

FOREIGN CAPITALS AND OTHER CITIES CONTRIBUTE COSSIP

NOTABLE SOUVENIRS OF WAR TO EMBELLISH PARIS MUSEUM

Work of Tuberculosis Commission of Rockefeller Foundation Will Be Continued Under Patronage of French Government.

PARIS, June 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Patriotic visitors, American and allied visitors, are watching intently the progress of the work of collecting posters, medals, copies of historic documents and other notable souvenirs of the war, for a "war library and museum." This museum, which has grown out of the work of Henry Leblanc and Madame Leblanc, is expected to become a rendezvous for students, historians of the world war and visitors to the museum of all the countries are being classified. The catalogue already consists of eight large volumes, with more to come. In addition to the documents and copies of the speeches which stirred the people during the four years of war, the collection will comprise books, pictures, toys, posters, jewelry, post cards and even stamps and emergency money issued during and after the war. Each exhibit will have attached to it enough information concerning its use and creation so as to make them of interest to the visitor and of value to the historian.

There will be a display of the things that helped keep patriotism at a high pitch and of those designed to keep those within the enemy's lines well aware of the punishment they faced if they failed to obey their temporary masters.

Copies of American liberty and victory bond posters, with stirring slogans, will tell of America's efforts, while many books, pictures and other exhibits will form a record of the part the United States took in the war.

Ambassador Herrick's poster giving warning that the property of Americans was under the protection of the government, placarded in Paris in the first days of the war, has a prominent place in the museum. German military proclamations and some German periodical illustrations tell of the humiliations and heartaches on the other side of the Rhine.

So pleased is the French government with the work of the tuberculosis commission of the Rockefeller foundation that it has included an appropriation of 3,000,000 francs in this year's budget for continuation of the efforts. The commission, which has been working in France since 1917, has spent about 25,000,000 francs installing the most modern forms of treatment of tuberculosis.

Twenty-four free dispensaries, 12 of them in the devastated regions already have been turned over to the French government by the foundation. Dr. L. R. Williams, who has been in charge of the work for three years is returning to America to take up a post with the national health board. He will be succeeded by Dr. Selskar M. Gunn, who is to be transferred by the foundation from France.

Minister of Finance Lastyrie has offered jobs in the collection service to several prominent economists

who recently made statements that many persons had failed to place their incomes in their tax reports at the proper figure. The economists think they have discovered in France more than 3000 persons whose incomes for the last year exceeded 500,000 francs. If the income tax returns only 426 persons admitted incomes of this importance.

The fortune of France, estimated at 300,000,000,000 francs before the war, has grown to 800,000,000,000, according to the economists, with 500,000,000,000 francs worth more than 500,000,000 francs each, 1000 whose worth is placed at 50,000,000 francs and 2000 who possess more than 15,000,000 francs.

The eyes of all French automobilists now are turned toward Strasbourg, although there is still a long way to go before the French automobile club's grand prix. No accommodations are left unless reserved in Strasbourg and the adjacent towns and villages. Seats in the grandstand were sold long ago and garage and parking space will be hard to find.

Special treatment, like that applied to championship tennis courts, is being applied to the road on which the classic is to be run. Special bridges have been built over the railroads to save the hordes of automobiles from having to wait at grade crossings.

More interest, perhaps, is being shown by the enthusiasts over the touring prize than in the speed race. In the touring car test the competitors will be allowed 17 litres of gasoline oil, irrespective of power and weight, the winner being the machine which runs the farthest and fastest before coming to a standstill.

Ambassador Herrick will take his yearly holiday in the United States this summer. He will depart about July 20.

General John J. Pershing, chief of the armies, recently visited a scientist, whose invention, the underground and undersea radio, rendered invaluable service during the world war. Dr. James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md. Photographs show General Pershing in the laboratory of Dr. Rogers, listening to the tap, tap, tap of the underground wireless which picks up messages from European countries.

FLOWER RAIDS START FEUD BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY

London Bus Excursions to Rural Districts Arouse Ire of Farmers. Phonograph Novels for Blind Replace Braille System.

BY NORMAN H. MATSON.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

LONDON, June 17.—(Special cable.)—A London name given a new London outdoor sport that is giving conversationists a good deal to worry about. Big double-decked buses run out of London in all directions and Saturday and Sunday they take many thousands of quiet folk to green fields, woods and quiet village streets.

