by the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Sachse and Commissioner Heywood engaged in several lively discussions during the day's session.

ONE SYSTEM PREFERRED

When Mr. Sachse said he believed that various improvements in service and facilities would result from leaving the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific as one system, Mr. Heywood said he was in favor of it.

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK.

Resolution offered by McCormick, republican, Illinois, for a joint congressional committee to investigate the administrative efficiency of the navy.

American occupations of Haiti and Santo Domingo debated at great length. King, democrat, Utah, offered resolution withholding funds for maintenance of marines in those republics.

Republican senators in conference determined to delay passage of pending tariff measure.

Considered naval appropriation bill, with indications of early passage.

House.

Considered bills relating to the District of Columbia.

Representative Madden, republican, Illinois (by request), introduced bill which would have the effect of abolishing union labor on railroads.

Rules committee took up at farm bloc by returning for further consideration the Caperton-Thatcher grain futures control bill and refusing to consider a request to give the bill priority.

Representative McKenzie, republican, Illinois, introduced resolution for immediate action on Ford offer for Muscle Shoals.

Heywood asked if any of these items mentioned had been put in effect by the Southern Pacific.

"No, they have not," replied Mr. Sachse.

"Then you believe in leaving the Central Pacific in the hands of the railroad that has not effected the betterments?" inquired Mr. Heywood.

"Well, I don't believe the Southern Pacific should be allowed to retain the Central Pacific without giving reasonable assurance of making the improvements," Mr. Sachse said.

SUBSIDY BILL HANGS FIRE

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AWAIT DECISION OF PRESIDENT.

Indications Are Measure Will Not Be Taken Up in Senate Pending Tariff Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—While still waiting for a decision of the president, republican leaders of the house declared today indications were that the ship subsidy bill would not be taken up until the tariff bill now before the senate had been sent to conference.

Answering inquiries from the floor as to whether the house might soon begin three-day recesses—the proposed programme in event of a month's delay in consideration of the shipping measure—Representative Mondell, the republican leader, said he expected to be able to make a definite statement to the house within the next day or two.

There were demands to know whether the president would approve the suggestion made to him Saturday by Chairman Campbell of the rules committee, that action on the bill be deferred until the house was ready to send the tariff bill to conference.

"The president has not made up his mind," said one of the leaders. Speaker Gillett and Chairman Lasker of the shipping board, guests of the president on the Mayflower over Sunday, declined to enlighten those who sought information as to the president's attitude. The general opinion, however, was that the house might wait for a month around July 1. It will be called back about then to get the tariff into conference and take up the shipping measure.

ENVOY TO EGYPT NAMED

Harding Appoints J. Morton Howell to New Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—J. Morton Howell of Ohio was nominated today by President Harding to be the first American minister to Egypt.

Dr. Howell is the present diplomatic agent and consul-general for this government in Egypt, having been named to the post about ten months ago by President Harding.

He has been a practicing physician and for many years a close personal friend of the president. Dr. Howell's home is in Dayton.

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DOCTOR DISCOVERS FOURTH VITAMINE

Food Property Said to Protect Bone Growth.

LONGER LIFE POSSIBLE

More Science in Making Bread Key to Preventing Diseases, Says Chemist.

THE FOUR VITAMINES.

A—Prevents night blindness and sore eyes among the children.

B—Lack of this vitamin lowers the vitality and makes the body subject to infection.

C—Prevents scurvy.

D—Protects bone growth and prevents rickets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—(Special.)—Discovery of a new vitamin—fourth in the list of these mysterious new food properties—was announced by Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, before the 37th annual convention of the Hoist-Friesian Association of America.

Dr. McCollum, who classified vitamins "A," "B" and "C," called the new one "vitamine D." It is concerned in the etiology of bone growth and is the food substance which prevents rickets in children.

The new vitamin has been determined only in the last seven months, the nutrition expert said, and his announcement was the first public information.

More Discoveries Possible.

"Heretofore we have known of three vitamins, substances which it is impossible to isolate by chemical means, but which we know are essential to growth," explained Dr. McCollum. "We know now for a certainty of another one and I wouldn't predict with any confidence that there are more, but with finding these mysterious substances."

Vitamins, pronounced by Dr. McCollum as part of "vitamin," "mine" in coal mine, were found when notice was taken of the unusual results animal husbandmen were obtaining by feeding certain rations.

