

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Problem of Millions in Alien Property



WASHINGTON.—The complicated problem of passing legislation to dispose of the \$350,000,000 worth of property held by the alien property custodian that will not be confiscatory and still protect American interests and claims against Germany is being considered in congress.

Under the prevailing statutes, nothing can be done with German property here except to liquidate it and turn the money into the treasury.

This procedure is being frowned on by administration leaders, who contend that the sequestered property should be returned intact to alien nationals where possible. If it were not for the American claims against Germany, a settlement which is now being negotiated between the State department

and the German foreign office, the seized property would be returned immediately.

These claims include damages for loss by fire and loss of property at sea, due to the ruthless submarine warfare, and American property seized by the German alien property custodian. Sixty millions' worth of American property was seized.

The German custodian is now offering a return of the American property at the depreciated value of the mark or a reduction of approximately 96 per cent from the pre-war value. This offer would mean practical confiscation of American property by Germany and will not be accepted.

There is a German tax against all capital brought into the country, including property returns. Under this tax the returned property would be confiscated and no provision made to compensate Americans for their losses.

The general feeling in congress seems to be that before the property is returned the United States should arrange to have the German tax retained in this country as a fund to satisfy the claims of American citizens when their cases against Germany are adjudicated.

No Recognition for Mexico in Sight

THE United States is not going to extend recognition to Mexico on mere promises of protection to American rights.

This government must have something more than personal assurances of Mexican officials that all will be well with Americans in Mexico in future.

There has been no change in the American policy toward Mexico since Secretary of State Hughes stated the position of the government many months ago.

That position requires that Mexico enter into a treaty with the United States providing for guarantees of protection to American lives and property rights and providing further for adjustment of claims resulting from past outrages.

Today the United States stands just where it stood at the outset of the Harding administration and recognition must come through a treaty. There will be no recognition and then the negotiation of a treaty afterward. The United States says in effect to Mexico: "Negotiate with us now a treaty of guarantee to protect American lives and property and that treaty automatically will constitute recognition of your government."

The foregoing was disclosed here



In an authoritative quarter. The government's position was reiterated as a result of current reports that recognition of Mexico was believed to be imminent following the dispatch of a note from the State department to the Obregon government.

There has been no note sent to the Obregon government, but officials admit that the State department has communicated frequently of late with Mr. Summerlin, American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, who is in most constant conference with Mr. Pena, the Mexican foreign minister, with regard to re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

It was pointed out that the American government is not being swayed by propaganda from many sources favoring recognition.

Anti-Trust Laws Throttling Business?



ARE the anti-trust laws, as now interpreted, throttling American business? Business men generally answer in the affirmative, and the Harding administration has become so impressed by their assertions that it has ordered an investigation to determine whether the restrictions on business need an overhauling.

A resolution introduced by Senator Edge of New Jersey, which has been approved by the administration and is scheduled for passage soon by congress, provides for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and three representatives to conduct the inquiry.

This committee is to "investigate existing conditions of industry and commerce in the United States and

the markets of foreign countries, in so far as the same directly affect industry and commerce of the United States, including questions as to production, distribution, labor and business methods, and to report to congress and to suggest such legislation, if any, as it may deem best upon these subjects, with a special reference to the most effective ways and means to revive industry and to stimulate foreign and domestic trade, to stabilize business conditions as to the future, to minimize the danger and distress of recurring periods of business depression, with their resultant cycles of general unemployment, and to define the rights and limitations of co-operative organizations as distinguished from illicit combinations in restraint of trade."

In endorsing the Edge resolution, Secretary of Commerce Hoover wrote Senator Jones, chairman of the senate committee on commerce that his department was in a position to assist in the consideration and development of legislation that will make for the advancement of public interest through these trade associations and at the same time eliminate from their organization those destructive practices that have crept into a minority of them.

Restricted Immigration Is to Continue

RESTRICTED immigration seems assured. The senate adopted the resolution extending the 3 per cent immigration restriction law. The life of the present law, which expires June 30, 1922, was extended to June 30, 1924, one year longer than provided by the house.

In order to strengthen the restrictions and prevent aliens reaching the United States after brief residence in Mexico, Cuba, and Canada, an amendment was adopted requiring foreigners to live five years in these countries before they may be admitted to the United States. The house resolution required only one year's residence.

Another amendment imposed a fine of \$200 upon steamship companies which bring aliens to this country in excess of the quota. It also requires that the steamship company shall refund the passage money to aliens refused admission.

Amendments offered by Senator Harrison of Mississippi to extend the operation of the immigration law for five years and to compel immigrants to travel in American vessels were defeated. Senator Jones of Washington



stated that the merchant marine bill now being written would require that 50 per cent of the immigrants be transported in American vessels.

