

## PLANS FOR U.S. DEFENSE TEST ARE DEFENDED

War Department Issues Statement—Lists Bodies Backing Move.

By United Press  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—With General Pershing leading the defense, the War Department today began to hit back at opponents of the "defense test" on Sept. 12.

The first step today was publication by War Department of a letter written Secretary Weeks by Mrs. Anthony Wayne, President General of the D. A. R., assuring the department of the cooperation of twenty-six patriotic and veteran societies in the holding of the defense test.

General Pershing, just returned from Europe, is incensed over the agitation against the defense test. Since the world war, it has been General Pershing's life ambition to train the citizenry of the nation against the possibility of another war.

But Pershing in one way thinks that the opposition to the test may prove a good thing. He believes there is a misunderstanding in the minds of the people as to just what the test means and seeks to accomplish. He plans to issue a formal statement explaining the test, when the atmosphere is less charged with politics. He does not want to get into a political controversy.

Military organizations have pledged their cooperation in the defense test, letters made public by the War Department said.

Organizations listed were: Daughters of American Revolution, Sons of American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, United Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of Confederacy, United Spanish War Veterans, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Military Order of the World War, Women's Auxiliary to the American Legion, National Guard Association, Reserve Officers' Association, Association of the Army of the United States, Military Training Camps Association, National League of Women's Service, Women's Constitution League, League of American Penwomen, Sentinels of the Republic, National Security League, National Association

## On the Best of Terms



DISPATCHES SAID WILLIAM KENDRICK (LEFT), MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, AND GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER, HIS SAFETY DIRECTOR, WERE NOT SPEAKING TO EACH OTHER. THIS EXCLUSIVE PICTURE, JUST TAKEN, SHOWS THEM ON THE BEST OF TERMS AT A BALL GAME.

for Constitution Government, National Civic Federation and Camp Fire Girls.

## DAY OF LARGE PAINTINGS PAST

Picture Buyers Turn to Small Canvas.

By Times Special  
LONDON, Aug. 4.—The tendency among well-to-do people to forsake big country mansions in favor of smaller residences has brought about a striking change in the demand for paintings of the old masters. This has been noticeable during the past months at public auctions.

It appears that the day of the big canvas is past, people picking up small paintings more suitable for smaller houses or flats. In fact, they

have been buying by the square inch where their forefathers bought by the square yard to fill the huge walls of rooms in big country mansions.

At a recent sale of Duke of Westminister's pictures, several big Rubens were sent home because the experts and dealers refused to make a single bid for these "white elephants." At a sale of the Princess Royal's pictures here last week a painting nine feet square got a bid of only 2 shillings per foot, while a Velasquez brought only 8 guineas. Other paintings of anything less than four feet sold readily. For Reynolds' "Portrait of a Lady" 3,700 guineas was paid; for Rubens' "Portrait of Miss Reid" 3,300 guineas was paid, while 3,900 guineas was paid for a small panel by Quintin Matsys.

Many other small pictures sold between 2,000 and 4,000 guineas. The latter price was paid for another Reynolds' "Portrait of Lady Mary Coke." The Princess Royal pictures netted 12,931 guineas.

Paratoluolulfochloramidiodsulfon is a bleaching powder recently introduced in Germany.

## CRY 'CZAR' AND 'TYRANT' AT SPEAKER WHO USED MALLET

By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

"MY OWN STORY" is an exclusive newspaper version of one of the great autobiographies of modern times. La Follette's own story of adventures in politics as written by himself in 1912, together with an authorized narrative of his experiences in the years since then.

### SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

La Follette enters political life, immediately comes into conflict with W. C. Gandy, his bosom, nevertheless is elected district attorney of Dane county, and then goes to Congress despite the opposition of the Madison ring. From the beginning he and his opponents play self-seekers. Most people then, he says, "looked upon Congress and the government as a band of rogues, some for advantage for themselves, or for their home towns or home states." The private interests, he says—"farm, industry, and 'business'—called for more and more, demanded even more government help when they grew strong. It was easy to grow rich by gifts from the government."