Every farmer knew young livestock would grow better on yellow corn than white corn. Chemists, who analyzed the two kinds of corn, found no chemical difference. Farmers insisted and, then nutrition experts began tests which showed that the yellow color in corn indicated a mysterious vital substance which was necessary to growth. This has since become known as "vitamine B."

All Are Found in Milk.

All four vitamins are found in milk and the leafy parts of plants, Dr. McCollum said. Their lack in the diet of growing children results in under-nutrition, bad teeth and rickets.

Two minor modifications in the great national diet will result in eliminating in two generations 75

per cent of the teeth troubles of the nation," Dr. McCollum continued. "The national diet at present consists of white bread, muscle meats, potatoes and sugar. Eat a salad twice a day and drink a quart of milk, not necessarily raw, but in the form of dairy products, such as butter and cheese, and you can eat anything else you wish."

The food specialist emphasized the importance of foods containing vitamins in the diet of the expectant mother and also in the diet of the growing child. Pasteurization of milk, he said, removed one of the four vitamins it contains, "anti-scorbutic C," but a little orange juice given in addition will correct this deficiency. Diets rich in vitamins will not correct all the problems of the growing child, he said, as some minerals may be required.

Appearance Not Known.

The properties of vitamins were made known after laborious tests. However, what a "vitamine" looks like or of what it is made is unknown. It does not respond to chemical tests. Vitamines are found in these foods:

Fat, soluble A, in milk, cheese, yolks of eggs.

Water, soluble B, milk, husks of grains, green leafy vegetables.

Anti-scurvy C, milk, citrus fruits and potato skins and combination with foods having the other two.

Cabbage is the highest food in vitamins, in milk, he said, it has two counts for A, one for B and three for C. Cooked lowers the first two.

Carrots have one count each for the three classes. Tomatoes have all three vitamins and the curative qualities are not lost in cooking. Lettuce has two counts for A, two for B, none for C.

Bread as a perfect and complete food is within reach. The next few years may enable the housewife to discard side dishes, throw away pots, and limit her cooking to the bake oven. And if milling and baking continue in their improved methods of production, she may cast out the kitchen range entirely.

A. B. Hess, a chemist, graduate of Johns Hopkins, a professor for 15 years, now editorial director for a large milling engineering concern, made that prophecy to the American Association of Cereal Chemists. At the Coast House, since he has been besieged with inquiries by operative millers and chemists.

Diseases Traced to Flour.

The best wheat flour of today lacks only five elements of nourishment and three of them are minor. The two vital ones are soluble fats.

"Lack of science put those into bread, and longer life, cheaper existence and simpler living will be at hand," Dr. Hess declared.

Life is shortened by diseases which physicians, dietitians and health experts trace directly to improper foods. These authorities agree that wheat flour is the most important article of diet. Pure wheat flour can do away with poisons, impurities and contaminations, and modern milling is headed in that direction. The next step may put into bread those vital elements now lacking. When it does perfect bread would do away with useless side dishes. As a factor in the war on the old H. C. L. it would land a knockout.

Even before that day of dreams arrives, Dr. Hess said, excellent results may be obtained by centering one's diet on good bread, buttering it plentifully, drinking much pure milk and eating generously of eggs.

Pee Ell Plans Celebration.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 19.—(Special.)—Committees are at work on a programme for Pee Ell's Fourth celebration. A parade will be a feature of the day. Liberal cash prizes will be offered for the best decorated floats.

Following the parade there will be patriotic addresses, music, etc. In the afternoon there will be a ball game, with dancing and motion pictures in the evening.

More Than 1000 Old-Time Yakima Valley Residents Attend.

YAKIMA, Wash., June 18.—More than 1000 Yakima valley pioneers and their descendants held their ninth annual picnic Sunday at the W. P. Sawyer grove, near Wapato. The feature of the session was the marking, by I. B. Kinyon, as president of the association, of the site where in 1847 the first white man to settle in central Washington built his home and where, two years later, the Catholic missionaries erected a temporary mission.

A stone monument, which will be at the door of the sole log cabin which remains as a sign of the early settlement, is to be put up later. A number of the pioneers, including Mrs. Angeline Shelton, born 75 years ago in Oregon territory and said to be the first white child born in what is now Washington, spoke.

ing. A brass band is being organized especially for the celebration.

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