

its base" domestically, as Mr. Mellon called it, and upon the economic progress of Europe, and aided by improving business policies—apparently means that the usual extreme reaction will be avoided.

Wilson's Screen Biography

RECALLING vivid war-time impulses, a motion-picture memorial of Woodrow Wilson, "more living than a statue," has been seen by half a million people as it has worked its way eastward during the past thirty-two months, from California, through ten States, to its first New York showing, its 734th performance. The Woodrow Wilson Foundation means to show the memorial "daily, somewhere, forever."

We have become accustomed to the highly dramatic assurance that future generations may see the actions and hear the voices of the notable figures of history now in the making by means of motion pictures and phonograph reproductions. The memorial to President Wilson is the first major record of this kind to be shown. Public consciousness has undergone such varied experiences since 1921 as to make this skillful selection of news-reel pictures already seem historical rather than contemporary.

"The Real Wilson" brings back refreshingly—through the cloud of bitter controversy which separates the early Wilson from the present—the trim expert professor concluding with a reminiscent smile a telephone conversation at his White House desk, or talking with dignified alertness to doughboys in France. It interpolates poignant battlefield scenes and views of Liberty Loan drives in America. It records the world power of the war President when he toured Europe triumphantly. It is important for its living views of contemporary figures—Roosevelt, Cardinal Mercier, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, the kings of Europe, Governor Coolidge.

The editing of the film seems less than worthy. But the actual pictures, and their continuity as a biography, form a distinguished first screen memorial.

Honors of Peace

FOUR statesmen—respectively, American, English, French, and German—have just been honored with Nobel Peace Prizes. The prize for the year 1925 has been divided between Vice-President Dawes and Sir Austen Chamberlain; that for 1926 between Aristide

Briand and Gustav Stresemann. Three of the recipients have been Foreign Ministers and have, says the Committee, worked efficiently for world peace in office. Equally valuable, it held, was Vice-President Dawes's contribution to peace, security, and the reconstruction of Europe in forwarding financial rehabilitation through the plan called by his name. Dr. Nansen in his address before the Nobel Institute said that the first light shed on the darkness was by the adoption of the Dawes Plan.

Almost simultaneously award was made to Elihu Root of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Medal, and with it goes the sum of \$25,000. This is the second time that this honor has been conferred; the first, in 1924, was to Viscount Cecil. The specific reason for this year's choice was succinctly stated by Mr. Norman Davis, President of the Foundation, as being in recognition of Mr. Root's "services to humanity and the cause of peace through justice in helping to create the Permanent Court of International Justice, popularly known as the World Court."

Thus the first award to an American of a prize established in honor of a Democratic President goes to a Republican statesman. Mr. Root, of course, has rendered other services toward amicable relations between nations; one of the most important was his part in the Hague Tribunal, of which he was a member, and in honor of which he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912.

The Dawes Plan Better than Expected

BOTH Germany's ability to pay reparations for the damages done in the war and the ability of the Allied nations to absorb her payments have "out-run the expectation of the experts." So reports S. Parker Gilbert, the American Agent-General for Reparation Payments, in his review of two years of operation of the experts' plan which was drafted by the Dawes Committee on German currency and finance.

Germany has made the payments required of her "punctually and loyally." Her currency has been stabilized, and investment funds have been pouring in from other countries—particularly the United States. In fact, the Agent-General has felt called upon to issue a quiet warning against over-enthusiastic flotation of German securities. He has declared that new capital has been coming

in at a rate "exceeding ability to make advantageous use of it." Incidentally, at the same time it has been reported that some German municipalities have been so successful in securing loans that they have in turn become creditors and lent money for public works and utilities.

Even the reactionary and irreconcilable German Nationalists have begun to drop their opposition to the reparation program, in view of the change it has wrought in the situation of the country. Germany is feeling the benefit of her economic recovery. She is now entering upon the hardest test of her ability to pay.

Under the schedule of payments for the coming year, the surplus funds which the Government has accumulated during the earlier period of reconstruction will be used up. By a readjustment of two supplemental budgetary contributions of 250,000,000 gold marks for which the Dawes Plan would have called in the fourth and fifth years, a single advance supplemental contribution is to be accepted instead next year, the third year. That will raise the total payment next year from 1,200,000,000 gold marks to 1,500,000,000 gold marks. The following year it will jump to 1,750,000,000 gold marks; and in the fifth year it will reach the standard annual payment of 2,500,000,000 gold marks—or about \$625,000,000. When that point is reached, we shall begin to see whether the Dawes Plan can continue to work. And the outcome then will have a vital bearing on the war-debt agreements with the United States.

The Agent-General's report gives reason to think that until that time Germany should be able to meet her obligations. But he points to the possible need for reconsideration of the whole question of international settlements. In the concluding section of his report he says that the plan tests the feasibility of reparations year by year by a program "extending in its application for a sufficient time to restore confidence and at the same time so framed as to facilitate a final and comprehensive agreement as to the problem of reparation and connected questions as soon as circumstances make this possible."

Pashitch Dies in Action

NIKOLA PASHITCH was the political architect of Jugoslavia. The new state, officially known as the Kingdom

of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, which has arisen in place of Serbia as a result of the war, was his dream. For twenty years, with few interruptions, he held the post of Premier. He died—at over eighty years of age—with his hand still on the helm, stricken with paralysis in the midst of a conference with the leaders of the Radical Party over the political crisis caused by the resignation of the Cabinet.

