

WILSON'S CHOICE OF MORGENTHAU MEANS HARMONY

By David Lawrence

Washington, March 25.—Nomination of Henry Morgenthau to be the American ambassador to Mexico constitutes the final assurance that less some untoward act not now foreseen arises to disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico, there will be no military intervention under the Wilson administration in the affairs of a southern republic nor withdrawal of recognition of the Carranza government based upon the record what has happened thus far.

The president's appointment of a successor to Ambassador Fletcher is his answer to the activities of the senate committee investigating Mexican affairs, which has been presided over by Senator Fall of New Mexico.

It is moreover his reply to the faction which had obtained sympathetic consideration inside the department of state withdrawal of recognition from the Carranza government by resolution of congress.

It is true that Secretary Lansing, although the original proponent of recognition of Carranza, had got the more out of patience with the actions of a Mexican government in various disputes pending with the United States, and that Ambassador Fletcher, too, felt at all that could be done with dignity and honor had been attempted by the American embassy at Mexico City to avail.

Fletcher had been ambassador to Chile and brought with him to Mexico City not only a fluent command of the Mexican language but a knowledge of Latin-American affairs that made it possible for him to get a firm grasp on the situation in a short time.

He had many personal conferences with President Carranza and performed delicate task in the period of America's participation in the European war when was particularly desirable to keep the armaments from using Mexico as a base of intrigue or pernicious activity in Mexican affairs that might bring on a rupture between the United States and disturb the flow of men and supplies to Europe.

When the war was ended the president

Spring Exodus of Tourists Seen in Many Passports

Washington, March 25.—Spring prohibition and greed. These, according to state department officials, are mainly responsible for the landslide of passport applications which has descended upon them.

Within the past 30 days there have been 20,000 requests for passports filed at the department. Before the war the average annual number was only 25,000, and yesterday 1000.

dent was either in Paris or too absorbed while in Washington in the larger affairs of the League of Nations to bother about Mexico. As a consequence matters drifted on until the senate subcommittee took an active interest in the situation, seeking by publicity not exactly to bring about intervention, as so many people have supposed, but to obtain a withdrawal of the recognition the United States had extended to the Carranza government.

Even if the pledge failed it was thought the moral influence of the intervention would promote a healthier regard for the lives and property of American citizens, especially in the oil controversy.

There is some reason to believe that both Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Fletcher were so ready to cooperate with the senate committee as to give the impression that they believed their own hand in diplomacy would be strengthened thereby in dealing directly with the Carranza government.

But President Wilson upset all plans. Not only did he decline to countenance any cooperation between Secretary Lansing and the senate committee looking toward a withdrawal of recognition, and, incidentally considered the Jenkins' case a rather flimsy pretext for international strife, but he accepted Ambassador Fletcher's resignation without so much as a word of appreciation for the many and trying months he had spent in wrestling with the Mexican situation both in Mexico City and Washington.

SENDS EXPERIENCED MAN

President Wilson simply closes the book on the past, ignores the talk about withdrawing recognition and sends to Mexico City a new ambassador, a man who has won distinction in the European fields of diplomacy and a personal friend besides.

So far as the 1920 campaign is concerned Wilson is not more disturbed about Mexican question as an issue than he was in 1916 when the Carrizal affair served to inflame public opinion and developed more acute interest than the subject arouses today. To have withdrawn recognition, on the other hand, might have been a confession of wrong in the first place and laid the Wilson

administration open to another charge of inconsistency in the Mexican situation.

Now the Wilson people will continue insist that the United States is merely giving a struggling republic an opportunity to work out the policy of self-determination and that the five years that have elapsed since recognition was extended in 1915 is a brief period in which to work out a reconstruction policy.

WILL WOULD CONTRADICT

To have made war on Mexico would have offered a serious contradiction to the campaign arguments which the Democrats plan to make on the treaty of peace and League of Nations. They intend to exhibit the league and treaty as the protecting and giving influence whereby the weak are protected from the aggressions of the strong.