At the time I was in Congress, from 1885 to 1891, the onslaught of these private interests was reaching its height. I did not then fully realize that this was evidence of a great system of "community of interests" which was rapidly getting control of our political parties, our government, our courts. The issue has since become clear.

Whether it shows itself in the tariff, in Alaska, in municipal franchise, in the trusts, in the railroads, or the great banking interests, we know that it is one and the same thing. And there can be no compromise with these interests that seek to control the Government. Either they or the people will rule.

I have endeavored to show how, in these days, the consideration of private interests of all sorts overwhelmed Congress. I have shown how, in several instances, and in a limited way, I tried to fight against them—single.

But I do not mean to imply that there was no hope, no constructive movement then going forward, or that patriotic men, in both branches of Congress, were not doing their best to stem the tide. Such men as Sherman in the Senate and Reagan in the House were real constructive statesmen.

### First Efforts

While I was in Congress the first efforts were made, through the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, the Sherman anti-trust act and other measures, to reassert power of popular government, and to grapple with these mighty private interests.

It was evident beforehand that the Democrats were preparing by refusing to vote, to make a point of no quorum and prevent the consideration of the motion which was before the House.

Reed, with McKinley and other members of the committee on rules, were in conference in the speakers' room. The time came for action. Reed returned to the floor of the House. I remember how he loomed up behind the speaker's desk. His face was set and grim. His eyes were dead black, and beyond those of any man I ever knew his were the eyes of power.

The motions necessary to close the debate were made; the yeas and nays were demanded; the clerk was ordered to call the roll.

As we anticipated, the Democrats refused to vote. When the roll was completed a point of no quorum was made.

This was the moment of suspense, what would Reed do? A perfect hush fell upon the House: I found myself holding fast to my desk.

Reed raised his gavel, and with the mallet end in his hand, deliberately pointed out and called the names of members present and not voting, and directed the clerk to record them. Then he proclaimed a quorum present, announced the vote, and declared the result.

Instantly members on the Democratic side were on their feet and rushed down the aisles toward the speaker.

An angry roar went up; there

were cries of "Czar," "Tyrant." Immediately the Republicans pressed forward to the support of the speaker. The last thing in the world, for example, some had by accident been thrust against another might have precipitated a conflict of serious consequences.

As for Reed, he never stirred from his place, but stood unmoved and with a look held them, until one by one they dropped back into their places.

### Named to Committee

Reed appointed me a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Among its members were an unusually talented group of men. On the Republican side were McKinley, the chairman, who afterward became president; McKenna, later a member of the Supreme Court; Burrows of Michigan, who went to the Senate; Dingley of Maine, and Payne of New York, both of whom afterward became leaders of the House; Bayne of Pennsylvania; Gear of Iowa, afterward United States Senator.

On the Democratic side were Carline of Kentucky, afterward Senator and Secretary of the Treasury; Flower of New York, who served as governor or his state; Roger Q. Mills of Texas, author of the Mills bill, afterward United States Senator; Breckinridge of Arkansas, afterward minister to Russia, and McMillan of Tennessee, afterward Governor of his state.

It was during the speakership fight, in which the interest of the country was intense, that I first met Theodore Roosevelt. He was at that time civil service commissioner, and was much interested in the success of Reed. I liked him. I thought him an unusually able and energetic man, but I think no one then realized the power of growth that was in him.

Well, we chose Reed speaker, and it was not long before the expected clash took place. In previous Congresses and under the old rules it was possible for an obstructive minority, by refusing to vote, to prevent the House from accomplishing anything.

A change in the rules seemed absolutely necessary if the Republicans were to enact any legislation, and, indeed, that was one of the issues in Reed's election. The initial test, as I recall, came on some minor matter, and I have never, in any legislative body, seen anything like it for intensity of emotion and excitement.

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## EXCLUSION ACT CAUSES CHANGES IN JAPAN POLICY

New Army and Navy Being Created to Protect Interests.