Londoners are inveterate weekenders; they stubbornly insist on taking frequent excursions to the smoky town. As the bus companies extend their services, adding this old world village, which considered itself secure from urban invasion because of its distance from the railroad, and that historic old health resort, a very clever and even artistic advertising campaign is carried on. Almost daily bus travelers are advised by bus companies to go to the bluebell fields, but it was a horse and the loot was huge. Before that there had been a primrose Sunday and another for daffodils. New "raids" are projected for flowers blooming later. The practice, if continued, may very well entirely destroy certain species. Picking flowers in small parties is quite different thing from this new system of "mopping 'em up."

Farmers protest that bus company parties roam through their growing crops as if they owned them, and villagers declare that they cannot sleep for the noise of the big cars and the merry-making of the visitors. There is a veritable feud between city and country. Town councils are thinking up new and more annoying road regulations and farmers drawing up lists of damages done; but the bus lines grow steadily.

Bluebells are Plucked.
The bus companies, in a word, are a great boon to city dwellers. But what they are doing to the peaceful countryside is something for tradition lovers to weep over. The other day one company advertised a special "bluebell Sunday." Bluebells were just beginning to bloom and special correspondents of the dailies were, in the quaint English custom, telegraphing columns of lyric descriptions. I don't know how many thousands that bus company took out to the bluebell fields, but it was a horse and the loot was huge. Before that there had been a primrose Sunday and another for daffodils. New "raids" are projected for flowers blooming later. The practice, if continued, may very well entirely destroy certain species. Picking flowers in small parties is quite different thing from this new system of "mopping 'em up."

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Bulgaria Honors Reporter for London Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—In taking notice of the recent awards of the Pulitzer prizes in newspaper work, Stephen Panaretos, the Bulgarian minister in Washington, called attention today to the fact that his native country had been one of the foremost in formal recognition of the services of a newspaperman. Lying before him on his desk was the incoming mail from Sofia, and several of the letters bore a beautifully executed portrait of L. D. Mouchier, in the shape of a postage stamp.

"That was the remarkable tribute paid by Bulgaria to a man who gave up 30 years of his life to aiding her in the struggle for freedom, in building up her relations with Europe, and making the world know the resources of the country. He was the correspondent of the London Times for that length of time, in itself a remarkable record, and was so beloved by the people that it was in conformity with the general desire that for the first time in history, the portrait of a foreigner was placed on the postage stamp."

The reporter agreed with the minister in his belief that at last the newspaperman was coming into his own.

PERSHING PAYS TRIBUTE TO INVENTOR OF UNDERGROUND RADIO.



LEFT TO RIGHT, BACK—DR. C. Y. OWENS, COLONEL-MAJOR. FRONT—DR. JAMES HARRIS ROGERS, MISS CORNELIA CLARK, GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

General John J. Pershing, chief of the armies, recently visited a scientist, whose invention, the underground and undersea radio, rendered invaluable service during the world war. Dr. James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md. Photographs show General Pershing in the laboratory of Dr. Rogers, listening to the tap, tap, tap of the underground wireless which picks up messages from European countries.

"CREED" OF MARION EDITOR CROPS OUT IN WHITE HOUSE

Motive of President's Frank Talk With Newspaper Men on Printing of Calumny is Explained by Washington Writer.

BY R. T. S.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—(Special.)—President Harding's frank talk with the Washington newspaper men recently in which the suggestion was made that newspapers should not lend themselves indiscriminately to the loose tongues of vituperation and calumny—a suggestion which brought down upon the head of the chief executive the charge of attempting to "muzzle" the press—was an outcropping of Warren Harding, the editor, rather than Warren Harding, the president.

Mr. Harding was led to make the remarks unquestionably by the thought of what he would do if he were a Washington correspondent today instead of being the chief magistrate of the nation. The remarks were attributed, however, to his sensitiveness to the criticisms in congress of certain members of his cabinet. Those who knew Mr. Harding in the pre-White House days saw a deeper motive and intent. They recalled his "creed" as editor of the Marion Star. This creed was much commented on at one time. Let me set it down here anew, for it exemplifies the president's views of journalism, and furthermore it explains better than anything else some of the methods of thought he carried into the presidency—some of the points of view which are guiding him today in his efforts to solve the manifold problems which constantly cross the White House threshold.

