

# BY OUR REMEMBRANCES OF DAYS FOREGONE

(All's Well that Ends Well, Act I, Scene 3)

Sykes in the Buffalo Commercial



"NEVER AGAIN! BUT WASN'T IT GREAT, EH!"

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



REUNION

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



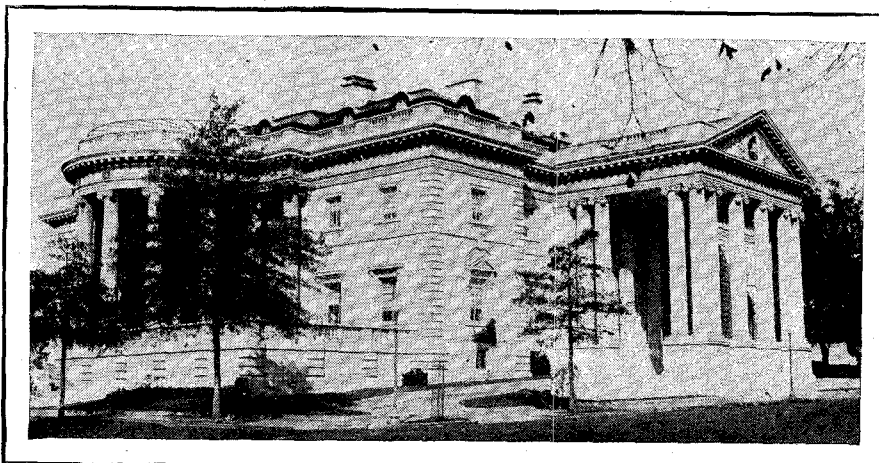
"THE PROOF, SENATOR?"

Morris in the Omaha Daily Bee



"I'M A LITTLE HARD O'HEARING IN THAT EAR, JOHN"

From Mrs. Ralph D. Currier, North Loup, Nebraska



International

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WHERE THE OPENING SESSION OF THE ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON WAS HELD

an interview reported by the New York "Herald:"

I have attended many international conferences. Before some of them met it was said that the difficulties were so great as to make a rupture certain. Well, the rupture never occurred, and it is an established fact that when you sit around a table and discuss questions frankly, looking one another in the eye, difficulties have a way of diminishing.

M. Briand comes to Washington not as an extremist. Some time ago to the question, "How shall France be saved from economic ruin?" so good a man as ex-President Poincaré replied, "Enforce the treaty by an army at once"—a simple, logical statement appealing to the popular imagination. M. Briand said, however:

The solution of the problem consists in accord between France and her allies. It is better to reduce our claims on condition that they are guaranteed by a definite contract than to seek more important payments in the distant future with our own strength alone. . . . France has the force to compel respect for engagements taken with her and would be able to use it if necessary. But it is in peace that she wants to bring Germany to fulfill her engagements. . . . This policy does not renounce the use of force, if need be, for the execution of the Treaty. But it would be applied with our allies at our side and after all other means of settlement had been exhausted.

This is the situation facing France. If, at Washington, she is urged to limit her army as other nations their navies, she may very properly ask those who sit at the Conference table what safeguard they propose in case of the next unprovoked German attack.

#### CROWNS AT A DISCOUNT

**T**HE market for kingly crowns is suffering a further slump.

Certainly the new King of Yugoslavia, it would seem, is in no hurry about putting on his crown. His father died two

months ago; but the son has remained in Paris ever since, and has only just now gone back to Belgrade, his capital, to assume his royal dignity.

Constantine, his Greek neighbor to the south, is again finding that his crown does not fit and threatens, it is said, to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince unless the Government succeeds in negotiating a necessary loan. Certainly his prospects in the endeavor to retain that part of Asia Minor occupied by Greeks have not been improved by the treaty reported as concluded between France and the Independent Turks.

The most-talked-of crown, however, just now is that of St. Stephen, the crown of Hungary. It has been worn by the Emperor Charles as King of Hungary, and that young man has made two recent attempts to get it again. By these attempts he has not only menaced the peace of his own country, but has destroyed his own chances. Two years ago the Hungarian Parliament passed a law providing that the question of a monarch should be postponed until the domestic and international political situation had become more settled. The impatient Charles, however, would not wait for the settlement. Relying upon a profoundly royalist people and upon the fact that he had never been deposed, Charles felt that the Hungarians must turn to him as their legitimate king. Hence, breaking the promise to the Swiss which they had imposed upon him after a similar flight in order to seize the crown, he left Switzerland secretly with his wife, by airship, and, landing in Hungary, attempted, with his adherents, to march to Budapest. The Hungarians are naturally disposed towards a monarch, but they found themselves opposed to this monarch. They resisted him, interned him, banished him, and actually passed a Hapsburg dethronization law. This has appeased the Powers in general and the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Ju-

goslavia) in particular. Their troops had been mobilized and were ready to enter Hungary. As an English gunboat happened to be in the Danube, Charles and his wife were taken on board and thence transferred in Rumanian waters to a British cruiser, which is transporting them, presumably, to the Portuguese island of Madeira, said to have been selected as their place of exile. Thus, for the moment, Great Britain is again in charge of an ex-Emperor. The transfer of Napoleon to St. Helena comes to mind. Madeira is far more attractive. Yet Napoleon the Great went to St. Helena and Charles the Little goes to Madeira.

#### THE NEW JAPANESE PREMIER

**T**AKAHASHI is a common name in Japan. "Who's Who" in Japan mentions some fifty eminent Takahashis. One of them, Korekiyo Takahashi, is the new Japanese Prime Minister, in succession to the late Premier Hara.

Baron Takahashi is sixty-seven years old. He is a Samurai—and the Samurai still mean much in Japan.

He has been a great Minister of Finance. His life has been an education for this post. When thirteen years old, he was sent to this country for study, and, returning home, ultimately became principal of an English school at Osaka. Six years later he entered the Government service and occupied various positions in it, and also in the Bank of Japan, finally becoming its Vice-Governor, and then President of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Appointed financial agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, he visited those countries twice. Finally he became the Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Baron Takahashi's appointment to the Premiership indicates a continuation of the Hara policies. With them, as Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, he has been in sympathy. He is a Liberal. He favors, it is said, the maintenance of China's territorial integrity. He was among the first to warn his fellow-countrymen against excessive expenditure at a time when Japan's economic condition had been hard hit by the reaction following the period of war prosperity. Not only is he counted upon to support any reasonable project of naval retrenchment, but some expect him to signalize his advent to the Premiership by a striking act affecting the Japanese land forces on the mainland of Asia.

#### NATALIE CURTIS BURLIN

**W**E record with deep regret the untimely death of Natalie Curtis Burlin, Mrs. Paul Burlin, a valued contributor to The Outlook, who was run down and fatally injured by an automobile in Paris, where she died on October