Discussing the effect of the first eight months of the operation of the existing law, Senator Colt of Rhode Island, chairman of the immigration committee, said: "The number of alien immigrants from southern and eastern Europe admitted to the United States is only about 6,000 more than the number who have departed, and the number of alien immigrants from northern and western Europe admitted to the United States during this time is only about 30,000 in excess of those who have departed."

Crepes Play Leading Roles; New Annette Kellermans

IN THE drama of summer fashions for afternoon crepe continue to hold the center of the stage. Its bright rivals, sprightly taffetas and distinctive foulards, cast in important roles, play their parts equally well, but the exquisite texture of crepe lends itself to drapery and there is a flare for draperies. So long as it lasts the suppleness of crepe will make them pre-eminent in the aristocratic company of silks that foregather in affairs of afternoon or evening.

Various new crepe weaves with new names, are presented every now and

man models. If you swim, if you are a perfect thirty-six and if you are wise, you will wear Annette Kellerman bathing togs when you go for your daily plunge this summer. But these "ifs" are important. The knitting mills know it and turn out other suits to the surf and sands, that are less revealing than these elastic, form-fitting models and much kinder to faulty figures. But the Annette Kellerman is a joy to swimmers, not to mention spectators.

These models show variations that are worth considering, in the shape of



Two Pretty Afternoon Models.

then, all bearing a family resemblance to the incomparably beautiful crepe de chine that antedates them. This is the crepe chosen for the exquisite gown shown here with draped bodice and sleeves. It is generously beaded with crystals' beads set about the neck and down the top of the sleeves and about the bodice where it blossoms over a girle similarly adorned. The skirt is almost covered with these twinkling crystals, but they are left off the long, bias sash of the material which falls in two pointed ends at the left side, where a short drapery is placed over the hips. Clus-

their neck openings and the treatment of the arm's-eye. Color and color combinations also lend them interest. The suit pictured is in dark blue piped with white, and has a V-shaped neck opening. It fastens with buttons on the left shoulder and has separate trunks. Jersey cloth in a two-color combination makes the suit for a young girl. It has a semi-fitted body and the trunks are joined to the overgarment, which fastens on the left shoulder. The arm's-eye is built out with a fold of the lighter colored jersey. This youthful suit makes possible many pretty color combinations and is very



For Surf and Sand.

ters of flowers, made of the crepe, are set on the girle and a sprinkling of beads sparkles on them.

A simpler and more youthful model appears in company of its brilliant rival, but it has distinguished charm of its own. A full skirt with deep facing is cut in scallops and has a novel adornment of roses that head loops and ends made of crepe folds. The roses are set about the girle and on the sleeves, which are scalloped and draped.

Swimming suits like these shown here are known as Annette Kellerman

practical for slender figures. Rolled stockings, laced bathing shoes and close-fitting, rubberized caps complete the outfit of the swimming girl. Novel suits of checked gingham were sponsored by some of the fashionable bathers at the southern resorts, but the warmth of wool is safer and its texture more adaptable to the water

Julie Bottomley
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This is your corner. Make use of it for your information on questions that are puzzling you. It will be my pleasure and privilege to answer carefully and promptly all questions submitted to me. If a more detailed answer than can be given in these columns is desired, send a stamped envelope and it will be given prompt attention. All communications will always be held in absolute confidence.

All letters should be addressed very plainly in pen and ink to Helen Brooks, Box 1545, Salt Lake City.

Dear Miss Brooks:

I wish you good success in answering my question, which I hope is not a difficult one. I am asking how a young lady should act, look and dress to be popular among friends and gentlemen. With best wishes,
GOLDEN GLOW, Orangeville, Ut.

This is quite a big question and a pertinent one in times like these, isn't it, dear? First, act naturally. Do not try to act like anyone but yourself, as an unnatural manner is not in the least attractive. However, I am taking it for granted that it is not natural for you to be boisterous and hoydenish, but that you are rather one of the timid ones; else you wouldn't be asking anyone to help you, but would feel that you were not in need of any advice on the subject. Try to have a happy smiling countenance, and do not use too much in the way of cosmetics. I don't think the young girls with painted lips and cheeks and faces that look as if they had been dipped in a flour barrel, look just right, do you? It is like gilding the rose. A little powder to take the shine off isn't going to hurt anybody, but I'm sure that is all you need. As for the dress—just don't go to extremes and you will be all right. Rolled hose, skirts to the knees, bobbed hair, and transparent waists may bring you a sort of popularity, but not the kind you are after, I am sure. Wear your skirts short, but not TOO short, and do not accept the exaggerated styles of hair dressing now in vogue. Dress neatly and quietly, be pleasant and courteous always, and one of these fine mornings you will wake up to find you have the best kind of popularity. Don't you think I am right? And here's hoping for the best of everything for you.

