

TRADUCCION.

"THE WORLD", Abril 11 de 1926.

MEXICO RESIENTE LA PRESION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, DE TAL MANERA, QUE O GOBIERNA EL PARTIDO RADICAL LABORISTA, O HABRÁ UN CUARTELAZO SI NOSOTROS INTERVENIMOS, DICE UN OBSERVADOR.

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LA INTERVENCION EN ESTE CASO SIGNIFICA ANEXION Y DESASTRE FINAL PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, DEBIDO AL VASTO ANTAGONISMO DE RAZAS. UN PERIODISTA Y UN DIPLOMATICO DISCUTEN EL PROBLEMA MEXICANO.

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El "World" al publicar lo siguiente, viola una regla que rara vez ha quebrantado este periódico, es decir, la publicación de un artículo anónimo. La importancia del asunto, sin embargo, y la reconocida posición de las dos personas responsables como autores, son las razones para su publicación. El "World" está dispuesto a garantizar la autenticidad del asunto contenido aquí y la integridad de "A" y "B", el entrevistador y el entrevistado. El primero es un diplomático republicano de alta posición social y política, y el otro es un periodista de renombre. La situación actual de México y la agitación en el seno del Congreso hacen las revelaciones de este artículo de una importancia internacional de mucha trascendencia, porque cualquier Gobierno Mexicano enteramente satisfactorio para nuestro Departamento de Estado, según se asegura aquí, tendría la oposición de todas las facciones mexicanas e impediría totalmente una Administración estable en aquel país.

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"A".- Celebro mucho verlo, pues me han dicho que ha estado usted viajando por toda la República Mexicana durante muchos me ses, haciendo un estudio de las condiciones social y económica- de aquel país.

"B".- Gracias por el cordial saludo; me complace saber que ambos tenemos un interés común - México y los Estados Unidos.

"A".- Es verdad. Que piensa usted de la actual situación?

"B".- Creo que por la actual situación usted dá a entender las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos.

"A".- Sí; en éso estaba pensando.

"B".- Pues bien, yo creo que son muy críticas.

"A".- Por qué críticas?

"B".- Porque los mexicanos no cederán, y porque los ameri- canos no se dan cuenta de las fuerzas que entran en juego en es ta situación.

"A".- No me doy perfecta cuenta de sus dos declaraciones.

"B".- Me explicaré. Los mexicanos no cederán porque no pue den, y los americanos no ven la situación porque están pensando en lo que los Estados Unidos le harán a México cuando debían de pensar en lo que México le hará a los Estados Unidos. Deberían- fijarse más en las consecuencias para los Estados Unidos, y me- nos en las consecuencias para México.

SIENTEN QUE SU VIDA COMO NACION ESTA EN PELIGRO.

"A".- Todavía no veo claro.

"B".- Muy bien. Comenzaremos por México. Empezaremos por - las razones que México tiene para no ceder.

"A".- Sí, porqué?

"B".- Pues bien, hay muchas razones, algunas de las cuales surgirán en la discusión; pero la razón fundamental es psicoló- gica. Se llama miedo. Ven a los Estados Unidos rodando como una avalancha sobre México, ven su irresistible energía, su agre- sión y poder desbordándose sobre sus fronteras y temen por su - futuro.

"A".- Qué tiene éso que ver con que cedan en la cuestión - especial de que ahora se trata?

"B".- Todo. Saben, y es la verdad, que si hoy ceden un ápi ce, mañana tendrán que ceder dos, pasado mañana tres, y final- mente todo lo que tienen como Nación Soberana. La marejada debe ser detenida en alguna parte, y más vale ahora que después. Es mejor así porque cada vez que cedan no podrán evitar el seguir- cediendo. Inculcados en este temor, prefieren el aniquilamiento

a rendirse. Verá usted. No es que sean testarudos, ni que sean orgullosos - simplemente que si quieren salvarse, tienen que - hacerlo AHORA.

"A".- Usted dice que prefieren el aniquilamiento a la rendición? Cree usted que entre el pueblo bajo haya un sentimiento tan desarrollado que se unan al Gobierno en su loca política, tan peligrosa para México?

"B".- Estoy convencido de que todo México se uniría al Gobierno, y que muchos se sentirían contentos de este acontecimiento. Hay una corriente interna de odio para los yanquis que con frecuencia arde con furor, y que se inflamará en cualquier oportunidad. Permítame que le cuente un pequeño incidente. Hablaba yo con un indio oaxaqueño descalzo, de mediana edad, y éste me dijo, (estoy seguro que no sabía donde están los Estados Unidos):

"Yo quisiera que hubiera una guerra a muerte con los yanquis."

- "Por qué?"

- "Porque son más numerosos y nos matarían a todos. Después de éso tendríamos paz. En nuestros sepulcros no nos perturbarían, nos dejarían tranquilos, pero ahora es peor que la muerte."

Esto tal vez dará a usted una idea ligera de la intensidad de los sentimientos que existen en esta situación.

SE ESPERA UN ROMPIMIENTO DE RELACIONES.

"A".- Si lo que usted dice es verdad, y puede que tenga razón respecto a que el Gobierno Mexicano no ceda, aun cuando no puedo estar de acuerdo con las razones que me dá, que cree usted que sucederá?

"B".- Ahí tiene usted, no sé lo que podrá suceder. Pero -- sí sé qué sucederá si ciertos americanos se salen con la suya.

"A".- Qué?

"B".- Pues bien, un rompimiento de relaciones y la retirada del Embajador Americano. La verdad es que hay muchos americanos que están pidiendo a Dios por que ésto suceda, y como usted bien sabe, hay un rumor general en la Ciudad de México de que el rompimiento vendrá dentro de seis semanas.

"A".- Usted cree que sea verdad?

"B".- No puedo asegurarlo, pero muy bien puede ser verdad porque los americanos no se dan cuenta de las fuerzas que están en juego, ni de las consecuencias de su proceder.

"A".- No me hable usted en enigmas. Qué es lo que usted quiere decir con las fuerzas que están en juego y las consecuencias de su proceder?

"B".- Pues bien, vamos a presumir que el Gobierno americano no retira el reconocimiento al Gobierno de México, ¿que pasa entonces? No hay sino dos consecuencias probables: o esta ac--

ción refuerza al Gobierno de Calles, o lo debilita.

"A".- Si.

"B".- Si lo refuerza, y mi opinión es que lo hará; cuando menos se concede generalmente que la nota de Kellogg lo reforzó, entonces que habrá ganado el Gobierno Americano?

"A".- Si?

"B".- No habrá ganado nada. El Gobierno Mexicano estará - en posición de seguir adelante y poner en vigor las leyes que ahora están en disputa sin objeción ninguna del Departamento - de Estado Americano. El Gobierno Mexicano se sentirá más libre y debemos recordar lo que un alto funcionario dijo: "Nosotros podemos vivir sin los Estados Unidos, comiendo tortillas y frijoles si es necesario, durante una generación." La única ganancia sería- más sentimiento ante-americano, más odio, más rencor y más actos fútiles, y a mí me parece que ésto no vale la pena.

"A".- Pero habrán muchos que no estén de acuerdo con usted, muchos dirán.....

"B".- Si, ya se que mucho dirán que mi análisis es erróneo, que el desconocimiento de los Estados Unidos trastornará y de hecho destruirá al actual Gobierno de México, y hasta se sospecha que esa es la opinión general de aquellos que aconsejan o informan al Departamento de Estado, pues de no ser así - no fomentarían la profesía del rompimiento de relaciones. Presumiremos que éste destruiría al actual Gobierno, aunque, permítaseme repetirlo, que mi opinión es que no hay fuerza interna capaz de hacerlo sin el activo apoyo de los Estados Unidos. Pero suponiendo que los profetas de la caída de Calles están - en lo cierto, ¿entonces qué?

RECORD DEL GOBIERNO DE CALLES.

"A".- Si, entonces ¿qué sucedería?

"B".- Pues lo primero que sucedería sería la destrucción del mejor Gobierno que México ha tenido.

"A".- ¿Por qué dice usted que es el mejor?

"B".- Otra vez repetiré que mi opinión es que lo que el - Gobierno de Calles ha llevado a cabo en un año, es una maravilla de habilidad e integridad administrativa; permítame enumerar los hechos de la actual administración:

- (1) Ha mantenido una paz perfecta en el país.
- (2) Ha abierto un Banco de Emisión, haciendo circular pa pel moneda a la par, con el dinero que ha logrado economizar - durante su actuación.
- (3) Ha reducido y disciplinado al Ejército como nunca ha bía estado antes.
- (4) Ha nivelado el Presupuesto y economizado dinero casi hasta cien millones de pesos.

(5) Ha inaugurado un programa de construcción de caminos - que por la primera vez en México promete traerle la civilización y abrirle las regiones fértiles a la agricultura mexicana. Los caminos se están construyendo.

(6) Ha promulgado una importante Ley de Distribución de -- Tierras, comparable a nuestro Homestead Act, que simplifica y -- modifica al mismo tiempo el sistema de distribución de tierras -- dando éstas a la familia en vez de dárselas a los pueblos.

(7) Ha fundado varias Escuelas de Agricultura.

(8) Ha puesto en vigor la ley para la apertura de Escuelas Granjas, y cientos de éstas existen ahora por vez primera.

(9) Ha devuelto los Ferrocarriles a sus dueños.

(10) Ha promulgado una Ley de Irrigación de mucha importancia.

(11) Ha promulgado una importante Ley del Petróleo.

(12) Ha promulgado una importante Ley del Trabajo, (por una sola de las Cámaras.)

(13) Ha promulgado la Ley de Extranjería.

(14) Está listo para abrir un Banco Agrícola Ejidal.

(15) Ha dado más tierras ejidales que todos los demás Gobiernos juntos, y sin embargo tiene el valor de desarmar a los agraristas cuando se hace necesario.

EL PARTIDO LABORISTA Y EL EJERCITO.

(16) Ha arreglado de nuevo el Convenio sobre la Deuda Exterior, y se dice que está preparado para reanudar los pagos.

(17) Ha fomentado la Cooperación Agrícola. En cuanto a lo que usted piensa respecto a las Leyes de Tierra y Petróleo, el hecho en sí, desde el punto de vista de la reconstrucción interna, no puede negar que este es un Gobierno de extraordinaria habilidad, el primero que ha tenido el pueblo mexicano, y que su destrucción sería una calamidad irreparable para dicho pueblo, responsabilidad que nadie debe atreverse a asumir sin pensarlo antes muy seriamente.

"A".- Nunca pensé en ésto, pero la verdad es que alguna de las leyes.....

"B".- Si, pero esa no es la cuestión. El punto que tratamos visto desde el interior es que esta Administración es maravillosa para el pueblo mexicano.

"A".- Pero sigamos el argumento. Suponiendo que ésta fuera destruída, ¿qué sucedería?

"B".- Pues no hay más que dos resultados probables, porque solo hay dos fuerzas en juego actualmente en México.....

"A".- ¿Cuales son?

"B".- El Ejército y el movimiento obrero como centro de otras muchas fuerzas que gravitarían naturalmente hacia aquéllas, que son las fuerzas básicas de la situación. Tan pronto como el Gobierno de Calles fuera derrocado, se desarrollaría la lucha --

entre estas dos fuerzas, y soy de opinión que el grupo que se uniera a la Federación Regional Obrera, sería el que triunfara.

"A".- Todo esto es muy interesante, pero ¿por qué presume usted eso?

"B".- Porque es la organización más grande de México, pues está compuesta de millón y medio de socios, lo que viene a hacer la la más grande en su género de todo el mundo, comparada con su población, que es de quince millones. Prácticamente es la única organización en México, fuera del Ejército, y tiene una Jefatura notable; Morones, Jefe reconocido de este movimiento, es hombre de habilidad extraordinaria.

Pero los motivos que tengo para creer que ganará el Partido Laborista, son de mayor trascendencia, pues debemos recordar que el Ejército no sería una sola unidad.

"A".- Nunca lo ha sido.

"B".- Es cierto, nunca lo ha sido. Una parte de éste se uniría al Partido Laborista, pues de hecho algunos elementos militares están desde ahora asociacods a dicho Partido, y no debemos olvidar que es el Partido Popular, el Partido del pueblo, y el pueblo mexicano ha aprendido a pelear y a morir, a despreciar la vida como algo que nada vale; y por último, tendrían el apoyo de la Federación Americana del Trabajo, y este apoyo lo debemos tener en cuenta por lo que vimos en la última rebelión. Sigamos -- presumiendo que después de meses de sangrientas luchas, éste resulta vencedor, ¿qué habrían ganado los Estados Unidos?

EN CASO DE QUE GANE EL EJERCITO.

"A".- ¿Qué?

"B".- Nada. De hecho habría perdido, pues el Gobierno Laborista sería más radical. El procedimiento que lo llevó al poder, tenía, inevitablemente, que hacerlo más radical, más ante-americano, porque habría luchado contra la influencia americana. De hecho ese sería su programa. Sería menos tratable, y los Estados Unidos tendrían un Gobierno mucho más difícil que el de Calles -- con quien entenderse.

"A".- Pero es que su triunfo no es inevitable.

"B".- Es cierto, y hay muchos americanos que creen que los laboristas perderían. Este puede ser un caso en que el deseo es el padre de la idea. Bueno, presumamos que pierdan la lucha, -- ¿qué habrán ganado los Estados Unidos? Nada.

"A".- ¿Por qué nada?

"B".- Porque ningún Gobierno favorable a los Estados Unidos podrá mantener la paz en México.

"A".- ¿Por qué?

"B".- Primero, porque para llegar al Poder, el Ejército tendría que llevar a cabo una serie de ejecuciones rápidas, que ma-

tar a sangre fría a los Jefes más importantes de la ciudad de -- México. Vamos a suponer que el Gobierno Americano se encontrara -- con un Gobierno manuable en la ciudad de México, ¿cree usted que en el resto del país sería igual? Se puede destruir a un Ejército en los campos de batalla, pero para acabar con un movimiento popular organizado como el que representa el Partido Laborista, -- sería necesario que en toda la República hubiera ejecuciones sangrientas que pondrían en vergüenza a la época del terror en Hungría. Hay que tener presente que el pueblo mexicano no tiene miedo ni de morir ni de matar. Hacer que los Estados Unidos asuman la responsabilidad de tantos asesinatos, no es empresa fácil, y además hay que tener en cuenta que el pueblo mexicano acaba de -- pasar por catorce años de revolución, que sabe como se maneja un fusil, y que ha probado ya la libertad y el poder, no temiendo -- al Ejército. Es seguro que en cada Estado surgiría un nuevo Pancho Villa, un nuevo Zapata, y un nuevo Saturnino Cedillo. El Gobierno sería dueño de la Ciudad de México, y el pueblo del resto del país. Ya tendría trabajo el Gobierno Americano para poder -- tratar con México!

"A".- Parece que se permite usted profetizar.

"B".- Tal vez, pero es profecía que se ha realizado muchas veces en México, y los últimos años son una prueba patente de ello. Este sería otro caso de Huerta en la Ciudad de México y Zapata en Morelos; de Carranza en la Capital y Pancho Villa en Chihuahua. No se necesita ser profeta para predecir esto.

No se puede servir a dos amos.

"A".- ¿Cual es entonces su idea a este respecto?

"B".- Yo creo que ningún Gobierno que quiera satisfacer todas las exigencias del Departamento Americano de Estado, puede -- mantener la paz en México. El Gobierno Americano puede escoger, -- pero la verdad, lo repito, es que ningún Gobierno que complazca por completo al Departamento Americano de Estado puede agradar -- al pueblo mexicano. Esto es lo imponderable de la situación.

"A".- ¿Entonces que cree usted que debe hacerse?

"B".- Antes de que tratemos ese punto debemos considerar -- este otro: se necesita ser muy tonto deveras para creer que otro período de anarquía y de lucha intestina con la consiguiente destrucción de vidas y propiedades americanas es posible en México -- sin la intervención Americana. Yo estoy plenamente convencido de que si surgiera otro Pancho Villa en México, el Gobierno Americano no intervendría.

"A".- Otra profecía.

"B".- Si, profecía que no quisiera ver realizada. Profecía que a mí me parece como nube que se cierne, no sobre México, sino sobre los Estados Unidos, porque serían ellos los que sufrirían las mayores pérdidas en este caso.; pérdidas que no corresponderían a la posible protección que pudiera impartirse a las -- propiedades americanas. Esto me trae al segundo punto con que -- comencé: que debemos pensar en los Estados Unidos y no en México.

"A".- Tenga la bondad de explicarse.

"B".- Vamos a presumir que viene la intervención; ésta -- traería consigo tres resultados probables, cada uno peor que el otro, y el último el peor de todos.

I. Intervención para llevar al poder a un Gobierno fuerte.

II. Intervención para poner en vigor la enmienda Platt en México.

III. Anexión.

NO TEMEN LA MUERTE.

"A".- ¿Como clasifica usted las tres?

"B".- La intervención para poner un Gobierno fuerte sería la primera excusa que diera la misma intervención, pero ningún Gobierno permanecería fuerte en México después de que se retiraran las fuerzas americanas, así que para apoyar a dicho Gobierno, el pueblo americano tendría que sostener un ejército americano en México. Por supuesto que no estoy negando que el ejército americano pudiera apoderarse de todos los lugares estratégicos de México en poco tiempo, pero de eso a que pacificara el país hay una gran diferencia. Esta se convertiría en una lucha nacional de un pueblo contra un ejército invasor. México es montañoso, escarpado, lleno de barrancas, desiertos, pantanos y -- hace mucho calor; por otra parte, es fértil y produce muchas -- frutas. El indio mexicano puede vivir comiendo tortillas y frijoles, y bebiendo agua, lo que mataría a un americano no acostumbrado a esa vida. El americano no encontraría elementos de vida en las regiones montañosas, ni en las minas, ni en los bosques, y ningún soldado americano estaría seguro fuera de su --- cuartel. Hay quince millones de habitantes en México y ninguno de ellos le teme a la muerte; gustosos ofrendarían su vida en aras de una causa sagrada. Hay indios en México que han luchado durante cuatrocientos años y para éstos es igual pelear que vivir en paz. Los Irlandeses -- un puñado en comparación -- le dieron que hacer a Inglaterra durante ochocientos años y al final, triunfaron. Permítame que repita que hay quince millones de mexicanos que cuentan con la simpatía del mundo entero. El Gobierno americano podría sostener un Gobierno fuerte en México manteniendo un ejército americano en la Capital, pero no podría proteger las vidas ni los bienes de los americanos.

"A".- No está usted exagerando un poco?

"B".- No, no estoy exagerando, creo que la historia y la experiencia corroboran mis palabras. Intervención significa intervención perpetua y esto me trae a mi segundo punto.

"A".- La enmienda Platt?

"B".- Si, la enmienda Platt, defendida por los grander diarios, tales como el "Chicago Tribune". Las personas que la defienden, o no conocen a México o desean la anexión sabiendo que la enmienda Platt no es práctica.

"A".- ¿Por qué?

"B".- Porque México no es Cuba, y todas las razones expuestas antes, son aquí aplicables con doble fuerza. La amenaza de una intervención mantendría quietos a los Cubanos, mientras que, la misma amenaza, inflamaría a todo el país si el Gobierno Mexicano cambiara de política por agradar al Departamento Americano de Estado. Nuevamente, la enmienda Platt significa intervención perpetua, e intervención significa anexión, y la anexión significa un séquito de incalculables males para el pueblo americano. -

LA ANEXION SERIA UN DESASTRE PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

"A".- Usted insiste en que la "intervención significa anexión?" ¿Por qué?

"B".- Porque, como creo haber probado, la intervención sería una empresa futil y costosa; porque los que hubieran pedido la intervención no habrían ganado nada, sino el aplazamiento de los fines que se proponían alcanzar por medio de ella, y entonces se verían obligados a pedir la anexión puesto que la retirada de las tropas americanas sería el principio de una nueva serie de disturbios y peligros. Y más importante que todas estas razones es el hecho fundamental de que todos aquellos que piden la intervención, a lo que aspiran realmente es a la anexión. Ven en México uno de los lugares más ricos y fecundos de la tierra y quisieran tener libertad para desarrollarlo, para extraer sus recursos, para arar sus campos, para perforar sus montañas y para tener sitio donde hacer mayor alarde de las maravillosas energías americanas. Son las mismas personas que en confianza y bajo promesa de secreto dicen: "México sería un gran país si no hubiera allí Mexicanos". Si a estos se les concediera la intervención, - acabarían por salirse con la suya.

"A".- Yo no estoy preparado para creer que la intervención signifique anexión. Yo no creo que siguiera una como consecuencia de la otra, como usted insiste en querer hacerme creer, pero suponiendo que la intervención signifique anexión, ¿por qué se opone usted a ello? ¿Por qué resiente usted tanto el que la energía americana tenga un nuevo campo de acción, una oportunidad -- más para su crecimiento y desarrollo..... A Texas, Arizona y -- California, les hemos hecho acaso algún perjuicio? ¿Por qué no hemos de extender nuestro radio de acción? Si, ¿por qué no extenderlo?

"B".- ¿Que por qué no? Pues porque la anexión de México sería un día negro en la historia americana, y colocaría los ci---mientos para el derrumbe de la comunidad americana, debido al antagonismo de razas, de religiones y de clases; y los hijos de -- los hijos de los responsables de dicha anexión, maldecirían ese día y a los culpables de ello.

"A".- No entiendo.

"B".- Usted ha hecho todas las preguntas hasta ahora, ¿me permite que le haga yo una?

"A".- Sí, con todo gusto. ¿Qué quiere usted preguntarme?

"B".- Deseo saber si usted cree que si los primeros compra-

dores de esclavos negros hubieran previsto las consecuencias de su proceder habrían seguido haciéndolo? Si el primer nativo de Virginia que compró esclavos negros para evitarse trabajo y sacar mayores beneficios obteniendo un instrumento dócil y barato para el trabajo de sus campos, pregunto a usted, si ese hombre hubiera previsto una guerra civil, un odio sin límites, una lucha entre dos razas encadenadas una a otra eternamente propagando la semilla de la violencia y el rencor entre ellos, dígame - usted, ese nativo de Virginia habría sido tan egoísta, tan endu-
recido, tan indiferente, tan poco patriota que pusiera el peso del antagonismo de una raza sobre los Estados Unidos, solo por economizarse algo de trabajo o de dinero?

ANTAGONISMO DE RAZAS EN VASTA ESCALA.

"A".- Por supuesto que no.

"B".- Pues bien, yo quisiera saber si las gentes que abogan por la anexión y la intervención, y vuelvo a repetir que intervención significa anexión, continuarían haciéndolo si previeran todas las consecuencias de este proceder.

"A".- Deje de dar vueltas en un círculo vicioso y explíquese, ¿cuales serían esas consecuencias?

"B".- Se las voy a decir. Nosotros tenemos doce millones de negros y con la anexión agregaríamos quince millones de indios a los doce de negros, los que se casarían entre sí, pues no existe ninguna antipatía de raza entre ellos, ~~ellos~~ son muy fecundos. En la actualidad, la mayoría de los niños indios mueren en el primer año de su vida, Gamio ha demostrado que de cada mil doscientos indios que nacen mueren mil el primer año, pero la eficiencia americana, la higiene americana, los americanos que trabajan por el bien social, pronto le pondrían término a esta mortalidad, y dentro de treinta años habrían salvado -- cuando menos a la mitad. Estos niños indios o indios mezclados con sangre negra crecerían para odiar a la raza blanca de los Estados Unidos, pues ellos serían, naturalmente, los parias. -- Los trabajadores, la raza conquistada, raza que jamás podría olvidar su nacionalidad perdida. Nosotros estableceríamos escuelas para ellos, y haríamos esfuerzos por enseñarlos, pero cada indio educado o no, sería el enemigo eterno de los Estados Unidos, y solo habríamos colocado los cimientos para la destrucción de la organización social de los Estados Unidos. Entonces haríamos nacer un inevitable conflicto de razas, conflicto de tal magnitud, como tal vez no se ha visto antes. Ahora pienso en lo que sucedería pasados cien o doscientos años, y todo esto ¿por qué? ó ¿para qué? Solo para darles inmediata protección a unos cuantos intereses americanos en México. Yo pienso en los Estados Unidos y creo que los americanos que están en México -- forman una porción muy pequeña de la comunidad americana, tan pequeña, que el peligro no vale las posibles consecuencias.

"A".- Esto es de veras muy interesante. No lo habían pensado antes.

"B".- No, ni tampoco lo han pensado los americanos que hablan de México nada más por hablar.

"A".- Es verdad!

"B".- Pues éso no es todo, no es sino una de las consecuencias.

"A".- ¿En qué más está usted pensando?

"B".- No se a puesto usted a pensar en el hecho de que practicamente estos quince millones de indios son miembros de la iglesia católica, apostólica y romana? Yo no pertenezco a ninguna iglesia, y no se cuales serán sus creencias, así es que estoy -- hablando objetivamente y sin prejuicios, pero es muy importante-hacerle frente a los hechos y la verdad de los hechos es que hay un odio y un temor enormes para los católicos en ciertas regiones de los Estados Unidos. Los cuentos más ruines, las historias más imposibles, los planes más sangrientos y espantables son -- creídos cuando se trata de católicos en muchos lugares de los Estados Unidos. En ciertas regiones del sur, ven a cada católico -- como al demonio y a la iglesia como al infierno; de hecho, hay -- comunidades en el Sur, donde solo se necesita un pretexto insignificante para que surja una guerra religiosa entre los grupos -- de protestantes y católicos. Si se quiere obtener la seguridad -- de un conflicto religioso en los Estados Unidos que provoque un -- cisma que lo cubra de horror y de sangre, y de asesinatos secretos, agréguesele quince millones de católicos analfabetas, (pues la mayoría de los indios mexicanos son analfabetas), a la comunidad política americana. El recuerdo de la última convención democrática apenas comienza a borrarse, la que dividió o casi dividió al Partido Democrático. Agréguele quince millones de católicos a los Estados Unidos, en un grupo sólido, y los Estados Unidos acabarán por dividirse al precio de ríos de sangre. Cada protestante vería en ésto la mano secreta y maligna de la iglesia -- católica romana, tratando de apoderarse de la Casa Blanca. Yo solo estoy repitiendo lo que se diría, lo que se escribiría y por lo que se lucharía, y lo digo sin tener ni el menor interés para predisponer los ánimos. Las cuestiones religiosas no me interesan.

"A".- Usted exagera como lo hace en todo.

"B".- Usted dice que yo exagero? Está bien. Solo le ruego -- que recuerde que conozco bastante la historia americana para conservar en la mente las rebeliones anti-católicas en la Ciudad de Nueva York, al Partido "Know Nothing" (no se nada) y a los Ku-Klux-Klan.

"A".- No discuto.

"B".- Muy bien, prosigamos.

"A".- Pero usted deveras insiste en que la intervención signifique anexión?

"B".- Sí, intervención significa anexión, porque sería intervención perpetua para que pudiera dar resultado, y ésta significa anexión, y la anexión significa conflicto religioso y de -- razas en los Estados Unidos, en tal escala, que acabaría por poner en peligro la propia existencia del país americano como comu

nidad; pero por supuesto, ésto no es todo, sino que ésto serviría para ayudar a que el mundo se aliara en contra de los Estados Unidos.

"A".- No comprendo.

"B".- Pues bien, usted sabe que nosotros no somos muy queridos en la América Latina. Usted sabe mejor que nadie el odio y el temor que se nos tiene en la América del Sur. Temen nuestro poder, nuestra agresión, nuestra energía y nuestro desarrollo. La anexión de México aliaría a toda la América Latina en contra nuestra. La convertiría en una unidad, algo que no son ahora. Y la América Latina se está desarrollando en población y en fuerza. Todos sus países son miembros de la Liga de Naciones y nosotros no lo somos. Quiere usted solidificar al mundo en contra de los Estados Unidos tan solo por dar inmediata protección a unos cuantos acres de terreno en México, de propiedad americana? Desea usted colocar los cimientos de un boycott comercial en contra de los Estados Unidos por el mundo entero?

"A".- Ya está usted exagerando de nuevo. La América Latina nunca ha unido su acción en contra de los Estados Unidos. Un boycott comercial está fuera de toda probabilidad.

"B".- !Ah! ¿Si?

"A".- Cuando menos es improbable.

"B".- Se acuerda usted de Béglica? No recuerda que todo el mundo hizo lo imposible para unirse en contra de Alemania? y sin embargo a ésta también le ha de haber parecido improbable. Cuando menos usted está de acuerdo en que atizaría la llama del temor y del odio hacia los Estados Unidos en toda la América Latina, y nosotros somos los únicos que no pertenecemos a la Liga de Naciones. Cuando menos, ésto no lo puede negar.

"A".- Es verdad.

EFFECTOS SOBRE LA AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

"B".- Pues bien, agregue usted cincuenta años a estos imponderables y sangrientos conflictos en México, y a la intensa propaganda contra los Estados Unidos en todos los países Latinos. Usted sabe, por supuesto, que hay una especie de Liga Latina, de la cual el señor José Vasconcelos es el principal líder, en cincuenta años más, ¿quesucedría?

"A".- Cincuenta años son muchos años.

"B".- No, no son tantos. Yo creo que usted es irlandés, y está pensando en lo que dije anteriormente respecto a que ocho millones de irlandeses le dieron quehacer a Inglaterra durante ochocientos años. Todavía podría hablar de otras consecuencias si tuviéramos tiempo para éello.

"A".- No nos detengamos aquí, sigamos un poco más adelante, porque ésto es muy interesante.

"B".-- Muy bien. No me negará, por supuesto, que la Federación Americana del Trabajo ha sido un importante antagonista -- del comunismo en los Estados Unidos.

"A".-- No lo niego.

"B".-- Usted sabe que las relaciones entre la Federación Americana del Trabajo y el pueblo mexicano son tales, que un ata que sobre México lo interpretaría dicha Federación como si fue- ra contra élla misma. Le parecería que el Gobierno Americano in- teresándose por unas cuantas propiedades americanas contrarias- al trabajo organizado de los Estados Unidos, destruía una pode- rosa organización obrera que estaba con ellos.

"A".-- Yo no conozco mucho del aspecto de ese problema, pe- ro si lo que usted dice es verdad y usted ha tenido más contac- to con el problema que yo, entonces convengo en que debe consi- derarse como importante.

"B".-- Muy bien. Pasemos a otro punto, pues ésto no es to- do, hay otra cosa. La anexión, que dicho sea de paso, sería me- jor para los mexicanos que una intervención perpetua, porque -- bajo los derechos de Estado, tendrían poder para promulgar las leyes que les viniera en gana, lo que daría este interesante re- sultado.

"A".-- ¿Cual?

"B".-- Provocaría la unión de los movimientos organizados -- americano y mexicano. Le daría mayor fuerza al movimiento ameri- cano, porque el de México está completamente organizado, y así necesita estar para poder resistir al Gobierno de los Estados -- Unidos, lo mismo que a la agresión de los negocios americanos.-- La jefatura del movimiento organizado de México es sumamente in- teligente, capaz, enérgica, elocuente y apasionada en su devo- ción a sus ideales, y pronto desarrollaría una influencia pode- rosa sobre el giro de la historia obrera americana, y lo haría- también por la doble razón de que ha probado el poder en su pro- pia patria y porque ha escrito en sus leyes sociales prevencio- nes que la unión americana ni siquiera sueña todavía. Así es -- que habla y obra por experiencia ya adquirida. No necesito de- cir que es mucho más radical que el movimiento obrero america- no.

"A".-- Es cierto.

"B".-- Pues bien, agregando la organización obrera mexicana a la americana, se- aceleraría el día y se acrecentaría la posi- bilidad del conflicto de clases en los Estados Unidos, y ésto -- sucedería muy especialmente, porque la gran maza de obreros Ne- gro-Mexicanos sentiría en su lucha de clases la amargura del -- desprecio y el abuso que se tiene para su raza, pues el pueblo- mexicano es muy sensible y de mucha fibra.

OTRA COMISION DE RECLAMACIONES.

"A".-- Si, y.....

"B".- Y hay más aún, no he hablado todavía de la pérdida de vidas, no he dicho nada de los cincuenta mil jóvenes que se convertirían en polvo, en tumbas ignoradas de las montañas mexicanas, o serían abandonados en los caminos para ser devorados por las fieras, pues tendría que ser una lucha de guerrillas.

"A".- Ha dicho usted bastante. Hay algunas cosas en su argumento que no puedo dejar de tomarlas en consideración. Qué debe hacerse entonces? ¿Podemos proteger la propiedad americana en México sin intervención?

"B".- Estoy convencido de que esa es la única manera de protegerla.

"A".- ¿Cómo?

"B".- Ahora tenemos una Comisión Internacional de Reclamaciones determinando las pérdidas causadas por la revolución, como quince años después de que ésta empezara, y dentro de cincuenta años tendremos otra Comisión que determine las pérdidas debidas a las Leyes actuales.

"A".- ¿Cincuenta años?

"B".- Si, cincuenta años. Cincuenta años son poca cosa en la vida de dos naciones unidas por toda la eternidad; con la construcción de los caminos y el desarrollo de la educación, y el contacto entre dos pueblos con menos temor a los Estados Unidos, y con más amistad e intereses comunes, los Mexicanos llegarán a expresar con el tiempo su aprecio por la cooperación americana, ofreciendo reparar la injusticia de que ahora son culpables.

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IN THIS SECTION

Heywood Brown, Charles Michelson, H. L. Mencken, Foreign and American Society, Fashion, Political and Economic Trend, Radio, Automobile News, Schools

The



World

EDITORIAL SECTION

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926.

IN THIS SECTION

Reform or Revolt in France, High Cost of Dying, Editorial Comment, Rollin Kirby's Cartoon, Hiring a Hall, It Seems to Me, Medicine, The Political Undertow in Washington

Mexico Resents United States Pressure, Says Observer

Radical Labor Rule or Army Coup Foreseen if We Interpose

A. I AM especially glad to meet you, as I am told that you have been traveling over the Republic of Mexico for many months making a study of social and economic conditions.

B. Thank you for the cordial welcome, and I am glad to know that we share a common interest—Mexico and the United States.

A. That's true. We do. What do you think of the present situation?

B. By present situation I take it that you mean the relations between Mexico and the United States.

A. Yes, that is what I had in mind.

B. Well, I think they are very critical.

A. Why critical?

B. Because the Mexicans will not yield and because the Americans are not aware of the forces at play in the situation.

A. I do not fully understand your two statements.

B. I will explain. The Mexicans will not yield because they cannot, and the Americans do not see the situation because they are thinking of what the United States can do to Mexico when they ought to be thinking of what Mexico will do to the United States. They ought to think more of the consequences to the United States and less of the consequences to Mexico.

