

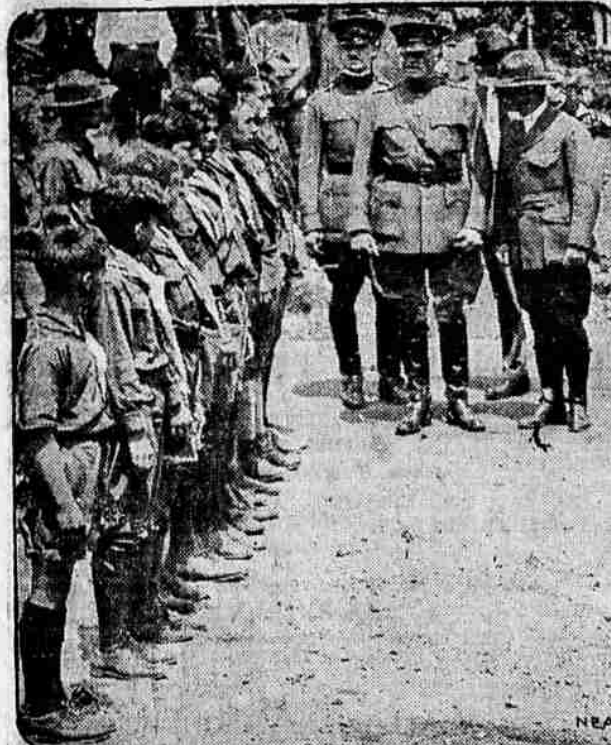
Events of the Week as Told By the Camera

Introduced by Mussolini



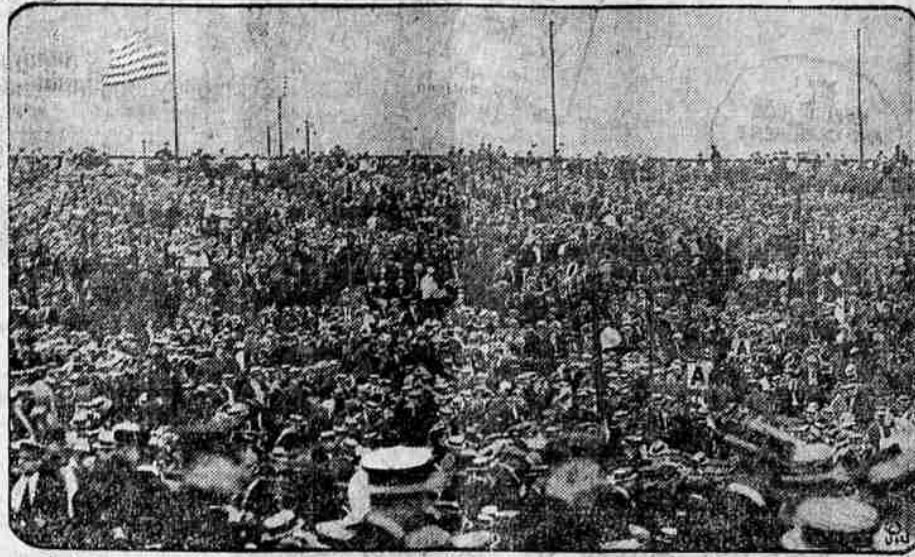
Mrs. David Calhoun, of St. Louis, Mo., and Palm Beach, Fla., recently arrived in New York from Italy. Mussolini, Italian premier, introduced her to 20,000 natives as "Miss America."

Inspected by the General!



Three thousand Boy Scouts of New York and New Jersey will long remember the event pictured here—General Pershing inspecting them at their camp in the Palisades Interstate Park. Governor Silzer of Jersey, Governor Smith of New York, Theodore Roosevelt and other notables were there.

Some of Those Who Saw Firpo-K. O. Willard



Just one section of the huge bowl at Jersey City, N. J., where 100,000 saw Luis Firpo knock out Jess Willard. It was the biggest crowd that ever witnessed a fight event. This picture was taken at sunset. A few bare patches are to be seen, but when the party started every seat was taken and thousands stood in the aisles and around the rim of the bowl.

"Sweet Ad-do-li-i-inel!"



Potamus joins in the chorus when the old photograph turns out a sentimental ballad. This, in his home at an Australia zoo.

50-Foot Dive



Walter Isaac, 15, executes a swan dive from a 50-foot ledge at Torquay, England, in preparation for the Olympic water events next year.

The Blind Learning to Swim



Blind girls are taught to swim and dive at Camp Mungier, Iona Island, N. Y. Here Elton Ellis, male counselor at the camp, teaches swimming strokes to some before trusting them in the water.

No Monkey Shines, Johnny!



You have to take this daily rub of camphorated oil for your weak chest. (Johnny's a chimp in the London Zoo.)