Here, then, is the creed of Harding, the editor:

"Remember there are two sides to every question. Get them both. Be truthful. Get the facts. 'Mistake' are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong. 'Be decent, be fair, be generous. 'Booze—don't knock. 'There's good in everybody. Bring

out the good in everybody and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody. In reporting a political gathering give the facts, tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it. Treat all parties alike. 'If there's any politics to be played we will play it in our editorial columns. 'Treat all religious matters reverently. 'If it can possibly be avoided without being ignominious to an innocent man or child in telling of the misdeeds or misfortunes of a relative. 'Don't wait to be asked, but do it without asking, and above all be clean and never let a dirty word or a suggestive story get into type. 'I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child. 'Mrs. Peter Olson, who, if the rates in Monday's Minnesota primaries are kind, will be the first woman ever nominated by one of the major parties for the United States senate, has during the ten weeks of her strenuous campaign had to stand for a great many more or less good-natured jests and queries as to what Mr. Olson has been doing at home while she was out on the hustings. 'According to all reports from Minnesota the jibes have come alike from the press and platform, but Mrs. Olson has come through them all smilingly and Mr. Olson is not perturbed. 'One of the influential newspaper editors of the state—republican, of course—raised the question recently as to what Mr. Olson would do in Washington if Mrs. Olson should be elected senator. He wanted to know, for instance, if at a White House reception Mr. Olson would take his place in line with the senators' wives and if the president would address the invitation to 'Senator Olson and husband.' The question also has been raised as to

MOTHER WANTED EIGHT SONS TO BECOME PREACHERS AND DOCTORS AND HER WISH IS FULFILLED.



Left to right, top—Rev. W. W. Taylor, Brownwood; Rev. Gordon S. Taylor, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. A. F. Taylor, Eastland; Rev. Sam D. Taylor, Chickasha, Okla., and Dr. L. F. Taylor, Haskell. Bottom—Dr. H. H. Taylor, San Saba, Tex.; Dr. A. L. Taylor, Brownwood; Dr. Lark Taylor, Brownwood. Years ago eight boys, averaging from one year to 15, gathered about their mother, Mrs. M. J. Taylor of San Saba, Tex., and watched her holding a bunch of straws. 'You strong, healthy boys have just got to amount to something,' she said to them. 'No use putting it off. We'll decide now. I want you to become preachers and doctors. See, here are some short and long straws. Draw a long straw and you'll be a preacher; pick a short one and you'll be a doctor.' They all drew in turn, four getting preachers' and the other four getting doctors' straws. Today the four who selected the long straws are ministers and the short-straw boys are all physicians—all having made a living. A few days ago Mrs. Taylor held a reunion at Brownwood, where she is now living, and the eight sons came to celebrate the famous straw drawing.

RICH WOMAN FROM ITALY IS SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND

Mrs. Anita Motti's Tears Win Over American Immigration Officers. Idea of Entering as Servant Disliked.

BY JESSE HENDERSON.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

NEW YORK, June 17.—(Special.)—You've got to hand it to Mrs. Anita Motti of Milan, Italy. Against the federal immigration laws and the massed authority of the United States, she opposed a pair of lachrymal glands in good working condition and licked the law to a bewildered and embarrassed standstill.

It was another one of those little things which Ellis Island is getting itself mixed up in every week or so. Mrs. Motti, a woman with diamonds and rustling with silk, said goodbye to a wealthy husband in Milan and came to New York to visit her cousin who is president of a bank. While Mrs. Motti was somewhere between Cherbourg and New York, the quota of Italian immigrants for the month was filled, which meant that no more Italians were to be admitted.

Much to her own fury and amazement, Mrs. Motti was accordingly taken off the steamship and sent to Ellis Island. Here the lady's resentment was not lessened by the information that instead of being permitted to visit her cousin she was to be deported on the next ship. Unless she consented to describe herself as a domestic servant, in which case she would be permitted to enter the country with, so to speak, bells on a servant's Mrs. Motti's eyes blinked like her jewels as she informed the wardens that Anita Motti had never yet pared a potato nor washed a cup and, heaven willing, never would. Describe herself as a servant? No, per baculo or words to that effect.