Feel Their Life As Nation at Stake

A. That is not much clearer.

B. Very well. Let's take Mexico first. Let's take the reason why Mexico cannot yield.

A. Yes, why?

B. Well, there are many reasons, some of which will come out in the discussion. But the fundamental reason is psychological. It is fear. They see the United States rolling over Mexico like an avalanche, they see its irresistible energy, aggressiveness and power flooding over the border and they are afraid of their future.

A. What has that got to do with yielding on the special issue now at stake?

B. Everything. They know, and it is true, that if they yield an inch to-day, they will have to yield two inches to-morrow, three inches the day after and finally all they have as a sovereign nation. The tide must be stemmed somewhere—and now is a better time than any other. Better because each yielding will make the next more inevitable. So ingrained is this fear that they will risk annihilation rather than surrender. You see, it is not that they are stubborn, not that they are proud—simply that if they are to save themselves they have to do it now.

A. You say they will risk annihilation rather than surrender. Do you believe there is so strong a feeling among the common people that they would follow the Government in a policy so filled with madness—so dangerous to Mexico?

B. I am convinced that all of Mexico would follow the Government and that many would welcome it with joy. There is an undercurrent of hate for the Yankees that often burns to fury, that would flame at any opportunity. Let me tell you a little incident. I was talking to a middle-aged bare-footed Indian in Oaxaca and he said (I am sure he did not know where the United States was):

"I wish we had a war to death with the Yankees."

"Why?"
"Because they are more numerous and they would kill us all off. After that we would have peace. In our graves we would be undisturbed. They would let us alone. But now it is worse than death."

That perhaps will give you an idea of something of the intensity of the feeling that lies in the situation.

Expects Break in Relations

A. If what you say is true—and you may be right in regard to the Mexican Government not yielding, though I cannot agree with the reasons that you give—then what do you think will happen?

B. That is just it. I do not know what will happen. But I do know what will happen if certain Americans have their way about it.

A. What?

B. Well, a break in relations, a withdrawal of the American Ambassador. In fact, there are Americans who are praying for it to happen. And as you well know, there is a general rumor in the city of Mexico that the break will take place within six weeks.

A. Do you think it is true?

B. I have no means of saying, but it may well be true because the Americans are not aware of the forces at play and do not fully understand the consequences of their behavior.

A. Don't talk in riddles. What do you mean by the forces at play and the consequences of their behavior?

B. Well, let us assume that the American Government withdraws its recognition from the Government of Mexico—then what? There are only two possible consequences. Either such

Interference, In This Viewpoint, Means Annexation and Ultimate Disaster for the United States, Through Vast Racial Conflict—A Publicist and a Diplomat Discuss the Mexican Problem

The World in printing the following material is violating a rule seldom broken in this newspaper, namely, the publication of an anonymous article. The importance of the subject, however, and the recognized standing of the two men responsible for its authorship, are the reasons for its publication. The World is in a position to guarantee the authenticity of the matter contained here and the integrity of "A" and "B," the interviewed

and the interviewer. The first is a highly placed Republican diplomat, and the other a publicist of standing. Present conditions in Mexico and the agitation now going on in Congress make the revelations in this article of the utmost international importance, for any Mexican Government wholly satisfactory to our State Department, it is asserted here, would unite in opposition to itself all Mexican factions and utterly prevent a stable administration in that country.

action will strengthen the Calles Government or weaken it.

A. Yes.
B. If it strengthens it—and my own opinion is that it will—at least it is generally conceded that the Kellogg note strengthened it—then what will the American Government have gained?

A. Yes?

B. It will have gained nothing at all. The Mexican Government will be in a position to go on and carry out the laws now in dispute without objection from the American State Department. The Mexican Government will feel freer—and it must be remembered, as one important Mexican official said: "We can get along without the United States; we can live on tortillas and frijoles, if necessary, for the next generation." The only gain will have been more anti-American feeling, more bitterness, more futile gestures—it seems to me not to be worth the pains.

A. But many will not agree with you. Many will say—

B. Yes, I know that many will say that my analysis is wrong, that the withdrawal of the recognition by the United States will upset, in fact, the present Government of Mexico. But, my suspect that that is the general opinion of those who are advising the State Department, because if that was not their opinion they would not encourage the prophecy of a break in relations. And so let us assume the other possibility. Let us assume that it would destroy the present Government—though let me repeat that in my opinion there is no internal force for that purpose capable of doing it without the active aid of the United States. But let us assume that the prophets of the fall of Calles are right, then what?

Record of Calles

Government

A. Yes, then what would happen?

B. The first thing that would happen is that it would destroy the best Government that Mexico has ever had.

A. Why do you say the best?

B. Let me specify—and let me repeat that in my opinion the accomplishments of the Calles Government in one year are a marvel of administrative ability and integrity. Let me just simply enumerate the achievements of the present Administration:

(1) It has maintained perfect peace in the country.

(2) It has opened a bank of issue—issuing a paper currency that passes at par and has done it on its own money saved from its own accounts.

(3) It has reduced and disciplined the army as never before.

(4) It has balanced its budget and saved money—nearly a hundred million pesos.

(5) It has inaugurated a road building program which for the first time in Mexico promises to bring civilization to Mexico—and to open the fertile regions of Mexican agriculture. And the roads are being built.

(6) It has passed an important land distribution law—comparable to our Homestead Act—that both simplifies and modifies the system of land distribution by giving the land to the family rather than to the village.

(7) It has laid the foundations of a number of agricultural schools.

(8) It has enforced the law for the opening of schools and haciendas and many hundreds of such schools exist now where they had no existence before.

(9) It has returned the railroads to their owners.

(10) It has passed an important irrigation law.

(11) It has passed an important oil law.

(12) It passed an important labor law (one House only).

(13) It passed the Foreign Anti-Land Law.

(14) It is ready to open an agricultural bank.

(15) It has given more land in ejidos than all the other Governments together—and yet has had the courage to disarm the agraristas when they needed to be disarmed.

Organized Labor

And the Army

(16) It has rearranged the agreement on the foreign debt and is reported ready to resume payments.

(17) It has encouraged agricultural co-opera-

tion. Now whatever you think of the land and oil legislation, as a matter of fact, looked at from the point of view of internal reconstruction, this is a Government that is of extraordinary ability, the first real Government the Mexican people have ever had, and its destruction would be an irreparable calamity for the people of Mexico—something that no one ought to, if he knew what he was about, assume responsibility for with a light conscience.

A. I did not realize all of this. But of course some of the legislation—

B. Yes. But that is not the point. The point at issue is that, looked at from the inside, this is a marvelous administration for the Mexican people.

A. But let's go on with the argument—assuming that it was destroyed, then what?

B. Yes. Then what? Well, then there are only two possible outcomes—because there are only two fundamental forces at play in Mexico at present—

A. What are they?

B. The army and the trade union movement. The army and the trade union movement at the centre of a number of other forces that would naturally gravitate to them. But these are the two basic forces in the situation. As soon as the Calles Government was overthrown, there would develop a struggle between these two forces and in my personal opinion the group centring about the Confederacion Regional Obrera would win.

A. That is very interesting. But why do you assume that?

B. To begin with, it is the largest organization in Mexico. It counts somewhere about a million and a half members. That is, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world compared to the population—a million and a half in fifteen million people. It is practically the only organization in Mexico outside of the army. It has remarkable leadership. Morones, who is the recognized leader of the movement, is a man of extraordinary ability.

But of course the reasons for believing that the trade union would win in the struggle are even more far reaching. In addition to the above it is important to remember that the army would not be a unit.

A. It never has been.

B. That is right, it never has been. A part of the army would join with the labor group and, in fact, important military elements are now associated with it and, of course, it must be remembered that they would be the popular side, they would be the people's side—and the people in Mexico have learned how to fight and die—how to throw their life away like a song. And, finally, they would have the support of the American Federation of Labor and such support is not to be discounted as was well illustrated during the last rebellion. And so assuming that they would win in the struggle after some bloody months what would the American Government have gained by the event?

If the Army

Should Win

A. What?

B. Nothing. In fact it would have lost. The Labor Government would be much more radical. The process by which it had come into power would make it more radical—inevitably so. It would be much more anti-American, for it would have fought American influence—that, in fact, would be its program. It would be much less tractable. In fact, the United States would have a Government much less pliant than the Calles Government is to deal with.

A. But there is no inevitability about their winning.

B. That is right. There isn't. And most Americans assume that Labor would lose. It may be a case where the wish is father to the thought. But let us assume that it would lose. Let us assume that Labor would lose the battle, then what would the American Government have gained? Nothing.

A. Why nothing?

B. Because—because no military Government favorable to the United States could at this time keep peace in Mexico.

A. Why?

B. Because, first, to come into power the army would have to carry through a series of very rapid executions. Kill off in cold blood

all of the important leadership in Mexico City. Assuming that happened and it is not impossible, then the American Government would have something pliant to deal with—in Mexico City. But in the country at large? That would be another story. You can defeat an army in the field. But to wipe out an organized popular movement as a labor movement represents would lead to a series of bloody executions all over the Republic that would put the Hungarian White Terror to shame. It must always be remembered that the people down here are not afraid to die and are not afraid to kill. To make the United States assume responsibility for such extensive murder is no slight undertaking. However, it must be remembered that the Mexican people have just been through fourteen years of revolution. That they know how to use a gun, that they have tasted of freedom, that they have tasted of power, that they are not afraid of the army—that in fact there would be a new Pancho Villa, a new Zapata, and a new Saturnino Cedillo in each State. The Government would have Mexico City and the people would have the rest of the country. The American Government would have something to deal with—something that would not keep peace in Mexico.

A. You are indulging in prophecy.

B. Perhaps. But it is a prophecy that has come true many times in Mexico and the last few years are an excellent illustration of the point. It would be another case of Huerta in Mexico City and Zapata in Morelos; another case of Carranza in Mexico City and Pancho Villa in Chihuahua. It needs no prophecy to foretell that.

Can't Please

Both Sides

A. Your point then is what?

B. My point is this simple fact. No Government that will at this time satisfy all of the demands of the American State Department can keep peace in Mexico. The American Government can take its choice—but the fact is that no Government (and I wish to repeat that) that will please the American State Department fully will please the people of Mexico. That is the imponderable in the situation.

A. Then what is to be done?

B. Before we get to that there is another consideration. One would have to be simple, indeed, to believe that another period of anarchy and internal strife with the destruction of property and life—especially the destruction of American property and life—is possible in Mexico without American intervention. At least I am personally convinced that if another Pancho Villa should arise in Mexico, the American Government would intervene.

A. Another prophecy.

B. Yes, a prophecy that I do not wish to see fulfilled, a prophecy that seems to me to be like a shadow hanging not over Mexico but over the United States. For it is the United States that would be the greater loser in such a case—a loser that no possible protection of American property makes it worth while even considering. That brings me to my second point that I started with—the point that it is the United States that we must consider and not Mexico.

A. Please explain.

B. Let us assume intervention. In case of intervention there are only three possible outcomes—and each worse than the other and the last worst of all.

1. Intervention for placing a strong Government in power.

2. Intervention for enforcing the Platt Amendment upon Mexico.

3. Annexation.

Not Afraid

To Die

A. How do you distinguish the three?

B. Intervention for placing a strong Government in power is what intervention would first be advocated as. But no Government in Mexico would remain strong after the American army withdrew. To keep it strong the American people would have to support an army of American soldiers in Mexico. I am, of course, not denying that the American army

could take all the strategic points in Mexico in short time—but to pacify Mexico, that is another story. It would become a national struggle—a people against an invading army. Mexico is mountainous, rugged, full of barrancas, desert, heat and swamp. The country is fertile and full of fruits. The Mexican Indian can live on a tortilla and a little beans and a drink of water—that would kill an American not used to it. The American could not secure life in the mountain regions, in the mines, in the forests. No soldier would be safe outside of his barracks. There are 15,000,000 of Mexicans—and they are a people who are not afraid to die. They would throw their lives away like a song, like a hymn in a holy cause. There are Indians in Mexico who have fought for four hundred years and who would as soon fight as not, who would rather fight than live in peace. The Irish, a mere handful in comparison, kept England busy for 800 years—and then the Irish won. Let me repeat there are 15,000,000 Mexicans with the sympathy of the world on their side. The American Government could keep a strong Mexican Government in Mexico by keeping an army in Mexico City, but it could not give life and liberty to the people.

A. Are you not overdrawing it a bit?

B. No, I am not overdrawing at all. I think that history and experience bear me out. Intervention means perpetual intervention and that leads me to my second point.

A. You mean the "Platt Amendment."

B. Yes, the Platt Amendment advocated by such large journals as the Chicago Tribune. The people who advocate it either do not know Mexico or wish for annexation knowing that the Platt Amendment is unworkable.

A. Why unworkable?

B. Because Mexico is not Cuba. All the reasons urged before apply with double force here. The threat of intervention may keep Cuba quiet. The threat of intervention would set the country aflame if a Mexican Government heeded it and changed its policy to please the American State Department. The Platt Amendment again means perpetual intervention—and that means annexation—and annexation means a train of untold evils for the American people.

Sees Annexation As Disaster to U. S.

A. You insist that "intervention means annexation." Why?

B. Because as I think I have already shown that intervention would have been a futile as well as a costly undertaking. Because the people who had asked for intervention would have gained nothing, nothing but a postponement of the ends they sought to achieve through intervention. They would find themselves demanding annexation because a withdrawal of the troops would mean the beginning of a new era of disturbance and insecurity. And even more important than any of these reasons is the underlying fact that the people who wish for intervention really aspire for annexation. They see in Mexico one of the richest, most fruitful spots on the face of the globe and they wish to be free to develop it, to tap its resources, to plough its fields, to bore its mountains, to make room for the further display of the marvels of American energy. They are the people who say under cover and in confidence, "Mexico would be a great country if only there were no Mexicans in it." Given intervention, these people would ultimately have their own way.

A. I am not prepared to admit that intervention means annexation. I do not believe it follows as clearly as you seem to insist. But assuming that you are right. Assuming for the sake of discussion that intervention means annexation, why are you opposed to it? Why do you seem to resent a new field for American energy and enterprise, an opportunity for growth and development? We did not do Texas, Arizona or California any harm—why should we not extend our field of activity? Yes, why not?

B. Why not? Because the annexation of Mexico would be the darkest day in American history. It would lay the foundations for the disruption of the American community through racial religious and class conflicts. The children of those responsible for the an-

nexation of Mexico would curse the day and those responsible for bringing it about.

A. I do not understand.

B. You have asked me most of the questions. Will you permit me a question?

A. Yes, with pleasure. What do you wish to ask?

B. I want to ask if you think that if the first purchasers of the Negro slave had visualized the consequence of their behavior, whether they would have gone through with it. If the first Virginian who bought his slave to save himself some labor, to make some profit, to get a cheap and pliant tool for the working of his field—I want to ask if he had foreseen a civil war, a bitterness that has no limits, a struggle between two races chained together for eternity and spreading the seeds of violence and hate between them; I want to know if you think that the Virginian would have been so selfish, so callous, so indifferent, so unpatriotic as to place the burden of a race conflict upon the United States just for the sake of saving himself some work or some money?

Racial Conflict

On Vast Scale

A. Of course not.

B. Well, I wonder if the people who are advocating annexation and intervention—and let me repeat that intervention means annexation—ultimately would continue to do so if they foresaw the full consequences of their behavior.

A. Stop talking around in a circle and explain. Just what would those consequences be?

B. Well, we have twelve million Negroes. Annexation would add fifteen million Indians to twelve million Negroes. They would intermarry. There is practically no racial antipathy between them. They are very prolific. At present, most of the Indian children die the first year of their life. Gamio has shown that in the valley of Tehuacan one thousand out of every twelve hundred children born die the first year of their life. But American efficiency, American hygiene, American social workers would soon put an end to that. Within thirty years they would have one million of these children, and each Indian child or each Indian child mixed with Negro blood would grow to hate the white people of the United States. They would naturally be the helots, the workers, the conquered race—a race with the memory of the loss of nationhood. We would spread schools among them and teach to reach. But each Indian, educated or not, would be an eternal enemy of the United States. We would be laying foundations for the disruption of the social organization of the United States. We would make almost inevitable a racial conflict—a conflict on a scale that perhaps has not been equaled before. I am thinking of a hundred or two hundred years hence. We would insure all of that for what?—for the sake of giving immediate protection to a few American interests in Mexico. I am thinking of America; and the Americans in Mexico are a very small portion of the American community, so small that the risk is not worth the possible consequence.

A. That is very interesting; I had not thought of that.

B. No, nor have many other Americans who talk glibly about Mexico.

A. That is true.

B. But that is not all. This is only one of the consequences.

A. What else are you thinking of?

B. Have you stopped to think of the fact that practically all of these fifteen million Indians are members of the Holy Roman Catholic Church? I am not a member of the church myself and I do not know whether you are or not. I am speaking objectively and without prejudice. But it is important to face facts—and the facts are that there is an enormous hate and fear of the Catholics in certain sections of the United States. The vilest tales, the most impossible stories, the most murderous and scarecrow plots are believed about the Catholics in certain sections of the United States. In fact, in many sections of the South each Catholic is looked upon as a devil and the Holy Church as the "Scarlet Woman"; there are, in fact, communities in the South where there is but a slight covering for an intense religious warfare between the Protestant and Catholic groups. If you want to insure the possibility of a religious conflict in the United States that will split it asunder, that will reek with horror and blood, and secret murder, you add a solid block of fifteen million illiterate (for most of the Mexican Indians are illiterate) Catholics to the American political community. The memory of the last Democratic Convention has barely faded—it tore, or nearly tore, the Democratic Party apart. You add fifteen million Catholics to the United States, all in one solid group, and you will ultimately tear America apart—at the price of rivers of blood. Every Protestant would see in such an event the secret and malign hand of the Holy Roman Church trying to seize hold of the White House. I am merely repeating what would be said, what would be written, what would be struggled over. And I am saying it without having the faintest personal bias. Religious matters do not especially interest me.

A. You exaggerate as you do in everything.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The World

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.

RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row
F. D. WHITE, Vice President, 63 Park Row
N. H. BOUTFORD, Treasurer, 63 Park Row
JOSEPH PULITZER, Secretary, 63 Park Row

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THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

FLORIDA

The story of what is now going on in Florida, as told in a series of articles in The World, has a familiar ring. The course of the boom in that State has not differed materially from that of the land booms of past years in other sections of the country. Southern California, Western Oregon and Washington, the gold-fields of Nevada and the oil-fields of Texas and Oklahoma have all passed through similar experiences. What has distinguished the Florida boom from others has been the scope and the sheer magnificence of its operations.

Fervish activity in Florida real estate seems now to have about run its course; for nearly six months it has been gradually receding. The fly-by-night promoters, the "shoe-stringers" and the "binder-boys" have strutted their hour upon the stage, and are heard no more. The State is the better off for their departure. The big show could not go on forever. Inflation came to an end, as it usually does, because kiting prices finally put too great a strain on credit. Too much business was done on mere hopes and promises, and the \$5 million paper profits were halted when some traders began to doubt and called for cash.

The season of comparative dullness which has now set in is the first stage of a process of readjustment which will bring troubles in its trail, but which in the long run should prove healthful. Many investors who have already made one or two payments on property bought at inflated values may find themselves still owing more than their property is worth in the market. New suburban developments may be given over to grass and weeds before a healthy, normal growth will bring the towns to them.

All this is the common experience of boom communities. It represents a blowing-off of the froth and a getting back to real substance. When the balance is finally struck Florida will be able to show a gain. It is only in exceptional cases that a region does not derive some net benefit from a boom. This is because there is generally some solid basis for the movement in its early stages. Undoubtedly, when the boom began Florida was underdeveloped. It would have been vastly better off if its recent growth had proceeded in more normal fashion, but for all that the State will emerge from its present experiences as a better place to live in than it was a few years ago.

There have, indeed, been boom towns which have decayed and been forgotten. This has frequently occurred in mining regions after the mineral wealth which caused the boom has been exhausted. The Florida operations, however, have not been of that type. The State's resources will not be carted off; its east and west coasts will continue to be inviting and accessible playgrounds for people who can afford winter vacations, and its agricultural possibilities still await full realization. Among its newcomers of the past two years are many energetic citizens who will remain as builders of the Commonwealth. While speculation may be over, development will go on.

WHAT ZONING SEEKS TO DO

The City Plan Committee of the Board of Estimate, in opening to trade the west side of Madison Avenue in the "Morgan block" against the protest of the Murray Hill Association, raises again the question of what zoning seeks to do and what it cannot do. In the evident view of the committee it cannot and should not block manifest destiny—though in this case the courts have still their say.

What zoning does seek is to stabilize building conditions and occupancy, so far as it can be done without blocking normal city development. The evil which it sought to cure was grave. Largely because of the shifting of industries which left devastated tracts behind, the total valuations of Manhattan real estate, in spite of new building and advancing prices in some quarters, for six consecutive years showed a loss as compared with 1914. Not until 1920 did the figures catch up to the previous record. That the valuations of the whole city grew in those years was due only to increase in other boroughs. For all the boroughs suffered from those conditions in their tax-rates.

To prevent such losses to the city, and to owners powerless by themselves to stem the tide of shifting industries, which at one time threatened to make Fifth Avenue a street of factory lofts, property is now zoned throughout the entire city; for single residences, for apart-

ments of limited height, for taller apartments covering more ground, for retail trade, for factory purposes. But it is not anticipated that these designations shall all be permanent. Never without hearing the property owners concerned, they are changed when due necessity is shown. Nor is there in this any injustice. The courts have never hesitated to set aside even restrictions running with the deeds when reasons of public policy are shown. The City Government is bound to be practical in dealing with a subject so vital to New York's prosperity.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS

Treasury experts predict that there will be a larger surplus and possibly a greater reduction in the public debt during the current fiscal year than in 1924-25, notwithstanding the recent reduction in tax rates. Receipts from the income and profits taxes in March exceeded their estimates by \$109,000,000 and were \$58,000,000 larger than in the same month a year ago, when the rates were higher. This is good news, but the prospect of a surplus always has one drawback; it is never conducive to Congressional economy.

The actual surplus at the end of the fiscal year will depend mainly on the extent to which Congressional appropriations outside the regular budget are held in check. Moreover, the receipts from the income tax during the rest of the year are uncertain. President Coolidge is probably right in his assumption that more than the normal proportion of this tax was paid this year in the first quarter. Many taxpayers who have heretofore paid in installments have paid in full, as their taxes were smaller and money was more plentiful than formerly.

For the time being the Treasury is in a strong position, but if tax payments shrink during coming months the surplus may fall much below the present estimate. It is obvious, therefore, that the March tax receipts should not be made an excuse for a heavy increase in expenditures. A number of miscellaneous appropriation bills are pending which would wipe out the surplus before it is actually in hand. The need for rigid economy has not been abated, and will not be so long as the Government debt remains in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000,000.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN PRIDE

Were Egyptian independence not so new and incomplete, it is difficult to believe that the Government at Cairo would treat Mr. Rockefeller's generous proposal for a great archaeological museum at Cairo so cavalierly. All the sensitiveness and jealous pride characteristic of nationalism appears in the Egyptian attitude. The Egyptians have for a decade been struggling earnestly for self government and self-expression. It is not without some reason that they regard foreigners with distrust and that they are suspicious of every suggested limitation upon their right to do as they please with their own property. Yet Mr. Rockefeller's conditions appear so reasonable that the Egyptian position is hard to understand.

Egypt has never produced a great archaeologist. She has no native Egyptologist of any eminence to-day, much less any who could be named with Americans like Dr. Breasted or Englishmen like Dr. Flinders Petrie. She has placed her national museum at Cairo under a French director. Mr. Rockefeller explains that he proposed an international board of control for the new museum for thirty years in the belief that not till the end of this period would Egypt be able to furnish a competent staff of her own. But another reason might be given weight. The treasures of the far-distant past in Egypt, rescued almost wholly by foreign effort, are in one sense really international property rather than strictly national property. They belong to science rather than to government. It is surely no great limitation of national rights to give science a temporary and partial supervision of their care.

Mr. Rockefeller was careful to reserve to the Egyptian Government the actual choice of the foreign Commissioners from lists of nominees submitted by learned bodies. It speaks well for his liberality now that he has consented to modify his own generous terms.

A TIP TO THE FARM BLOC

Those political friends of the farmer who are always ready to fly in the face of economic law in order to save agriculture should give careful attention to a report from the Department of Agriculture on the consumption of flour in the United States. This reveals an alarming situation. Since 1897 the average per capita consumption has decreased 24 per cent. Moreover, the decrease has been proceeding at accelerated velocity. There has been a decline of 10 per cent. since 1919, compared with a decline of 6 per cent. during the previous decade.

If this keeps up, what is to become of our wheat-growers? There is only one thing to do. Congress should pass a law at once requiring consumption at the 1897 average by every resident of the United States, including Indians not taxed. Let's make the people consume bread just as they did in the good old days of McKinley, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. In any event, save the farmer between now and the November elections.

WHEN THE SEA RIM BECKONS

Romance still "brings up the 9.15." There are still Wilkines and Nansens and Scotts and Pearys and Stefanssons. And once in a while, for good measure, a Cap'n Harry Pidgeon turns up.

Cap'n Harry was just a farmer. By the way, most of the gobs on our warships are from inland States. What calls to them called to him. So he got "a horse and spring wagon and drove from Mexico to Canada and back." Then he went into the Klondike, as a photographer. But that was on land; it is well known that seas are bigger. Pidgeon knew nothing about ship-building or ship-sailing, but his kind of farmer can do anything. So he built his own thirty-four-foot yawl, the Islander; boned up navigation in books in the library—anybody could do it, but most of us do not—and set out climbing horizon after horizon until he had gone quite around the world. Nights he lashed the tiller and went to sleep, as Cap'n Slocum long before him had done in the twenty-eight-foot yawl the Spray. It's taking chances; something happened finally to Cap'n Slocum. But there will always be men to take chances.

There was the doughty back from France, not pleased with the ocean, who said "I'm going to put an oar on my shoulder and go inland until

they ask, 'What's that?' and stay there." Well, Pidgeon, who says he needed on his trip not pluck but "patience and caution," also has an ideal. It is "a farm and a little house and a wife and some kids." Adventure, after all, is within the reach of nearly everybody.

LOOKING AHEAD IN MEXICO

Presumably the State Department should be well informed in taking Mexico sharply to task for not yielding to American demands. No doubt it receives from Mexico City confidential reports on certain points on which the public has no light. No doubt it has had reason to believe that it has chosen the right track to the ends that it seeks. It must also be aware of the circulation of rumors from Washington that withdrawal of recognition of Mexico has been considered and that intervention in Mexico is by no means an idle threat.

In any case, we are faced with a situation which to date has yielded little but controversy and irritation. The cause of this is not hard to seek. As plainly stated by an observer on the ground, in an interview printed elsewhere in The Sunday World to-day, no Government which satisfies the demands of the American oil interests can keep peace in Mexico; its surrender under foreign pressure would be the signal for internal disorder, revolution and chaos in Mexico. Persuade Calles to let the United States dictate terms, it will mean the end of Calles and stable government in Mexico. Or suppose, in retaliation for Calles's refusal to satisfy American demands, recognition of Mexico is withdrawn. What then? The result will be to strengthen Calles with the Mexican people and leave Mexico free to go ahead with the execution of laws now in dispute without objection by Mr. Kellogg's department. What will have been gained?

Weaken Calles, cause him to be displaced, as the foreign observer in The Sunday World interview says, and renewal of chaos in Mexico is the inevitable consequence, with the destruction of property and life, with more international complications. From that it may be a short step to intervention, so long persistently urged by powerful interests in the United States. If intervention were undertaken with the object of setting up in power a "strong Government" in Mexico, it would be strong only so long as propped up behind American bayonets. If intervention, on the Platt amendment plan in Cuba, were occasional and periodic, the United States could no longer be master of its actions but subject to the caprices and shifts of Mexican politics. From that to annexation the road is straight and downward.

WHEN DID THE CURTAIN GO UP?

Quite a discussion goes on, and has gone on for some time, as to why the curtain did not go up on time; and the issue, to judge from what is said about it, is regarded as one of punctuality. That is, when the play opens at 8.45 instead of 8.30, as advertised, it is assumed that remediable circumstances are responsible: that an actor was tardy, the producer perverse or the stage manager shy a watch.

We are sceptical of these reasons. We suspect that curtains are late for one reason, and one reason only: the show is too short. In support of this belief we adduce the following evidence: First, as soon as the delay becomes noticeable all the theatrical people in the audience look at their watches, nod their heads and murmur "Short show," second, actual timing shows that a late curtain coincides with a bob-tailed offering; third, when the show is of ample length, as, for example, at grand opera, symphony concert or musical comedy, things get under way at the advertised time.

We have a convention that all plays must run two hours, no more, no less; we demand that the theatre entertain us from 8.30 to 11, with approximately a half-hour out for intermissions; and so, since it is difficult to pad plays without ruining them, the managers delay the opening, add a few minutes to the intermissions and chip a few minutes off the zero hour of 11 in order to give us the illusion that our demand has been satisfied.

Why not approach the situation frankly? Why not advertise curtains at 8.40, as is sometimes done, or even 8.45? If we grew accustomed to such a plan we should find it better than the present irksome wait; and surely the police who must handle the theatre traffic would welcome some slight staggering of the hour of opening.

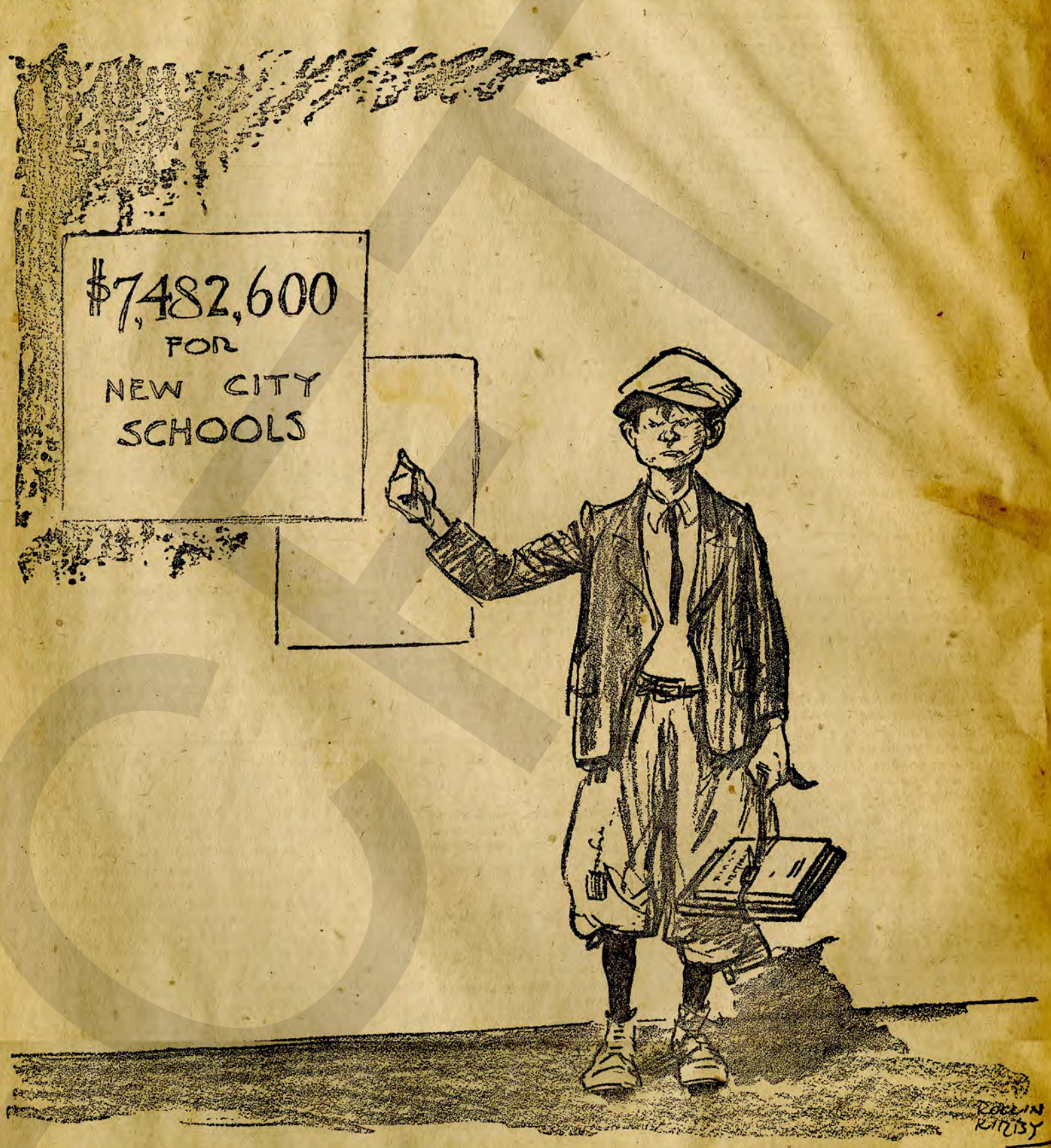
HANDWRITING AND BRAINS

Good handwriting, according to a scientist at the University of Pittsburgh, is mostly an indication of low mentality, even if poor handwriting is not necessarily a proof of high mentality. Why? Because, explains the scientist, intelligent people think faster than they can write, so that the lagging muscles produce only a scrawl; whereas stupid people have little on their minds except shaping the letters, and consequently produce beautiful curves and angles.

His theory sounds plausible, but why doesn't he carry it further and investigate the whole question of the capacity to acquire expertness in connection with its relation to mentality? It is a matter of common observation that persons capable of a high degree of expertness, at playing pool, say, or juggling saucers and lighted lamps, often have the brains of a backward treecat. And it should not be forgotten that the most expert bicycle rider in the circus is usually not a man but a bear. As a general rule, the ability to do mechanical things well has always been held up to us as something highly admirable; but it might be found if the psychology of it were properly investigated that we will have to revise our opinion.

A DELAYED DUTY

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
The President desires action by Congress that will safeguard the Nation . . . for the future. He wants coal-strike legislation, giving power to the Executive in emergencies. It is his desire that Congress shall enact such legislation before adjournment. In his last message the President said: "At the present time the National Government has little or no authority to deal with this vital necessity of life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its only attitude must be humble supplication. Authority should be lodged with the President and the Department of Commerce and Labor, giving them power to deal with an emergency."
In seasons of strike, with the Nation gripped by the throat, Congress becomes hysterical and functions helplessly. The spectacle long has disgusted the people, who must suffer without hope of relief until one or the other of the warring coal-interest contestants is worn out.



