

With welcome backing to high altitudes, the Valhalla of Götterdämmerung, with tiny human figures climbing the steep path and disappearing into the blinding radiance.

"Very tired and wet inside and out, we sped homeward. The clouds had come up and increased the beauty and mystery of the mountains. Our car was one of the last. About the end of the Bielaski road the car slowed down and stopped. The boy had failed to take enough oil and we were stuck. One car just passed took the boy in and he went for oil.

**Night Was Coming On**

"We fought mosquitoes, smoked, dissected various types of rascals, watched a lizard, a tumblebug and a rabbit for about an hour. It was growing dark and there was the last car on the Bielaski road. If the bandits did not work by day, we began to think maybe they piled their trade by dark. The clouds were gathering for the evening down-pour, which would make very bad driving. Engine-knock or no engine-knock, we decided to go on.

"I slipped into the driver's seat—standard shift—also a new cooled engine, and by feeding gas carefully and so evenly and not running over 20 miles an hour, we moved along fairly quietly.

"Even this limping home was not without thrills. Old stone bridges had been blown up and now replaced by little wooden structures not as wide as a garage door. A lame car, with a swag, louse steering wheel, darkness, rough, winding roads, and then a narrow, flimsy bridge.

"Almost back at Cuernavaca along a mountainside with a deep valley filled with clouds and occasional lightning, we met the car boy and oil coming back. Turning around on the edge of a precipice added a few more thrills before we got off in the rescue car.

"And my, but dinner at the Hotel Mexico was good."

The Georgetown students, who are headed by Dr. MacGregor, have returned to Washington after finishing their summer course at the University of Mexico in the capital. While guests in Mexico they have been the recipients of many honors, the latest being given to them by the American Chamber of Commerce, at which a number of prominent Americans were present.

**AUTO ENTHUSIASTS WANT NATIONAL LAW**

A Nation-wide movement to interest Congress in adopting an amendment to the Federal automobile law which now makes it a felony to take a stolen car across a state line has been started by the National Auto Anti-Theft Association.

The proposed amendment would prohibit the export of any auto until—and forbidding any steamship line to issue its bill of lading for the transport of any auto, whether or not boxed—its motor and factory numbers are certified by an inspector of customs as intact (and recorded), and further certified not to be on the list of stolen autos, to be required to be kept posted in the office of the Collector of Customs of each port of entry in the United States.

All trade organizations affiliated with the motor car industry throughout the country, and every automobile club, are urged to use their influence with their own Congressmen to secure the adoption of such an amendment to the present Federal law, in order to close an important outlet of professional automobile thieves in exporting their spoils to confederates at foreign ports.

**Consul Tells Of Suffering In Near East**

**U.S. Official Praises Work Of American Colony At Smyrna**

Athens—"During my consulship at Saloniki I was bombed by Bulgars and Germans and during my official career I have had many rough experiences with submarines and fire, but never in my life have I seen anything like the Smyrna catastrophe," is the manner in which George Horton, the American Consul-General at Smyrna, in his first remarks of the disaster, summed up to the Associated Press his experiences in Asia Minor.

Consul-General Horton explained that his official position prevented his commenting on the incidents in Smyrna.

**Americans Heroic**

"It is my duty to speak of the splendid heroism and self-sacrifice of the American colony in Smyrna," he said.

"When the situation became dangerous I, in collaboration with Captain Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of staff to Admiral Bristol, arranged for the safety of the American colony. I took over a theater in Smyrna and had it guarded by marines. I told the members of the colony to come to the theater twice daily to receive the latest bulletins on the situation. I summoned the principal members of the colony to discuss the general situation.

"Thousands of refugees in the despairing city were absolutely hungry and destitute. Rufus W. Lane, an American, spoke up on one occasion and said that they had not come to the meeting to look out for their own safety, but to look out for those of the starving people. Francis Blackley, another American, agreed in this and gave 200 Turkish pounds to start a subscription list for the refugees. Stanley W. Smith, of the Standard Oil Company in Smyrna gave 500 Turkish pounds.

**Begin Relief Work**

"We began the work of relief immediately. The American firms contributed the use of their automobiles and trucks. They never saw them again, because they were completely burned up. Representative Americans, members of the Y. M. C. A. and professors of the American College organized a central committee. Within an hour, while the automobiles were still in their positions and with the Stars and Stripes flying on their machines, they were all over the city administering relief. Their effort was among Americans. Their conduct was generous and heroic even under the greatest difficulties. We urged the American women teachers in the girls' school of the Y.W.C.A. to be in Smyrna, but they refused until driven by the flames.