ALLIES-TURKO RIFT BREACHED

Final Agreement At Last Is Reached On All Of Remaining Points

LAUSANNE, July 19.—The allies and Turks have reached complete agreement on all the remaining points.

Ismet Pasha and the allied delegates went into session at four o'clock Monday afternoon determined to settle the disputes on concessions and evacuations.

As the experts during the day had failed in their attempts to find a solution of the Turkish petroleum dispute, it was presumed that the supreme difficulty arose over that issue.

Pasha Is Weary

Ismet Pasha looked worn and weary, for the past 24 hours he has been pulled this way and that by Joseph C. Crew, the American representative, and the allied delegates, the former insisting that he keep the Turkish petroleum concessions out of the treaty, and the latter resisting any change. Crew conferred with Ismet seven separate times in two days urging him to resist confirming the great oil contract in the treaty.

According to information issued before the meeting, the allied experts agreed to drop insistence on preferential rights for British and French companies for future concessions.

Victory For America

This is a victory for the American contentions that such prefer-

ences are monopolistic and violate the open door principle. Before the meeting experts framed a compromise on the evacuation of Turkish territory; the allies agreed not to insist upon their rights to keep two warships in the straits, pending the establishment of a permanent regime. On her part, Turkey agreed to invite each of the great powers to station one warship in the Dardanelles and to maintain free passage of the Black Sea.

As the United States is not obliged to sign the straits convention, American warships presumably will be free to traverse straits to any extent the secretary of the navy may consider necessary.

POLICE OBJECT TO CHILD FEAR

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 19.—The parent who teaches the child to be afraid of policemen, while chiding the youngster for bad behavior, does wrong and is negligent, in the opinion of Salt Lake patrolmen. They say:

"Too often the parents seem to think they should refer while addressing their children, to the policeman as one to be feared. Tell the children to tell their troubles to a policeman. The policeman is the friend of every child in trouble. The lost kiddie can find no one but the policeman. The uniform is easily distinguishable amid the throng of the passerby, oblivious of the small tragedy being enacted under the guise of a little tear-stained face."

"If the child has been trained properly to know the officer is a friendly being and not walking punishment, then the youngster soon finds a refuge and ultimately is restored to its parents. To tell the kiddies they should fear us coppers is the worst thing a parent can do."

Walrus have been so tamed as to follow sailors on decks of Arctic ships.

PROPOSED TUNNEL WILL BRING OCEANS NEARER TOGETHER

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—Actual work on the Moffat tunnel, through the continental divide west of Denver, is expected to begin early next month. The first shovelful of dirt may be turned on August 1, Colorado Day. Everything is in readiness to start. Bids for construction are being advertised, and the bonds are being offered for sale.

The Moffat tunnel will cut the rail distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by 70 miles. Its construction is an engineering feat of much difficulty, and it is of great national importance, for it will open up a large section of land in northwestern Colorado rich in natural resources. The campaign to construct this tunnel has been carried on for the last 50 years. Early in the sixties the pioneers of what is now the state of Colorado realized adequate transportation was necessary to develop the territory, and set about to get it.

The tunnel commences at the headwaters of South Boulder creek in Gilpin county near the town of Tolland, passes under James Peak and emerges a trifle more than 6 miles west at the headwaters of the Fraser river in Middle Park, Grand county. The western side of the tunnel is 4-1-2 miles from the town of Fraser, Colorado.

The tunnel will be available immediately to the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, now completed to Craig, Moffat county. The plans of this line include building into Salt Lake City. It also will be available later to the Denver, Rio Grande & Western railroad which now is building a cutoff to connect with the tunnel. The actual saving to the Denver & Salt Lake railroad will be the tortuous climb of 23 miles over the crest of the continental divide, where the Moffat road now crosses

the divide above timberline at an elevation of 10,660 feet.

On the Denver & Rio Grande the distance to Salt Lake City will be shortened by 173 miles through building the cutoff to connect with the tunnel.

The tunnel will be 6.04 miles long. The project consists of a main tunnel 20 by 16 feet in the clear and a pioneer tunnel paralleling it. Trains through the tunnel will be operated by electricity, provision has been made so that automobiles and other traffic may pass through the tunnel in special cars. The tunnel elevation at the east portal is 9,130 feet, at the west 9,100 feet.

Sponsors of the tunnel predict that ultimately almost all of the railroads entering Denver will use the tunnel as a short cut from Denver west. Tourists who have enjoyed the trip over the continental divide on the Moffat route will mourn the fact that the coming of the tunnel will mean that the famous little station, Corona, the "top of the world," will pass out of existence as a railroad stop. Corona, 10,660 feet above sea level, now is the highest point in the world where there is a standard gauge railroad. The tunnel will eliminate the climb from Tolland, whose altitude is about 9,000 feet, to Corona. This climb has given many a thrill to Eastern tourists. The grade above Tolland is four percent—almost unprecedented in railroad grades—and there are many curves as the train mounts upward. It is a land of perpetual snow. Even in the middle of June the train, when near the top of the divide, frequently climbs through snowdrifts higher than its car tops.