"AIN'T THERE ENOUGH OF THEM THINGS ALREADY?"

HOW MILK AND WATER MEET

The writer has noted in one of your articles about the milk investigation that the retail storekeepers are also linked with the others who are accused in adulteration of milk and cream. In order to clear the good name of the retailer and explain to the public the process of the loose cream and milk business in New York City I wish to submit the following facts:

- (a) Loose milk and cream are sold mostly in the Jewish sections.
- (b) The loose milk is delivered in forty-quart cans between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning by regular drivers and loose-milk jobbers.
- (c) No retailer is in a position to be present at the time of delivery and see with his own eyes the quality of the milk delivered. The loose milk is usually left outside up to the time the retailer opens his store.
- (d) The grocer sells loose milk from the can in quart lots to customers during the morning rush and there is no time or inclination on the part of the retailer to adulterate the milk. It does not pay to antagonize customers, as water is easily detectable by housewives as soon as they bring milk home.
- (e) Loose milk is adulterated in 90 cases out of 100 by the man who delivers it. It is easy to skim one quart of sweet cream from any forty-quart can of loose milk and add water or skimmed milk instead. A truckload of milk amounts to from 75 to 120 cans. A quart of sweet cream is worth 45 cents. If a driver of a milk truck will "fix" every forty cans each night, it will amount to \$25.
- (f) As to loose cream, no expert's eye can find out whether the cream is adulterated or not. Adulterated sour cream looks thicker than regular cream and it takes a chemist forty-eight hours to analyze such cream and find the component parts of sour cream in order to detect either buttermilk, coconut fat or similar foreign ingredients. The adulteration of cream is a well-known fact and the business amounts to enough money to warrant "protection." It is not a new story.

For the welfare of the public I would submit the following recommendations: Increase the salary of every food inspector. No decent public servant can make a living from the salary paid to a Health Department inspector. Multiply the number of inspectors at least by ten, because there are about 30,000 establishments in New York City, including restaurants, groceries, delicatessens and vegetable stores, selling food. It is impossible to inspect these places regularly now.

Pass a new Health Department regulation that any jobber selling loose milk who is caught three times selling adulterated milk or cream shall be deprived of his permit.

There is a crying need for a rigid investigation of the entire food inspection in Greater New York and I fervently hope that the present milk investigation will lead to it.

ABRAHAM L. ARONOFF,
Editor of the Daily Food Magazine.

"WE'LL HAVE NO POTATOES"

To the Editor of The World:
For the past six months there have appeared in the columns of our daily newspapers vigorous protests because of the outrageously high prices of white potatoes. Your correspondent "I. H." asks the question, "Why are the people of this country forced to pay such extremely high prices for white potatoes?" The only answer is, "Because they are willing to pay the high prices the ruthless profiteers prescribe."
The potato is not one of the necessary

foods, and if dropped entirely out of the list of purchases for the family table will not be missed by any one after the first week's absence from the board. There are certain necessities, like coal, for instance, where the consumers are at the mercy of the parties controlling the sales end. But with the potato it is entirely within the power of the consumer to keep the retail prices on a reasonable plane.

To accomplish the desired result in one week's time is to simply enlist the total boycott strength of Mrs. American Housewife. It will be her job to inform her retail dealer that he can tell the jobber to tell the wholesaler to tell the farmer that until the retail price of white potatoes is brought within the boundaries of reason they may form a glee club and sing "Yes, we have no potatoes; we have no potatoes to-day."

After singing this song about one week potatoes will become much cheaper wherever it has been sung.

EDWIN F. LINDER.
Mount Tremper, N. Y., April 7.

THE SOUTH AND PROHIBITION

To the Editor of The World:
I have read with much interest the recent editorial in The World criticizing the Democratic minority in the United States Senate for its failure to properly assert Democratic doctrines. While agreeing fully with your criticisms, you apparently forgot or ignored the fact that the majority of Democratic Senators are from the South, and that the Southern States are and have been for years, with the possible exception of Louisiana, under the control and domination of an ecclesiastical trinity which after the Civil War adopted Prohibition with the primary idea that it would prevent the Negroes from getting whiskey. Their idea was that, while the white man could control his appetite for liquor, the Negro could not.

There was a great deal of truth in this position, but it hasn't prevented the Negro from getting all the liquor he wants, while the white man in the farming districts still continues to manufacture, as he has always done, apple brandy in the northern sections of the Southern States where there are peach orchards, and in all parts of the South he manufactures grape wines, especially superstrong. He is still doing this and I have been told still selling the stuff. The recent poll of the States on the Prohibition question did not and could not give a fair test as to how the Southern States stand.

Thousands of Baptists and Methodists in the South are opposed to Prohibition but they dare not express themselves, even if their names are not published. How they could or would vote if the question could be presented to them as a single proposition without regard to political parties it was impossible under your plan to tell, or how many Southern Democrats voted against Prohibition. During the last few years thousands of Northern men and women, the majority probably Republicans, have become citizens of Southern States, and it is probable that a majority of them are opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment or in favor of a modification of the Volstead act. A national referendum making this question a single one, regardless of parties or other considerations, is necessary to

find out how the South stands; but while present conditions exist the Democratic Party in the United States Senate, controlled as it is by Southern Senators and these Senators controlled by this religious trinity, renders impossible any satisfactory showing.

EX-CONFEDERATE.
Jacksonville, Fla., April 3.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Some Transit Ideas

To the Editor of The World:
I do not think it will be possible to solve the problem of passenger traffic until the passenger transport is municipalized, together with the municipalizing of taxis. By substituting carriages with larger doors on the "L," a much larger number of passengers could be carried. By making all subway travel express (the present locals to run express during rush hours) it would only mean that passengers would have to walk an average of one block more. These expresses could be linked up with busses. The taxis could be eliminated from the street during rush hours, making a free run for the bus, which could be used for short-distance passengers.

THOMAS CLUCAS.
New York, April 7.

The Potato Trust

To the Editor of The World:
What is the Governor or Mayor doing for the working class when both let this trust pull this stuff? One dealer told me this week the one-time breweries are full up with potatoes in storage. Yesterday potatoes were \$8.75 per bag. How can a man with a family buy potatoes at this price? What is our Government doing about this new trust? Mr. Mayor, look into this new graft. There is plenty of it going on here.

New York, April 7. J. J. K.

Ten Commandments in Rhyme

To the Editor of The World:
Since so few people seem able to remember the Ten Commandments in order, permit me to offer them a simplified form which they can memorize easily. I believe it was arranged by Dr. Isaac Watts:

1. Thou shalt have no other God but me.
2. Before no idol bow thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain.
4. Nor dare the Sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean.
8. Nor steal, though thou be poor and mean.
9. Nor make a wilful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's do not covet.

L. D. MILLER.
Chicago, April 5.

State Insurance Too Costly

To the Editor of The World:
We have read the State Insurance Fund is up at the Legislature to make laws to suit itself in reference to labor compensation. We as manufacturers here are paying \$1,200 for insurance. In former years we paid about \$500 or \$600, and we are not through with them. They already have notified us that the prices will be raised. We are in the hands of two monopolies. One is the laborer, who does not work much and gets big wages, and the other one is the very same insurance; and between the two we stand

no chance. We simply have to pay a heavily can cover the expenses of the monopoly of labor and insurance.

We are trying to get together ten our manufacturers and form our own insurance, as a mutual, so as not to be in the hands of the monopoly insurance as we cannot stand the charges. As we understand, they want to make a law that nobody should form any mutual insurance. Try to protect manufacturers from this combination of labor and insurance. GRINNELL BROS., New York, April 7.

Who Said Pensions?

To the Editor of The World:
Our charming school-teachers have the following teachers' increased pension and salary bills in the Legislature drawn by themselves without knowledge, consent or approval of the Board of Education or the Board of Estimate:

- (1) Ricea bill, to increase salaries \$24,000,000;
- (2) Hofstadter bill, to increase pensions, to cost the city \$100,000 per annum more;
- (3) Downing bill, to increase pensions, to cost the city \$490,000 per annum more;
- (4) Coughlin bill, to increase pensions, with a total liability for the city of \$29,000,000;
- (5) Feld bill, to increase Superintendent and Principals' salaries \$3,000,000 per annum;
- (6) Antin bill, to increase salaries \$3,500,000 per annum;
- (7) Bill, to increase salaries of teachers, with "mystic letters" after the names. Impossible to say what the would cost. The "common garden" variety of teachers don't participate in "swag."

In addition to above bills there are several ridiculous increased pension bills, for other than teachers, in the City Municipal Assembly, which will cost the city several millions per annum.

STEWART BROWNE,
President United Real Estate Owners Association.

New York, April 7.

Plays for Boy Scout Camp

To the Editor of The World:
I am in need of several plays which have actually been successfully performed by youngsters of the ages of twelve to eighteen. These plays are have a duration of one-half to one and one-half hours, require as little change of scenery as possible and also require simple costumes. The type of play may either be a tragedy, comedy, melodrama. I also require a minstrel or circus text (two and one-half hour duration for their performance). I am particularly anxious to obtain information as to such plays, to be presented this summer at a Boy Scout camp and performed by the boys themselves. GEORGE SCHWARTZ,
The Bronx, April 7.

Static as a By-Product

(From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal and Courier.)
It is said that a million dollars will be expended by radio-makers in the attempt to eliminate static, and no doubt we'll wake up later to learn that such genius has canned the stuff and sold it at a good profit, to be utilized by jazz orchestras.

The G. O. P.'s Limit

(From the Ohio State Journal.)
The worst we ever admit about business under a Republican Administration is that of course a brief period of adjustment is natural and inevitable, extremely healthful, in fact.

Hiring a Hall

By H. L. Mencken

ONE of the unpleasant by-products of the democratic form of government is that it fills the land with disappointed and embittered men, savagely gnawing their finger nails.

Countries under the hoof of monarchism escape such lamentable exhibitions. Unsuccessful aspirants for the crown are either executed out of hand or exiled to Paris, where tertiary lues quickly disposes of them. The Crown Prince, of course, has his secret thoughts, but he is forced by etiquette to keep them to himself, and so the public is not annoyed by them. He cannot go about praying publicly that the King, his father, come down with endocarditis, nor can he denounce the old gentleman as an idiot and advocate his confinement in a home for the feeble-minded. Every one, of course, knows what his hopes are, but no one has to listen to them. If he voices them at all it is only to friendly and discreet foreign Ambassadors and the ladies of the half and quarter worlds.

That the presence of such soreheads upon the public stage constitutes a public nuisance must be obvious. That they offer a menace to the common welfare must be also plain, at all events to attentive students of history. The names of Clay and Calhoun bob up at once. Clay, like William Jennings Bryan after him, was three times a candidate for the Presidency. Defeated in 1824, 1832 and 1840, he turned his back upon democracy and became the first public agent and attorney for what we now call the Mallons of his time. He believed in centralization and in the blessings of a protective tariff. Those blessings yet remain with us.

Calhoun, deprived of the high plum of an unappreciative country, went even further. He seems to have come to the conclusion that its crime made it deserve capital punishment. At all events, he threw all his strength into the plan to break up the Union. The doctrine of nullification owed more to him than it owed to any one else, and after 1832, when his hopes of getting into the White House were finally extinguished, he devoted himself wholeheartedly to preparing the way for the Civil War. He was more to blame for the war, in all probability, than any other man. But if he had succeeded Jackson, the chances are very good that he would have sung a far different tune.

There are plenty of other examples. One is so plain that it has actually got into the school history books. It is that of Aaron Burr. If he had beaten Jefferson in 1800 there would have been no duel with Hamilton, no conspiracy with Blennerhassett, no trial for treason, and no long exile and venomous repining. Burr was an able man and his talents were of great value to the young Republic. But his failure to succeed Adams made a misanthrope of him, and his misanthropy more than once brought it close to disaster. I add a few lesser names: Greeley, Fremont, Hancock, Blaine. All these men were soured and made useless by defeat. If Blaine had been elected in 1856 he would have ceased to wave the bloody shirt. As it was, he was still waving it in 1884.

But there is no need to go back into history. In our own time we have seen what biliousness consumes the defeated, and what damage they can do. The case of Roosevelt is typical. His debacle in 1912 converted him into a sort of political kibble, and until the end of his life he was constantly on the warpath. The outbreak of the war in 1914 brought him great embarrassment, for he had been the most ardent American spokesman, for years past, of what was then generally regarded as the German scheme of this war. But in order to damage Wilson he swallowed the convictions of a lifetime and took the other side, and thereafter he became the most violent of the war hawks. Some of the fruits of his reckless bellowing are still with us.

Bryan was even worse. His third defeat, in 1908, convinced even so vain a fellow that the White House was beyond his reach, and so he consecrated himself to reprisals upon his enemies. He saw very clearly who they were: the superior minority of his countrymen. It was their almost unanimous opposition that had thrown the balance against him. Well, he would now make them infamous. He would raise the mob against everything they regarded as sound sense and intellectual decency. He would post them as sworn foes to all true virtue and all true religion, and try, if possible, to put them down by law. There ensued his frenzied campaign against the teaching of evolution.

Those who regarded Bryan, in his last years, as a more religious fanatic were far in error. It was not religious enthusiasm that moved him, but hatred. He was a walking bomb, as any one could quickly see who encountered him face to face. His one aim was to get revenge upon the class he held to be responsible for his own disaster. He wanted to hurt it, prescribe it, if possible destroy it. To that end he was willing to sacrifice everything else. He passed out of life at last at a temperature of 110 degrees, his eyes turned horribly upon 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and its leaky copper roof. In the suffering South his fever lives after him.

Bryan was perhaps the worst. Going beyond Calhoun and even beyond Burr, he was willing to slaughter civilization itself in order to get a poultice for his wounds. Put into the White House he would have mellowed; with every deserving Democrat in a job and grape juice on the table, his dreams of international peace would have sufficed to entertain him; but barred out, he suffered publicly and damnably, and his sufferings resolved themselves into a serious menace to public order and public decency.

Even a McAdoo, absurd as he is, can be dangerous. McAdoo, safe in a good job, is a competent and useful man. But baffled of a job, he resorts instantly to the worst sort of demagoguery. At the last Democratic National Convention he was quite willing to march with the Klan; in fact he wooed it openly and unashamed. Now that the Klan is in decay, and the chances of his nomination seem more remote than ever, he shows all the classical symptoms of a statesman with a very sore head. What remains of his old strength converts itself into what the lawyers call a nuisance value. He can't win, but he can at least punish those responsible for the fact. You may be sure he will try to do it. They always do it if they can.

The damage, of course, falls upon the country. It has to pay the cost of all these grotesque and indecent wars of revenge. It is damaged when a Hiram Johnson, boiling inwardly, becomes useless as a Senator. It is damaged far worse when a Bryan hoists the black flag and declares a holy war upon all intelligence and decorum. That damage goes with the democratic system. But is it inevitable? Is there no way of escape? I offer one at once. Let us have a constitutional amendment providing that every unsuccessful aspirant for the Presidency, on the day his triumphant rival is inaugurated, shall be hauled to the top of the Washington monument, and there shot, poisoned, stabbed, strangled and disemboweled, and his carcass thrown into the Potomac. What we'd have gained if that amendment had been on the books in 1896! And in 1912!

Verse

RETURN

(Bernice Kenyon in the American Mercury)

NEVER return in August to what you love:
Along the leaves will be rust
And over the hedges dust,
And in the air vague thunder and
silence burning . . .
Choose some happier time for your
returning.

Choose Spring, arid and cool, un-
shaped, unmade;
See all that you love come awake,
Streams swell and buds break;
Or choose some Autumn month with
loud winds crying,
Stormy with leaves and dark birds
southward flying.

Choose Winter if you must, for that
stark season
Waits, as you learned to wait,
For loveliness come late;
And all that you have longed for you
may hold
Safely within the Winter's barren
cold.

But never return in Summer to what
you love . . .

O heavy beauty that my eyes possess,
O deepest beauty past its perfectness,
Where is the mad bright wonder, the
divine

Rapturous lightness that eludes all
sense—
That is like flame—that is like wind—
like wine . . .

Only more strange and sweet of in-
fluence?
Where are you? Where?
The smell of fruit hangs in the wind-
less air.

RAINY NECTARINES

(Geraldine Seelentz in Voices)

NECTARINES hang in the silvery
whistle of rain,
And a wet moth shelters under the
curve of a flower.

Here is a rain-star, fast in your spider
skelm;
Here is your rainy nectarine. This is
your hour.

This is your hour . . . but the
white moths saw you die.

Only I stand in the rain-wind, hear-
ing the willows cry.
Nectarines hang in the silvery whistle
of rain.

Under the leaves, two slender robins
cover.
The birds will go. But the moth and
I remain.

Oh, this is your hour . . . your
hour!

DREAD ALOE

(Hildegard Flanner in Palms)

I HAVE no dread of loneliness,
Who never knew companionship.

I have no dread of broken heart,
Or severed lip from lip.

These things I tasted, and this cup
is but a daily drinking up.

I have no dread of death, for he
is citizen of low estate

With whom I fraternize but once
And shut outside a marble gate.

But suddenly to smite the palms
And panic seize the eye,
And heart lie weeping in the breast
With thought of Time let die!

The soul made widow, and remorse
Pacing, pacing by the hearse.

The pain, the anguish and the fire
Of knowing life was spent amiss—
Crucifixion, drowning, hanging
Hold no deeper pang than this.

Regret, futility, regret,
That is the dredest aloe yet.

TO MAH SAL

(George M. Fitzpatrick in Verse)

QUIT your teasin',
Vampin' gal . . .

Ah-se beln' true
To mah sal.

Yo'r rollin' eyes
Ain't foolin' me

So run along,
And let me be

Why don't you start
Yo'r dancin' feet?

And strut your stuff
Right down the street.

Don't fool wit me,
Yo shameless gal.

Cose Ah am true
To mah sal.

COUNTING SHEEP

(A Story for Stephen)

(Jane Morrill in Contemporary Verse)

THE fence is down and the sheep go
through.

One, two, three.
This is my sleepy-time story for you.

One, two, three.
Count the sheep as they pass you by—

To sleep, to sleep, and quietly lie—
Little hoofs pattering softly by.

One, two, three.

The old sheep go and the little ones
follow.

One, two.
Over our road and into the hollow.

One, two.
Sleep, sleep, slowly to sleep.

One, one—two—
Follow the line of passing sheep—

One and two—

WIND MAIDEN

(Howard McKinley Corning in Muse and Mirror)

YOU have dropt topsy-turvy into my
cosmic dream.

You are not like anything I have ever
known.

Running with your silver thread along
the golden seam

Of my wind-tangled mantle, flying
still unsewn.

I'd think you would be frightened with
stumbling into me.

Getting all thread-tangled in the airy
seams I run.

I'd think you would be fearful that
the wind would blow you free.

And whip your silver ribbon to a ravel
in the sun.

Perhaps you are not fearful of the
elements at all.

Grown debonair with dancing and
assured against the day.

Perhaps, if I could sew you in the
cloak I wear for pall.

You'd weave a silver lining that would
hold you there to stay.

It Seems to Me

By Heywood Brown

I don't like Ring Lardner's "The Love Nest" quite as well as "How to Write Short Stories," although "Haireut" is among the best he has ever done and "Women" one of the funniest. Humorist grows less and less suitable as a label for Lardner. Ironist is a tough word to say but it's more suitable. The bitterness of his attitude mounts. Few writers since Swift have hated humanity so heartily.

Accordingly, it is curious that Ring Lardner should be so eagerly sought after by editors of popular magazines. I don't deny that his stories are widely read and enjoyed, but I do make the snobbish reservation that many a Libertarian and Cosmopolitan laughs himself or herself a little sick over certain Lardner tales which are in essence far from funny. Of living writers Ring Lardner is the only one who has been able to thumb his nose at all his fellow citizens and make them like it. "You are," he says in effect, "a dull, depraved and vicious lot of boobs."

Back comes the answer "Hal hal hal He certainly is a funny fellow!"

But for the grace of the American language, there goes Sherwood Anderson. Possibly to some extent it is a sense of humor which keeps Lardner in the million circulation magazines and makes it possible for him to stay out of the Dial and the Little Reviews. But I don't know just what a sense of humor is and whether Lardner has it. If it is at all akin to gayety, then it certainly enters into very few of the Lardner stories. Often you laugh at the accuracy with which he reports everyday speech. He is able to catch the stumbling and throat clearing quality which is characteristic of all talk except that which occurs in books and plays. But this fidelity of ear is not precisely what I'd call a sense of humor. Incidentally, I think I've caught one false note in "Haireut." The barber is talking and he says, "All the boys would roar at this and Milt himself would force a smile, though the joke was on him."

To my ear, which I admit is nothing much to rely on, "force a smile" is literary. I've tried it aloud a couple of times and I don't believe the barber said it.

But to get back to more important phases of what I choose to call the Great Ring Lardner Mystery. Here is a master of the short story. There is no uplift in him and no optimism. His interest in his fellow man is that of a microbe hunter in a guinea pig. Pity he has, in the sense that he does not pretend to look down at these other inhabitants of the cosmos from any high place. You rather gather that he suspects he, too, is at least half guinea pig. In the human strata there are no favorites. A very typical story is "Reunion." In this a Babbitt and a Mrs. Babbitt come on from Niles to visit relatives in Great Neck. The party is a bust. The people from Niles are terrible bores. They want to listen to the radio and go to see "Able's Irish Rose." That's foolish. The Great Neck hosts want to play bridge and drink highballs, and there's no great sense to that, either.

And again there is "Rhythm," which deals with a popular song writer who falls under the influence of a popular singer and loses his mind. The young intellectual induces the composer to abandon his old methods and try his hand at a few pieces for symphony orchestras. This, the story shows, is a very silly procedure. In the end the composer goes back to Tin Pan Alley and his more familiar idiocies. The Lardner philosophy seems to be that the man who turns to the right is pretty sure to make a fool of himself. The man who turns to the left will do precisely the same thing.

The day may come when some reader will be overheard remarking, "There's so much trouble in real life that I hate to get it in books and stories as well. I'm done with Ring Lardner. I'm going back to Theodore Dreiser and look on the bright side of things for a while."

This has not happened yet. Lardner is still a funny fellow, because the characters in his stories use bad grammar and because some of them are ball players. I will drop my theory long enough to admit that I cannot dig any tragic significance out of "Women." This is funny, but it is the only tale of that type in "The Love Nest." Eight out of nine are downright tragedy or comedy bitter enough to live just across the way. Generally the major intent of a Lardner story is cloaked in a considerable degree of subtlety. He uses few diagrams and never indicates to the reader the precise point at which he should break down and weep. To some extent several of the stories are largely plotless.

Will you please pretend that you are a visitor from a foreign land who has made a preliminary survey of American conditions. Perhaps, for the purpose of this test, it will be necessary for you to be that old trial horse, the man from Mars, since one of the requirements is that you have never before heard of Ring Lardner. Very well, then, I'll tell you about him:

Ring Lardner is the most bitter and scathing of current commentators on American life. His favorite form is the short story. In this he has developed a high degree of skill, although he is only incidentally interested in plot. Character is his chief concern. In a most painstaking way he has studied the language of the everyday man and woman and reproduced it with great fidelity. Unlike most writers who deal in dialogue, he points it up very little. Many a stretch of talk which he sets down could be an actual transcript out of an actual conversation. There are practically no Lardner heroes or heroines. Very rarely does he deal in uplift of any sort. His stories are fundamentally gloomy and his main contention seems to be that man is not much good at the present time and unlikely to get any better. Unsuccessful people are tiresome, timid and boring. Successful figures, even in the world of the arts, are tiresome, arrogant and boring. Indeed, most of us move about the world intent upon pretending to a worth and an importance which we do not possess. Ring Lardner has made it his business to go about puncturing these pretenses and he does not offer any substitute. It is not his job, he feels, to suggest slogans and catchwords by which men may live. There is no indication that he feels it to be important that they should live. He is relentless and uncompromising in his stories, which are searching and subtle. His humor is an etching acid.

At this point you in your role of the man from Mars are privileged to interrupt and say: "He sounds like a magnificent artist. I would like to meet him. Will you please lead me to his garret?" At that point I swear you with a bladder and reply, "He don't live in no garret. He lives in Great Neck." "How on earth did that happen?" you want to know. I hit you again and reply, "I can't explain it."

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Reform or Revolution "Pour la Patrie" Drawing Nearer in France as Fascisti Bide Their Time

Strong Hands Must Take Power, Is Their Cry, as Government Falters

HEADED BY ROYALISTS

Heavy Garrisons on Guard in Paris Whenever Big Crowds Gather

By Hugh O'Connor
Former Staff Correspondent of The World in Paris

THE process of reforming the Government in France has been studied by able practitioners. Since Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were escorted to the guillotine by a Paris mob in 1793 France has had two Emperors, two Kings, and is now in its Third Republic.

Before the last tourist has returned to America this summer Frenchmen may be struggling for possession of the public buildings in Paris, shouting "Pour la patrie!" as they did not so long ago for "Liberte, egalite, fraternite."

It has a sacramental sound at the mouth of an orator—"Pour la patrie!" To a crowd in a nationalist rally any one who resists what is posed "Pour la patrie!" may be denounced as a traitor to his country. It is betraying France to Berlin—at any rate, to Moscow. He is an agent of the "sinister international bankers" or of the "international Socialists." It makes no difference to the crowd. He is not "pour la patrie!" He is a traitor who would betray France of the fruits of victory. The high place France has merited by serving civilization.

Nationalists Want

French Nationalists feel that heroic measures alone will save France. For the past few years they have watched the opportunity steadily approaching. As soon as possible they attempt to reform the French system of government.

They hope to avoid violence, but that was the hope when the first French Revolution started in 1789. Now, with the Radicals and Socialists in control of the Chamber of Deputies of France, the proletariat occupies the chief place of power.

Four months ago, however, the Chamber forced to authorize one degree of restriction upon the hope to be able to stop when a good stopping point is reached.

Next Elections

Until a good stopping point for inflation of the franc is reached the French Fascisti are not anxious for the blame which goes with power. In the mean time they hope to bring about repeated overthrow of Ministries until the French public is impressed with the spectacle of Radical, Socialist, and Coalition Ministries succeeding one another in procession.

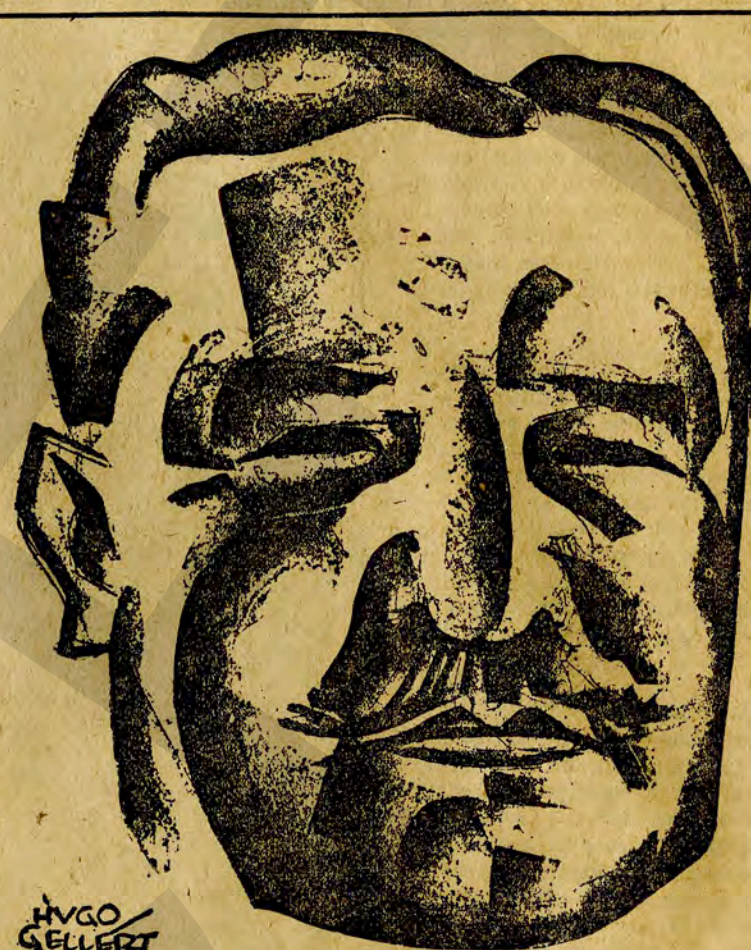
People Get Most Of Revenue

In the mean time the Chamber of Deputies continues to argue passionately about the proper way to keep the Treasury of the French Republic out of bankruptcy. France owes so much money to the French citizens in the form of Liberty bonds and bank loans that two-thirds of the Government revenue is diverted to the service of its internal debts. The remaining third of the Government revenue is not sufficient to pay its running expenses. Borrowing more money makes the insolvency of the French Treasury only so much greater, but the Government continues to borrow. Gradually the borrowing is being halted, however, by the growing reluctance of French citizens and French banks to lend any more money to their Government.

To balance the budget there are four courses argued in the Chamber of Deputies: Increase taxes, reduce Government expenses, levy on capital, inflate the franc.

It is practically impossible to collect

LEADER OF THE ROYALISTS



Leon Daudet

any more taxes, and it would be political suicide for the Deputies to vote them. On the other hand, any attempt to reduce the expenses of a Government which is probably the most bureaucratic in the world, would be politically as bad as voting more taxes. As for the capital levy, the Senate would not pass it even if the Deputies could manage to agree on a levy that would spare their own backs. The last solution, deliberate inflation of the franc, is seriously proposed by financial experts.

Inflation would multiply everybody's current figures, and the Government's revenue from taxation would be multiplied accordingly. The Government then could pay its debts with paper francs worth only a fraction of the francs it borrowed. The politicians of the Chamber of Deputies denounce the plan with horror as they consider how unpopular it would make them with the citizens who hold the Government's life.

As the Government obligations fall due, however, the Chamber is forced to authorize one degree of restriction upon the hope to be able to stop when a good stopping point is reached.

Fascisti Await

Until a good stopping point for inflation of the franc is reached the French Fascisti are not anxious for the blame which goes with power. In the mean time they hope to bring about repeated overthrow of Ministries until the French public is impressed with the spectacle of Radical, Socialist, and Coalition Ministries succeeding one another in procession. With practically the same Ministers and with the same irresolution in dealing with the crisis in which France is involved. Taxes are crushing the people, they will point out again and again; the money threatens to become worthless.

At the proper moment the French Fascisti hope to persuade the President of France to exercise his constitutional right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the consent of the Senate. The Chamber of about 600 Deputies is renewed as a whole every four years, and the next election is not due until 1928. France cannot wait that long, the Fascisti are prepared to urge. They will demand the traditional appeal to the people by a new election. And they intend to take charge of that election.

The French Fascisti intend to sweep aside the Radicals and Socialists, together with the accumulated mistakes of previous Governments. One of the mistakes to be swept aside was made by the Nationalists themselves after the war. Germany was to "pay all," the Nationalists declared when they

were in power. When they undertook the reconstruction of the war-devastated regions of France they spent money with an abandon that the Radicals and Socialists exposed later as a scandal. The Nationalists believed that by setting up a huge reparation debt they could keep Germany down for generations. Then the Dawes plan lifted the impossible load from Germany and left it with France in the form of an internal debt industriously built up by the same Nationalists who are now among the Fascisti.

If the Fascisti mention the reconstruction debts, however, it will be only to exhibit the miserable treatment France has received from the rest of the world—Germany, the enemy, is relieved of her war debt—France is harassed by her former allies. The victories of the Marne are in danger. For the glory of France—"pour la patrie!"—it is time to change that.

Even from the security of American public institutions, it seems like a political performance when several "patriotic" leaders of the French Fascisti go out as they do periodically to promenade the boulevards of Paris with clubs and heavy canes shouting "Long live the King!" until a volunteer party of Communists and police charges them shouting "Down with the King!" It makes the French Revolution seem a recent affair not yet completed.

Many Soldiers

Guard Paris Now

In moments of political excitement and on national and labor holidays the gardens of the Luxembourg and the Tuilleries are occupied by artillery and cavalry. The Palais Bourbon and the public buildings bulge with infantry. It is considered a necessary precaution by the Government. The political experience of the French is that "the who holds Paris holds France."

Despite the shouts of the Royalists and the fact they have built up a skeleton organization during the past twenty-five years throughout France, openly devoted to the project of seizing power when the opportunity offers, it is not to be expected that France will have another King or Emperor. The Royalists are only the spearhead of the French Fascisti movement. If any one offered him the choice, Leon Daudet, the Royalist leader, would undoubtedly be willing to take the power and let go the royal pretensions of the family of Orleans.

The present French Fascisti movement is compounded of royalist, clergy, militarists, industrialists and business men who believe in property, order and law and order. When taxation and shrinking money bring the general population to a mobile

Would Remodel Form of Government to Match United States

DEPUTIES IRRESPONSIBLE

Franc Inflation Relied On

Bring Parliamentary Bankruptcy Soon

state of discontent the Fascisti operations will start. In reforming the Government in the past the French have shown themselves to be an in moderate pace.

This time, however, they hope stick to their program—"pour la patrie!"

The French Fascisti propose to revise the Constitution of France and reform the Government.

If they respect the present Constitution until the new one is ready President Doumergue must be persuaded or coerced into dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and appointing a Fascist Ministry. This Ministry would govern France, persuading or coercing the Senate to agree with it, while the Fascisti conduct the election of new Chamber of Deputies. The Senate may not be dissolved. It is elected for nine years, and one-third is renewed every three years.

When the Fascisti have elected new Chamber of Deputies the whole Parliament of France will proceed. Versailles in the traditional manner to revise the Constitution, which was accepted there by the National Assembly in 1875 after hesitating for years over the conflicting claims of the royal families of Bonaparte, Bourbon and Orleans. Historians declare that France would have had another monarchy instead of the present Third Republic if the Bourbon Court of Paris had not insisted upon having the lilies again replace the tricolor of the flag of France.

That was too much for popular tradition to accept, so the Third French Republic was declared in a form which was designed for easy conversion into a monarchy at some later time. All it needed was to make the President a King. In the mean time the President was the head of the state but not of the Government. Like the King of England, for instance, or the King of Italy before Mussolini's advent, the President of France appoints a Prime Minister who governs the country with a Cabinet of his own choosing until the French Parliament chooses another.

Prime Minister has declared to be a resign. They have been overthrown. Then the President of France has a moment of temporary responsibility while he secures the services of a new Prime Minister for the republic. The moment the new Prime Minister has been installed the responsibility of the President practically ceases—like any other King.