**Remains With Husband**

Mrs. Horton remained with her husband at the consulate until it was finally burned. The Consul-General and his wife embarked on the U. S. destroyer Simpson with sixty-five other Americans and came to Athens. Vice-Consul Maynard H. Barnes remained in the devastated city with twelve other Americans who were chiefly engaged in relief

**Court Gives Book Censor First Check**

**Suppression Of Vice Advocates Get Setback**

**NOVEL WRITERS HAPPY AT JUDGE'S DECISION**

**Publisher Declares Finding Is Great Victory For People**

New York—In a decision handed down by Magistrate George W. Simpson in the Municipal Term Court the charge made by John S. Sumner, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, against Thomas Seltzer that three books the defendant published were in violation of Section 1141 of the Penal Law was dismissed and Mr. Seltzer was discharged. Magistrate Simpson also exonerated Mary H. Marks, a circulation library employe, charged by Mr. Sumner with lending, for a consideration, one of the books.

The books complained of were "A Young Woman's Diary," attributed to a Viennese girl between the ages of 11 and 15; "Women in Love," written by D. H. Lawrence and described by the Magistrate in his decision as a book in which "the author attempts to discover the motivational power of life," and "Casanova's Home-coming," which was written by Dr. Arthur Schnitzler. Referring to Dr. Schnitzler as "a leading man of letters," Magistrate Simpson said the book was "the story of the last love affair in his declining year of one Casanova, famous for his many mistresses."

Following the rendering of the decision, Joseph J. Goldstein of 355 Broadway, counsel for the work. Consul-General Horton now is suffering a mental strain.

A Japanese merchantman brought success to the refugees en route to Greece and gave them the kindest treatment. Americans speak with admiration of a Turkish girl who was attached to the American school. She, having no thought for her own safety, ran to the Turkish lines seeking to save the Greek women and children. She succeeded eventually in reaching Athens.

American observers say that the Turks fired on refugees who tried to swim to safety. Their experiences were related to other American refugees who arrived here. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyd of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Archibald of Washington, North Carolina.

Archibald and Mrs. Boyd secured a launch in the Smyrna harbor and saved fifty refugees by taking them to the American steamer Winona. The launch gave refuge to 2000 Greeks and Armenians in his home just outside Smyrna.

defendants, announced that a suit would soon be instituted against Mr. Sumner and his society for losses sustained by Mr. Seltzer since litigation commenced about 1928. While the amount of damage sought has not yet been determined, the publisher himself declared that \$5,000 would not be too much to demand. The exact figure will be set.

**Cites Appellate Division**

Magistrate Simpson, in the decision quoted from the decisions handed down by the Appellate Division in several cases on the section of the law which Mr. Seltzer was charged with violating, are defined. He also referred to a letter written to The New York Times by Henry Holt, the publisher, and published on May 20, dealing with erotic writers.

"Books will not be banned by law, merely because they do not serve a useful purpose nor teach any moral lesson," Magistrate Simpson's decision said in part, citing People v. Brainard & Harper & Bros., 192 App. Div. 816.

"In that case," he continued, "the publication in question was a book entitled 'Madeleine.' It was alleged to be an autobiography by an anonymous author. The Appellate Division, holding the book not violative of Section 1141, did so although it declared the book served no useful purpose and taught no moral lesson. The Court, speaking through Justice Smith, said: 'I can see no useful purpose in the publication of the book. I cannot agree that it has any moral lesson to teach.'

"I have read with sedulous care, 'Casanova's Home-Coming,' 'Women in Love' and 'A Young Girl's Diary.' Following the tests laid down by the cases in this State, both as to the manner of judging publications and as to the meaning of the statutes, I do not find anything in these books which may be considered obscene. On the contrary, I find that each of them is a distinct contribution to the literature of the present day. Each of the books deals with one or another of the phases of present thought.

**Quotes Henry Holt**

"Pornographic ideas should be steamed, but distinction must be drawn between that which is merely obscene and that which the higher courts' tests allow and sanction. It has been said, with some justice, that the policy of punishing upon books too frank for contemporary taste, without regard to the motive or purpose for which they were written, or the use to which they are to be put, is objectionable and should

be curbed. As the eminent publisher, Henry Holt, wrote in The New York Times of May 30, 1922: 'The family requires that the sexual passion be kept within limits. Within those limits the arousing of it by the beauty of the opposite sex is among the most beneficent and most productive processes of nature.'

