CURVES AHEAD IS PARIS FORECAST FOR FALL STYLE

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The first item in the forecast of next winter's styles by leading French couturiers can be summed up in the roadside traffic warning "Curves Ahead!"

After seasons of trying to dress and diet herself into a straight line, the woman of fashion is about to give it up and return to the figure nature gave her, according to predictions gathered by the Paris office of Harper's Bazaar from four of the outstanding designers.

"Woman's shape is again coming into its own, without doubt," in the view of Mme. Lanvin. "It is curves against straightness, and the time women masqueraded as boys is, thank God, at an end."

More decorative effects will relieve the severe simplicity of the past few seasons and emphasize femininity, according to all of the couturiers.

Simplicity Has Reached Limit

Simplicity in dress, points out Lucien Lelong, has reached the point where "gowns have become barely more than a covering."

"The reign of printed textiles looks like the first step toward adopting richer materials," he adds. "Only a season or two ago but two kinds of clothes were needed. Women changed from tricot clothes right into evening dresses. Now there is a growing demand for the intermediate more dressy type of afternoon gown, which evidently means a revival of silk and velvet for daytime wear in place of the tailored woolens of previous seasons."

Madame Vionnet agrees on the return of more feminine lines and fabrics. However, she doubts that trimmings will ever regain the place they once held.

"I am not likely ever to use them again, although I regret not being able to do so," she says. "I used to love such things as lace, which is particularly becoming to blondes. Lace, however, has ceased to harmonize with the modern spirit."

M. Patou predicts that woolen clothes will give way to more delicate afternoon gowns, except for actual sport occasions, while evening dresses will touch the ankle.

"If, as I sincerely hope, the vogue of dancing is on the decline, we shall, before much time has passed, see the long evening dress universally accepted," he tells the Harper's Bazaar correspondent.

PARIS SHELTERS AGED WOMEN WHO DENOUNCED CZAR

By T. T. Topping
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

PARIS (AP) — Paris, eventual haven of political refugees fleeing from the turmoil of revolutions that failed, has become the home of Catherine Breshkobreshkovska. She is "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," meaning that revolution which overthrew Nicholas II and established the ill-fated Kerensky regime in the land of the czars.

Besides being an uncompromising foe of czarism, she is equally opposed to bolshevism. She is certain that the present Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will fall, and that within a few years.

Fully one-third of her 86 years have been passed as a prisoner. Under the Czar she served 11 years at hard labor, followed by 18 more in exile in Siberia. She had 12 years of hiding in old Russia and six years of existence under Czarist police supervision, during which she managed to sandwich in two trips to the United States.

The "Babouchka" as she is fondly called by Russians of her political faith, is sanguine that the Bolshevik regime will collapse within a few years and that she, despite her years, will live to see it. She hopes to make a solemn re-entrance into the old Russian capital when that city shall have lost its sobriquet of Leningrad, and again become Petrograd.

"The grandmother of the revolution" has already enjoyed one triumphant return of that sort. That was in 1917 and it lasted eight months. But when the Bolsheviks entered, the "Babouchka" went out.

Living in a peaceful "pension" in the fashionable Passy quarter, the old lady, dressed in black, except for a white shawl about her shoulders, enjoys talking about her trips to the United States.

"I went to America for the first time in 1904," she said. "I had just completed a 14-year sentence at hard labor in Siberia and I received a very cordial welcome in the United States."

Asked if, coming after Siberia, any country would not have been heaven, she said:

"Yes, but the Americans were really very nice to me. Effectively the Americans are real democrats but I found that they were very badly informed about Russian affairs."

In the same breath "Babouchka" said that she was introduced into American political circles by Emma Goldman, but evidently without any intention of establishing a co-relation between that and America's ignorance of things Russian.

She feels that she owes much gratitude to America because "it was owing to the pressure of public opinion from the United States that I was halted on the road to my third exile in Siberia and released at Irkutsk in 1915."

That the Soviet jail is the most abominable thing on earth and that Dante might have picked up there many features for his inferno, is her firm conviction.

"The Bolsheviks have transformed an earthly paradise into a gigantic cemetery, the granary of the world into a country of famine. They are bound to succumb," she concluded.

Across the Country in 48 Hours

With the inauguration of the new airplane-railroad passenger service by the Transcontinental Air Transport on July 8, it is now possible to make the trip between New York and Los Angeles in 48 hours. Important links in the system are the luxurious aero-cars which are employed at terminals in transferring passengers from railroad stations to the flying fields. Eleven Studebaker President Eight Cabriolets were purchased by Transcontinental Air Transport to draw the aero-cars.

TARIFF BATTLE PORTENDS HOT SENATE BATTLE

By Francis M. Stephenson
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON (AP) — The impending tariff struggle in the senate promises one of the stormiest sessions of post-war days.

Consideration of the tariff measure passed by the house last May is the main and almost the sole subject for the remaining days of the extra session for the senate which reconvenes Monday, August 19.

The tariff always has been one of the principal points of contention between republicans and democrats. The situation now is intensified by the organization of a third group, the republican independents, who appear to hold the balance of power.

Regular republicans on the senate finance committee have revised the house measure, with its widespread increases in rates, downward, in most instances. The republican independents are demanding that revision of the 1922 tariff act be confined to the agricultural products. The democrats, who have been traditionally for low tariff rates, are inclined for the most part to support the republican independent position.

The close division of the senate on this controversial legislation was shown when Senator Borah of Idaho, one of the republican independents, offered a resolution in June to instruct the finance committee in its revision of the house measure to confine the tariff bill to agricultural products. His resolution lost by one vote, 39 to 38.