Say Government

Must Be Curtailed

The Parliament may overthrow a Ministry any time it pleases. The President, however, is assured of a term of seven years in office. He is elected by a complicated poll of the members of Parliament and other of the French Republic. He is usually a compromise rather than an authoritative promise.

In practice the authority to govern in France is never relinquished by Parliament, even after a Ministry is accepted. The Ministers must spend most of their time in Parliament following the debates, answering questions and defending themselves against attack.

Instead of successions of Ministries governing the country—after conditions have been stabilized and order restored—the Fascisti talk of having a President elected as in the United States, head of the Government, appointing his own Cabinet with a tenure of office that will insure continuous authority.

The French Fascisti say they do not intend to abolish the French Republic unless it is used as a vehicle for "unreasonable resistance." They are determined to impose their will "pour la patrie!"

The Political Undertow in Washington

By Charles Michelson

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Here is Jefferson Day almost upon us again and the whole Democratic world wondering whose Presidential boom will puff out of the various dinners, breakfasts, and assorted talk-fests that erupt all over the country next Tuesday, in honor of the founder of the party.

Theoretically, of course, each of these gatherings is strictly non-factional. The men who are getting them up allot the seats and the speeches with meticulous care to avoid giving the best of it to any candidate's friends, but there is always a militant group—or half a dozen of them—scheming to convert a harmony session in honor of a dead statesman into a boost for a live politician.

Was it at a Jefferson or a Jackson dinner that was launched the boom for Gov. Cox that resulted in the severing of relations between President Wilson and Joe Tum

Various Activities and Personalities of the Social World

Sidelights on Social Happenings

By The Tattler

IN LOOKING back over the social events of the winter, one sport stands out above all others in popular interest. That, of course, is hockey, the professional, amateur league and inter-collegiate matches having aroused an enthusiasm seldom experienced nowadays by sophisticated New Yorkers. The big Madison Square Garden, now the home of the annual and greatly loved circus, drew the biggest audiences of the winter for the interesting games of hockey played there. It's good news that a still more attractive program is being arranged for next season, beginning in November.

ONE natural result of the hockey craze is the revival of interest in ice skating, the number of skaters increasing daily at a surprising rate. Whatever the young people of the present day wish to do they generally accomplish in one way or another, so the committee arranging the costume carnival to be given to-morrow night by the New York Skating Club in the rink at Iceland, Broadway and 52d Street, has had no fear that the party would be anything but a stupendous success. The tickets have been bought up rapidly and the guests will not only wear fancy costumes but will also come equipped with skates. Places also will be provided for onlookers who do not care to try their skill on the ice.

SOME of the features of the evening will be a "Cinderella" number, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Howe; a Dutch number, in charge of James A. Cruikshank; a Roman number, with Joseph K. Savage directing, and a Spanish number, which will be in charge of Miss Beatrice Loughran. There also will be other groups which guests may join, wearing the costume of any country, but first notifying the committee in charge of their plans. Prizes will be awarded for the beauty and originality displayed in the costumes, as well as for fancy skating. Paul Armitage is Chairman of the Carnival Committee and James A. Cruikshank is Secretary. To-day a luncheon for the Iceland ballroom for out of town guests.

LAST night all the Knickerbockers shook the moth balls out of costumes inherited from ancestors dating from the days of early Manhattan and displayed them and themselves upon the stage of Town Hall, where the much exploited pageant, "Sidelights of Old New York," was presented under the auspices of the Historical Round Table. Thirty-five descendants of old New York families took part in the performance, which included dances of colonial times, tableaux and a play, "Mrs. Murray Entertains," in which the leading role was taken by Mrs. James Duane Livingston, who impersonated her ancestor, Mrs. Marianna Channing of Rhode Island. Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cox, Franklin C. Wells, Mrs. Harold W. Back, Mrs. Hunt Slater and Howard Shelley were others in the production. Mr. Shelley, who played the part of an actor, is a descendant of Abel Rittenhouse, one of the original settlers of New Amsterdam, who, in 1642, received a grant of land from the Dutch West India Company next to the first City Hall, near the Battery.

ONE of the interesting events of this week will be the Spring Ball, which is to be given on Friday night at the Altz. Chilton in aid of the International Migration Service. Another important dance will be the first annual Polo Ball, which will come on at the 105th Field Artillery on Thursday night, to help the fund for the army international polo matches of 1927. The 2d Corps Area of the Regular Army (Governor's Island), the 105th Field Artillery and the 7th Regiment are managing the affair, which promises to be something quite out of common. Military parties always are brilliant affairs and this one bids fair to be particularly festive.

Meller Premiere A Smart Event

Spanish Star's Debut Here Will Be Society Benefit for Music League

The first gala performance of Senorita Raquel Meller, which will be before one of the smartest gatherings of the late season, will be given at the Empire theatre next Thursday evening for the benefit of the National Music League, of which organization Mrs. Otto Kahn is President.

Among those who will attend this event, which is to be important musical as well as socially, are Mrs. Christian Holmes, Willard D. King, Paul Warburg, Philip Goodwin, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. H. H. Mackay, Mrs. E. W. Chadwick, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mrs. James Steele, Mrs. Horatio Shonard, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mrs. Harriette Plagier, George Blagden, Mrs. Sam Lewinsohn, Mrs. N. N. Brown, Mrs. George B. St. George, Mrs. Charles McCann, Mrs. James C. Colgate, Miss Cornelia Chapin, Mrs. Rodney Chase, Mrs. Emil Stahl, Miss Beth Leary, Mrs. Alfred de Vries, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Brown, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. Corvallis Vanderbilt, Mrs. Newbold Leoy Edgar, Mrs. Gilbert Montague, Mrs. James S. Cushman.

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The beneficiary of this performance is an organization that is coming before the public for the first time. Organized last fall, the National Music League, Inc., is gradually becoming a vital factor in the musical world. A deep anxiety is felt for the multitude of musical aspirants who are constantly being trained by music schools, by teachers and by the big endowed insti-

TO BE MARRIED IN FLORENCE, ITALY



Miss Ruth Emily Gilmore, Who Sails Next Thursday for Italy, Where She Is to Be Married in June to Max Sönino

Society Is Aiding Polo Ball Plans

Affair Will Be Held Thursday Under Auspices of Three Army Units

The first annual polo ball will be held next Thursday evening at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 66th Street, under the auspices of the 2d Corps Area of the Regular Army, the 105th Field Artillery of New York and the 7th Regiment. A part of the proceeds of the ball will be donated toward the support of the army international polo matches of 1927.

The season's debutantes are working in the interest of the ball, the committee including the Misses Nancy Glave, Nancy Watson, Eugenie Woodruff, Helen Beals, Ruth Kingsbury, Dorothy Havenmeyer, Genevieve Fox, Dorothy Jewell, Major Gen. and Mrs. William N. Stoddard, Mrs. and Mrs. Bernard S. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew V. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Newbold Leoy Edgar, Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn. The Finance Committee is composed of Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer and Mrs. Christian R. Holmes.

The Vice Presidents are Harry Harkness, Flagg, Clarence Mackay and Felix M. Warburg, and Mr. Harold V. Millikan and Mrs. Vera Bull Hall are the directors. Tickets for this performance may be obtained from Miss Margaret Boyd, No. 113 West 57th Street and from the box office.

Greer Club Dance Recital

A recital of classical dancing will be given next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Plaza by Miss George Harris's classes in aid of the Greer Club Association, Inc., an organization of the Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service, which is working for the maintenance of a student home, Greer Court, which is at No. 544 West 114th Street, but owing to the limited space it is the aim of those interested in the church work to increase the fund for a new Greer House, so that young women students from all over the country may find a place to live.

Mrs. George T. Mortimer is Chairman of the committee in charge of the recital. The program will have folk dancing from various countries, including France, Russia, Switzerland, Argentina, Greece and Ireland. There will be a ballet of fourteen girls, called "The Fairy Garland," and some small children in a dance called "The Magic Dolls." The patronesses include: Mrs. William T. Manning, Mrs. Henry Ganss, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. William Codman Sturgis, Mrs. James Burtis Van Woert, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Robert Bowman Dodson, Mrs. Richard G. Babage, Mrs. John Jay Watson, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayless, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mrs. Gertrude Mills Wynkoop, Mrs. Frank C. Hollister, Mrs. Charles Lane Poor, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriske, Mrs. Chester A. Braham, Mrs. Dwight Braham, Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yule, Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood, Mrs. Ellsworth Elliot and others. Tickets may be obtained from the Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service at No. 130 East 57th Street.

Benefit for Settlement

To-morrow evening is the date set for an entirely new edition of the English revue, "By the Way." After the performance, the stars, Miss Cecily Courtneidge and Jack Hubert, will go to the supper dance to be held at No. 10 East 60th Street for the Jacob Rits Settlement and give some of their new selections.

Among those who have reserved tables for this benefit are Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, Mrs. Herbert Dillon, Mrs. Charles C. Lee, Miss Estelle McVillie, Mrs. Alvin Devereux, William Washburn, Robert V. Mahon, Rene E. Hoguet, H. T. Bushnell, Miss Gwendolyn Talbot, Richard Farrelly, Mrs. Chaucer B. Garver, Mrs. Jacob Rits, Edward Colburn Smith, Miss Ellen Alexander, James Henry Ottley, Mrs. Frederick Humphries, A. James Sheldon, Wm. B. Nichols, R. B. Brown, Dolson Quier, Miss Charlotte Littlejohn, Andre de Capet, Miss Mimi Brokaw and Miss Olive Gentry.

This supper dance is under the patronage of Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mrs. Walter W. Birge, Mrs. Postlewaite, Cobb, Mrs. Henry Elliot Cooper, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Jacob Rits and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Helene Jenkins, No. 242 Madison Avenue.

Another Gardner School Play "The Magnolia Lady," a musical play, will be given under the direction of the Gardner School in the main ballroom of the Plaza on the evening of May 7. Through the courtesy of Henry Miller and the authors' permission has been granted to produce the play with an amateur cast composed of the pupils. The

Spring Ball Will Be Gay Occasion

Many Large Dinner Parties Are Being Planned to Precede Event

The work of the International Migration Service will be maintained with funds raised by the Spring Ball to be given on Friday evening in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss Jr.

The hour set for the ball is ten o'clock and many hostesses have arranged dinner parties to precede it. Mrs. Auchincloss will entertain at dinner as will Miss Muriel Wurts-Dundas, Chairman of the debutante committee, who is taking her dinner guests to the opera and then to the ball. Other dinner parties will be given by Mrs. Frank Frazier, Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, Mrs. Charles S. McVeigh, Mrs. S. B. Chapin, Mrs. Julian Little, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Laura Carter, Miss Jane Clark, Miss Grace Hays and Miss Ann R. Taylor.

Midnight entertainment features will include an exhibition of the Charleston and other dance numbers furnished by Ned Wayburn. Markel's orchestra is playing for the dancing, and arrangements have been made for supper to be served.

The Executive Committee managing the ball includes Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, Mrs. Robert Kelley, Mrs. Harold Harrison, Mrs. William H. Coverdale, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. G. Franklin Lawrence, Miss Muriel Wurts-Dundas and Mrs. Staunton Williams. Frederick M. Warburg is Chairman of the Floor Committee and Mrs. Williams of the Junior Committee.

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Social Calendar of the Week

Sunday

Benefit concert by Mrs. Isa Kremer for Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.; 8:15 P. M., Manhattan Opera House.

Stage Women's War Relief Benefit supper-dance; Cafe de Paris.

Monday

Benefit matinee of "Tales of Hoffmann" for Free Milk Fund for Babies, Inc.; 2 P. M., Metropolitan Opera House.

Benefit performance of "Pinafore," in aid of Brooklyn Hospital; 8:20 P. M., Century Theatre.

Benefit supper-dance for Jacob Rits Settlement; No. 10 East 60th Street.

Annual Bridge and Mah Jongg for National Navy Club Canteen; 2:30 P. M., Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Thomas Dimond, bridge for Bloomingdale Day Nursery; 2:30 P. M., Plaza.

Costume Carnival of New York Skating Club; 8:30 P. M., Iceland.

Wedding—Miss Agatha Shaft, daughter of Mrs. David Shaft of No. 1050 Park Avenue, to Reginald Reichman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Reichman of No. 15 East 58th Street; 6:30 P. M., Ambassador.

Tuesday

Princeton Glee Club concert in aid of the Lighthouse for the Blind; 8:30 P. M., Plaza.

Wednesday

Bethany Day Nursery benefit card party; 2:30 P. M., Plaza.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., luncheon for Mrs. Alice Bertrand; No. 10 West 54th Street.

Mrs. R. E. Breed of No. 210 East 62d Street, dinner for niece, Miss Margaretta E. Wherry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wherry Jr.; Sherry's.

Wedding—Miss Virginia Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Fitzpatrick of Larchmont Manor, to W. Kenneth Watkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watkins of Larchmont and East Quogue, L. I.; 4 P. M., Ambassador.

Wedding—Miss Deborah Leonore Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Alexander of No. 210 West 70th Street, to Albert Abram Straus; 6:30 P. M., Park Lane.

Thursday

"Repetition Generale," by Senorita Raquel Meller, in aid of National Music League, Inc.; 9 P. M., Empire Theatre.

First Annual Polo Ball, auspices of Second Corps Area of the Regular Army, the 105th Field Artillery of New York and the Seventh Regiment; 9 P. M., Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 66th Street.

Greer Club Association dance recital; 8 P. M., Plaza.

Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, tea for Mrs. Alice Bertrand; No. 815 Fifth Avenue.

Wedding—Miss Adeline L. Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hatch of No. 161 East 80th Street, to De Lano Andrews, son of Gen. and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews of No. 277 Park Avenue; 4:30 P. M., Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Wedding—Miss Margery Garrison, daughter of Mrs. Wilbert Garrison of No. 800 Riverside Drive, to John A. Fitz Randolph; 8:30 P. M., Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church; reception, Sherry's.

Friday

Spring Ball in aid of International Migration Service; Ritz-Carlton.

Circus Matinee, benefit of Society of St. Johnland, under auspices of Women's Auxiliary Committee; 2 P. M., Madison Square Garden.

St. Nicholas Dance; Metropolitan Club.

Spring Vacations Spent at Various Resorts in the Sunny South

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS



Early Morning Riding Parties Are Greatly in Vogue at the Greenbrier

Spring Activities in Asheville Are Tennis, Baseball and Races

Western North Carolina Racquet Wielders Had Title Matches Last Week—Yankees and Robins Played Ball—Races Next Events

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 10.—The greatest season of spring sports in the land of the Sky was inaugurated this week with the holding of the Western North Carolina tennis title matches on the Asheville Country Club courts. Racquet stars of America were in competition, including William Tilden, national champion, "Tackey" Harada, member of the Japanese Davis Cup team, Samuel Hardy, Captain of the 1924 American Davis Cup team; Jerry Lang, former metropolitan champion; Beals Wright, A. H. Chapin and others. Among well-known women players were Mrs. Marion Jessup, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Miss Florence Ballin, Mrs. Howard Voshell and Mrs. A. H. Chapin. Nightly dances and other social affairs were held in honor of the tennis stars. The week opened with a dinner dance at the Biltmore Forest Country Club. Similar events were arranged at the Asheville Country Club and Kenilworth Inn on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The New York Yankees and Brooklyn Robins received an ovation from baseball fans in this section Tuesday and Wednesday when games were played at the Biltmore Field. These games followed recent visits of Ty Cobb and his Detroit team.

Entries are being received daily for the spring horse show to be held in the Biltmore Forest ring next Thursday afternoon. John Francis Amherst Cecil will enter his chestnut Kentucky thoroughbred, "Foam," which will be ridden by Dr. William Pinckney Herbert. Wade H. Hatley of Miami, Fla., will bring three blue ribbon mounts North for the show. These horses won ten prizes out of twelve showings. Mrs. Arthur S. Wheeler will enter a number of Kentucky horses, among them being Biltmore Girl, Sunny Boy and Mari-gold. Silver cups and cash prizes totaling \$600 will be awarded winners in thirteen classes.

Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, is spending several days in Asheville as guest of the Asheville Prison Reform Association. Miss Frances Smith and Miss Meredith Smith of Newburyport, Mass., have arrived in Asheville as the house guests of their cousin, Miss Elizabeth Kent. Mrs. J. C. Donald and her four children of Keyport, N. J., are spending a fortnight with the former's mother, Mrs. S. L. Robertson, in Asheville. John Seely and Grove Seely, who are students at Roxbury Academy, Roxbury, Conn., are spending their spring vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Seely.

The Manor is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, Miss Anne Chap-

man, Miss Grace Chapman and F. Cliffe Johnston of Brooklyn; Miss E. Isabel McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. Forbes Hawkes, Miss Eleanor Hawkes, John L. Hawkes, H. M. Humason and Seward Cary of New York.

April visitors at Grove Park Inn include Mrs. C. J. Hand of Orange; Charles Alfred Hill of Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bottomley of Haddonfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Mayers and Henry D. Freeman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pew and Miss Alice Pate of Brooklyn.

At Kenilworth Inn are sojourning Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McDonald of Scarsdale; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Barrows of Bronxville; Mrs. G. L. Hendrie of South Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Manasseh Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Lake of Brooklyn; Beals C. Wright, Mrs. Norman A. Heath, Miss Fritzelle Belle Murray, Julius Murray, Miss Edith Waters and Mrs. Frank M. Caverly of New York.

Late arrivals at the Battery Park include Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Stevens, George W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Barnham and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kellogg of New York.

Pinehurst
PINEHURST, April 10.—A vanguard consisting of A. H. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, Mass., S. Howard Voshell of New York, T. Harada, the Japanese player, arrived earlier in the week for the sixth annual North and South tennis championship, which starts on Monday.

Mrs. De Forest Candace of Garden City and Miss Penelope Anderson of Richmond, have already entered the women's singles, and there is a possibility that William Tilden of Philadelphia, and Jerry Lang of New York, will come over to Asheville following the tourney there.

Pinehurst's annual horse show attracted many of the best riders of Fort Bragg with the inclusion into the program this season of special military classes and events. Not the least interesting was the wrestling match on horseback and the review of the 75-mm. guns. Among the children's specialties was the prize for the best girl rider under sixteen, which ended in a tie between Miss Helen Butterfield of Detroit, and Miss Peggy Parsons of Youngstown, O. The best pair of riders of the same age was judged to be Miss Helen Butterfield and James North Fletcher of Warrenton, Va. For children under twelve, the saddle pony class, was won by Miss Katherine Hogg of Englewood, N. J., on "Prince," and James Hogg on "Beauty." A colorful

SportsLeadWeek at White Sulphur

Tennis and Golf Contests Are Attracting Fashionable Throng to Spa

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 10.—White Sulphur is the most active sports centre of the mid-South during April. Next Wednesday the Mason and Dixon golf tournament will be played on the Greenbrier course, with several hundred of the best amateur golfers in the country entered. The Mason and Dixon tennis tournament, in which most of the amateur stars from the North and South tournament at Pinehurst, will compete will follow it from April 19 to 25. John Calvert Davidson will be here to defend his title in the golf event, and tennis players who will battle for laurels will include William Tilden 2d, Vincent Richards, Francis T. Hunter, Cedric Major, who held the District of Columbia championship last year, Harada, the Japanese champion, Manuel Alonzo, the Spanish champion, S. Howard Voshell, Josiah Wheelwright, Thomas Mangan, Arnold Brunson, Benjamin P. Briggs, George Stadel, G. H. Schaefer, Mrs. Bronson Batchelor, Mrs. Theodora Sohst, Miss Martha Bayard, Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. De Forest Candace.

An exhibition golf match followed by a large gallery this week was one in which Edward B. Leisenring, of the Huntington Valley Club, Philadelphia, and Edward Styles of Tampa, Fla., were paired against former West Virginia open champion, Sammy Belfore and professional Fred Martin of the Greenbrier Golf Club. The professional, who made a score of 71, defeated their opponents 5 and 4. Belfore, who made a score of 71, played eighteen consecutive holes in par. The course is laid out in a valley and has many natural hazards consisting of water and ravines, which demand great judgment and accuracy.

Those arriving from New York this week to remain over the tennis and golf events include Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Van Alstyne, Miss Jane Van Alstyne, Mrs. Francis Carper, Mrs. J. J. Jordan, Miss Teresa Dunne, Miss Muriel B. Hayes, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. H. W. Ballentine, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paterno, Mr. and Mrs. John Paterno, Mrs. Thomas D. Head, Mrs. Aubrey C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith, Mrs. Wells Hanne, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Herndon, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Norton, Mrs. Benson Flag and Mrs. Charles Bennett Marr of New York; Parmelee Herrick, son of the American Ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Whitewright Watson and party who came down from the Plaza; R. V. Parquhar and party, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kirby, who have come from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and taken a cottage in Florida Row.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener will arrive from Lynwood Hall, Epping, N. H., next Friday. Others arriving this week will include Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Chalfoux and Mrs. Albert S. Apsey of Boston; George Brokaw of New York; Mrs. W. Norman Mcullen of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brooks of Chester; Mrs. W. D. Blabon of Bryn Mawr, and Emil Winter and party of Pittsburgh.

Atlantic City
ATLANTIC CITY, April 10.—Beautiful weather for midweek brought the visitors from hotels to the Boardwalk by hundreds and the fashion display unusual in its extent and beauty. Many persons have stayed over since Easter, and they will all take part in to-morrow's parade, when, with weather permitting, there will be a great throng along the seafaring highway. There has been a steady stream of motor cars all week and the volume has increased since Thursday.

Because they cannot find enough room on the Million Dollar Pier for their exhibits, the car builders, who will hold a convention here from June 8 to 16, have arranged to have a special building erected and a tent with concrete flooring for their displays. The promise is that at least 7,500 persons will come here with this convention. Some mammoth machinery will be staged for public gaze. When the new

building has served its purpose opposite the pier it will be torn down. While the Research Club of women will serve as entertainers of the women delegates to the National Federation of Women's Clubs when its sessions are held here in May, the Woman's Foundation has joined with them to provide entertainment. The slogan of the federation will be "The American Home" and as part of that program an automobile tour about the city has been arranged for June 1, taking in this and the adjacent cities of Ventnor, Margate and Longport with an excursion to the Island of Brigantine. The entire Executive Committee of the Woman's Foundation, which will serve as the committee in charge, with Mrs. H. J. Hedlund as Chairman, includes Mrs. Walter J. Satherwaite, Mrs. Milton Seaman, Mrs. David Haining, Miss Marie Bruckman, Mrs. Ernest Miller, Miss Josephine Gardiner, Mrs. Fred Beck and Dr. Eleanor Ashbur. The official hostess to the federation women will be the Research Club.

Recent arrivals at the hotels include: TRAYMORE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Callahan, Mrs. William W. Pell, Mrs. C. W. Williams, Mrs. Edgar Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Blanchard, Mrs. E. V. Manning, J. T. Hogan, Mrs. H. W. Hartman, Mrs. John A. Campbell, William Harris Rooms, Mrs. Ralph Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Penton, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williams, Capt. S. E. Darby, Mrs. RITZ-CARLTON—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Light, Mrs. Lola Koch, Miss Ann E. Fink, Mrs. Rene Carrillo, Mrs. Charles P. Sumner, Mrs. H. H. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. William George Brady Jr., Mrs. Catherine Moore, Mrs. George Salant, Miss Alice Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bernet, CHALMERE-HADDON HALL—Herbert Thompson, Miss Katherine Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss E. A. Bryant, Mrs. D. D. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Adams, Mrs. W. T. Morgan, Miss Janet Saniter, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Barnett, Miss Violet C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daly, Mrs. Alice Lloyd.

AMBASSADOR—Mrs. J. S. Marblestone, Mrs. R. M. Roberts, Mrs. Kerner Easton, Mrs. Harry S. Durand, Miss Elizabeth G. Dennis, Miss Gladys J. Murphy, Mrs. Fred R. Hutton, Mrs. H. A. Riley, Miss Helen Hayes, Miss Jane M. Clark, Miss Ethel M. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Effingham Lawrence. STRAND—Michael Callahan, Gerard Callahan, Mrs. Walter M. Wall, Misses Helene and Virginia Well, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McGahan, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Keating and daughter, Miss Anna McGoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Praag, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Keegan, Masters James and Francis Keegan, M. A. O'Connell, Dr. L. D. Gross, Mrs. C. Mansfield Binney, Miss Louise Gucker, MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM—Mrs. Philip Zach, Mrs. Edward L. Lodge, Mrs. George W. Bostwick, W. R. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Stonebraker, SHELBOURNE—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Whitford, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Elgar and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dodge, Miss Jane Dodge, H. A. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Aimes.

Hot Springs Has Lively Colony

Students on Vacations Form Large Part of Spring Guests

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 10.—One finds representative American society at Virginia Hot Springs during the spring season. The great centres of the country are all represented. There is a study as well of the youth of the country—riding and driving, playing golf and tennis.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt 2d and her son, William K. Vanderbilt Jr., were notable figures during the week on the golf course and riding trails. Mrs. Vanderbilt's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith, were with her during the early part of her visit. Mrs. Joseph Bell Cotton of New York gave a luncheon at Fassenfern Farm, the party riding there, and including Mrs. H. Edward Manville, with Miss Estelle Manville and H. Edward Manville Jr. Francis Potter, formerly of the United States Diplomatic Service and now a resident of Biarritz, gave a luncheon at Fassenfern. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton S. Lukins of Port Chester, N. Y., and Mrs. Wallace D. Simmons of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Luddington Patton of Detroit and Mrs. Julius Hegeler of Danville represented various sections of the country lunching during the week at the picturesque old place on the Jackson River. Mrs. Prescott Slade and Miss Katherine Slade rode to Fassenfern several times for luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Deane Jr. from New York on their wedding trip were luncheon guests at the Cascades Club House of Miss Caryle Presinger, from New York with her mother, Mrs. Whitfield Presinger. Also in the party were the Misses Eleanor Handy and Elizabeth Detwiler, and Carter Sales, Daniel Woodruff and John Wilkie. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warren had at luncheon at the new club house Mr. and Mrs. George McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace D. Simmons. Others lunching at the Cascades during the week and playing golf were Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Platten, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. David D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. James F. McElwain and Benjamin F. Jones 3d. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Jones Jr., who were at Fairacre for Easter, returned to Sewickley, Pa. They will be here for three weeks during the summer. Sheriff Charles M. Culkin of New York, here with Mrs. Culkin and their daughters, played over the Cascades course with Edgar Park. Mr. Park has been at Boxwood Farm with Mrs. Park for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. W. McKee Dunn have arrived at

Gramercy Farm after their winter in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Sayles Jr. of New York have taken Fearn Cottage on French's Hill for four weeks. Mrs. Sayles's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wildley Gibbs, have adjoining Rosemary Cottage. They entertained there at dinner for John Prather, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Prather of Dallas, Tex. Mrs. Arthur Kelly Evans is at the Homestead after a visit at Atlanta with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Cincley Pate Whitehead. Mrs. Evans will have a spring season at Casa Ellet and then sail for Europe.

Asbury Park

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 10.—

The pulse beat of spring is manifesting itself in delicate green tints on the back country roads. Myriad robins and other birds carol their appreciation of the arrival of balmy weather. Asbury Park hotels and cottages are well occupied with hundreds of visitors, many of them fascinated by the game of real estate, but the majority on pleasure bent. Another sure sign of spring at this resort is the pony turnout. For five years here the pony track has been a popular gathering place for little tots, and this week the ponies were marched out in lively array for the first time. Equestrians are enjoying the splendid weather for rides in the back country. Preparations are nearing completion for the annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Berkeley-Carter Hotel the latter part of this month. Mayor C. E. F. Hendrick will make the official welcome. Other affairs scheduled for this month are the State De Molay Clubs, who will hold their annual convention and drills at the Metropolitan Hotel. The United Commercial Travelers' convention will also be held at this hotel. The big event next week will be the annual automobile show at the Beach Casino. It will open on Monday and continue up to Saturday.

Rounds of gaiety are in order at all of the hotels, the Berkeley-Carter, Metropolitan, Ansonia, Powhatan, New Tenney and Albemarle are featuring week-end dances that have attracted large numbers of the younger set. The first of the summer hotels to open for the season is the Albemarle, on Third Avenue. This popular hotel opened a few days before Easter with a full house and will continue to be well patronized until the closing time in October.

Recent arrivals at the Berkeley-Carter are Mr. and Mrs. H. Bohring, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Drennen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McClain, Mrs. Henrietta L. Ungrien, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Fowler, Justice F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Erdman,

Bradley Beach

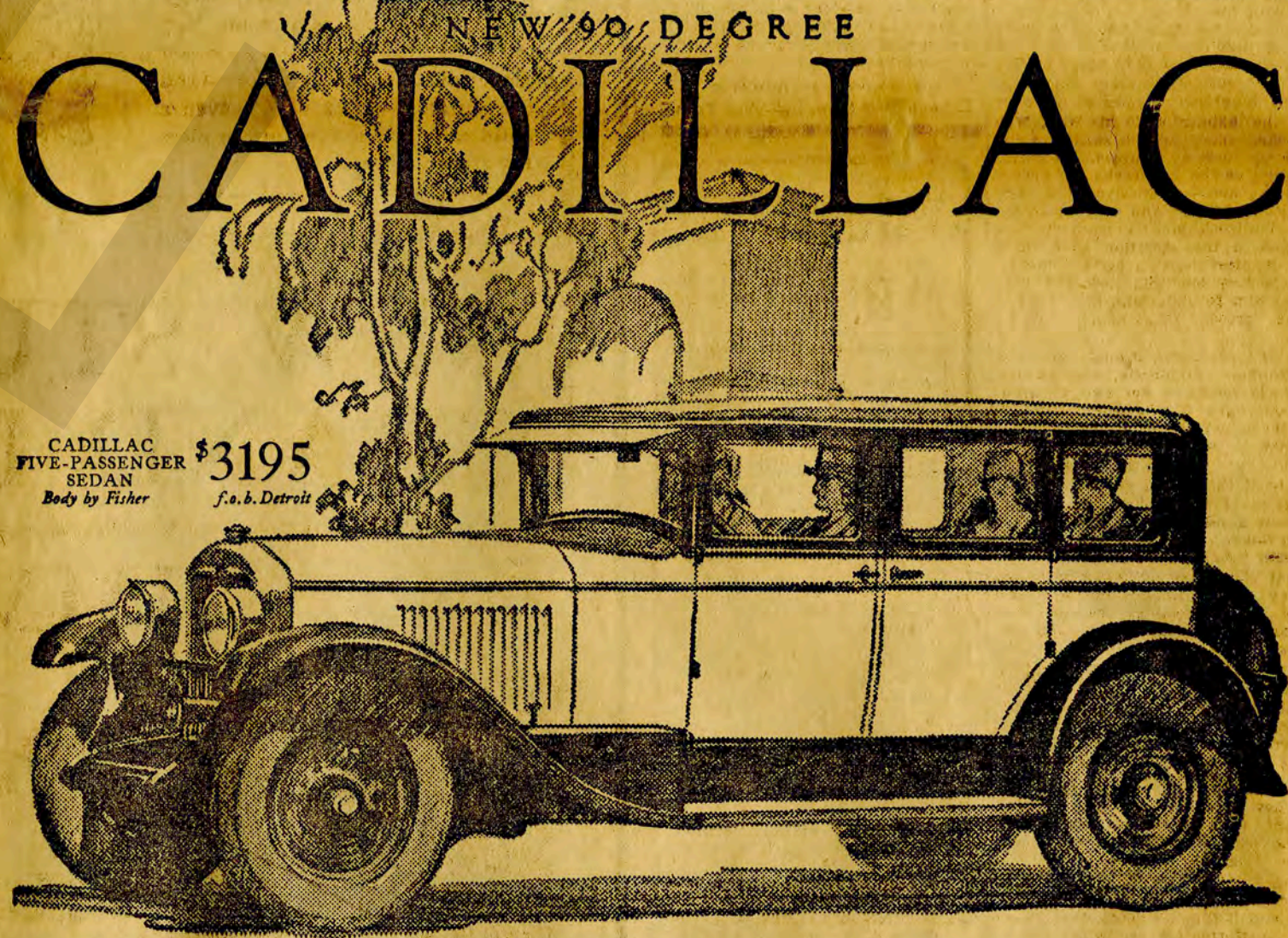
BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., April 10.—

Many of the summer cottagers have arrived to open their homes for the week-ends from now until Decoration Day when the season will get under way here. Several of the lake-side homes are being enlarged and in the beachfront section hotelmen are getting their hostilities under way for the season.

The New York colony which includes Samuel S. Koenig and James Moss, will this summer include I. Blanco, import and export broker of New York City. Mr. Blanco has purchased the James Moss property at 400 Fourth Avenue and will make his summer home there. Arrangements are being made to bring the Schermain Marine Band of New York City here for the summer. Commissioner Bernard V. Poland announced to-day that six tennis courts in the beachfront section will be open for play this summer.



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A beautiful new family hotel! Near the theatres...shops...railway terminals
300 Rooms...300 Baths...\$3 up
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Sixteen stories...every room an outside one with running ice water, restaurant that is moderately priced...also unfurnished apartments.
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The Kind of Supremacy The World Expects in Cadillac

Today, an army of more than 25,000 new Cadillac owners know how far-reaching and complete Cadillac supremacy is—and the new Cadillac is barely eight months old.

Back in 1908, the designation of Standard of the World was conferred on Cadillac by the Royal Automobile Club of London, along with the first award to any American car of the Club's famous Dewar Trophy.

And for the second time, in 1913, the Club awarded the Trophy to Cadillac, an honor never paid to any other motor car in the world.

Standard of the World, Cadillac is today, in a new and more advanced sense, because Cadillac has improved upon itself, and given to the world the first car that includes masterful proficiency in each and every operating phase.

Today Cadillac's position of twenty-four years has not changed, except that it has grown enormously stronger with the coming of the new 90-degree, eight-cylinder Cadillac, and with the passing into other fields, or the complete disappearance, of numerous Cadillac rivals.

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London Bachelor Has Nemesis in Wallrock

"Get Married or Get Out!"
Fiat, When Auctioneer
Buys Flat-House

WEST END IS EXCITED
Elderly Single Men Evicted
From Apartments and
Families Move in

From The World's Bureau

LONDON, April 2.—To house-hunting parents with families of young children has come a "boon and a blessing" in the person of Samuel Wallrock, President of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers. Roundly declaring that he is the "happiest married man in the world," Wallrock has no patience with greedy bachelors who want to hog the best apartments and flats for themselves, to the exclusion of married couples with families who would more appreciate the conveniences therein.