By William Philip Simms  
Times Washington Bureau,  
1322 New York Ave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Sensational changes of policy, both foreign and domestic, are now being slowly worked out by Japan as a result of the definite exclusion of Japanese immigrants from America and other recent set-backs suffered by the land of the morning sun.

The changes involved a complete reorganization of the army and navy, new plans of defense and offense, a complete reversal of policy with regard to China and Russia and a switch in plans for colonization abroad.

Japan's new course is still shrouded in haze for the reason that the details have not yet been worked out. But Viscount Kato, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a new premier, and his foreign minister, Baron Shidehara, former Japanese ambassador in Washington, has carried it far enough for its general outlines to become apparent.

### Four Serious Setbacks

The change of plans became imperative after the island empire had experienced four serious reverses in the last decade.

The first was the failure in 1915 of Viscount Kato, then baron and foreign minister, to put across his now famous "Twenty-one Demands" on China. These demands, calculated to reduce the Flotilla Republic to the rank of vassal of Japan, failed through what exposed by Yuan Shih-kai at that time Chinese president.

Ordinarily, Roger Q. Mills, as the father of the measure, should have closed the debate, but for some reason the task fell to Carlisle, the Speaker. Reed closed for the Republicans.

Both speeches were very able efforts and made a profound impression, but both had been prepared beforehand and each without reference to the other.

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(Continued in Our Next Issue)

And the fourth was the act of our last Congress definitely barring

Japanese immigrants from America's shores.

Broadly Japan's new policy is to create new alignments independent of the Western world, make herself as paramount in the Far East as the United States is in the Americas and defend that position, if necessary, by any and all means.

Hence she is building a new navy, paying particular attention to light cruisers of 10,000 tons and aircraft, reorganizing her army while again stressing the air branch; developing her bases in Korea and Manchuria and generally making her position in the Western Pacific water-tight.

Accompanying her military activities, Japan is working diplomatically for an understanding with Russia and has completely reversed her former bullying attitude toward China.

### Undisputed Mistress

From Russia, Japan hopes among other things to get colonization rights in Siberia—which can grow more of the vital rice than is now grown in all Japan—plus oil and other concessions in Northern Sakhalin, the southern half of which is still Japan's own.

By posing now as China's only true friend and protector against design and superior powers like America and Britain, Japan hopes to win by "peaceful penetration" what she lost when her "Twenty-one Demands" fell through.

In short by making friends with Russia and China and consolidating her position militarily in the Far East, Japan hopes to make herself the undisputed mistress of the Orient while she reaches out for what she wants in that part of the world.

### TAXIMANIA ARRESTED

New Word Coined for Man Riding Taxi Without Money.

By Times Special  
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Taximania was coined as a new word and its victim, the "taximaniac," was given five days in jail here by Magistrate Barrett.

Samuel Weismann became the first taximaniac to be judicially recorded as such when he was arrested for riding in a taxicab nine miles, without a dime in his pockets. A probation officer said Weismann had suffered previously from outbreaks of the malady.

"You are suffering from taximania," proclaimed the judge as he gave Weismann five days to recover.

Aluminum shoes with wooden soles are worn by workmen in German chemical factories.

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20c California Syrup Figs.....	49c
25c Camphor Sprayer Salts.....	25c
25c Celery Vase.....	18c
50c Celery Vase.....	14c
50c Celery Vase, Cut.....	35c
50c Clayton Dog Remedies.....	35c
35c Coraga.....	25c
15c Comp. Linocite Powder.....	10c
15c Cough Syrup.....	15c
25c Castor Oil pure, half pint.....	35c
60c Castor Oil, pure, pint.....	55c
25c Carter's Liver Pills.....	19c
25c Carter's Liver Pill, 100.....	29c
25c Carter's Liver Pill, 100.....	29c
25c Celery Vase.....	18c
25c Celery Vase.....	14c
25c Celery Vase, Cut.....	35c
25c Cervarol.....	25c
25c Cervarol.....	