Born the son of an obscure merchant in a village near the Bulgarian frontier, he became associated in his youth with Russian Nihilists and founded the Radical Party—which then was all that the name implies. When he was elected a Deputy, the King refused to recognize the Parliament's choice of him as speaker. Later he had to flee the country to escape a death sentence for fomenting a revolution. He returned only when King Milan abdicated in favor of King Alexander. He became Premier in 1891. Yet later he was imprisoned for five years for conspiring against the King's life—a penalty which was later changed into banishment.

After the assassination of King Alexander in 1903, Pashitch helped to establish the present Karageorgevitch dynasty on the throne, becoming Premier in 1906. The Radical Party became actually conservative. Since then Serbia has passed through the Balkan Wars, heading the Balkan Alliance which Pashitch formed to defeat Turkey. She has emerged from the World War, which was begun over Pashitch's reply to the Austrian ultimatum in connection with the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo. She is now the dominant partner in the tripartite Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

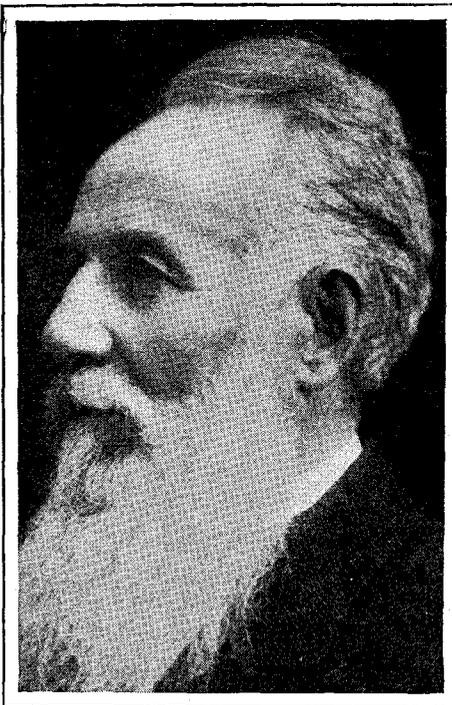
Pashitch died with his life-work completed beyond what probably could have been his hopes. It remains to be seen whether his successors can consolidate the achievements of the "Old Fox of the Balkans."

Jugoslavia Faces Italy in the Balkans

THE death of Pashitch leaves Yugoslavia facing the sharpest test she has had since the war. The Radical Cabinet, headed by Uzonovitch, resigned in consequence of a threatening situation which has been created in the Balkans by Italy. Albania and Italy have signed a treaty by which Italy guarantees the economic and political status of Albania.

Jugoslavia regards that action as a menace.

The resignation of the Cabinet at Belgrade undoubtedly was due also to some extent to the opposition of the radical Croatian peasant party, led by Stepan Raditch. This faction—centering in



Keystone

Nikola Pashitch
1846-1926

former Austrian territory—always has had republican and separatist tendencies, and Raditch has been a long-standing political antagonist of Pashitch. The movement headed by Raditch probably will grow stronger and more active now that Pashitch is gone. But the danger which is apprehended from Italy is the actual cause of the political crisis in Yugoslavia.

On the surface the Albanian-Italian treaty looks harmless. The Italian Government even has hinted that Italy would not object if Yugoslavia concluded a similar treaty with Albania. Great Britain is reported to be friendly to the new arrangement; and Rome charges that France is backing Yugoslavia in challenging it, because of French desires to supervise and control political order in the Balkans. The suggestion that Yugoslavia conclude a similar treaty with Albania has more form than substance.

The fact is that Italy and Yugoslavia had agreed not to take any important action regarding Albania without consulting each other. The Italian move violates this agreement, Yugoslavia contends, and means scrapping twelve new treaties of amity and commerce which

Foreign Minister Nintchitch had arranged with Premier Mussolini. For Italy has established practical financial control of Albania.

Italy Astride the Adriatic

ITALY has lately granted Albania a loan. Albania had previously sought financial aid of Yugoslavia, which had none to give, and of Great Britain and France. Then Italy, having funded her war debt to the United States on favorable terms and secured large private bank loans, found it possible to offer Albania money. She lent the Albanian Government 50,000,000 gold francs, on terms which call for the repayment of 70,000,000 gold francs. The annual charges would be about half the estimated revenues of Albania, which are less than the usual yearly expenditure. The Italian loan constitutes a first claim on the income and resources of the country, and carries with it a banking control.

Italy thus sets up a practical economic protectorate over Albania. Under the new treaty, and in accordance with international practices which are admitted if not admired, she could step in at almost any time on the excuse of safeguarding her interests. That is the peril which Yugoslavia fears—an Italy astride the Adriatic and dominating the Balkans.

Bernard Shaw recently has made a remark to the effect that a financier is a man who will agree to lend you £70,000 if you sign a note agreeing to pay him back £100,000. Italy seems to qualify under his definition. The American interest in the whole situation lies in its relation to world peace and to the war-debt settlements with the United States. If nations whose debts we have funded on low terms find it convenient to make loans of this sort, Americans will begin to wonder why they cannot pay the United States more. And the Italian use of capital in the Balkans is hardly calculated to make American opinion favorable to any further modification in the terms of the Italian debt settlement in years to come.

The Original Fuzzy Wuzzy

IT was Osman Digna whose native soldiers, over forty years ago in the Sudan, defeated Colonel Valentine Baker at Tokar and who, soon after, at the head of 10,000 dervishes, "broke a British square" at Tamal. That incident in-