Wallrock, moreover, is not content with preaching this doctrine—he is working for it himself, and is systematically buying up huge blocks of residential flats in West London, mainly for the purpose of evicting bachelors. "Get married, or get out" is his ultimatum to bachelor tenants, when he buys a block of tenements or flats, and he glories in the fact that he must have evicted over 300 bachelors from "desirable residences" since he started buying property.

Most of these "evictions" occurred in the aristocratic purlieus of Park Lane, St. James's Street, Ryder Street and Pall Mall, long the haunt of comfortably-off bachelorhood, and here is dismay in similar quarters since it became known that Wallrock was gleefully hunting out bachelors with a view to depriving them of their comfortable homes.

One Man—One Room

Wallrock Motto

"Most bachelors are selfish men and occupy rooms which could accommodate a family of five or six people. This is almost criminal in these days of housing shortage, and my motto is 'One Man—One Room,' believe in marriage, and it is the readiness of these bachelors in the matter of housing which prevents others getting married, or if married, of obtaining suitable living accommodation. When I buy a block of flats I give the bachelors the choice of 'Get married—or get out.' I have driven some of them to marriage too, and I have known an ousted bachelor to come back to the same block of flats with his wife."

Wallrock naturally gained a good deal of publicity in these days of house-shortage and the relentless "No Children" edict of many landlords, and he laughingly confessed that he owed the inspiration to his wife, who impressed upon him the hardships endured by married couples, otherwise as happy as the Wallrocks, who were unable to house themselves and their families properly and economically. Mrs. Wallrock stoutly confirms her husband in the assertion that he is the "happiest man on earth," and in an interview she told how she persuaded him to undertake his vendetta against greedy house-hogging bachelors.

Waving her hand around her home at Stanmore, Middlesex, and patting the curly heads of her two children, Michael, aged 4, and John, aged 3, she exclaimed: "This is what I have, and why should other women, who would love a home if they could get one, just as deeply as I love mine, be deprived of such a natural joy because of a lot of misanthropes. I have no quarrel with bachelors. What I object to is that they take homes which they cannot enjoy from people who can enjoy them. Look at the men—the palaces they live in, and turned into dog-kennels, from a woman's point of view—before my husband took them over." (This was a reference to the aristocratic bachelor flats purchased by Wallrock in the West End of London.)

What a Difference

When Bachelors Went!

"They would not have the windows cleaned; they would not have a maid in the place. I saw the flats and I know. I saw them again, after my husband had heard my comments on the greasy and untidiness of bachelors, and it did me heart good to see the transformation wrought, and to know that we had helped to bring joy

A FAMILY MAN



Samuel Wallrock

into the lives of those to whom we had let those rooms."

So woe unto the greedy, flat-hogging bachelors of London while Samuel Wallrock has money to invest and wherewith to purchase blocks of tenement houses and flats. Be it understood that there is no special charity about Wallrock's letting of flats or houses. He is a business man with a wife and family to provide for. But he does not refuse to let his property to the possessors of several or many children—as is the fashion of most British 1926 landlords. In fact, as stated, he gives preference to married couples with families, and vicariously goes after the easy-going bachelor whom he considers too comfortably housed.

And this is such a novelty nowadays that many house hunters are willing to assist at the canonization of a new "St. Samuel."



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at the 4% per
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Deposits made on
or before April 12th,
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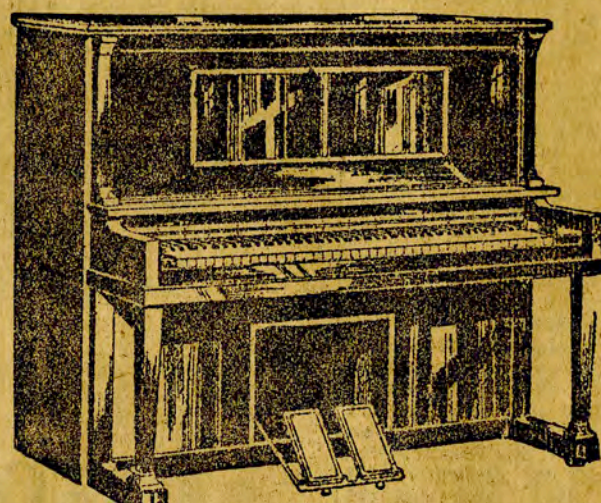
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STUDIO
PLAYER
PIANO

\$445

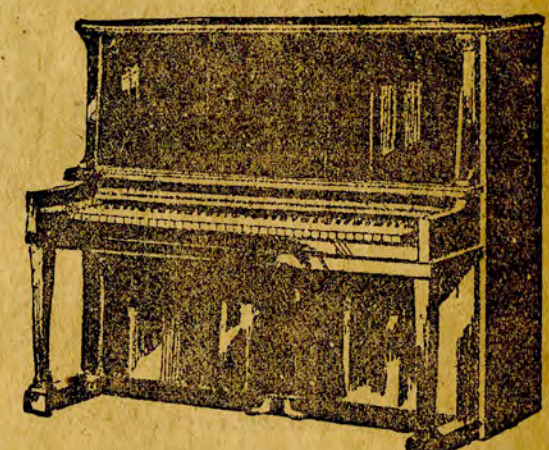
LIMITED space no longer means that you must be without a player-piano. This dainty instrument is so compactly built that it will fit any niche in your bungalow, apartment or home. Yet, in spite of its size, this is a perfect player-piano in every respect, and the action is so easy that even a child can get real pleasure in playing it.

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NEW STUDIO GRAND PIANO



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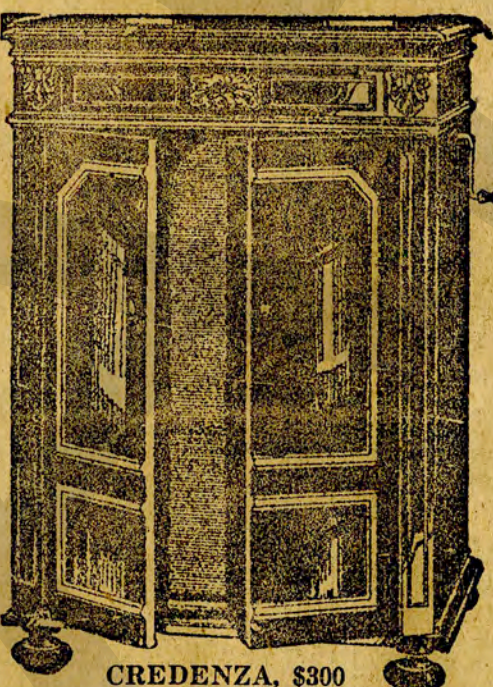
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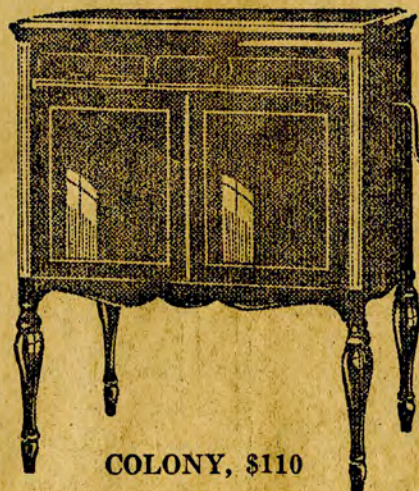
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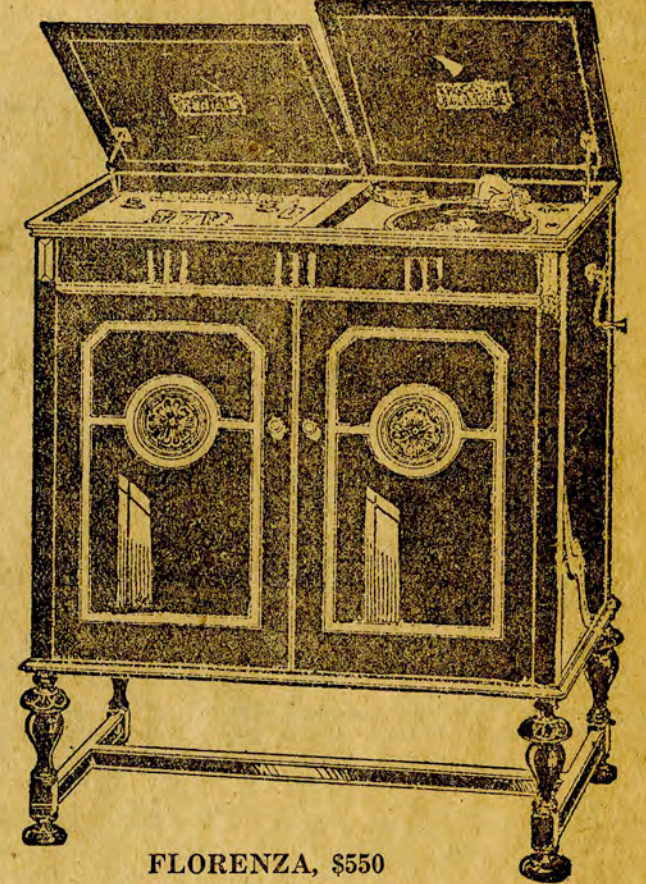
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Carolina Beats Paris to Them—Galluses

French Designer Presents "Bretelles" to Hold Up Separate Skirt

By Ethelyn Middleton
Special Correspondent of The World

PARIS, April 2.—How or what starts a Paris fashion, always an interesting topic of discussion at the close of each dress showing, has an amusing sidelight this week due to a reprint in the Paris press of an article about the "gallus" case among the American university girls. For, coincident with this tale of the fair students of Converse College in far away South Carolina, here, it is reported, galluses have become so gay and multi-colored that campus shines like a rainbow, a pious Paris dress designer presents a separate skirt of conventional navy blue serge held up by bretelles, or, in Western vernacular, by "galluses."

Which has started this new fashion, the co-eds of an American college, or the Anna of the Champs Elysees? In such a situation it is possible that one should have copied from the other; it is a safe bet that the Anna has never heard of Converse College, and its girl students have probably never seen an original skirt model.

An easy dismissal of the subject is to assume that the dual presentation of the bretelle fashion comes from the French or from chance. But many of the Paris dress critics maintain that today no change in fashions is due to chance. In times past the whim of an empress or a queen of beauty was sufficient to launch a mode; to-day, according to such commentators, fashions are so democratized and so internationalized that in order to succeed they must represent a majority opinion. Or, as some critics express it, fashions must evolve from modern life as an artistic expression of the moment.

Skirt Must Hang From Shoulders

The doyenne of the American reporters of Paris fashions, Mrs. M. Kenna-Friend, now retiring from active work, expresses her opinion of the bretelle fashion in these words: "Women have at last tired of wearing blouses over skirts in eastern fashion; the next move will be to tuck them under. I have seen high waists and low waists; if hip-hung skirts come in, the bretelle is a natural result." Voilà! the bretelle fashion.

Some Paris couturiers this season have shown sleeveless frocks presented over peasant blouses. Jeanne Lanvin, for one, has developed the idea. Suzanne Talbot in her recent showing has presented blouses tucked under skirts and worn with leather belts waist high. But it must be admitted that the so-called normal waist line, so expertly presented, has not caught on with any enthusiasm, perhaps for the reason that few women at present have a natural waist line worth presenting. It is a truism that if the distinct waist line with any indentation is to be preserved, it must be caught young and so trained.

But without a real waist, as girls had when bretelle gowns were worn many years ago, the separate skirt may be worn from the hips if it is supported, bretelle fashion, from the shoulders. The separate skirt is presented; choose it if you wish. No fashion authority is to-day as strong as public opinion.

The bretelle model presented by Mme. Anna is a three-in-one ensemble, set up in navy blue serge and a flowered georgette. When the slim mannequin walks on the scene she is wearing a blue serge tailored suit made with slim godet skirt and short Eton jacket. When she removes the jacket we see a blouse of the georgette and underskirt panel. The skirt is of blue serge with bretelles of the same. The skirt is unfastened and discarded to show a one-piece frock of the flowered georgette, which has already served for blouse and under panel.

Evening Toilettes Most Brilliant

The Anna collection presents some interesting adaptations of the masculine evening modes. In this connection it is interesting to remember that a certain coterie of Frenchmen is asking for bright colors. Mme. Anna is showing this group how colorful the evening suit outline can be in the feminine presentation.

Her version of the evening "Tux" for women is as beautiful as a collection of jewels. One model has a short skirt of finely plaited gold tissue with waistcoat of plain gold cloth closed with brass buttons. The coat, built on the lines of a man's evening jacket, is of a same, with reflections of gold, old rose, silver and green. Whether one likes or does not like the idea of the evening coat for women, this ensemble under evening light is most beautiful.

At this house are several examples of day ensembles made with waistcoats of rich lace attached to the gown. The waistcoat is on the front of the one-piece gown, attached behind with conventional strap and buckle. The long coat matches the material making the gown.

Anna shows considerable use of purple and tomato red and of several shades of red with yellow tones. She uses much rose in evening gowns. Some of these are made with draped sleeves or with sash ends connecting with wristbands. As a contrast is a girlish frock of beige crepe outlining the figure from hips up, with pleated apron in front and on sides.

An interesting use of blue and white tulle presents attached bands of navy blue attached with "four" work in the form of hands.

Tan flesh—not pink flesh—is now the foundation of many evening toilettes and late afternoon gowns.

SMARTEST FOR STREET WEAR



Courtesy Bergdorf & Goodman.
Left—Navy and Flesh Georgette With Loose Panels in Back and Front. Right—Black and White Satin. Collar, Cuffs and Sash Lined With White

Fashions of the Hour

Little of Spring in the Easter Parade, but Summer Comes to Shops

By Anne Avery-Ames

IN spite of and most probably because of everybody's determined effort to make something of last Sunday's Easter parade, it was indicative of very little in the way of stylistic confirmation. The weather being what it was and the crowd what it was, the styles did not represent the selection of our smartest people. In the crowd, sidewalk deep, that before and after church milled from 34th Street to 57th on Fifth Avenue, one could observe what has been called "the fashions and the follies." Fully as many examples of how not to dress were on parade with the far less frequent smart exponents of proper costume.

In the display of Easter fashions two outstanding observations were quite apparent. One was the wide

diversity of millinery worn; the other, the "surprise" item of pearl gray as a spring color. Here, after everybody had been talking navy blue and all the shops showing beige and wood shades of rose, to have gray so widely worn was really a marked surprise. Not only on Park and Fifth Avenues in New York, but in White Sulphur Springs, whither many of the smart New Yorkers fled to spend a quiet Easter, was pearl gray the outstanding color.

The scattering in the ranks of those who formerly would wear only felt hats was quite noticeable on Sunday's promenaders. A great many small felt hats are still worn by the smartest people, but the various straw, particularly visca, bangkok, ballbunt and hair are appearing in small shapes as smart as felt. The large hat of ballbunt or milan, which had several exponents among the debutante and younger matron set, is not as appropriate with the costumes we are forced to wear these days as it will be later on with the more formal ensembles worn in warmer weather.

Black and white checks are proving to be as popular in wools as the polka dot in silks. A Fifth Avenue shop last week displayed a group of coats and an ensemble costume for the older woman developed in black and white shepherd check. The costume consisted of a simply made tailored coat of the flared variety, worn over a two-piece frock with a skirt of shes of roses crepe and a blouse of the same trimmed with the checked fabric. The coat like several of the

newest coats, did not quite reach to the hem of the frock.

Over here as well as at the Autell races, it is observed that the smartest people are wearing straight-line coats or the coats with wrappy silhouettes. These, as well as the belted topcoat for town wear or sports, are considered even newer than the cape-coat.

The two frocks illustrated, which are original designs from the most exclusive of New York's dressmaking establishments, are the smartest possible frocks which you can wear on the street without a wrap for later warmer weather. The youthful frock of navy blue and flesh georgette crepe has a bib-front bertha in front and in back, berthas that reach to the waistline point. Beginning at the hipline about three inches below the berthas the skirt is finely plaited. Flesh georgette crepe in hand effect on berthas and sleeves is the only trimming necessary. Wear it with a black ballbunt hat, a floating scarf and single strand pearls and you achieve much chic!

The other frock from the same shop is of black satin crepe, with bow ties (faced with white) at taping points and an uneven hemline to give it extreme smartness. This straight, slim-fitting frock needs no other accessories than the large hat of black milan straw.

With the advent of Raquel Meller the shops are already coming to the fore with frocks of Spanish inspiration, chiefly evening dresses of course. At one Fifth Avenue shop they are showing a dinner dress of Duchesse lace and black tulle. The lace which is a cream tint with a decidedly pinkish tinge to it, makes the rather full skirt, which comes to a waistline defined by a narrow black satin ribbon girdle. This girdle ties in the center, front with a bow. A bow of the black tulle tying in front at the throat lets its ends fall over the lace bodice.

To any one sending in a self-addressed stamped envelope The World will supply names of shops carrying the fashions described in the foregoing.

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"The Ills That Flesh Is Heir To"

Nutrition Now on Scientific Basis—Trachoma, Social Menace—Spinach as Food

By Morris Fishbein, M. D.

(Dr. Fishbein is the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene. In this column will appear discussions of discoveries in the field of medicine and public health, the facts concerning medical quackery and medical follies, and criticisms of social and economic medical movements.)

WITH the coming of the present century the science of nutrition came forth from the field of trial and error and was established by the laboratory on a scientific basis. Most important of all of the discoveries in this field were those relating to the vitamins, certain substances essential to life and proper growth. It was found that such constituents as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts and water provide all of the material necessary for heat and energy and for replacing loss by wear and tear.

But health in relation to food demands something more. The old phrase, "a square meal," now means not only a sufficient amount of each of the substances that has been mentioned, but also sufficient amounts of each of the vitamins. If vitamin A is absent the person ceases to grow and may develop anemia and lowered resistance to infections. It is absolutely important for children, although its absence in the adult diet is quite serious. Vitamin A is found particularly in cod liver oil, egg yolk, green vegetables and various natural fats. Apparently the deposit in the tissues of lime salts depends on an adequate amount of this vitamin. Sunlight is in some way directly related to vitamin A, since adequate sunlight will permit proper growth with a lessened amount of it.

Vitamin C Is Key to Scoury

If vitamin B is absent from the diet the disease known as beriberi develops, but even before this there is a period of ill health with loss of appetite and sometimes a depraved appetite, causing the eating of peculiar substances. Since proper food is responsible for good physical condition, persons may develop other symptoms resulting from malnutrition. Vitamin B is found in untreated cereals, in egg yolk, in nuts and particularly in yeast. If cereals are over-treated by trade processes the vitamin B may be eliminated. Thus it is absent from highly milled cereals, from sago, tapioca, refined sugar and various custard powders.

If vitamin C is absent, scurvy will develop, but before the scurvy develops, ill health, including poor complexion, sometimes pains in the joints and similar symptoms occur. Vitamin C is present in all of the fresh fruits.

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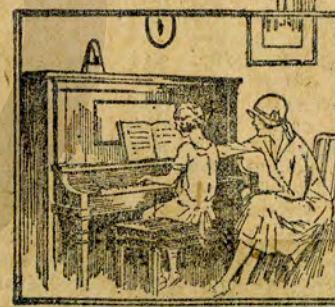
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Millions Gouged from Griefstricken by Undertakers, Say Investigators

Insurance Companies Declare War On Funeral Sharks of Metropolis

Profits of a Thousand Per Cent., Blus Padded to Full Amount of Policies and Savings Lead Largest Organizations to Reject Assignments Made in Hour of Death—State Supervision Predicted Unless Evil is Abated

By Schuyler Patterson

ALLEGING that profiteering undertakers are absorbing half the money paid on policies in New York City, several life insurance companies have now announced that they will no longer accept assignments to undertakers made to cover burial expenses of insured persons or recognize their claims for reimbursement for services rendered. Profits of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. are asserted to have been made on materials supplied for some funerals, with charges for services equivalently high. Caskets wholesaling at from \$25 to \$30 are being sold to the public at from \$200 to \$300—more pretentious ones in proportion—prices for shrouds, slumber robes, flowers, vaults, practically all the items entering into burial, predicated on a basis of profit of from five to ten times cost; automobiles for funeral purposes rented at from \$12 to \$20 an hour as against livery rates of \$5 for identical vehicles. Even death certificates—costing nothing—have been entered at \$10 in some cases.

One-Third of Total Cost Put Down as Gravy

Persons familiar with the situation estimate that from one-third to one-half of New York's annual burial bill of approximately \$15,000,000, is made up of unclassified items, known to the unethical members of the undertaking profession as "gravy" and added merely because relatives of deceased persons are through possession of the proceeds of life insurance—in a position to pay and may be induced while under the aberration of grief to sign contracts written by the undertakers themselves.

Recognition of this condition and the fact that the purpose of life insurance—maintenance of bereaved families—was being defeated brought about action by the insurance organizations. Abolishing practice of the last fifty years, the newly promulgated ruling provides that claims of undertakers will not be allowed against policies having a face value of less than \$1,000. Heretofore all an undertaker has had to do has been to obtain possession of a policy itself, show that he performed services or supplied materials having to do with the

burial of the insured and his claim was paid without question. It has been shown, however, that in numerous instances undertakers have made their charges for funerals such that widows were left destitute when insurance was the sole provision that the breadwinner of the family had made for their future. A case cited is that having to do with a policy on the life of a workman, employed at a small wage by a street railway company in New York, who was killed in an accident. All left for his family were two \$500 life insurance policies, payments on which—despite hardships—had been maintained over a period of years.

Took Her \$1,000 Policies And Still Wanted \$74

The undertaker summoned to take charge of the funeral learned of these when, in the excess of her grief, the widow took him into her confidence, relating all her family circumstances. He obtained her signature to a blank contract and then, in course of what was apparently casual conversation, discussed the details of the preparations for the ceremony. Later the family could recall but two of his suggestions—one that the remains should be dressed and otherwise made to look as natural as possible, the other that they might have to use as

decorations some palms which he—the undertaker—happened to have. Both ideas met with their approval at the time.

Giving as his reason that he would obtain and attach copies of the death certificate necessary to presentation, this undertaker got possession of the insurance policies—the family's sole patrimony.

A few days after the interment, being in need of funds, the widow made inquiry for these policies. The undertaker replied that he had sent them in for payment to himself in full. Moreover, he was glad she had called, as he hoped she would try to do something soon about the \$74 she still owed him, as his bill had totaled \$1,074. It included \$450 for a casket, \$150 for five automobiles to the cemetery, \$30 for rental of palms and \$50 for a suit of clothes in which the deceased had been dressed.

Since the woman's husband had been killed in an accident, his case came up for consideration before the Workmen's Compensation Board of the New York State Department of Labor. There the charges of the undertaker were reviewed. During the investigation it was learned that the suit for which a charge of \$50 had been made actually had cost \$5 at a second-hand store.

Novelist's Widow Sued Undertaker, Alleging an Overcharge of \$6,543

Another side of the same picture is presented by a case settled out of court, that of Lillian Chester—widow of George Randolph Chester, author of the "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" and "Lizzy Iskoyvitch" stories—against Frank Campbell, the Funeral Church, Inc., for alleged extortionate charges for the burial of her husband and a return of a substantial part of the money obtained from her. Mrs. Chester claimed that of a bill for \$7,972.17 she paid for the services to her husband, \$6,543 was an overcharge.

According to the papers in the suit, filed in the New York State Supreme Court, George Randolph Chester died suddenly. Within a few hours of his demise his wife engaged the services of the Campbell Funeral Church and

they removed his remains to their establishment at No. 1970 Broadway.

Mrs. Chester visited their parlors and, according to her allegation, selected a casket they suggested without knowing its price. Subsequently she learned that this was \$6,500 and hastened to cancel her order and ask for a less expensive one. Her objection was overcome, she stated, by a representative of the Campbell organization, who told her that a New York City law forbade the removal of a body from one casket to another.

Before Chester's burial a credit investigator of the Campbell organization called and asked for surety that their bill would be met. For this purpose, she alleged, he demanded assignment to his concern of an equity of

\$8,000 in an insurance policy for a total of \$28,000 on her husband's life. She complied.

While the funeral ceremonies were held in New York, Chester's remains were shipped to Cincinnati for interment. Within a few days Mrs. Chester received the following itemized bill:

Casket	\$6,500.00
Outside case and handles	150.00
Embalming	100.00
Casketing and dressing	25.00
Hearse	25.00
Limousine	15.00
Palbearers (6)	60.00
Removing body (motor and men)	50.00
Delivering outside case to station	10.00
Death notices	50.00
Railroad tickets	144.64
Clergy fee	20.00
Palm decoration	60.00
Funeral director and assistants	35.00
General service charge, including two transcripts and two telegrams	250.00
Spray of red roses	100.00
White silk embroidered slumber robe	300.00
Dr. E. Perrone (for professional service)	10.00
Two dozen roses at \$8.	16.00
Clergy fee	30.00
Excess weight	18.53
	\$7,972.17

This total was just \$27.83 less than

the \$8,000 for which Mrs. Chester had given surety. The bill was paid through the insurance company and she received the small balance from the Campbell organization.

Shortly afterward she filed suit against the Campbell people for \$6,543, being the difference between what they had charged her and what an alleged investigation by her attorneys showed to be what she believed to be a fair price. It has been stated that the undertaker in Cincinnati to whom her husband's body was shipped for interment was the person who supplied many of the facts as regarded proper costs, showing, according to information he had at hand, that the casket for which she had paid \$6,500 had a wholesale value of a little more than \$700 and a retail value of from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

Settlement by the Campbell Funeral Church prevented disclosure of these facts.

Colucci's \$800 Savings Melt Away When Undertaker Gets the "Book"

Yet another case in illustration is furnished by that of John Colucci, a day laborer, earning \$24 a week, who, with his wife and four children, lived in a tenement in Brooklyn. Mrs. Colucci added to the household income by making artificial flowers for which she received from \$5 to \$6 a week when business was good. Their small savings had been accumulated at great

Furthermore, that the "outside case and handles," for which she had paid \$150, should not have cost more than \$50.

The Campbell Funeral Church denied these allegations and attempted to gain delay in trial. In this they failed, however, and she obtained a court order directing them to permit review of their books, show what they had paid for the casket by submitting their check to the wholesaler in settlement, giving its stock number. Much the same details were required in the cases of the slumber-robe, the outside case and handles, the palm decoration and the spray of roses. Also the names of the pall-bearers and their receipts for the money paid them for this particular service.

Settlement by the Campbell Funeral Church prevented disclosure of these facts.

would need some payment or assurance. Had Mrs. Colucci any money?

The \$800 which the Colucci savings now totaled were deposited in a bank. Mrs. Colucci produced the book and promised to obtain some cash the following morning. This, the undertaker assured her, would be unnecessary. As the bank book bore her name, he could take it and show it to the wholesalers from whom he bought the caskets and other supplies, and they would wait a few days. She must let him take it. Also she must sign a paper which, he said, empowered him to take her husband's body from the hospital.

Colucci's funeral took place two days later. Not for a week, however—when the rent became due—did Mrs. Colucci think of the bank book and her savings. A visit to the undertaker obtained the book—now showing a balance of \$50—and a receipt for \$748 carelessly itemized.

The undertaker had filled in an order on the bank above Mrs. Colucci's signature, which had been honored when presented with the book.

Knowing nothing of the law in the matter and with the undertaker's assurance that he was within his rights, Mrs. Colucci returned to her work of making flowers and vainly attempted to increase her income from this source sufficiently to support her family. Failure to do so brought her to the attention of one of the city charitable organizations, which, on learning how her savings had been appropriated by the undertaker, forced

him to return more than half the money under threat of criminal prosecution.

In a recently published pamphlet, "Burial Reform From the Standpoint of the Public," Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, former Director of the Russell Sage Foundation, has arraigned the gouging undertaker from the standpoint of a man who has had wide experience with the class. He sounds a warning of possible State supervision of the burial industry unless certain reforms are inaugurated, citing as potential parallel the regulatory action which has taken place in the cases of the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies and other enterprises catering to public "needs" and against public "wants."

"We (the insurance company) have a big interest in this problem of burial," says Dr. Frankel, "and it dates back many years. Social agencies of one kind and another, charitable organizations, welfare workers and, frequently, our own agents have come to us with stories of gouging by the undertaker and the funeral director. They brought tales of these people charging all that the traffic would bear, of making funeral costs equal the face values of policies.

"We studied the situation finding instance after instance of the truth of their statements. As a result we felt it incumbent as a protection to policyholders to take very definite and determined action.



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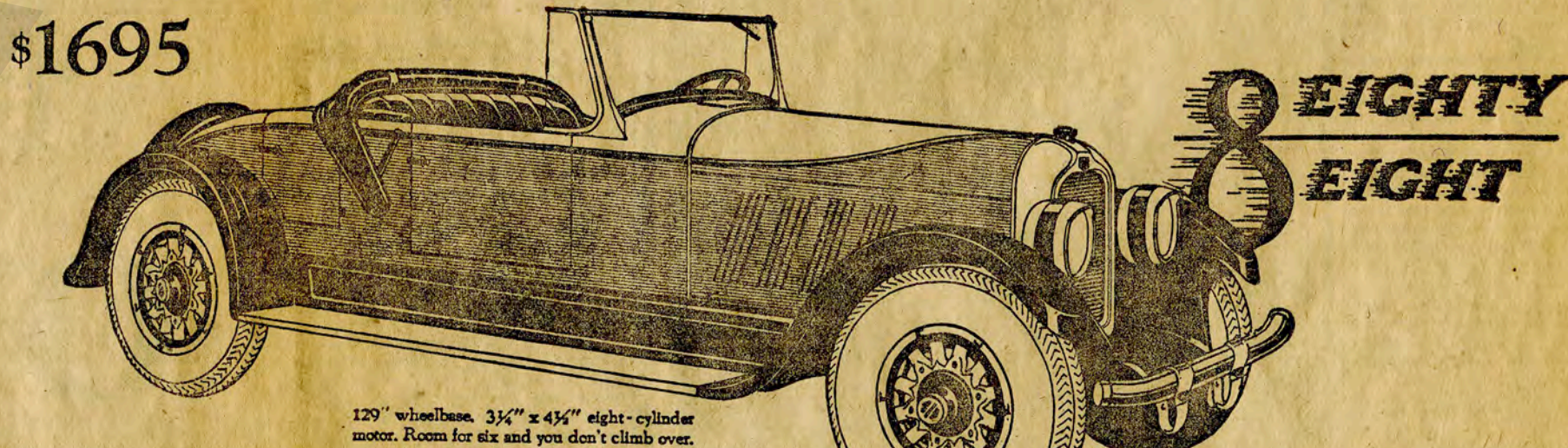
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Oscar Metz, 527 Steinway Ave., Astoria, L. I.
Gelsler Bros., 160-162 N. Main St., Groveland, N. Y.

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Anderson Motor Sales Co., Inc., 145 Brunswick Ave., Perth Amboy
O. Eisenburger Garage, 8 Bridge St., Hackensack
Bruskin Motor Car Co., 20-22 Paterson St., Paterson
Auburn Sales & Service Agency, 710 N. Maple Ave., Meriden
E. R. Houtch, Franklinville
Auburn Newark Motor Co., 336 Halsey St., Newark
C. J. Schleiss & Son, Long Branch, N. J.

CONNECTICUT
Central Motor Car Co., 175 Albany St., Hartford, Conn.
Hanover Motor Co., 8 Montauk St., New London, Conn.
Hartford A. Mason, Willimantic, Conn.
New Britain Auburn Co., 233 Arch St., New Britain, Conn.
Sullivan & Brackett, 397 George St., New Haven, Conn.
James Piscitelli, Torrington, Conn.
Meriden Auburn Co., Meriden, Conn.
Butler Machine Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
J. D. Hall, Saugatuck, Conn.
George Gilbert, Waterbury, Conn.
Union Motor Supplies, Danielson, Conn.
Stamford Auburn Co., Stamford, Conn.
Auburn Sales & Service, Park Street, New Britain, Conn.
Auburn Sales & Service, 318 Main St., Norwich, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston Auburn Co., 1027 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
DELAWARE
Delaware Moon Motors Co., 1019 Orange St., Wilmington, Del.
PENNSYLVANIA
Teefy-Seltz Motor Co., Beach St. & Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa.
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618 Southern Boulevard
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Gallagher Sales Corp.
6400 Fourth Avenue
Grove Motor Sales Co., Inc.
1511 Bushwick Avenue
3173 Fulton Street
Brownsville Motor Sales Co., Inc.
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Phillips Chevrolet Corp.
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Joe, L. Daly
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41 Grant St., Maspeth
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QUALITY AT LOW COST

News and Society Gossip from Various Cities of the Old World

Prince to Try 'Lazy' Golf To Win Back His Strength

Kept in England by Recent Ear Operation, Wales Goes to Quiet, Autocratic Sandwich Links to Recuperate

From The World's Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—His recent operation for earache having caused cancellation of his projected Easter trip to Biarritz, the Prince of Wales has gone on a short golfing recuperation holiday at Sandwich, a quiet Kent seaside resort, where he is the guest of the Right Honorable Frederick Leverton-Harris, former Conservative M. P. and war-time Secretary of the Ministry of Blockade, who owns a commodious sea front residence called "Smalldowns."

The Prince motored from York House to Sandwich on Wednesday without fuss. There were several seasons for this. In the first place, Sandwich, which is the staidest sort of a "country gentleman's town," only learned this morning that the heir to the throne had arrived, and anyway the townsfolk are too accustomed to royalties and nobilities and too "discreet" to intrude upon his privacy. Thus the Prince is assured of a quiet time.

The Leverton-Harris home adjoins the famous championship golf links, and the Prince who, on Tuesday morning, went to a private golf school to ascertain whether a few days abed had harmed his swing or putting (finding that it had not very seriously affected either) intends to indulge in considerable, though "lazy," golf.

The aristocratic Royal St. George's Golf Club will certainly be filled with an unusual number of golfers desirous of being able to say, "When I played with the Prince of Wales." During his stay some of these players may even be invited to join the royal party, but St. George's is far too aristocratic to need special rules for its members during the visit of the Prince.

St. George's is regarded as the finest golf course in England, and nearby is the "Prince's Club," equally aristocratic, and with greens and fairways little inferior to the first named.

The Prince will probably play as both St. George's and the Prince's in order to avoid any jealous feeling between the two organizations. But it is fairly certain that the first club will see him more frequently than the second.

The Prince is still wearing a head bandage but apparently he is rapidly recovering from the effects of his operation. He gave a dinner to a few friends before starting for the country.

Leverton-Harris who is thus honored is a prolific writer in the National Review and an energetic pamphleteer in political and tariff questions. He has not been seriously engaged in politics for several years past.