Morganthau is the kind of a man whose mind goes along with that of President Wilson. Besides going to Turkey as ambassador, he was chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic national committee in both the 1912 and 1916 campaigns, and is thoroughly in the president's confidence. Incidentally, he appears to be on friendly terms with the oil men, for not long ago he made a trip to Tampico in the company of E. L. Doheny, one of the American oil operators, who is prominent in the controversy with the Mexican government.

But Doheny has called to his aid former Secretary Lane and a new policy from Doheny for the oil interests would not be surprising.

FAITH MAINTAINED

Anyway, Morganthau's appointment to the Mexican job means that neither intervention nor withdrawal of recognition, but an expression of a continued faith on the part of the Wilson administration that Mexico can best work out her own salvation without interference of troops from her powerful neighbor.

What a Republican administration might do one year hence is a different thing, but so long as Wilson is in power there will be no trouble with Mexico.

Charles Is Eager to Retain His Title As Hungarian King

Budapest, March 25.—Hungarian monarchists announced today that ex-Emperor Charles, while renouncing his rights to the Austrian throne, has decided to retain his claim to be king of Hungary. A courier from Prague, where the former ruler now resides, brought this personal message to Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian regent.

The ex-emperor is now busily specializing in Hungary's language, politics and economics. It is recalled that Admiral Horthy promised recently to do his utmost to restore Charles to the Hungarian throne.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SHOWS LARGEST CENSUS INCREASE

Washington, March 25.—(I. N. S.)

—Preliminary population figures were announced today by the census bureau as follows:

Steuersville, Ohio, 1920 population, 28,508; increase, 6117, or 27.3 per cent; 1910 population, 22,391.

Shamokin, Pa., 1920 population, 21,204; increase, 1616, or 8.2 per cent; 1910 population, 19,588.

Davenport, Iowa, 1920 population, 56,727; increase, 13,699, or 31.8 per cent; 1910 population, 43,028.

Centerville, Iowa, 1920 population, 8488; increase, 1550, or 22.3 per cent; 1910 population, 6938.

Sheboygan, Wis., 1920 population, 30,955; increase, 4557, or 17.3 per cent; 1910 population, 26,398.

Asheville, N. C., 1920 population, 28,504; increase, 9742, or 51.9 per cent; 1910 population, 18,762.

Gloversville, N. Y., 1920 population, 22,026; increase, 1314, or 6.7 per cent; 1910 population, 20,642.

Johnstown, N. Y., 1920 population, 10,905; increase, 455, or 4.4 per cent; 1910 population, 10,447.

Bloomfield, N. J., 1920 population, 22,

011; increase, 6941, or 46.1 per cent; 1910 population, 15,070.

Enfield, Conn., 1920 population, 11,708; increase, 1979, or 20.5 per cent; 1910 population, 9729.

Brookfield, Mo., 1920 population, 6304; increase, 555, or 9.7 per cent; 1910 population, 5749.

Teeth of Eskimos So Powerful They Bite Tin Cans Open

Chicago, March 25.—Dr. E. H. Friesel told the Illinois Dental association, at its meeting here today, that Eskimos have such powerful teeth they never bother to use a can opener. They merely bite off the top of the can. Dr. Friesel is president-elect of the National Dental association. For years he has been collecting skulls of all races to study the teeth. He explained teeth could be best examined after death.

"The Eskimos have the best teeth in the world," he said. "They can bite a can open as easily as you would crack a peanut, and that is why there are no can openers or dentists around the Arctic circle."

U. S. Mandate for Armenia Rejected

Washington, March 25.—A proposal to have the United States assume a virtual mandate over Armenia by sending American troops there to protect the Armenians from massacre has been spurned by a subcommittee of the foreign relations committee of the senate.

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\$9.80

Great reductions on Ladies' Shoes in odd sizes and short lines; ran as high as \$10, now
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Former prices on these Ladies' Shoes to \$12. Only short lines and broken sizes.
\$5.40

Here you are, men. Tan Blucher Cresco, good heavy soles. Were up to \$14, now
\$10.80

Splendid practical Woman's Brogue Oxford; Gunmetal or Mahogany calf. On sale for
\$12.50

Attractive styles in pumps in black, brown and gray Suede, black kid and brown calf. One-eyelid and buckle—
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