Dear Helen Brooks:

I will thank you very much if you can help me. My face always had a few blackheads, but now I find it covered with tan blotches. I also have an itching scalp. Thank you.

"B." Coalville.
Brown spots on the face are caused by many different things and you told me really nothing about them; therefore, I am afraid I cannot help much. They might be liver spots, caused by a torpid liver; or there may be something else wrong with your health. Not knowing what it is, I can only advise you to see your physician and have him tell you what is causing these spots in your case, and then we will have something to go on. Possibly a good freckle remover might help. If you cannot get anything of the kind there, write me, and I will tell you where you may obtain it.

If the itching scalp is caused by dandruff, there are a number of remedies for this. Try shampooing your hair good with Physicians and Surgeon's Soap, massaging the scalp thoroughly with the tips of the fingers, and pulling a small strand at a time until you have been all over the head. This brings the blood to the surface and stimulates the circulation, and if you will do this every night before retiring, I think you will soon see a general improvement in the hair and scalp.

Dear Miss Brooks:

I am now taking the liberty of writing to ask a question. I am a boy seventeen years of age and as yet haven't been able to go with any girl. They seem to turn me down. I put the blame on my not knowing manners of high society. If you can, tell me what is wrong. Sincerely yours,
V. W., Idaho.

I suppose this seems pretty serious to you, but really, you know, you are fairly young yet and ought not to have been turned down many times. Perhaps you are a little bit diffident and self-conscious when in the company of girls, and it seems to be a failing of the fair sex to rather admire the self-assertive and bold in a man. But I don't advise you to carry these latter traits too far, as there is such a thing as over doing it, you know. It always helps a lot to feel at one's ease and to know what is the proper thing to do in all circumstances, and if you are not acquainted with the little matters of etiquette that are always cropping up, it would be a good plan to buy up a good book on this subject and read up on it, and then practice what you read whenever opportunity presents itself. If you do not know of such a book, write me again and I will tell you the names of one or two of the best ones. I do not feel that your predicament is anything to worry about, but that matters will right themselves in a

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THE

By V

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CHAPTER XIII

The Owner of the Wagon. "So they got word to you," she exclaimed; she was confused. "Oh, no—of course I couldn't have done that! I hardly got my letter yet." "Your letter?" Alan asked. "I wrote to Blue Rapids," plained. "Some things were sent to me. Some Uncle Benny's which were yours instead of me." "You mean you've heard him?" "No—not that." "What things, Miss Sherrill?" "A watch of his and some—a ring." She did not expect significance of those things could not tell from her mention of them and without she that they furnished proof that her father was dead. She could form him of that, she felt, and now.

"I'll tell you about that later, you were coming to Harbor see us?"

He colored. "I'm afraid I am as near as this to you because I am a man—an Indian—I have an Indian! What is it? You see, I know quite a lot."

"Jo Papa." She shook her head. "No, know him."

She found a spot where was covered with dry pine needles sat down upon the ground. "Sit down," she invited; you to tell me what you have heard."

"I've been on the boat dropped down upon the meadow. 'Until yesterday I was very highly honored member of the package freighter I left her at Frankfurt and here."

"Is Wassaquam with you?" "He wasn't on the Osech was with me at first. Now, he has gone back to his own Middle Village."

"You mean you've been to Mr. Corvet in that way?" "Not exactly that." He but he could see no reason for what he had been doing, not so much hidden from his father what he had found in Mr. Corvet's house; rather, I strained from mentioning it to them when he left Chicago to him had thought that the lead to an immediate explanation they had not led to that, but a suggestion, indefinite yet, known that. If his search developed nothing more than must at last consult Sherrill Sherrill's aid.

"We found some writing, I will," he said, "in the house street that night after Luke."

"What writing?" He took the lists from him and showed them to her. He rated and looked through it and read the names written same hand that had written the letters upon the slip of paper to her four days before, things from Uncle Benny's pen. "My father had kept these secretly," he explained. "He hidden. Wassaquam knew where, and that night after he dead and you had gone home to me."

"After I had gone home went back to see you that



"Nothing Definite At All. Them Knew My Father

had said he was going back, I ward I asked him, and he told had seen you again. Did he him these?"

"He saw them—yes." "He was there when W showed you where they were?" "Yes."

"A little line deepened between his eyes and she sat thoughtfully. 'So you have been going after those people,' she said. 'I am so glad you found out?'"