Also he has a wide circle of friends and relatives who doubtless are congenial to his royal guest.

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ROYAL VISITOR TO ENGLAND



Queen Marie of Jugo-Slavia

Jugo-Slavian Queen Soon to Visit London

From The World's Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—The most interesting of this year's royal visitors to England will be Queen Marie of Jugo-Slavia who will accompany her royal husband on a state visit next month. Through her mother, Queen Marie of Roumania, the young Queen has intimate connections with the royal house of England, being one of the numerous great-grandchildren of the late Queen Victoria. She has never before visited England, though her mother accompanied the Roumanian King on a state visit several years ago and her youngest sister, Ileana, has only just finished her education at an English school.

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Mrs. Glasgow Reopens Her London Mansion

From The World's Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—Mrs. Arthur Glasgow of New York has returned to her London home, Moncorvo House, which has been completely renovated during her absence in America. She returned by way of Paris to do some necessary shopping before opening her hospitable doors to English society which is anticipating some notable entertainments by the American hostess.

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Duke of York Opens Boys' Club House

Personal Touch in Industry Most Important, He Says

Special Correspondence of The World
LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The Duke of York came here recently formally to open the University Settlement Extension, consisting of premises for boys' clubs.

In his address he stressed the importance of social work among the youth of the country and the mutual sympathy and understanding between employers and employees.

"There are three qualifications that go to make a leader," said the Duke, "whether in the factory or the field—idealism, personality and sympathy. In each of these the personal touch is the most important factor. A leader must know his men, understand their troubles and share their troubles and pleasures."

The Duke was the guest of the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley, and drove to the settlement where he was received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Dr. Adam, Vice-Chancellor of the University and F. J. Marquis, Chairman of the new boys' clubs.

The Duke, who acted as President of the Industrial Welfare Society, was presented with a gold key with which he opened the building.

The Bishop of Liverpool and other prominent persons were present at the ceremonies.

French Turning Away From Their Own Wine

From The World's Bureau
PARIS, April 10.—The poor wine growers who are constantly in a state of worry now have something real to lament. They are all upset over the decline of wine drinking in France, both Paris and the provinces.

Apparently the present high cost of living is the cause. The people must sacrifice something and many have cut off all but the very cheapest from their list of luxuries. The wine consumption last December was 178,000 gallons less than that of December, 1924, when it amounted to 10,600,000 gallons. Last month wine consumption fell off by 660,000 gallons from the record of March, 1925.

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A TINY PEERESS



Little Lady Iris Mountbatten, Shown With Her Mother, the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, Is Soon to Visit Her Aunt, the Queen of Spain

Pearl Decked Gown For London Bride

From The World's Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—The week's fashionable weddings included that of Catherine, the daughter of Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, to Charles Edward Harvey, son of a famous Norfolk County family, last Thursday. The bride wore a white velvet picture dress embroidered with pearls and carried a bouquet of crimson roses.

Lady Edgar gave a reception at Claridge's prior to the departure of the young couple on honeymoon tour in Italy.

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France May Tax Foreigners in Schools

From The World's Bureau
PARIS, April 10.—Young Americans who contemplate studying in France had best perfect themselves in the French language without delay if they wish to avoid the discriminating regulations the Government has in mind.

The authorities of the Paris University have made formal complaint that the boys in public schools and the French students in the universities are being held back by a number of their foreign companions who, on account of a lack of sufficient knowledge of French, are unable to make average progress. Therefore, teachers and professors are compelled to slow up the rate of general advancement to suit their pace. There was recently a congress of professors where the subject was discussed, and as a result the French Government has been asked to revise the educational system so far as foreigners are concerned.

Professors of the Sorbonne say

Queen Buys Back Own Charity Bazaar Gifts

Special Correspondence of The World

LONDON, April 8.—Queen Mary recently attended the exhibition of the Disabled Soldiers' Embroideries and Loan Exhibition of antique needlework held at Bathurst House. The Queen, who had donated several designs to this exhibition, bought back a few of her own donations.

Queen Mary was received by Princess Marie Louise, President of the exhibition, Countess Bathurst, Lord Apsley, Lord Aberdare, the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham and Miss Collin.

Americans are aimed at chiefly—firstly, because of their number, and secondly, because so many neglect to acquire an adequate knowledge of the French language and are therefore unable to understand the university lectures thoroughly.

The Government has been advised to authorize special classes for such students besides raising the fees for all foreigners.

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French Bachelors Held By Tax to \$20,000 a Year

From The World's Bureau
PARIS, April 10.—In addition to the usual grumbling over the new taxes just ordained by Parliament, some Frenchmen are asking if it is the Government's aim to prevent the earning of more than a certain limited income.

Experts after making their calculations from the new law reach the conclusion it is henceforth impossible for a bachelor to make more than \$20,000 a year. The supertaxes above

an annual income of 550,000 francs are so many and so formidable that a man earning more than 100,000 francs above that sum would in reality be allowed to retain only 800 francs of that surplus.

"What would Americans say," asks the Temps, "if the Congress passed a law forbidding unmarried citizens to earn more than \$20,000 a year?"

The cynical reply to this, naturally is: "Get married!"

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Rare Italian Books Are Left to Vatican

Special Correspondence of The World
ROME, April 8.—The collection of very rare books of the late Marquis Ferraioni has been left to the Vatican under his will, it has been announced. Thus the library of the Vatican will be enriched by what is considered the most complete collection of books referring to Rome, which forms part of the library.

EUROPEAN RESORTS & HOTELS

American tourists will find The Morning and Sunday World in the reading rooms of the following hotels: also on file at The World European offices: London, 30 Cockspur St., W. C. 1; Paris, 47 Avenue de l'Opera; Berlin, W. 4 Neue Borsenderstrasse.

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Political and Economic Trends in the Capitals of Other Lands

Young Swedish Foreign Minister Is Ranked With Wilson as Savior of League by Briand

Says Dr. Unden Held Out Against Those Seeking to Capture It

BRAZIL EXPLAINS

M. Mello Franco, Who Barred Germany, Gives Reasons for His Action

By Albin E. Johnson

Staff Correspondent of The World
GENEVA, April 1.—Re-echoing the sentiment of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, astute statesman of Europe to-day, has predicted that when history finally is written around the perilous early days of the League of Nations, the name of Dr. Osten Unden, youthful Foreign Minister of Sweden, will rank with that of Woodrow Wilson.

The American War President founded the League; Unden saved it. Or at least he held back, single-handed against terrific odds, the attack of those who would have captured it.

To understand the dramatic events of the recent extraordinary assembly, called to admit Germany into the Society of Nations, it is necessary to go back into the early days of the organization. Left upon Europe's doorstep, Wilson's war baby was an unwanted child. Rather than let the League die, and intrigued over what it might develop into, the Allies grudgingly tolerated it. Then as it developed into a startlingly healthy and virile child they saw in it potentialities of which in armistice days they had never dreamed.

Europe Determined to Capture It

To-day, instead of wanting to kill the League, the chancelleries of Europe are determined to capture it. And the fight, of which the fortnight of skirmishing recently completed was but an outpost engagement, has hardly begun. Throughout the summer campaign will be planned by the foreign offices of Europe; in September the showdown will come—and many things which occurred while Germany warmed the doorstep during the recent hectic days, may be explained.

That Briand and his satellite, Chamberlain, were insincere, when on the last day of the Assembly they lauded Unden to the skies, is unbelievable. The eulogy—on Briand's part, at least—was a frank gesture of admiration for a statesman who had beaten him at his own game. Chamberlain's act was illogical; the British Foreign Minister firmly believes that logic is disastrous in diplomacy. But his gratitude for Unden at heart must have been boundless.

A pen picture of the Swedish statesman may not be out of place. Son of a chemist, Unden, who at thirty-eight has been Foreign Minister of Sweden since 1923, has been a Cabinet Minister since he was thirty years old. He was born in Karlstad, Varmland, Sweden, and, after an ordinary college career, became professor of international law at Upsala at the remarkably early age of twenty-eight years. Not particularly interested in politics he joined the Branting faction of the Social Democratic Party while a student. In 1917 the Socialists and Democrats formed a coalition and took over control of the Riksdag. Unden, because of his legal attainments, was made Minister without portfolio.

In 1920 when the Socialist, Hjalmar Branting, former his first Cabinet, Unden became Minister of Justice. He resigned after a brief term because of ill health, but was persuaded by the volatile and dynamic Premier to become Foreign Minister when the second Branting Government was formed in 1923. When Branting died the new Premier, M. Sandler, with much difficulty persuaded Unden to continue in the Cabinet.

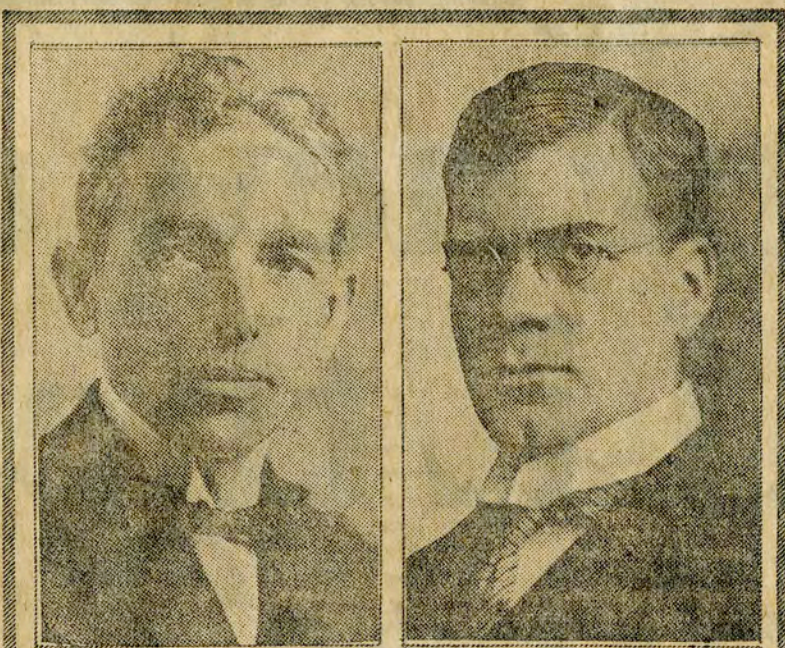
Looking even younger than his years, Unden presents a rather different appearance. He shuns the limelight and is scarcely known even in his own country. He has never appeared before the voters and never been elected to any office, the Cabinet positions being appointive. He is married, has two children, and lives near Stockholm. Those who associate with him in the Foreign Office know him as the calmest figure among the welter of statesmen who gather at Geneva. He is absolutely devoid of any emotion, as icy as the glaciers of his native fjords.

Came to Vote for Germany's Admission

Unden is a realist. Throughout the ten-day ordeal, when the count stood nine to one against him in the secret chambers of the League, there was not one moment when he was in danger of capitulating.

The Swedes came to Geneva on the eve of the assembly which was to admit Germany with a clear understanding of the situation. They came to vote for Germany's admission to the League and to approve her claim to a seat on the Council. They were aware of "special interests and pledges" and of the ramifications of Locarno. They approved Locarno as far as it encouraged the peace of Europe and were willing to make the Locarno pact component parts of the League. But they had no intention of making the League a part of

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATISTS



Left—M. Afranio de Mello Franco, Brazilian "Ambassador" to the League of Nations. Right—Dr. Osten Unden, Foreign Minister of Sweden

Locarno.

On the question of reconstruction of the League Council, Unden's policy was fixed. He opposed any addition to that body—permanent or non-permanent—with the exception of Germany, at the present time. In this view Unden had the backing of his Government and the overwhelming support of a majority of the League membership. But his stand would have been the same regardless. He was looking after the interests of Sweden—a co-equal member of the League.

As stated before Unden had no promises to carry out; he has no axe to grind nor any blocs to create. He did not even have a public opinion at home to back him up—or to salarinate. Toward the promises of others, the national aspiration of proud countries, the political fences of tottering officials he showed a sympathetic interest. He denied antipathy toward the Poles, as was charged, as he had disclaimed he had been an admirer of the Terrible Turk in the days when he defended their case on Mosul.

"The thing that I cannot understand," Unden declared, "is the unwillingness of others to let us be ourselves. There seems to be no such thing as Swedes, Norwegians, or Danes in Geneva. We must either be pro-German, or pro-French, or anti-Poles."

What Unden passed through during the memorable four-hour session that capped the climax of the Latin bloc assault, probably will never be known. Aside from commenting dryly that "I have never participated in such disgraceful experience before," Unden was non-committal. But from other sources leaked out the details of the "third degree" that can even be resorted to by thwarted diplomats. Instead of being grateful to the Swedes for "fighting England's battle" as the British press acknowledged when in heavy headlines it thundered that "Britain expects every Swede to do his duty," Chamberlain accused Unden of being the mouthpiece of Berlin, of seeking to wreck the League and jeopardizing Locarno.

Actually it was Unden who saved Locarno. Had he surrendered and permitted a unanimous recommendation in the Council for permanent seats to Poland, Spain and Brazil, Germany would never have entered the League. And had Germany not entered the League Locarno would have fallen flat—and several nations would have realized that the Geneva organization, in fact as well as in theory, was to remain an "alliance of the victorious powers."

Unden Alone

Blocked the Way

The spectacle opened on Sunday with Germany, Britain, France Italy and Belgium around the table. Stresemann and Luther announced that they could not enter the League if the Council was "packed" before them. Then the French Cabinet fell and Briand rushed back to Paris.

In the days that followed the curtain rose with Germany warning the League's doorstep—waiting for the Council to call the Assembly to order. Briand returned and disregarding Germany entirely, plans were made to prevent Stresemann and Luther with a fait accompli—a rebuilt Council with Spain, Brazil and Poland on an equal footing with Germany.

Unden alone blocked the way to the consummation of a situation which would have forced the Germans to accept or return to Berlin with the rest of the world blaming them for nullifying Locarno. But Unden was adamant. A compromise proposal followed. Presumably Spain and Brazil were to withhold their claims and Poland was to be given a seat simultaneously with Germany. Again Unden blocked the flank attack which had been resorted to when the frontal charge failed.

Believing that Unden could be won over if Germany agreed to the admission of Poland, Chamberlain and Briand returned to the pourparlers with Stresemann. Compromise proposal after compromise proposal was submitted to the Germans. One by one they rejected them. The clever Briand—moving the pawns as he had done at Locarno, where he discreetly stood in the wings and let Chamberlain take the curtain calls so as to avoid the suspicions that inevitably

result when the French carry the day, slowly and surely jockeyed the Germans in the position he wanted them. With a half dozen rejections of "compromises," he declared to the world that "France and England have gone the extreme limit of conciliation." In fact, the proposals that the Germans had rejected repeatedly—and which placed them in the position of thwarting the "well-meaning" Allies at every turn—had been practically the same suggestions framed in different words. But Germany had occupied an impregnable position too long.

Fortunately, there was still Unden. All through the diversion the Swedish Foreign Minister had stood aside. Had Germany broken down and consented to the admission of Poland, in his own words, Unden admits, "he would have been in a difficult position." However, he would not have capitulated.

Then came the denouement. From London came stiff instructions to Chamberlain to "drop Poland" and stick to his instructions—to get Germany into the League. Discouraged, weary, and completely lost in the labyrinthine maze which his well-meaning promise to Briand had resulted in, Chamberlain practically went into seclusion. The French, Poles and their Latin bloc allies again launched their attack on Unden—to no avail.

With everything seemingly lost there was no alternative but to call the entire affair a misdeal and ask for a new hand in September. But both Sweden and the British public opinion, now thoroughly aroused, would not stand for this. Delegations were getting restless. Rumors of revolt grew. The Germans threatened to go home.

At this juncture Unden offered a compromise whereby Poland would receive a seat and at the same time a non-Latin nation would change places with a pro-French one. Germany, quick to see the fairness of the proposal, hastened to approve the plan.

Unexpectedly, inexplicably, the Brazilians and Spanish came forward with their claims again. Madrid would bolt the League if denied; Brazil would veto Germany. Having lost the battle the losers could not admit a victory for the winners.

Brazil Throws Down Her Hand

The rest of the story is known to all. Brazil—for reasons best known to herself—threw down her hand. With the cards scattered all over the table it was impossible to continue. Adjournment was the alternative.

In September—after the Commission reports—the deck will be cleared for action.

Unden will lead the neutral forces—against any enlargement of the Council permanently, and perhaps even against additional non-permanent seats excepting, of course, the seating of Germany—and the United States and Russia eventually.

Rumors galore are floating around Europe as to what is behind Brazil's seemingly suicidal stand. It is said that France secretly encourages M. Mello Franco while publicly denouncing him; Mussolini is given credit for stifling the South American insubordination; Washington and Wall Street are mentioned and even sinister influences in the British Foreign Office are hinted at.

Any or all may be contributing factors, but back of the instructions which blind M. Mello Franco undoubtedly lies both national aspirations and a certain amount of idealism which would preserve the League intact against the efforts of European powers to "capture" it.

The most plausible explanation is Mello Franco's own statement: "Years ago, as our right, as an American nation, we claimed for America a more equitable representation within the Council. Insofar as we form an integral part of the territory of America, Brazil has the right, on the same footing of equality as all other American nations, to formulate this claim, because this claim is the logical sequence of community of interests which the co-proprietor must defend as his own goods. It would be a most regrettable error if our past or future actions are supposed to be motivated by any egotistic preoccupation or a badly understood national pride."

Crisis at Geneva Has Saved League of Nations Is View of London

LOCARNO'S LARGE PART

Has Made It Forever the Central Focus of International Affairs

By John L. Balderston

Staff Correspondent of The World
LONDON, April 3.—"The ten days that shook the League," "the tragedy of Geneva"—dozens of such phrases have been used, some of them by responsible statesmen. If public opinion and parliamentary reaction here and elsewhere be allotted its due weight, the abortive League meeting last month has done more for the future of the League of Nations than any event since the adoption of the Covenant at Versailles. What seemed to some of the participants a sordid triumph of intrigue and trickery, when viewed in perspective, means nothing less than that the diplomatic centre of the world has shifted from the capitals of the great powers to Geneva and that the storm the League has survived has tested and proved its hold upon the conscience of the world.

During eight hours March 23 I sat through one of the most tense and interesting debates held in the House of Commons since the war. Foreign Secretary Chamberlain was called to account for the Geneva collapse. He obtained a vote of confidence from the House, which divided on strict party lines. The voting, the attitude of the speakers, were cut and dried in advance. The tremendous significance of the occasion lay in the great public interest aroused, the struggle for seats, the solemnity, the whole "tone" of the session. Almost every one present seemed to feel, whatever his opinion on Chamberlain's conduct, whatever his hope for peace in Europe is now wrapped up in the success or failure of the League of Nations.

Slighted League

In All Big Things

What this means can only be understood by contrast. There have been many debates on the League of Nations in the House of Commons since the war. Until within the last two years, they have been sparsely attended and have aroused not more than a ripple of interest. Lloyd George and Curzon, during the Coalition days, ostentatiously slighted the League, when it came to the big things. They were willing enough to let Geneva grapple with petty boundary disputes and the opium traffic, but they dealt with their quarrels with France, with all the major matters of the moment, by the methods of the old diplomacy, without reference to the League.

Curzon, until the last year of his life, never believed in Geneva. Lloyd George when in power rendered the League only lip service, he himself never so much as attended a Council meeting, although he staged international conferences all along the French and Italian Riviera.

A change came with Ramsay MacDonald's Administration, but it came slowly, and until March 23 many people had failed to realize that Great Britain, for good or evil, has wholeheartedly accepted the League of Nations, so that what happens at Geneva supremely determines the course of foreign policy, the hopes and fears involved in Locarno treaties and disarmament plans.

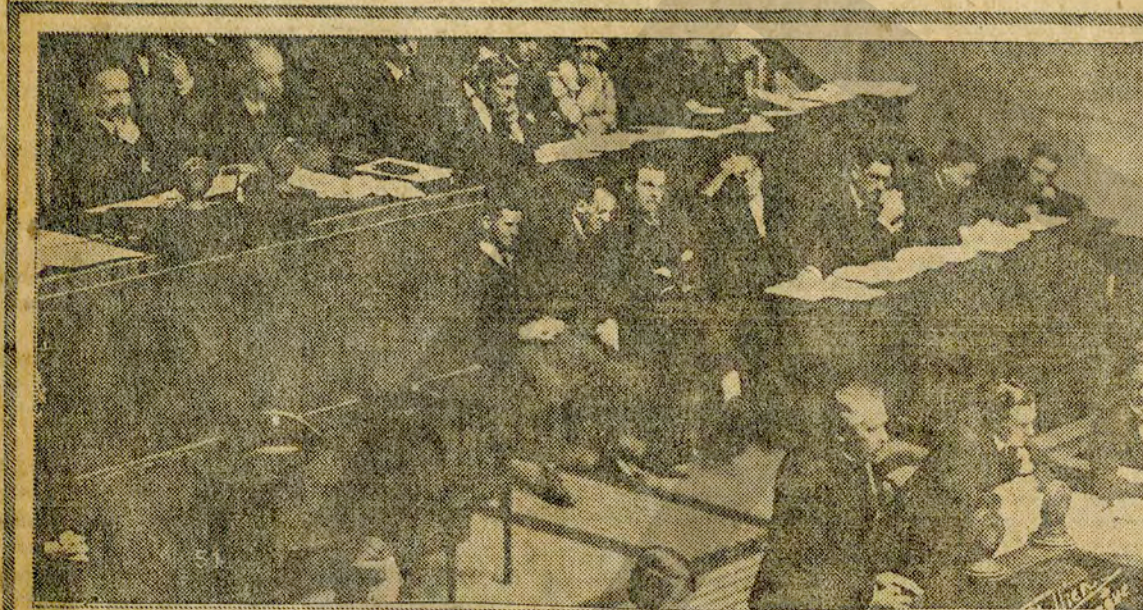
One of the shrewdest observers of world politics whom I know remarked in the lobby last night:

"This Geneva breakdown is the greatest blessing that could have happened to the League. The League had dodged and shirked controversial issues up to now; this time it has been thoroughly tested by a major dispute involving the right of veto by Council members. The League must face many such crises and survive them if on the day when the great crisis comes and peace or war hangs on what Geneva does, the League is then to fulfil the hopes of its founders and preserve the peace of the world. The more quarrels the better during this period when no great nation is ready to fight. Each crisis at Geneva will test the weaknesses of League machinery, will train the Secretariat and the statesmen delegates how best to secure agreement and surmount obstacles, and each storm as it passes will leave the League stronger than before."

Reports of debates in other Parliaments and the press of the Continent, with the single exception of Italy, reinforce opinions formed as a result of recent developments here. Almost everywhere, even in far-away Brazil, intense passions have been aroused, the fate of Ministries has depended upon whether Council seats were given or withheld. What if Spain had threatened to stop buying Swedish matches unless the Swedish vote on Spain's seat were removed? What if little nations, always loyal League members obedient to the Covenant, did feel themselves forced to offer up their Council seats to trouble-making countries like Poland, who have in the past defied the League?

Short sighted idealists with no experience of practical politics have seen in these things the negation of the spirit of the League, proof that the League was becoming morally demoralized. Surely, the very indignation such proceedings have aroused throughout the world proves more strongly than anything else how in the last two years the League has become a ruling force in world affairs instead

BRIAND MAKING EULOGY OF DR. UNDEN



French Premier Speaking in Praise of Foreign Minister of Sweden and of Germany's "Understanding" at Final Session of Ill-Fated Assembly

of an academic organization largely ignored by diplomats dealing with major issues.

The turning point in the League's fortunes, it seems to me, came with Locarno. The Disarmament Protocol was too great a step forward for the conditions of the time; the dominions would have none of it. Britain was compelled to destroy it by fiat repudiation. This was perhaps the League's darkest hour. Locarno was the dawn, although dyed-in-the-wool League enthusiasts attacked Locarno at the time as a conference of great powers held outside the League which should have been called and managed by the League itself.

Locarno, it now seems, established the League forever as the central focus of international affairs. It did this by placing the control of the carrying out of the treaty obligations

in the hands of the League, and, above all, by making the admission of Germany to the League the essential without which the whole Locarno fabric collapsed.

Germany came to Geneva, she applied for admission, and for various complicated reasons she did not get in. Even Chamberlain in the heat of the moment called this a "tragedy." After the debacle of the night of March 23, inspired by the atmosphere of concern, alarm and determination expressed on all sides to make the League a success, he expressed himself privately much in the sense of what I have written above. The word "tragedy" was a misnomer. Germany will come in in September, or if not at a later session; and with the single exception of Italy the great nations of the world have suddenly, within a period of two years, made

the success of the League as a preventive against war and a clearing house for international disputes the guiding motive of their foreign policies.

That is the essential fact. It tends to be obscured by the intense national rivalries which the enhanced importance of the League has suddenly called into existence. Many League adherents, faithful followers of the League since the days of the Peace Conference, have become discouraged and disheartened by the emergence of these disputes, by the talk of a Nordic bloc acting within the League against a Latin bloc, by attempts to secure the admission of Poland on the Council as a counter-poise to Germany.

What after all do these sudden bitter quarrels about seats in the Council mean? They mean, above everything else, that many nations have

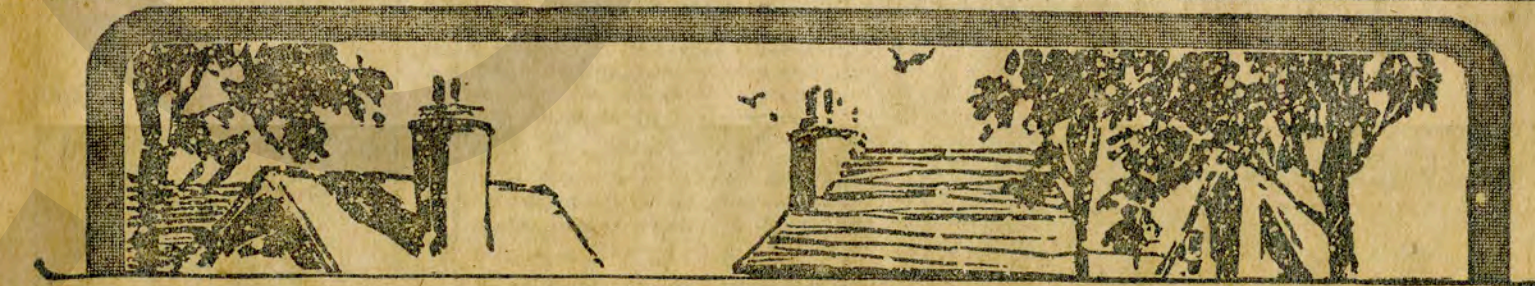
suddenly recognized in the Council of the League the future dominant organization in world affairs. One of the rank and file of his party had no use whatever for the League in the early days of the Paris Peace Conference. But for Woodrow Wilson above all, but for Liberal and Radical support, the League Covenant could never have been a part of the treaty. Bearing these things in mind, there was one passage in Chamberlain's speech of March 23 that seemed to me of supreme significance.

Austen Chamberlain is a Tory Minister. He, most of the present members of his Cabinet, the great bulk of the rank and file of his party had no use whatever for the League in the early days of the Paris Peace Conference. But for Woodrow Wilson above all, but for Liberal and Radical support, the League Covenant could never have been a part of the treaty. Bearing these things in mind, there was one passage in Chamberlain's speech of March 23 that seemed to me of supreme significance.

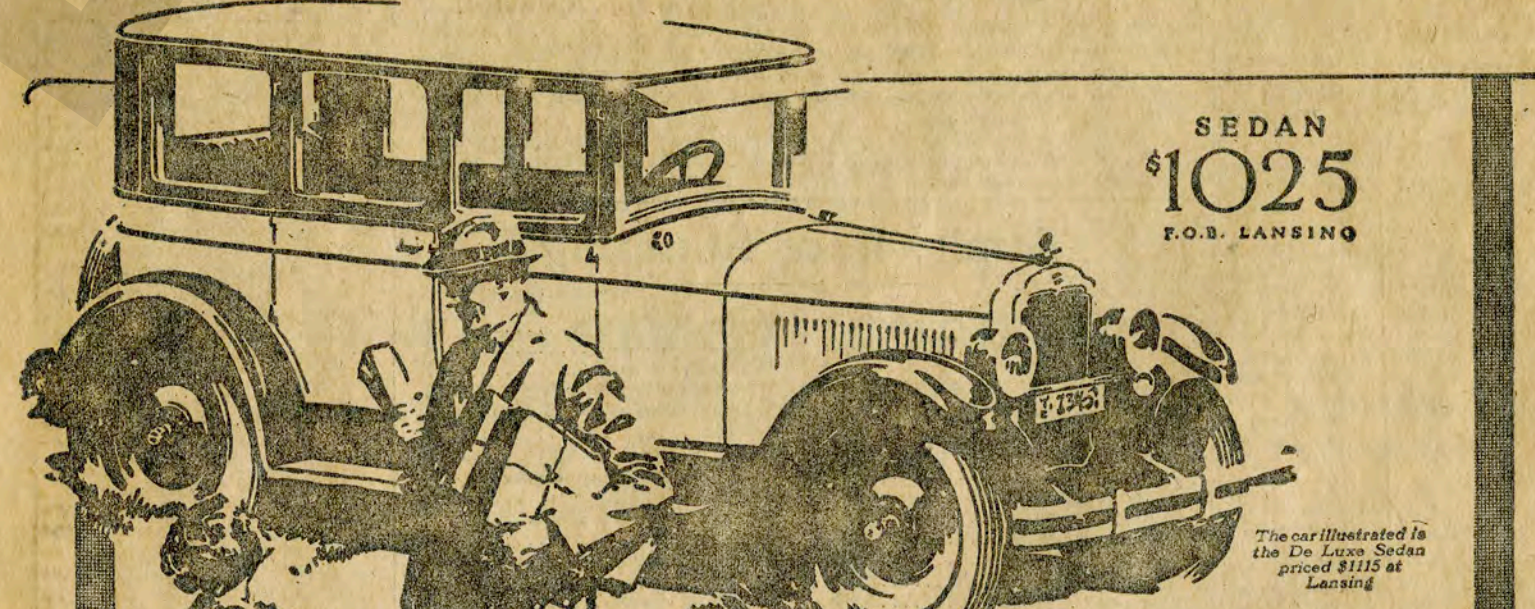
He was defending himself for having stated in public before he went to Geneva the arguments in favor of the Polish and Spanish claims for Council seats. His object, he said, "was not to prejudice in favor of the claim or that, but to secure that the nations should not be so fixed to contradictory positions that no reconciliation would be possible. May I add that unless in future the nations who are members of the League and, above all, the nations represented on the Council, are prepared to take that attitude, the League cannot work? If the whole purpose will be destroyed. If we could always settle things from nation to nation, from capital to capital, the League would not have been necessary.

"Because the differences are so shouted across the frontiers as to be sometimes irreconcilable, the machinery of the League has been devised to find a solution, and the machinery of the League requires a certain freedom of play and action if it is to work effectively for that purpose."

What will happen next at Geneva no man can guess. The British position, officially stated by Chamberlain when he read his Cabinet instructions and remains that "the rule that only great powers should be permanent members of the Council should in principle, be maintained."



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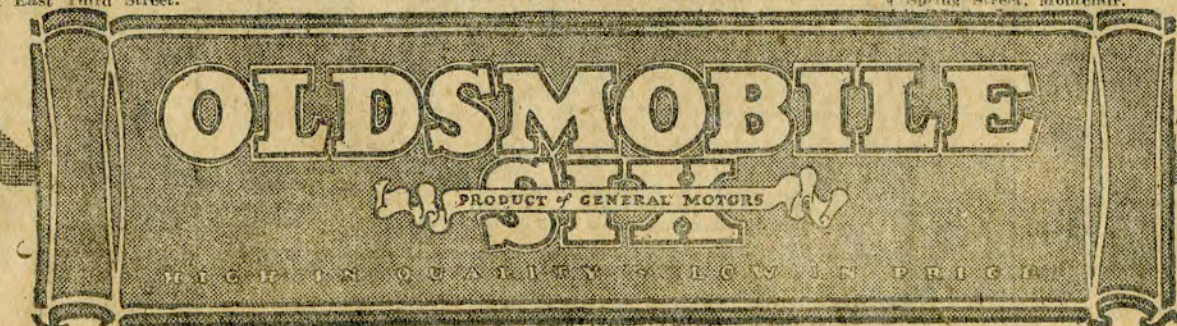
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Eastern District Wins First in News Contest

Readers Hold Positions as Boys' High and N. Y. Evening Make Gains

ICK MILK ADULTERATION

Articles on Chapman's Fight Against Execution Not Up to Prize-Winning Form

Runners-up in The World's "Biggest News of the Week" Competition strengthened their positions last week in the race for The World News Trophy. Although High School Commerce, De Witt Clinton and Thomas Jefferson retained first, second and third places respectively, New York Evening High and Boys' High, in fourth and fifth place, decreased the distance between themselves and the leaders.

Farther down the list, Eastern District jumped up two places by gaining 100 points for first prize and four honorable mentions. The choice of biggest news was somewhat surprising. A large majority of the contestants passed over more obvious happenings of the week ended April 4 to select the revelation of milk adulteration. The students were much more successful in defending this choice than in evaluating the news concerning Gerald Chapman in his last days, at the quality of the articles submitted was generally lower than usual, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that vacation cut down the number of entrants.

Prize Winner Comparison

First prize of \$20 was awarded to Z. Finkelstein, of No. 52 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, a student at Eastern District High School. His article on milk adulteration ranked first because of his first paragraph and the last sentence of the second paragraph. The style, though not original, in this instance carried to the reader the force of the news. Finkelstein, like most contestants using the comparative method, exaggerated in "playing down" the other items of news.

Second prize of \$10 was awarded to William H. Hine Jr., of No. 1485 Amsterdam Avenue, a New York Evening High School student, who also chose the news concerning milk adulteration as the biggest of the week.

Nathan Elg, of No. 1413 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, a Boys' High student, won the \$7.50 third prize with an article on Gerald Chapman's attempts to escape execution. His first paragraph was better than the second, the latter contained some fine writing of debatable accuracy.

Fourth prize of \$5 went to George Zolotar of No. 517 Crown Street, Brooklyn, another Boys' High student, for his article on adulterated milk.

Fifth prizes were awarded to Nathan Charak of No. 412 East 16th Street, a High School of Commerce student, for an article on State tax reduction; Isadore L. Kalatsky of No. 300 Riverside Avenue, Brooklyn, a Thomas Jefferson student writing on milk adulteration; and Margaret Epstein of No. 1753 55th Street, Brooklyn, a Washington Irving student, for her article on developments in the Prohibition controversy.