President Hoover apparently intends to keep out of the senate battle, standing by his declaration in his message to congress for "limited" tariff revision. Republican regulars headed by Senator Smoot of Utah have interpreted that declaration to sanction a revision of some of the industrial schedules as well as of agricultural rates.

Under the senate rules, amendments may be offered to any of the thousand or more different rates in the tariff law so there is opportunity for plenty of discussion and voting when the fight once gets underway.

Republican leaders are hopeful that local interests will attract enough support on some of the rate increases to split the opposition. They do not believe the combination of republican independents and democrats, which very nearly adopted the Borah resolution, will stand intact on all of the numerous rates to come up for roll call votes.

However, the administration group is determined to get the tariff bill out of the way before the regular session begins in December. To that end all efforts will be directed.

The democratic leaders have given informal assurance that they are willing to cooperate to see that the tariff measure is disposed of within the extra session, but the manifold opportunities offered by such controversial legislation for debate make no predictions certain. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi is a democratic leader in the tariff fight.

Taking up for discussion such legislation in mid-summer is not calculated to be of much help in smoothing over the many points of differences presented by a tariff bill. The 19 members of the finance committee who will take the lead in the tariff discussions will enter the senate debate weary from long days of work on the bill throughout the summer.

The 11 republican members of the committee who assumed full responsibility for revision of the house bill have been closeted together for five hours a day for more than a month and the reports from behind closed doors told of many a hard fought session.

English temperance workers estimate that 250 members of the new house of commons will vote for local option.

"Beyond the Law"

Newton D. Baker's eloquent plea in behalf of the editor and the chief editorial writer of the Cleveland Press, who have been sentenced to jail for contempt of Judge Frederick H. Walther, of the Cleveland court of common pleas, deserves more than passing attention. It defies again the recurrent idea that criticism of the action of a judge, when the matter criticized is no longer before the court, is in contempt.

The background of this case is a fight which has been going on in Cleveland between the proprietors of the Thistletown race track and a group of reformers who oppose gambling at the track. The Press has been backing the reformers and when Judge Walther, under persuasion of counsel for race track people, ordered the county sheriff not to interfere with gambling "if the same be not in violation of the laws of Ohio," the Press undertook to point out that such an injunction was without sense or meaning. Mr. Baker made the point that the people who obtained such an order from the court were the real offenders, rather than those who "discovered the imposition," and called public attention to what had been done. Judge Walther, nevertheless, found the two editors guilty and imposed jail sentences upon them.

This is the kind of a situation which cannot be passed by. The press of America, by and large, leans backward to support courts and judges in their duties to maintain their judicial dignities and to protect perhaps too many of their frailties. But no judge has the right to make his own law of what constitutes contempt in his court or to insist that even his errors shall enjoy immunity from criticism from henceforth and forever. Many judges with poor cases have attempted to sustain such a position. Mr. Baker's definition of the rights of criticism is the answer to all such: "The rights of American citizens are that they can criticize their public officers to their heart's content, unless the criticism of a judge in the performance of a judicial duty tends to obstruct the proper performance of it."

—Baltimore Sun.

PARIS (AP)—Girls and boys from [illegible] graduated this year from the American high school, a non-profit making institution which trains its students for American universities. The class will scatter to Harvard, the University of Chicago, Barnard, Wellesley, Vassar, Radcliffe, and Upsala in East Orange, N. J.

PLYMOUTH ENGINE HAS A FOOLPROOF OILING SYSTEM

"Automobile owners who have burned out engine bearings because of low oil supply can appreciate the fuel and lubrication systems in the Plymouth engine, an engine in which it is practically impossible for this accident to occur," says H. E. Heath, service manager of the Plymouth Motor Corporation.

"The principle on which the Plymouth engine operates is the control of the vacuum in the vacuum tank by means of the pump which circulates the lubricating oil to all moving parts of the engine. The fuel feeding system and the lubrication system thus work together and each acts as a check upon the other. A suction line running from the oil pump to the vacuum tank creates a vacuum in this tank supplying gasoline to the carburetor. In actual operation, if the supply of oil becomes low so that it no longer circulates to the bearings and other wearing parts of the engine, the suction line does not produce a vacuum in the tank and the engine stops running for want of gasoline.

"Another advantage of the system is the fact that the vacuum in the tank is at all times in harmony with the speed of the engine, as the engine is speeded up there is a consequent greater demand for gasoline. The speeding of the engine, by causing the oil pump to operate faster, causes a greater vacuum in the tank with the result that an increasing supply of gasoline is actually delivered to the engine. This differs from the inlet manifold type of vacuum control in that the greatest vacuum is produced when it is needed the most, while in the older system the greatest vacuum is available when the throttle is closed and the engine should be burning a minimum amount of gasoline.

"This is but one of a number of quality features of the Plymouth car that are found in the low priced field exclusively on the Plymouth, which is a Chrysler Motors product, is built to certain standards of quality that are insisted upon for all Chrysler products. Not only must the Plymouth car maintain its own good name—it must maintain the good name of every Chrysler Motors product."

NEW YORK (AP)—Opponents of a proposed memorial to Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, in Union Square assert, among other arguments, it will entail the removal of statues of Lincoln, Washington and Lafayette to "less conspicuous sites."

Venezuela produced 64,436,926 barrels of petroleum in 1927.

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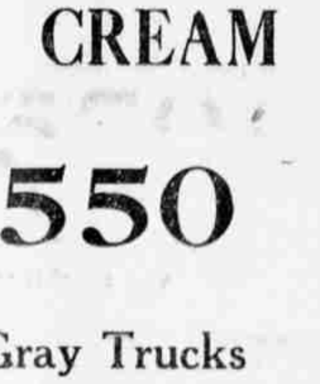

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