ONE WAY OUT

Riley: "It's a shame indeed to have so many women murder their meal tickets lately."

Kelly: "It is that. Believe me, they wouldn't be gettin' away with it for a minute if they had their husbands sittin' in the jury box."

PEAKS ATTRACT MANY HIKERS IN COAST MOUNTAINS

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 19.—The number of hikers who will journey up streams from California's sunny coast to their sources in residential glaciers miles high in her mountains, is larger this year than ever before, according to hiking club officials here.

Four large parties and many smaller ones of both men and women will spend two to four weeks of July in the regions of mountain sheep. They will climb peaks that rear their jagged spires 13,000 to well over 14,000 feet above the sea. Pack trains will accompany them to the trail's end, from which steeply rising bags on back the mountaineers will press on toward the summits, summits that will be reached at last with aid of ice pick and rope.

The Sierra club contingent, 200 strong, will mobilize in the Yosemite valley to climb to the heights beyond, through rugged Pate valley, abode of the rattlesnake and bear, to the glacier-formed Benson lake and the bold serrated Matterhorn canyon.

The California Alpine club also will meet in Yosemite valley, its party of 50 intent upon climbing the wide glacier of Mt. Lyell to the rocky peak 13,090 feet high. Later, by means of steel rope 1,500 feet long, they will heave themselves up the glaciated sides of Mt. Dome, on the summit of which legend says the goddess of the valley reigned over the Yosemite Indians before the white man came and chiseled the granite shaft to fasten his rope.

Mt. Whitney, top of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, will be surmounted by some sixty hikers led by Walter J. Aschenbrenner. From their vantage point of 14,502 feet elevation, they will look down, if the day be clear from snow fields to the place where Death Valley lies

shimmering in the heat below sea level.

Close to the Oregon line the great white cone, Mt. Shasta, 14,380 feet high, majestic northern sentinel of California, stands in isolated grandeur thousands of feet above the mountains about it. Down its steep sides creep five glaciers, hiding fissures from which poured the lava that built it. Up the glaciers will toll fifty men and women, led by Pierre Denaud and Clayton L. Drew the largest party, it is said, ever to attempt to gain the peak.

GERMAN GIRL STUDENTS MAKING BRAVE FIGHT

DRESDEN, July 19.—Ringling church bells is the occupation of a girl student in one of the German universities has adopted as a means of piecing out her inadequate income. She also did factory work and mending until a gift from the students of Vassar college provided her with money enough to buy meal tickets for the students' mess. Now she is able to devote more time to her studies. The students' messes give two hot meals a day at a cost in American money of two cents, but many of the women students cannot afford even this small sum.

Many girls are trying to live on only one hot meal a day, and consequently the number forced to leave the universities and high schools because of illness is very large. Even the two hot meals provided in the messes fall far short of providing adequate nourishment. They contain no meat or fats of any sort, and are chiefly boiled vegetables and cereals.

Piano tuning. No canvassing. Call Mr. Morgan, Earl Shepherds. 19-23.

All old-world monkeys with one exception have the same number of teeth as man.

Kodak finishing at Stinson's. 31r

TRACKS OF ANCIENT RACE DISCOVERED ON PACIFIC ISLES

HONOLULU, July 19.—Traces of a hitherto unknown civilization that may have existed in the Pacific 2,000 years ago have been discovered on the little islands of Necker and Nihoa in the Hawaiian bird reservation, to the northwest of the Hawaiian group proper, according to the revelations made by returning members of a government scientific party which is investigating and surveying the islands aboard the U. S. S. Tanager.

For centuries past these isolated spots have sheltered the secret of once powerful colonies that may have flourished prior to the main Polynesian migration which resulted in the settlement of the Hawaiian group, according to A. L. C. Atkinson, president of the territorial board of agriculture and forestry, who was one of the scientific party.

Time and the elements have failed to obliterate the traces of the temples, houses, and the agricultural systems of long ago, and it is expected that the discoveries of the scientists may aid appreciably in the final solution of the problem of the origin and migrations of the Polynesian race.

Bowls wrought from solid stone, a headless idol, and a stone adz were among the many specimens that the party brought back from the islands. The scientists told of fallen foundations that once supported houses, scores of stone monuments, the ruins of what were terraces upon which foodstuffs were grown, and the ruins of temples—evidence, it was said, that tended to show that Necker and Nihoa were cradles of civilization and the rendezvous of a people who were skilled in crude handicrafts and the art of navigation thousands of years ago. These specimens, together with all others gathered by the Tanager party are being studied by scientists here now.