Winners of Honorable Mention

De Witt Clinton—Harry Nussebaum, Thomas Pizzo, William Dann, Alfred A. Friedman, Alfred Puchis, Harry Zweigbaum, Abraham Britbart, Moses Cammer.

Boys' High School—David A. Shulman, Irving Lord, Philip Greenman, Solomon Schlamman, Jacob I. Cohen, Joseph Andrews, Julius Greenberg, Irving Abramson.

High School of Commerce—Benjamin Stolper, Robert Rips, Joseph Stillner, Christie Dejerent, Arthur Erganson, William N. Scheer.

New Utrecht—Solomon Magid, Eli Ciner, Abraham Welsberg, George J. Kolodny, Stanley Harris, Abraham Slippin.

Thomas Jefferson—Benjamin Block, George Sigel, Sarah Minsky, Jacob B. Zack, Solomon Seidman.

Eastern District—Meyer L. Trubatch, Milton H. Finkelstein, Bernard L. Goldberg, Morris Saland.

James Monroe—Milton Lesser, Evelyn Cohen, Leo Isaacs.

Girls' Commercial—Winifred Gerkatovsky, Ruth C. Lucas.

Stuyvesant—Sidney Meyers, Henry Altman.

Bushwick—Herman Sternberg, Samuel Sheldler.

New York Evening High—Meyer Fiteberg, John Rawlings Jackson.

Hunter College High—Sarah Ziperman.

Curtis—Jack Arvins.

Far Rockaway—Seymour Collins. Townsend Harris Hall High—Henry I. Aronson.

Prize-Winning Articles

BY B. Z. FINKELSTEIN, WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE (\$20)
(Eastern District High School)

The Adulteration of Milk

As you glance over the headlines of the newspaper you read: "Senate Wrangling Over Italian Debt," or "Wilkins Expedition Off for Pole." You think, "It's time those Italians paid up," or "Maybe they'll reach the Pole this time," and you yawn and pass on. But then you see, "Adulterated Milk Flooding City: Health Department Investigating." You sit up with a start: "Have my children been drinking such milk?" This problem occupies your thoughts. It takes first place in consideration because it affects the health of almost every person in the city.

The question of the milk supply has been one of the most important problems the city has had to deal with. The news that a large part of the milk consumed is adulterated has greatly stirred the people. Mothers and fathers, anxious for the health of their children; other people, angry over the laxity of law enforcement, are all aroused by this news, the importance of which none other can excel.

Also the people are looking to the Walker Administration, which they recently put into office, to see if it can effectively remedy this evil. It is a good chance for the Administration to prove itself and set itself in the good will of the citizens.

Surely no news can eclipse this, either in respect to personal importance to the people or as a civic problem. I therefore choose the adulteration of milk as this week's biggest news.

BY WILLIAM H. HINE JR., WINNER OF SECOND PRIZE (\$10)
(New York Evening High School)

Adulterated Milk

We all know the vital part that milk plays in our daily lives. The recent disclosure of the widespread adulteration of milk is indeed startling news.

The health of the people is always big news. And when we consider the many children who are wholly dependent on pure milk for their health, their lives, we shudder to think of the grossness of the crime of those involved. But the effects are even more deplorable when we learn the cause.

The crooked milk dealer, the crooked lawyer, the crooked grocer are all part of the machine which played a part in the nefarious scheme which sacrifices the public health. All along the line we see the marked evidences of human greed, which stops at nothing in its scramble to get a share of the "easy" money.

Mayor Walker has issued instructions for swift action. To heighten the necessity for strenuous and uncompromising measures comes the information that certain Health Department agents have protected these criminals for monetary considerations.

The far reaching dangers of adulterated milk as it affects the health of little children, invalids and others far outstrip the rest of the news of the week in importance. For these reasons, therefore, I have chosen it as the biggest news of the week.

BY NATHAN ELG, WINNER OF THIRD PRIZE (\$7.50)
(Boys' High School)

Chapman's Fate

The impending hanging of Gerald Chapman in Connecticut aroused interest this last week far surpassing interest in any other topic. People everywhere are wondering if he will not really hang in the end; speculating on his chances for escape and once more reviewing this colorful criminal's remarkable career. The extreme precautions taken are also heightening the tension. Some hope for another of his sensational escapes. Others pray for his hanging.

To the general public one more criminal hanged or one less excites only a passing interest. With the case of Chapman, however, we rise to a higher plane. His record has been broadcast the length and breadth of these United States; his daring robberies and stirring escapes have added a certain glamour and romance to his person which negative police publicity has found it hard to dispel. A hard-boiled gunman is one thing. An adventurous highwayman over whom the fanciful public has woven a net of glittering fantasy is another, especially when he incessantly proclaims his innocence of the murder charged against him. Doubt as to his guilt in other crimes there is none. But some doubt has been expressed as to this murder.

A man who has been clothed in the vestments of the brave and bold adventurer the public dreamed of being in boyhood, is interesting. In his last extremity his efforts to extricate himself arouse universal interest and discussion.

Universal discussion of a topic insures its place at the head of outstanding news.

BY NATHAN CHARAK, WINNER OF FIFTH PRIZE (\$2.50)
(High School of Commerce)

Tax Bill

During the past week the newspapers have been crammed with big news topics. Gerald Chapman, the notorious criminal, lost an appeal of habeas corpus in the Federal Courts. The shifting of the scene of the Whittemore case from New York to Buffalo. The uncovering of bribes made to health officials; these bribes filled New York with "bootleg" milk. A new "Cinderella" for Edward W. Browning, the millionaire real estate operator. The death of Jacob Adler, the idol of the Jewish stage. President Coolidge's refusal to accept an invitation to the September session of the League of Nations at Geneva. And now the biggest news of the week—the Tax Bill.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith signed the State Tax Bill that reduced the taxes on all earned incomes. This bill relieves from taxation about 300,000 people throughout the State. It will save for the wealthy class a large sum of money. It will reduce the congestion on April 15, the day on which all State tax returns have to be filed. It will also cut a deep hole in the State Treasury.

Because it aroused the attention of every business man, rich man and laboring man (who earns over \$2,500 a year) in the State, it is the biggest news of the week.

Trophy Race Standing

The standing of high schools in the race for The World News Trophy follows:

High School of Commerce	560
De Witt Clinton	479
Thomas Jefferson	419
New York Evening High	390
Boys' High	379
Julia Richman	188
James Monroe	179
Eastern District	178
Franklin K. Lane	168
Hunter College High	114
Roosevelt	69
Girls' Commercial	54
New Utrecht	48
Seward Park High	39
Morris	37
Stuyvesant	35
Washington Irving	30
East Side Evening High	24
Morris Evening High	22
Girls' High	22
Abraham Lincoln	22

George Washington	17
Evander Childs	9
Richmond Hill	7
Brooklyn Heights Evening High	6
High	6
Hopkins Junior High	6
New Lots Evening High	6
Erasmus Hall High	5
Harlem Evening High	5
Bushwick	4
Eagle Junior High	3
Walton	3
Brooklyn Tech	3
Townsend Harris Hall	3
Flushing	3
Far Rockaway	2
Alexander Hamilton	2
Curtis	2
Jamaica	1
Newtown	1
Textile	1
Wadleigh	1
James Madison	1

"The Biggest News of the Week"

Rules for Participation

1. Competition shall be open to all bona fide students of accredited high schools and Junior high schools in New York City. Employees of The World and members of their families may not compete.
2. Prizes will be awarded each week to those students writing the best 250-word article on what they consider the biggest news of the preceding week. TELLING WHY. The news on which the competing articles are based need not necessarily be read in The World, but for the sake of uniformity it is desirable that it be taken from the columns, unless the writer is accurate enough to discover elsewhere news that The World lacks.
3. Weekly Prizes—For the best article of the week a first prize of \$20 will be given; for the second, \$10; third, \$7.50; fourth, \$5; three next best, \$2.50 each. Authors of creditable articles will be given honorable mention. Not more than 100 honorable mentions will be awarded for any week.
4. Monthly Prize—To the author of the best article winning first prize during the calendar month a special prize of \$50 will be given.
5. Scoring for The World News Trophy—Points won by students will be credited to their respective schools. The school having the largest number of points at the end of the present term, June 8, 1926, will hold the trophy until January, 1927. The first school winning the trophy three times will gain permanent possession of the trophy. Points will be scored as follows: First prize, 100; second prize, 70; third prize, 50; fourth prize, 30; fifth prize, 20 each; honorable mention, 1.
6. The news field will extend from Mondays to Sundays, inclusive.
7. Manuscripts must be mailed or delivered not later than Tuesday of the following week. No manuscript of more than 250 words will be considered. All articles must be written legibly with pen or typewriter on one side of the paper only. The entrant's full name, home address, school and class must appear at the upper left hand corner of the first page. All manuscripts must be addressed to High School Editor, The World, Post Office Box 247, City Hall Station, New York City. No manuscript will be returned. No contestant may submit more than one article for any one week.
8. Names of authors of the prize-winning articles and standing of the schools will be announced in The World on the Sunday following the close of each week's contest.
9. Winners of first prize may not compete again during the term.
10. The Editorial Board of The World will constitute the Board of Judges and its decisions shall be final.

"Where Do College Graduates Go?"

Law is the favorite profession of Boston University graduates. There are 2,360 lawyers, of whom sixty-three are women, among the 10,370 living graduates, who include 8,329 women, according to the university's alumni bureau.

Religious work and education come next to the legal profession. There are 1,348 men and two women in the ranks of the clergy, besides forty-nine District Superintendents of various churches and 119 religious

and social service workers in all parts of the world. These include thirteen Bishops, of whom five are in foreign countries.

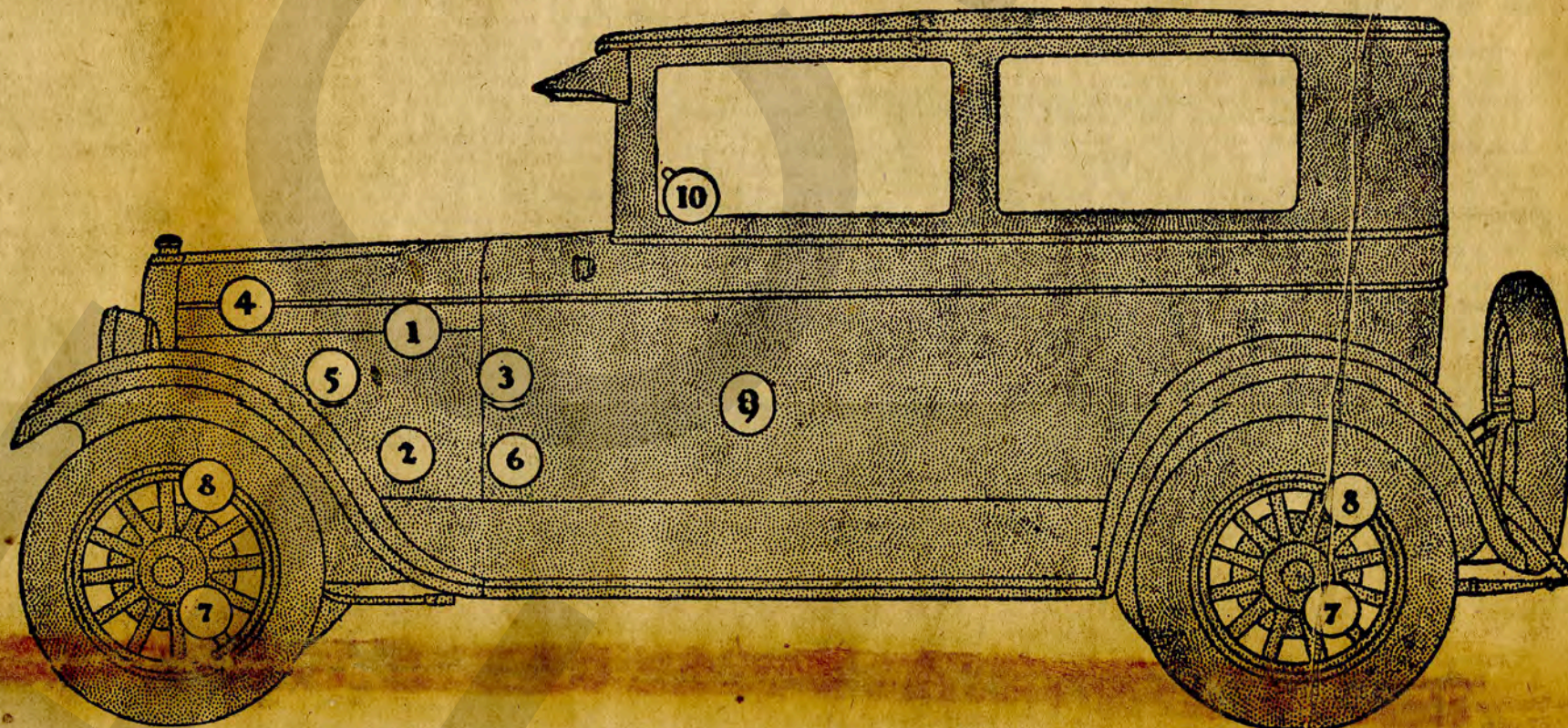
Of those graduates who have taken up an educational career there are thirty-two college or university Presidents, one of them a woman. Also in college work there are sixteen deans, 213 professors, eighty-nine instructors, eight lecturers and one college Treasurer. Thirteen men are School Superintendents, and

twenty-nine women are Superintendents or Supervisors in public and private educational institutions. There are fifty-nine men Principals of high schools, 144 men and 898 women high school and academy teachers, fifty-nine women elementary school teachers, fifteen women teachers of fine arts, one State Commissioner of Education, five directors of education, one Supervisor of commercial education, two librarians and seventy-four statisticians. Of the men graduates 11 are classified women educational workers.

In the business and financial world are found five bank Presidents, one bank Treasurer, 15 other bankers, 47 corporation Treasurers, three corporation executives, 27 manufacturers, 23 merchants, three company superintendents, 106 male and 16 female business managers, 129 men clerks, 99 women secretaries, 72 men and three women in the real estate business, 78 men and six women retail salesmen. The practice of medicine has attracted 665 men and 25 women and in addition there are four oculists and two dentists. Of the men graduates 11 are authors, 24 editors, six publishers and

17 newspaper writers, while 39 women are engaged in literature or journalism. Five cities have graduates of the university as their Mayors. There are 28 men and 15 women in the Federal Government service, in clerical and managerial positions. Radcliffe's recently established literary magazine, the Bay Tree, has appeared as a poetry number, announcing the winner of its poetry prize. The award goes to Elsie Spoor, '23. Bates, reported last year as one of the two American colleges which did not offer a course in American literature, now has such a course.

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Lipton Keeps a Sunday Candy Tryst With Poor

Famous Millionaire Sportsman Hands Out 200 Pounds Of Sweets to Farmer Boys and Girls Every Week When at Home

LONDON, March 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton must be back in England six Sundays from to-day. But it isn't business, yachting, nor royalty that demand his return. It is 250 poor children, the sons and daughters of farmers, with whom he has a tryst.

They will be lining the road at Coopers Green punctually at 2 o'clock waiting for him. They are there every Sunday save when it rains, or when Sir Thomas is abroad. And he never fails to arrive, a weekly Santa Claus laden with chocolates. Neither the more important business of getting ready to sail to-morrow on the Leviathan, nor guests who had come to bid him goodbye could make him disappoint the children. Sir Thomas hasn't forgotten the days when, as plain Tommy Lipton, he worked in Glasgow for a crown a week and made his entry into America by way of the steerage.

For fifteen years he has indulged these country boys and girls, some of whom trudge four miles to get the

sweets. The distribution of 200 pounds of chocolates is no small task for a man of seventy-five, but to Sir Thomas Lipton it is but one energetic hour in a day of activity. Before Coopers Green is reached he has a twenty-five-mile drive from Osidge, his home at Southgate. To accompany him is as big a treat for a grown-up as the candy is for the kids.

Drives Car at 40 Miles an Hour

To-day was overcast and chilly so every one had to borrow extra wraps. The pilgrimage is made in a 1910 touring car that the children are allowed to pile into fifteen and twenty deep for a ride down the road. Among the borrowed garments was the cap which King Edward wore when on board the Lipton yacht. Arrayed in a fur coat, a yachting cap and goggles, Sir Thomas drove at forty miles an hour and complained because the bicyclists and hikers hindered him from going faster. Coopers Green was formerly reached at 3 o'clock, but the minister of the church "that holds eighteen on one another's knees" requested Sir Thomas to come earlier because he was stealing his congregation. This rite with the youngsters is the one Sabbath service

that the British merchant king attends regularly.

To these children whose lives are spent digging and planting, everything about a box of candy is precious. Swarming around Sir Thomas, they reached as eagerly for the blue or pink ribbons, the tissue wrapper and the box with a picture on it as they did for the five chocolates which he counted out to each. It was amazing to see how the tiny hands of the two and three year olds could hang on to their allotment. There were no servants or friends helping Sir Thomas. This is a labor of love, and it is quite apparent that the performance of each detail is a joy, no matter how long they keep him standing counting five, or how cold it gets. Unable to wait for their portions, they eat chocolates from his hand like hungry puppies, and scream with laughter when he implores them not to bite his fingers. As the half-pound boxes are emptied, he auctions them off, the children solemnly bidding millions of thousands. Good manners are part of the game. The boys must wait until the girls have had theirs, and when Sir Thomas gives a whole box to a group they know they must "Divide it now!"

Women With Babies Wait for Candy

There are grown women too in this crowd which waits so trustingly for the world-famous sportsman to bring it candy. Those who were school girls when Sir Thomas first made these excursions have grown to womanhood, married and now come wheeling baby carriages. He knows all their faces and many names. Last week the news was broken that he was going to America, and so to-day they were a little sad. A number brought him daffodils and pussy willows, and when the last box of chocolates had been distributed the English country road resounded with the cry, "A safe return, Sir Thomas!"

CHILDREN ARE "SWEET" ON HIM



Sir Thomas Lipton

distributed the English country road resounded with the cry, "A safe return, Sir Thomas!"

One wonders what prompted a man busy making a fortune and whose hobby is the most expensive sport in

the world to keep this strange appointment—feeding farmers' children chocolates every Sunday afternoon along a country road. His explanation is that years ago he happened to be driving and had a box of candy in his pocket when he met some children. To them the chocolates were a rare and wonderful delight. Sir Thomas didn't see why they shouldn't have some more. And so he has been taking candy to them once a week ever since.

Besides being one of the gamest sportsmen, Sir Thomas Lipton is a champion host. He has entertained people from every walk of life and every race. But the guest one is most likely to find at his home on the outskirts of London is Sir Harry Lauder. He and Sir Harry are rivals in wit and billiards. They'd rather scrap with each other than get along peacefully with any one else. Therefore, when we returned from Coopers Green it wasn't surprising to see Sir Harry with Mr. Peter C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, on the putting green. Around the tea table there was also gathered William Blackwood, editor of Answers. Mr. Larkin and Miss Larkin, Sir Thomas and Sir Harry kept every one amused with stories of the extravagant days of their mutual Scotch friends and each other. But what was worrying Lipton most was whether or not, now that Mayor Walker and Commissioner McLaughlin were in office, he would still be an Honorary Chief of Police when he reached New York.

Bets Harry Lauder \$500 on Billiards

After tea, Sir Harry challenged his host to a game of billiards. With the freshness and enthusiasm of a man half his age, and one who had not let a couple of hundred kids jostle him about, Sir Thomas piled up a heavy

score. Play after play, he failed to leave Sir Harry a single shot, and as the little Scot fumed and growled the tall one took on the expression of a cat that has lapped up a causer of cream. Toward the end, however, he allowed Sir Harry a chance to play, and when asked why he hadn't won with as big a score as possible, he answered:

"It's well to know your customers." Always in attendance upon Sir Thomas are three Senegalese servants. It is the one he calls "Shamrock" that chalks the players' cues, hands them the bridge, the use of which the gigantic English billiard tables frequently necessitates, keeps the score and applauds brilliant plays. There was a 2100 bet on the match, and Sir Thomas said he'd give us half—when he gets it.

Sir Thomas Lipton has no living relative. Never having married, there is no son to carry on the business, which has retail stores in all parts of the world, including Bagdad. And a natural question is to whom has he willed the largest and most valuable collection of silver and gold cups owned by a single individual?

Enjoyable hours can be spent reading the guest books in which the hundreds of celebrated guests entertained on his yacht have written. On page after page is inscribed "Edward," "Alexandra," "Eugene," twice appear the names "Byron" and "Lucy Byron," and Sir Thomas turns with pride to Garibaldi's signature. Shortly after King Edward's death, Queen Alexandra presented Sir Thomas with her husband's cigar case, and within the last few years she has sent him, as another token of their friendship, one of His Majesty's canes. A host to royalty and genius, yet Sir Thomas keeps tryst each Sunday afternoon with a pack of grubby, rosy-cheeked urchins.

India's Woman Ruler

Has New London Home

Special Correspondence of The World LONDON, April 3.—The Begum of Bhopal, India's only woman ruler, who has been living in England for the last few months, has changed her residence and is now occupying the Belmont House at Wimbledon Park, S. W., which was rented last year by the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

How to Prevent Moth Holes

Moths feed on grease spots. To safeguard clothing before storing, brush thoroughly and remove the grease spots with

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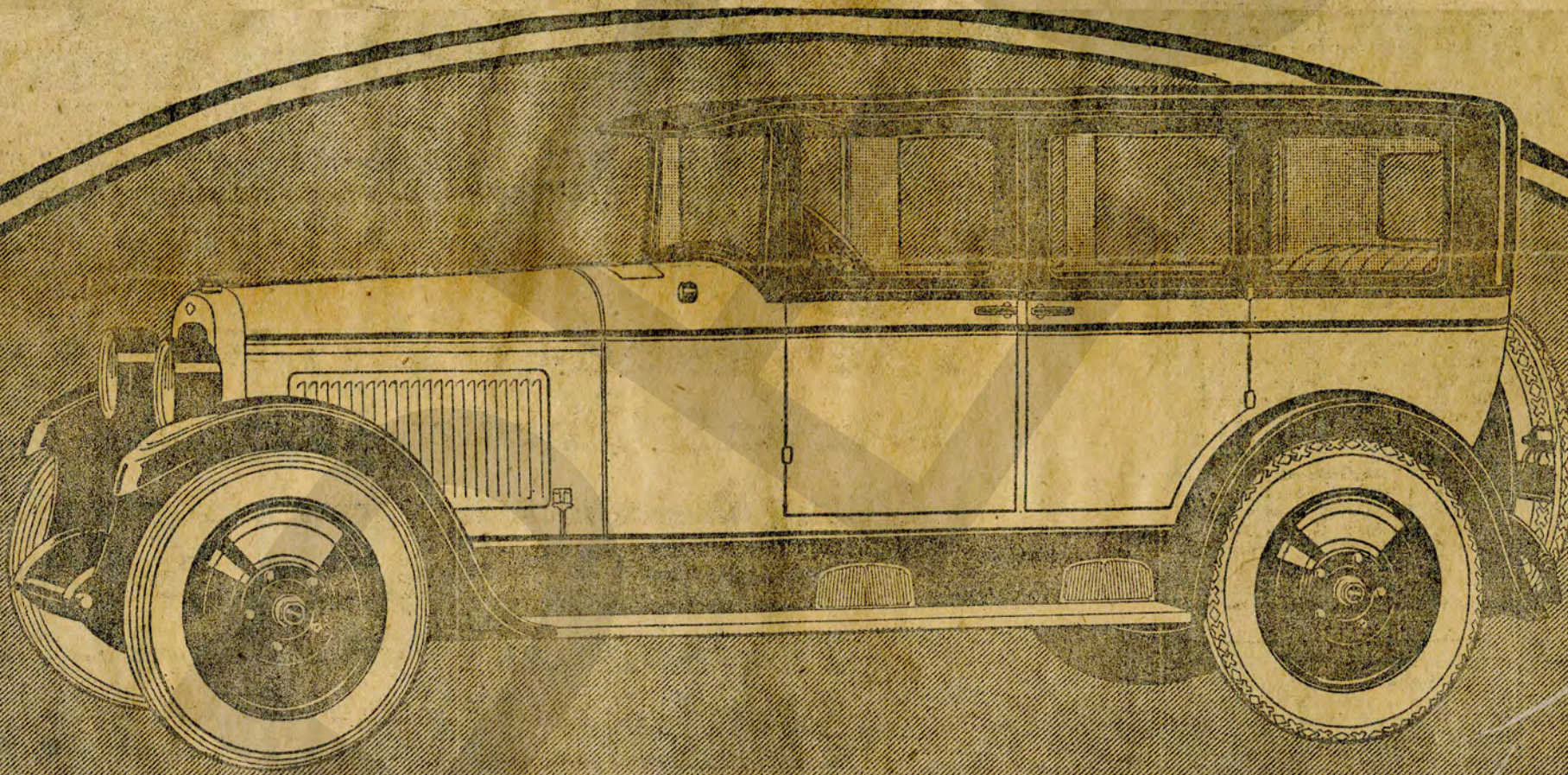
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GLEN COVE, L. I.
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GREAT NECK STATION, L. I.
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Bartholow Motor Sales, Inc.

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Will Fight to Last Hill Declares Abd-el-Krim

Riff Leader Writes He Desires Honorable Peace
With His Enemies but He Is Willing to Die
for His Principles

The following is a literal translation of a letter written by Abd-el-Krim, the Riff leader who has waged war against the French and Spanish for several years. It was written on Jan. 27 in the Riffian stronghold and smuggled through the Spanish lines with great difficulty. It was published in the London Times of March 17.

To the Editor of the Times. Peace. We rejoice to communicate to you true information concerning the situation of our country so that you can publish it in your progressive newspaper, in order that the world may realize what exactly is the position of affairs. This is in the interests of truth, especially as there are rumors set abroad by the enemies of humanity and those hostile to peace, lovers of war.

We are relieved of responsibility and the whole world knows that we are prepared to make peace and come to an understanding with our opponents. We only seek justice and search for tranquillity and that is all. It is nothing to us if our enemies for political purposes make false assertions. It has always been so since

we began to defend our usurped rights and we are always striving to obtain peace.

We have exerted every effort in communicating with the French and Spanish authorities over and over again, and every time they meet us in their pride and in their egoism, interpreting our purposes contrary to their real intention. We are the weaker side and have no power to carry on war or resist for long, and so they charge us at times with weakness and at other times as having suffered defeat, and this whenever we make any communication to them or show any inclination for peace. This has astonished us.

And when we continue to fight and to kill, abandoning our inclination to follow the path of peace—thereby

seeking our rights justly and impartially—they accuse us of being barbarians and of loving war and bloodshed. And when we appeal to them for our rights and just treatment they explain it as a confession of weakness and of inefficiency. This shows a wrong understanding and is surprising. When we are in a dilemma, uncertain what road to take, we turn and carry out the Arab saying, "The sword is more truthful than writings."

Our intentions are sincere. We never write to our opponents or send them any communication, except what we conscientiously and truth-

fully feel. We are sincere in all this. We know nothing of politics or intrigues or roguery, but our opponents are masters of those things. They do not understand any ways but those of the fox, and this brings about misunderstandings on every occasion.

We demand nothing but our rights and we defend nothing beyond what we consider our duty to defend. The sole purpose of all our actions is to arrive at peace. We desire to educate our people and to reform our country. We are always ready to make peace and come to terms, as soon as we can perceive that our enemies recognize justice and admit

our legitimate rights, without the enjoyment of which we cannot exist. The Riff has characteristics of its own and an ability to exist which entitles it to be governed for and by its own people and live as other nations do, in liberty and independence. The Riff trusts that when it obtains those rights, and its just demands are accepted, it will live in peace and tranquillity with all its neighbors and open its door to foreigners in a fitting way to bring about happiness. These are our hopes and our desires.

Concerning what our enemies charge us with, that we are in relations with the Soviet and the Ger-

mans, and that foreigners are taking a hand in our country, all that is imaginary and is the fruit of enemy rumors. Thus they find the means to upset those who defend the rights of weak nations, as is very evident. We have proved to the world more than once that there is no truth in those rumors. I am sure that there are others who aid humanity as you do, and we trust that the fruit of your help in thus making known our ideas and our desires will be the obtaining of a noble peace by which the shedding of blood and all these terrible events, of which the world is a witness, will be removed. They have

turned the face of humanity black and made the sons of men suffer every kind of torment.

Finally we desire to assure you that although the enemy occupies a portion of our country, and may, we suppose, advance and occupy other parts, all this does not detract from our faith, for we remain steadfast to our principles even if only one mountain top may remain to us to occupy or to inhabit. We shall cause great loss to our enemies. Although the enemy will possess a further part of our country, it will not trouble us because we have won more than that in our victories in various battles;

nor do we perceive any virtue in it; nor will it affect our determination because all the enemy has done is to create new war fronts on which he is daily suffering great loss. We still continue prepared to defend our rights to the very end and to die for our principles. We shall be patient, as we have been for many years, until the day will come in which right will conquer wrong.

This is what we communicate to you, wishing you to publish it with anticipation of our thanks. Peace be upon you and great respect. MOHAMMED BEN ABD-EL-KRIM EL-KHATTABI.

Mexico and Washington

(Continued from First Page)

B. You say I exaggerate. Let it go at that. Only please remember that I know enough of American history to remember anti-Catholic riots in New York City; the Know-Nothing Party, the Ku Klux Klan.

A. I do not argue.

B. Very well then, let's go on.

A. But do you really insist upon the fact that intervention means annexation?

B. Yes, intervention means annexation for it means perpetual intervention to be of any value, and that means annexation, and annexation means religious and racial conflict in the United States, on a scale that would ultimately endanger the very existence of the United States as a community. But, of course, that is not all. It would help to solidify the world against the United States.

A. I do not understand.

B. Well, you know that we are not particularly loved in Latin America. You know better than most people that there is hate and fear of us in all of South America—they fear our power, our aggressiveness, our energy, our growth. The annexation of Mexico would solidify all of Latin America against us. It would make them a unit. Something they have never been. And they are growing in population and strength. They are members of the League of Nations and we are not. Do you wish to solidify the world against the United States all for the sake of immediately protecting some few acres of American owned property in Mexico? Do you wish to lay the foundations of a commercial boycott of the United States by the world?

A. There you go exaggerating again. Latin America has never been united in action against the United States. A commercial boycott is beyond possibilities.

B. Is it?

A. Well, at least, improbably.

B. Do you remember Belgium? Do you remember how the world did the impossible—united against Germany—well, that too may have seemed impossible. At least you agree that it would fan the flame of fear and hate of the United States in all of Latin America—and that we are the only ones who are out of the League of Nations. At least these two facts you cannot deny.

A. Yes.

Effect

On A. F. of L.

B. Add fifty years to them—fifty years of bloody conflict in Mexico and intense propaganda against the United States in all Latin countries. You know, of course, that there is a sort of Latin league in the making of which Jose Vasconcelos is at present the spokesman; well, add fifty years to these imponderables and then what?

A. Fifty years is a long time.

B. No, not so long. I think you are Irish yourself and think of the fact I have already pointed to that some 3,000,000 Irishmen kept England occupied for 800 years. There are many more consequences that I would like to point to if we had the time.

A. Let's not stop here. Let's go on for a little while longer because this is very interesting.

B. Very well. You agree, of course, that the American Federation of Labor has been an important opponent to Communism in the United States.

A. Yes.

B. Well, the relations between the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican people are such that an attack upon Mexico would be interpreted by the American Federation of Labor, and I think rightly interpreted, as an attack upon themselves. It would appear to them that the American Government in the interests of a few American interests that were antagonistic to labor in the United States was deliberately destroying a powerful organization of labor which was one with them and one of them. The Federation of Labor very much more to the left than it is at present—inevitably so.

A. Well, I do not know very much about that aspect of the problem. But if what you say is true—and you do have more contact with that problem than I have—then I concede that it is an important consideration.

B. All right. Let's go on to the next point. For this, of course, is not all. There is the other fact. Annexation which, by the way, would be better for the Mexicans than perpetual intervention, for they would under State rights have the power to pass

any laws they pleased, would lead to this very interesting result.

A. What?

B. It would lead to the uniting of Mexican and the American trade union movements. It would strengthen the American trade union movement, for Mexico would be completely organized. It would be completely organized because organization would be the only way to resist the United States Government as well as American business aggression. The leadership of the Mexican trade union movement is highly intelligent, very able, energetic, eloquent, passionately devoted to its ideals—it would soon develop a powerful influence upon the trend of American trade union history. It would do that also for the additional reason that it has tasted power at home, because it has written into its social legislation provisions that the American trade union movement is barely dreaming of—it would talk and work from experience. I need not tell you that it is much more radical than the American trade union movement.

A. Yes.

B. Well, adding Mexican labor to American labor would hasten the day and increase the possibility of class conflict in the United States. It would do so especially because the large mass of Mexican-Negro workers would feel in their class struggles the bitterness of the racial contempt and abuse—which would accompany it. It would do it because the Mexicans are a high-strung, sensitive people.

Another Claims Commission

A. Yes, and—

B. And that is not all. I have said nothing about the loss of life. I have said nothing of the 50,000 young men who would molder in desert graves of the Mexican mountains, or left on the wayside to be eaten by beasts of prey—for it would be guerrilla warfare.

A. You have said enough. There is something in your argument that I cannot shake off. What then is to be done? Can we protect American property in Mexico without intervention?

B. I am convinced that is the only way we can protect it.

A. How?

B. Well, we have to-day an International Claims Commission adjudicating the losses due to the Revolution. Some fifteen years after the Revolution began. Well, fifty years from now we will have another commission adjudicating the losses due to the present legislation.

A. Fifty years.

B. Yes, fifty years. Fifty years is a short time in the life of two nations bound together for eternity. With the development of roads, with the increase of education and contact between the two peoples, with a lessened fear of the United States, with more friendship and more common interests, the Mexicans will themselves in the time when they are ready and able to express their appreciation for American co-operation by offering to undo an injustice that they have been guilty of at this time.

To Those Who Judge Quality by Price

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Mussolini's Only Rival, Federzoni, Ready to Take Control if Duce Goes

Minister of Interior Is in Commanding Position—Police Under Him.

WAS NATIONALIST CHIEF

Persuaded King to Accept Fascist Coup in 1922—Got Farinacci Out.

By Eugene J. Young

MUSSOLINI escaped death last Tuesday by a literal hand's breadth. Had the bullet aimed by a crazed Irishwoman gone a few inches higher and further back Italy would have been deprived of her Dictator-hero. Who can tell when another might make a similar attempt and succeed? Assassination is always a factor to be considered in dictatorships.