"It is my opinion that these books do not impinge upon these limits. It appears to me that the crime mentioned in the summonses and informations herein has not been committed and that there is not sufficient cause to believe the defendants, Thomas Seltzer and Mary H. Marks, guilty of violating Section 1141 of the Penal Law. The said summonses and informations are hereby dismissed and the defendants are hereby discharged."

"I am gratified at the result," said Mr. Goldstein. "The Court's decision today is not only a vindication of my client, but is also a vindication of the law, which was never intended to be a censor of literature. Only the over-zealous Superintendent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice could have deemed these books a violation of the law."

"I desire to thank both the Court and the District Attorney for their public-spirited attitude in this case. They approached the task of passing upon these books in a manner reflecting credit upon our system of the administration of justice."

"Our client suffered substantial losses in the expense involved in this litigation and in a business way. Under instructions from our client we shall institute suit against Mr. Sumner and the Society for the Suppression of Vice to recover damages suffered by him."

**Sees Victory for Public**

"The people have shown clearly that they recognize the menace of literary censorship," Mr. Seltzer said, "and they have served notice on Mr. Sumner that they will not tolerate dictatorialism of what books they may read and what books they may not read. They have the right to choose the reading matter for themselves and they mean to exercise that right. Indirectly they have placed their confidence in the American book publishers and their confidence is well placed. I know of no finer body of men than the American publishers both as to character and intelligence. They may well be trusted to do the right thing in the pursuit of their calling."


"That such men may at any

time be subjected to the indignity of having their places of business invaded by self-constituted moral censors is preposterous. It is a condition which cannot be tolerated. The American people, am sure, will soon find a legal way to put a stop to it.


"I do not consider this my victory alone: it is the victory of the entire reading public. My people have shown where the sympathy lies. From the very beginning they made it their own case, and the press throughout the country has faithfully reflected the public indignation felt at their unwarranted demand to suppress books which our scholars and most discerning critics have declared to be great works of genius."

Mr. Sumner said he was

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ritano, which is generally well informed, said that there were good grounds for believing that when at length the much-talked-of conference was held in London it would settle the problem as the necessity of maintaining the cordiality between the three nations necessitated.

It believed that at this conference "diplomatic subtleties and sophisticated argument" would not prevail but only superiority and extent of right, according to the letter of the treaties which defined with clarity to which of the three powers preponderance properly belonged. And as in the conventions that had been made in previous years, Tangier was put in the Spanish zone there were those who felt it to be the most logical jurisdiction that it should remain so.

**French Pretensions Abated**

The Spanish newspaper expressed itself in this fashion, and the general idea was doubtless to indicate that the French pretensions in the matter of proposing that Tangier belonged to the Sultan and he was the lord of it, international control never having come into proper legal establishment, had declined.

The Tangier department in trust with the liquidation of the German property acquired by the Maghzen during the European war, put up for sale a nucleus a number of houses which had belonged to a German subject. Many prospective buyers came to the sale, and eventually, after keen bidding, the property was knocked down to a Spanish resident here, who paid 2,500,000 francs for it. The purchase has been very much commented upon, not only because it indicates that there are Spaniards in Tangier with plenty of money, the French having always declared that their interests there completely overshadowed all others, but that these Spaniards have great confidence in the settlement of the Tangier problem when it comes to be settled in London.

**AMERICA WILL HELP NEAR EAST REFUGEES**

Washington—An emergency appropriation of \$200,000 for relief of American refugees in the Near East was recommended to the Senate by President Harding after receipt of an official estimate from the State Department that 1,000 Americans were in pressing need of assistance.

"It is very apparent that we have an obligation to afford relief," the President said in his letter to Chairman Warren of the Senate Appropriations Committee, adding that the need could not be met by the private funds of American relief organizations.

Senate leaders plan to add the item to the pending Deficiency bill. Quick action by the House also was indicated. Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, notifying members that their continued presence would be required in order that action might be had without delay.

Acting Secretary Phillips sent to the White House detailed reports which had reached the State Department from American officials in the Near East.

Consul General Horton, in reporting his arrival at Pirana from Smyrna with 150 destitute Americans, said that about 350 more American refugees were expected, according to Mr. Phillips, and Consul Morris tele-

graphed from Salonica that 600 destitute American-Greek refugees had arrived there from Smyrna.

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YOKOHAMA-SHANGHAI LINE (Weekly)—For Shanghai via Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki	Chikuzo Maru	2,435	Hakicho
OSAKA-SHANGHAI LINE (Weekly)—For Shanghai from Osaka via Kobe and Moji	Yawata Maru	3,501	Harada
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