It may be imagined that the lady was not bubbling over with good spirits when at last the immigration authorities gave up the ghost and returned her to the ship. The hour of sailing approached. Bells sounded a rope was cast off.

And then came a shriek. It came, as you have guessed, from the aristocratic throat of Mrs. Motti, and the fact that she had other shrieks to give collegiate color to this first gathering of representative industrial and academic workers.

The occasion for this meeting of working girls and students is the annual convention of the National League of Girls' Clubs, a federation of societies whose members number 100,000.

Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar, in his address of welcome said:

"The democracy of the curriculum is the unique achievement of the American college. We recognize no royal road to learning. It remains for us to break with one more barrier of the academic tradition—the barrier that separates those reared in the atmosphere of college from those in the great industrial heart of America.

"By means of just such organizations as the National League of Girls' Clubs it will be possible to suggest that college life in America is not exclusive, but inclusive. It is Vassar's aim to share with you in these days a taste of the best that is in college spirit, and we bid you welcome to your own feast. It was an ancient custom that every guest brought his food with him to the castle of the host; so you bring to our college campus the joyous spirit of living well together that you have achieved in your club organizations.

"That is all there is in college spirit, and we know that you have learned its lesson so that it will be easy for you to extend the same spirit to the groups from all these cities here today. Our students and officers who will live with you here this week will, I know, learn much from you. Out of such contrasts we shall build better colleges."

1000 Working Girls Guests of Vassar College.
Industrial Federation Members to Spend Week on Campus.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—One thousand girls from factories and offices in six states began Thursday a week of campus life as guests of Vassar, the oldest women's college.

Lantern fetes by the lake, basketball games, hoop rolling, and a "Pageant of Woman's Opportunity" will give collegiate color to this first gathering of representative industrial and academic workers.

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REASON FOR COOLIDGES NOT BEING ENTERTAINED IS TOLD

President and Mrs. Harding Fear to Invite Vice-President on Yachting Expeditions Because of Possibility of Accident.

BY BETTY BAXTER.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—(Special.)—Washington's tropical temperature has not made any very noticeable impression yet on the social events, although they have taken a more informal "angle," as it were, and outdoor parties are favored, of course. All signs point to a prolonged summer session of congress and the ladies of the senate organization, which she joined when Mr. Nugent was in the senate, and most of her luncheon house and members of this organization. The luncheon club was decorated with innumerable small flags in honor of flag day and a centerpiece of red, white and blue flowers. Mrs. Coolidge looked like a little girl that day, and so pretty. Her frock was of white crepe, simply made but embroidered in bright colors about the skirt and collar and the décolletage in the Balkan peasant stitch which has become so popular.

The nicest of this week's parties was the tea given by Mrs. Harding for a group of the congressional ladies aboard the Mayflower. They took just an afternoon cruise on the river. Tea was served on board and the marine band gave a programme of music. Mrs. Harding wore on this week's tea a blue dress, a one-piece dress, the skirt had panels of grass green Shantung going down the full length of the skirt and up under the hem. The sleeves of green, and with the collar were of white, a small model that flared off the face.

Last of Famous Mounds Site of Ice Plant.

PRELIMINARY Earthworks Gave St. Louis Name "Mound City."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—The last of the famous mounds, which skirted the Mississippi river in North St. Louis, and which gave this city the sobriquet, "The Mound City," being leveled to make way for an ice plant.

This last of the old mounds, which are supposed to have been built in prehistoric times, is about 500 feet in length and about 300 feet wide. The excavating forces report that several new mounds all peculiarly shaped pebbles are found in the mounds, which in times past have been the sites of homes of early St. Louisans.

When St. Louis was founded there were 27 of these mounds leading from the little city on what was then called the "second bank" of the river. They were striking parts of the landscape in the neighborhood and impressed visitors to the place. When the city became a small town the mounds caused it to be called the "Mound City," although the growth of the town has obliterated most of the traces of the artificial earthworks.

War Declared on Seals.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Machine guns, rifles and "cross-line" traps will be the weapons of war against the ban seals and sea lions which the Canadian fisheries department proposes to wipe off the Queen Charlotte Islands and the west coast of Vancouver island. In an effort to preserve the salmon, the officials of the department will seek to exterminate the seal monsters which have been eating the fish. The seals are a black and white striped, silk-lined, an-