If Mussolini goes, what then? Who will seize the reins of power? Is there any man who will be able to carry on?

The best answer to these questions is to be found in the action of Mussolini after he was shot. He wanted to make sure the country would not be given over to excesses. So he turned to Luigi Federzoni, Minister of the Interior, and set this task for him. There were some disorders, but the country was not left long in doubt that firm hands were restraining it.

No Rival to Federzoni

Since Farinacci's Fall

These same hands would take the reins if Mussolini were to disappear to-morrow. A month ago there would have been the question whether it would be Federzoni or Roberto Farinacci. Now Farinacci is out of the way, having been forced by Federzoni's insistence to resign as field executive of the Fascist Party last month.

Now Federzoni is in a commanding position, without rival other than Mussolini. As Minister of the Interior he has command of the police throughout the country. Under the new scheme, whereby all local officials are appointed by the central Government, he has been able to build up a great political machine responsive to his orders. He would have the support of King Victor Emmanuel, who has often shown reliance on him, and thus could command the army's aid. He has the confidence of the big financial and industrial interests, who have long backed him. Finally, he is trusted by strong conservative elements in the Catholic Church.

In fact, there are many observers now who believe Federzoni has become so powerful that he can dictate to Mussolini himself. Farinacci was long the chief lieutenant of the Dictator, was trusted by Mussolini with control of the Fascist Party organization, yet he was dismissed at the behest of one who has always been considered more of a rival of Mussolini than a lieutenant.

Mussolini Has Adopted

His Lieutenant's Policies

In these circumstances the potentialities of this man, who has quietly made his way into a commanding position—working with frictionless efficiency as an organizer while Mussolini has been distracted by many things—are being studied carefully by observers of international politics, for they do not know how soon they may have to deal with him and his policies. One finds that Federzoni is not generally described as a Fascist. Most often he is referred to as the leader of the Nationalist Party of Italy. He had been chief of that party ten years when Fascism came along, and he has retained the title and organization although he has worked with the Fascist Government. He and his followers have not hesitated to let it be known that they were advocating the expansion of Italy—new Mussolini's chief objective. When Mussolini was still dealing with international socialism.

Son of a professor at Bologna University and member of a group of brilliant scholars there, some thirty years ago, Federzoni became a student of politics and turned into an ardent disciple of Enrico Corradini, who preached the doctrine of a united Italy which should expand and become one of the great imperial powers. As an editorial writer on the Giornale d'Italia and the Idea Nazionale he helped strongly in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of Tripoli. He traveled all over the Near East and later became a member of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Colonies in Parliament, where he constantly advocated Italian aggrandizement.

Before d'Annunzio made his seizure of Fiume in defiance of the great powers, Federzoni was vigorously de-

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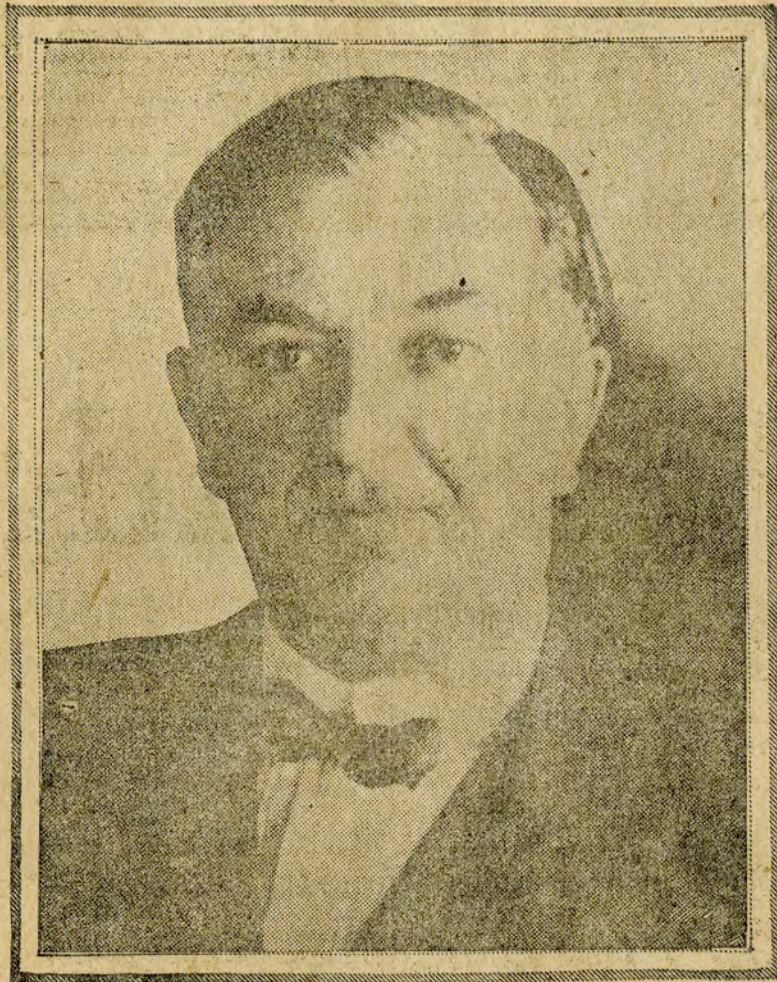


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MAY BE NEXT STRONG MAN



Luigi Federzoni

manding this post and the eastern shore of the Mediterranean.

The revolution which brought Mussolini into supreme power in no way revolutionized Federzoni. He has stuck to his own ideas while joining with the Fascist movement to promote them. He has been an ally of the Dictator rather than a servitor.

His entrance into the coalition with Mussolini was a dramatic affair. When the Fascists marched on Rome in October, 1922, to take over the Government he was not of them, be-

ing still the Nationalist leader and an observer of events. As the Fascists approached the capital the frightened Facta Government declared martial law and started to dispose the military forces for resistance. Federzoni saw a chance to get on the winning side, and to save the throne of the King, his friend and supporter. In the early morning he hastened to Victor Emmanuel and persuaded him to revoke the martial law order and receive Mussolini.

This action paved the way for his

union of the Fascist and the Nationalists. Federzoni went into the Mussolini Cabinet as Minister of Colonies, where he could work for expansion of the country, and also where he could take a hand in guiding the development of the revolution.

He was still in this post when the murder of Matteotti, the Socialist leader, in June, 1924, gave him another opportunity. Mussolini's power was shaken. He was accused of having a secret terrorist organization which had committed this crime and many others at his behest. It was a serious question whether he could survive the tempest, despite his strong denials that he was personally concerned and his pledges to punish the guilty and check terrorism.

In this crisis the King and the great industrial and financial leaders came to Mussolini's aid. They agreed to

uphold him if he would carry out his pledge of "purification" of the Fascist, and if he would turn over certain of the Cabinet posts to men they trusted. As reported by Kajetan Dunbar, the well-informed special correspondent of The World, Federzoni replaced Mussolini at the Ministry of the Interior "because the King insisted," although Federzoni "does not love Mussolini any more than Mussolini loves him."

The most of this opportunity has been made by Federzoni. He has reorganized the police, putting in command so far as possible former soldiers and members of the Nationalist Party. Recently he has been carrying out the reorganization of the local Governments in the same fashion, thus getting into his hands one of the most powerful and compact political machines ever known. While Mussolini was scattering his energies,

Federzoni was concentrating his. He put allies at the head of the Ministries of Justice and Finance, so that he controlled the most important functions of the Government.

For twenty months he had to wage a bitter feud with Farinacci. Their conflict came to a crisis over treatment of the Vatican. It had been the policy of Mussolini and Federzoni to end the "imprisonment" of the Pope and compose the long dispute between the Vatican and the Italian state by giving the Papacy an outlet to the sea and other privileges. Religion had been restored to the schools and state institutions, the Masons and other foes of the Papacy had been suppressed, and many other evidences of friendship given.

The Vatican, however, declined to fall in with the plans offered, and Farinacci became enraged and de-

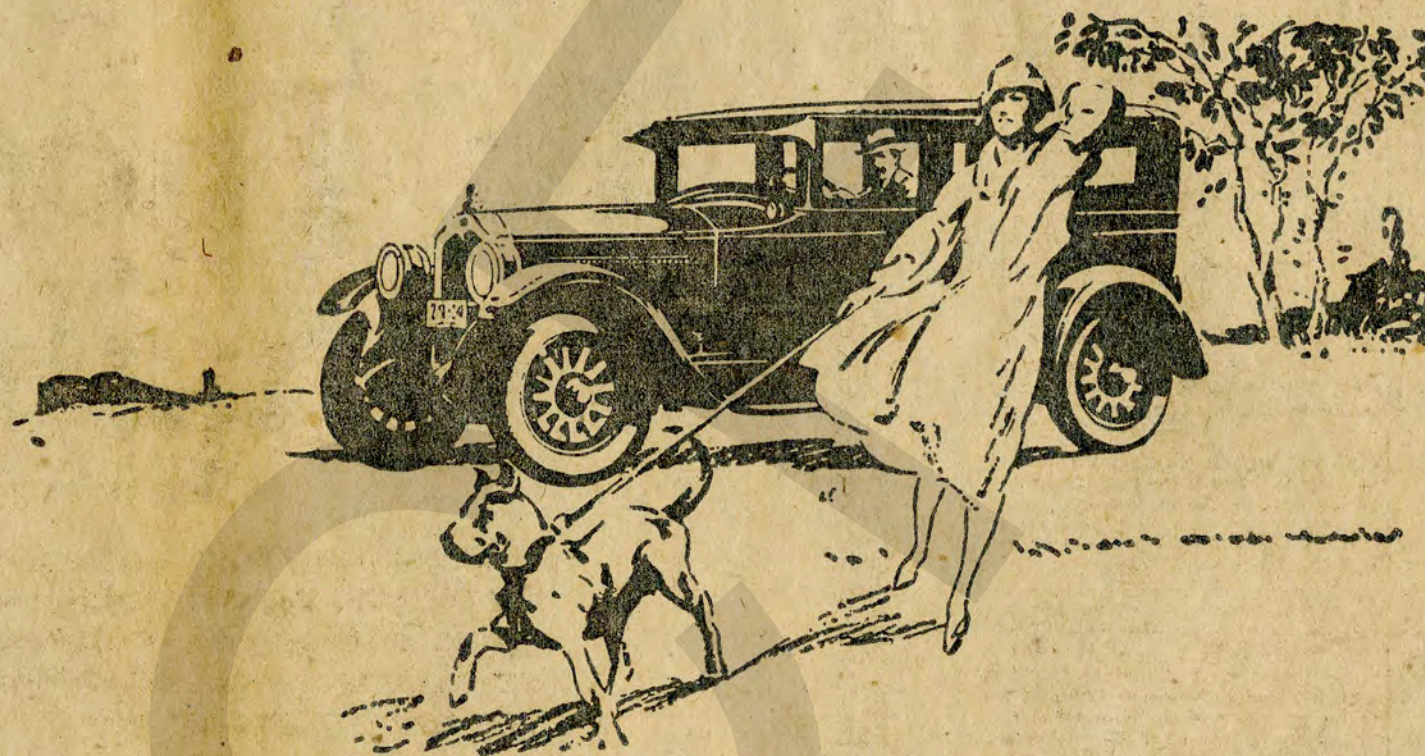
manded stronger measures. He wanted to discipline the church, and especially Cardinal Gasparri, who had shown he did not approve Fascist violence. A newspaper campaign against the Papal Secretary of State was stopped by order of Mussolini, but the damage had been done and the Fascist Party had been put in the position of hostility to the Pope.

Federzoni saw his chance to force a showdown, and took it. He and his allies in the Government demanded that constitutional authorities should rule Italy, and their threats to resign unless they had their way—as reported by well-informed correspondents of The World—could not be ignored by the Dictator. Mussolini let Farinacci go an instituted a new Grand Council pledged to stop terrorism.

If Federzoni does come into power there need be little hope of relaxation

of the strong central control of Italy. What has been done to revolutionize the state has been perhaps more the work of Federzoni than of Mussolini. He drafted the rigid press regulations and has enforced them. He had large share in the campaigns against the Free-masons and the Liberal. He backed the new syndicalist system whereby capital and labor are under supervision of the state. His rule may be less spectacular but hardly less strong.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Radio Programs, Features and Broadcast Gossip of the Week

League of Nations' Debate Is This Week's Radio Program Feature

Frieda Hempel Will Sing at Atwater Kent Hour To-Night—Mounted Policemen's Association to Have Dinner Saturday

Amidst the arrangements have been made for varied radio programs for the coming week. Among the foremost musical features will be the appearance of Frieda Hempel, former soprano of the Metropolitan Opera. A debate on the League of Nations will be held under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-partisan Association, with Transit Commissioner John F. O'Ryan and Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, retired, opposing each other.

Another outstanding event will be the annual dinner of the Mounted Policemen's Association on Saturday when Mayor James J. Walker and Police Commissioner George V. McLaughlin will be among the principal speakers.

WMCA will inaugurate a novel daily feature—a lost and found department. From now on, if you ever lose anything, don't forget that it may be found in the air.

Frieda Hempel, former soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by Erno Balough, pianist, and Louis P. Fritz, flutist, will be heard in the Atwater Kent Hour this evening. This program will be put on the air from WEAF and the following stations: WEEL, WCAP, WJAR, WGR, WCAE, WSAJ, WWJ, WOC, WCCO, WGN, WEAR, KSD, WTAC, and WFL.

The complete program follows:

(a) Oh! Had I Jubal's Love.....Handel
(b) Ave Maria.....Schubert
(c) On Wings of Song.....Old German
(d) A Joyous Easter Hymn.....17th Century
Piano Solo—Scherzo in B flat Minor, Chopin
Mr. Balough.

(a) Shadow Song from Dvorak.....Meyerbeer
(b) The Last Rose of Summer.....Flotow
(c) The Cuckoo Clock.....Old French
(d) Leutchen.....Old German
(e) Blue Danube Waltz.....Strauss
The WEAF Shakespearean players, who have for the past month made their appearance on Saturdays, will be heard on Sundays, beginning today, from WEAF, WFI and WJR. "Julius Caesar" will be to-night's tabloid play.

The players are under the direction of Katherine Emmet, and the members of the cast are Lawrence Cecil, Alfred Shirley, Charles Warburton, Gerald Stopp and Gertrude Phillips. Pedro de Cordoba will play the part of Julius Caesar.

The Capito Family, under the direction of Major Edward Bowes, will be heard this afternoon from WEAF and a chain of stations. Their program will be divided in two parts, the first to be heard direct from the stage of the theatre and the second from the studio back stage.

"Martha" to Be Heard To-Night Over WJZ.

Flotow's opera, "Martha," will be heard in tabloid during the Bakelite Hour from WJZ and other stations this evening. It will be conducted by Pirro Paci, and the members of the cast are: Lady Henrietta Durham, Marion Dervieux; Lionel, Julian Olivieri; Nancy, Ruth McVainier; Plunkett, Joseph Royer, and Sir Tristan, Fred Patton.

The Brooklyn Saengerbund Concert, given at its club house, will be heard from WNYC this evening. It will be conducted by Richard Fuchs-Jerin. There will be a mixed chorus, a baritone solo by Charles E. Mortens, a violin solo by E. A. Sommergren, a soprano solo by Minnie Minck-Siemers.

The Franko Violin Ensemble will present a program of old music from WNYC this afternoon. The Treble Quartet, composed of mothers, under the direction of Anna Graham Harris, will be heard to-day from WNYC in another recital. John Warren Erb, musical director of WHAP, has arranged a special program of oratorio choruses and solos from the works of Handel, Haydn and Mendelssohn, to be broadcast from WHAP this afternoon.

Frieda Williams, soprano, formerly staff artist at WGBS, will be heard in a song recital from that station this evening.

A complimentary dinner will be given by the Friars Club to Arthur "Bugs" Baer, humorist. This will be put on the air from WGBS this evening. The speakers will be Willie Collier, stage star; Walter C. Kelly and Capt. Irving O'Hay. Following the dinner a specially planned entertainment will be heard.

Warner Brothers To Use WFBH

Warner Bros. will temporarily broadcast their programs through WFBH, instead of WBPI, until they can obtain a station with a higher wave length.

Rin-Tin-Tin, the movie dog, will make his radio appearance on the Warner Bros. program from WFBH to-morrow. He will be interviewed by his manager, Sergt. Lee Duncan. Deane H. Dickson, globe trotter, journalist and lecturer, who is at present completing his third tour around the world, will tell of his experiences from WAHG to-morrow evening. The title of his talk will be "Around the World in Thirty Minutes."

Madelene Hulstizer will give a short song recital to-morrow evening from WAHG. She will present Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Tom Moore's "Last Rose of Summer," Frank La Forge's "Little Star," and Gounod's "Sing, Smile, Slumber."

broadcast through the station upon request. Fifteen minutes will be devoted to this purpose every afternoon. Julius Koehl, American pianist, has arranged a special program, which he will broadcast to-morrow from WMCA.

Beginning to-morrow, WOR will broadcast each afternoon topics of special interest to housewives. Among the speakers who will be heard during these periods will be Ethel Peyer, household editor of House and Garden Magazine; Edith Barber, Household Economics Consultant of New York City; Leonore Young, Health Officer of Orange.

New Spanish Music Series to Start

A new series of Spanish music concerts will be broadcast from WOR beginning to-morrow evening. They will be directed by Julian Huarte, young Spanish conductor-composer-pianist. This music is being sponsored by the Bureau of Information Pro Espana of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in New York.

In the period known as "Music While You Dine," two musical groups will be heard—Jacques Jacobs and his Hotel Shelton Ensemble and the Copenhagen Quartet. Both organizations consist of string instruments and they will be heard from WOR to-morrow evening.

A concert given under the auspices of Holy Cross College will be broadcast by direct wire from the Hotel Plaza through WNYC to-morrow evening.

A testimonial dinner will be tendered to Hon. William A. Walsh, Mayor of Yonkers, at the State Armory, Yonkers, and will be put on the air from WNYC to-morrow evening. Benjamin W. Moore will preside.

Ernest Thompson Seton, biographer of wild animals and student of woodlore, will deliver his second talk from WEAF to-morrow evening. Mr. Seton is an expert at reproducing the calls of animals and the notes of birds.

The WHAP Quartet, composed of Steel Jamison, tenor, Earl Bethmann, baritone, Earl Palmer, tenor, and Alvan Franklin, basso, will be heard from WHAP to-morrow evening in the "Listeners' Variety Program."

Bill Ferrucci and his WNYC orchestra will be heard from WNYC to-morrow evening.

The Astor Coffee Orchestra will render a program of old Southern melodies from WJZ to-morrow evening. Among them will be "Down South," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," and "Way Down Upon The Suwanee River."

Locomotive Bell To Be Used

The Reading Revelers will use a real locomotive bell and whistle to introduce their concert beginning to-morrow evening from WJZ. They will present an hour's program.

The works of classical composers will make up the program of the Moorland Hour to be heard from WJZ to-morrow evening.

The A. & P. Gypsies will be heard in another program to-morrow evening from WEAF and a chain of stations. "Rigoletto," by Verdi, will be the opera presented in tabloid by the WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero, from WEAF and other stations to-morrow evening.

The Gold Dust Twins will open their program on Tuesday evening with a duet, "Plantation Lullaby," and will continue with "Four Little Blackberries." "I Can't Think of Anything Else but You," and other songs. They will be heard as usual from WEAF and other stations.

The Eveready Group will present a miscellaneous program Tuesday evening from WEAF and other stations. Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace and home of Shakespeare, will be the topic of the next musical travelogue broadcast from WJZ Tuesday evening.

Another fashion talk in the new "Millinery Trend" from WNYC will be heard on Tuesday evening.

"Mignon," the opera by Ambroise Thomas, will be presented by Oscar Saenger and his company from WNYC on Tuesday evening.

Prof. John Briskine of Columbia University, author of "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," will discuss his study of the main character in his book from WGBS on Tuesday.

Choir of St. Mary's Church on Radio

The all-male choir of St. Mary's Church in Brooklyn will be heard from WGBS on Tuesday evening, under the direction of E. Sheffield Marsh, organist and choir master. Pauline Watson, violinist, will broadcast on Tuesday evening from WGBS.

Selections from Italian operas will be sung Tuesday evening from WJZ in Italian by Tindaro Cicero, tenor, and Michele Bontempo, baritone.

Sam Coslow, song writer and humorous entertainer, will be heard Tuesday evening from WMCA in program of songs of his own composition.

S. C. Lavin and his Ipana Troubadours will be heard in their regular weekly programs from WEAF and other stations on Wednesday evening.

Light Opera To Be Put on Air
The light opera "Two Vagabonds" by Jakobowsky will be pre-

TO SING OWN COMPOSITIONS



Leona Hogarth, Leading Lady in "The Great God Brown," Will Be Heard in a Program of Her Own Songs at W. M. C. A. To-Morrow Evening

sented by the WEAF Light Opera Company under the direction of Casare Sodero. This will be broadcast on Wednesday evening from WEAF and several other stations.

A new quartet will make its appearance from WJZ beginning Wednesday evening. It will be known as the Imperial Imps.

The Associated Press will broadcast another series of talks from WJZ beginning Wednesday evening. The first one will be delivered by L. F. Curtis, Superintendent of Markets and Elections.

Henri Duval, French violinist, will make his radio debut from WNYC Wednesday evening.

Greta Masson, soprano, will give another recital on Wednesday evening from WNYC.

Plenty of jazz will be furnished from WEAF on Wednesday evening when two orchestras will be heard there consecutively. The first will be the Peter Pan Society Orchestra, under the direction of Sam Wolff and the second Ed. Bulgars Radio Orchestra, which plays exclusively for the radio audience.

John Von Aspe, tenor, will be heard Wednesday evening in a program of love ballads. He will be accompanied on the piano by Norman Henefeld.

The second talk on "Makeup for the State" will be delivered by Evelyn Lewis from WOR on Wednesday afternoon.

Mabel Groth, soprano, will be heard in a classical program from WMCA Wednesday night. Among the selections she will sing will be "Because."

The annual dinner of the Mounted Policemen's Association, to be held at the Hotel Commodore Saturday evening will be heard through WNYC.

Hour by Hour in the Air Today

Silent—WJY, WOR, WODA, WEBJ.
10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

WJZ, 455—Children's hour.
11:00—St. Thomas Episcopal service.
12:30 P. M.—Symphony society.
WMCA, 341—11—Christian Science service.

WNN, 861—11:30—Calvary Baptist service.
12:30—Organ.
WNY, 252—10:30—Church service.
WGBB, 244—10:40—Church service.

2 TO 7 P. M.
WEAF, 492—2—Church Federation service.
3:00—Young People's Conference; Dr. D. A. Pollins, "Purpose and Power."
4:00—Bedford Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, address by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, "Prohibition."
5:30—Music.
6:00—"Julius Caesar."
WJZ, 455—2:30—Radio Forum.
3:30—Empress of Scotland orchestra.
3:55—St. George's vespers.
WGBS, 316—3—Minot.
WMCA, 341—3—Dr. Minot Simons, sermon.

3:30—Theatre review.
5:00—Klein's Trio.
5:30—Ensemble.
6:00—Program.
WNN, 360—2—Christian Endeavor.
3:00—Bible class.
5:00—Orchestras.
WFBH, 273—5—Orchestra.
6:10—Masonic news.
6:30—Entertainers.

9 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT
WEAF, 492—9:15—Frieda Hempel, soprano; Erno Balough, piano; Louis Fritz, flute.
WJZ, 454—9—Orchestra concert.
10:00—Godfrey Ludlow, violin.
WMCA, 341—9:15—Orchestra.
10:00—W. Bonner, tenor.
10:30—Dulley's Orchestra.
WGBS, 316—9:30—E. Horodyke, pianist; Frieda Williams, soprano.
10:00—Features.
WNY, 252—9:30—Program.
WNN, 361—10:15—Club orchestra.

Silent Stations—RFOA, WDAF, WMAQ, WMO, WRC, WTAM, WJR.

KSD—(POST-DISPATCH) ST. LOUIS—7:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
KITO—ST. LOUIS—5:45-5:50 KEO
10:15 P. M.—Church service.

KYW—CHICAGO—5:45-5:50 KEO
5:30 P. M.—Concert.
8:30 P. M.—Sunday Evening Club; Dr. Henry Van Dyke.
10:30 P. M.—Classical concert.
5:00—WJZ—5:45-5:50 KEO
10:00 P. M.—Chapel service.

WHO—DES MOINES—5:26-5:30 KEO
8:30 P. M.—Army Band.
12:30 A. M.—Symphony orchestra.
WGX—DETROIT—5:17-5:20 KEO
7:15 P. M.—Church service.
WVO—PHILADELPHIA—5:08-5:10 KEO
10:45 A. M.—Church service.

WIP—PHILADELPHIA—5:08-5:10 KEO
4:00 P. M.—Church service.
7:15 P. M.—Church service.
KOW—PORTLAND, ORE.—4:09-4:10 KEO
12:30 P. M.—Church service.
10:00 A. M.—Symphony orchestra.

WSUI—IOWA CITY—4:44-4:50 KEO
10:30 P. M.—Familiar hymns.
WOC—DAVENPORT, IA.—4:44-4:50 KEO
7:30 P. M.—Church service.
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
11:00 P. M.—Orchestra; solos.

WTC—HARTFORD—4:46-4:50 KEO
8:30 P. M.—Organ.
WFAA—DALLAS—4:46-4:50 KEO
9:30 P. M.—Sacred recital.
12:00 A. M.—Music.
WEAF—FORT WORTH—4:46-4:50 KEO
10:30 P. M.—Orchestra.

WCAE—PITTSBURGH—4:41-4:50 KEO
4:00 P. M.—Church service.
4:30 P. M.—From WEAF.
7:30 P. M.—From WEAF.
WCAJ—CHICAGO—4:44-4:50 KEO
9:00 P. M.—Orchestra; solos.
WOS—JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—4:41-4:50 KEO
8:30 P. M.—Church service.
WSE—ATLANTA—4:28-4:30 KEO
6:00 P. M.—Choir.
8:30 P. M.—Church service.
KFO—SAN FRANCISCO—4:28-4:30 KEO
9:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
11:35 P. M.—Seiler's Orchestra.
1:00 A. M.—Orchestra.

WLV—CINCINNATI—4:23-4:30 KEO
8:30 P. M.—Church service.
9:30 P. M.—Orchestra; solos.
WKRC—CINCINNATI—4:23-4:30 KEO
7:45 P. M.—Church service.
11:00 P. M.—Classical.
12:15 A. M.—Orchestra.

WCCO—ST. PAUL, MINN.—4:16-4:20 KEO
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
KHL—LOS ANGELES—4:05-4:10 KEO
11:00 P. M.—Male quartet; Hawaiians.
WHAS—LOUISVILLE—4:00-4:10 KEO
5:30 P. M.—Organ service.
WHT—CHICAGO—4:00-4:10 KEO
7:30 P. M.—Sermon; band; choir.
10:30 P. M.—Program.
11:30 P. M.—Religious service.

WFI—PHILADELPHIA—3:55-4:00 KEO
4:30 P. M.—Y. M. C. A. service.
6:00 P. M.—Shakespeare.
7:30 P. M.—Church service.
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
WILT—PHILADELPHIA—3:55-4:00 KEO
2:00 P. M.—Arcadia Orchestra.
WOAL—SAN ANTONIO—3:55-4:00 KEO
8:30 P. M.—Church service.
10:30 P. M.—Music.

WEAR—CLEVELAND—3:50-4:00 KEO
7:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
7:45 P. M.—Program.
8:30 P. M.—Organ.
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
WGY—SCHENECTADY—3:50-4:00 KEO
11:00 A. M.—Church service.
12:30 P. M.—From WJZ.
3:00 P. M.—From WJZ.
4:30 P. M.—Organ.
7:45 P. M.—Church service.
9:00 P. M.—From WJZ.
KTHS—HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—3:45-3:50 KEO
10:00 P. M.—Ensemble.
11:00 P. M.—Orchestra; frolic.
12:30 A. M.—Organ.

WERB—CHICAGO—3:40-3:50 KEO
8:00 P. M.—Program.
WHD—KANSAS CITY—3:40-3:50 KEO
9:00 P. M.—Church service.
12:15 A. M.—Organ; features.
KGO—OAKLAND—3:40-3:50 KEO
10:30 P. M.—Church service.
CHIC—TORONTO—3:37-3:40 KEO
5:00 P. M.—Organ.
CKT—TORONTO—3:37-3:40 KEO
3:00 P. M.—Choir; sermon.
WWJ—DETROIT—3:33-3:35 KEO
4:20 P. M.—From WEAF.
WEEI—BOSTON—3:49-3:50 KEO
10:50 A. M.—Church service.
2:00 P. M.—Music.
3:00 P. M.—Organ.
3:30 P. M.—From WEAF.
3:50 P. M.—Program.
7:30 P. M.—From WEAF.
WTS—CHICAGO—3:45-3:50 KEO
7:00 P. M.—Organ.
WCH—CHICAGO—3:45-3:50 KEO
9:00 P. M.—Chapel service.
9:00 P. M.—Quartet; chorus; organ; soloists.

WEAR—LINCOLN, NEB.—3:41-3:50 KEO
10:00 P. M.—Musical.
6-KW—TUNICU, CUBA—3:38-3:45 KEO
10:00 P. M.—Concert.
KGO—HONOLULU—3:37-3:50 KEO
11:00 A. M.—Church service.
12:00 P. M.—Program.
WZ—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—3:33-3:40 KEO
10:50 A. M.—Church service.
4:00 P. M.—Music.
8:00 P. M.—Address.
9:30 P. M.—Quartet.
9:15 P. M.—Musical reading.
WSAI—CINCINNATI—3:30-3:40 KEO
4:00 P. M.—From WEAF.
8:45 P. M.—Chorus; soprano.
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
KOA—DENVER—3:32-3:40 KEO
9:30 P. M.—Church service.
WGR—BUFFALO—3:19-3:40 KEO
7:45 P. M.—Church service.
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
WJAZ—CHICAGO—3:32-3:40 KEO
8:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
KFSN—SAN DIEGO—3:16-3:40 KEO
11:45 P. M.—Ensemble.
KDKA—PITTSBURGH—3:09-3:10 KEO
11:00 A. M.—Church service.
4:45 P. M.—Vespers.
6:30 P. M.—Orchestra.
7:15 P. M.—Chorus.
7:45 P. M.—Church service.
WEAR—PROVIDENCE—3:08-3:10 KEO
7:30 P. M.—From WEAF.
WGN—CHICAGO—3:43-3:45 KEO
8:00 P. M.—Program.
9:15 P. M.—From WEAF.
10:15 P. M.—Program.
WLIB—ELGIN, ILL.—3:03-3:10 KEO
6:00 P. M.—Musical.
WPG—ATLANTIC CITY—3:00-10:00 KEO
3:15 P. M.—Organ; songs.
4:15 P. M.—Community recital.
9:15 P. M.—Orchestra; songs.
10:00 P. M.—Organ.
10:45 P. M.—Organ.
KFO—HOUSTON—2:57-3:10 KEO
8:30 P. M.—Church service.
10:30 P. M.—Orchestra.
1:00 A. M.—Organ.
WREO—LANSING, MICH.—2:56-3:10 KEO
7:00 P. M.—Church service.
WEMO—BERKSHIRE SPRINGS—2:56-3:10 KEO
9:15 P. M.—Chapel service.
WNAC—BOSTON—2:50-3:10 KEO
5:45 P. M.—Organ.
5:50 P. M.—Church service.
WHAM—ROCHESTER—2:49-3:10 KEO
8:45 P. M.—Chapel service.
WCAU—PHILADELPHIA—2:48-3:10 KEO
5:00 P. M.—Church service.
7:45 P. M.—Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—Ensemble.
10:15 P. M.—Concert.
WHAR—ATLANTIC CITY—2:47-3:10 KEO
10:45 A. M.—Church service.
2:15 P. M.—Seaside Trio.
2:45 P. M.—Sermon.
7:50 P. M.—Church service.
9:00 P. M.—Little Symphony.
9:00 P. M.—Seaside Ensemble.
WTAG—WORCESTER—2:46-3:10 KEO
4:00 P. M.—From WEAF.
7:50 P. M.—From WEAF.
WMAK—LOCKPORT, N. Y.—2:46-3:10 KEO
7:30 P. M.—Church service.
WVHC—CHICAGO—2:46-3:10 KEO
8:45 P. M.—Church service and music.
WENR—CHICAGO—2:46-3:10 KEO
4:00 P. M.—Religious.
7:00 P. M.—Religious.
10:30 P. M.—Features.
KENT—SHENANDOAH, IA.—2:46-3:10 KEO
9:15 P. M.—Church service.
WCSH—PORTLAND, ME.—2:46-3:10 KEO
7:50 P. M.—Church service.
9:00 P. M.—Little Symphony.
WFEI—SYRACUSE—2:46-3:10 KEO
3:00 P. M.—Musical.
4:30 P. M.—Piano recital.
5:00 P. M.—Vespers.
7:30 P. M.—Church service.
KFWB—HOLLYWOOD—2:46-3:10 KEO
12:00 A. M.—Movie frolic; orchestra.

HONOR STUDENT ON AIR



Selma Slotkin, Adelphi Academy Pup, will Play at WNYC Friday Night

WYMR—CHICAGO—2:50-3:00 KEO
10:00 P. M.—Orchestra; soloists.
KEXF—COLORADO SPRINGS—2:50-3:00 KEO
9:30 P. M.—Church service.
WIOD—MIAMI BEACH—2:43-3:10 KEO
8:45 P. M.—Classical.
WBAI—BALTIMORE—2:46-3:10 KEO
6:30 P. M.—Male quartet; orchestra.
1:00 A. M.—Nutt's Club.
WOK—CHICAGO—2:47-3:10 KEO
7:00 P. M.—Orchestra; features to 2 A. M.

To Reduce Howling
Howling in a set can be reduced by painting the interior with shellac and lining it with tinfoil. After the tinfoil is stuck to the shellac it should be grounded. Place aluminum sheets between the tubes and ground them. Do not use glue, as it is not an insulator.

Battery Readings
When it is inconvenient to use a hydrometer take a reading of the "A" battery with a low voltage voltmeter. This should read 6.6 volts when full. The battery needs charging when the voltmeter reads as low as 5.4.

Use Soldering Flux Carefully
Never let soldering flux get on the terminals of the telephone jack. As soon as this material gets hot it will run in through the fiber insulation and cause leakages at this point.

Radio Car to Tour European Frontiers

Under construction for the League of Nations is a radio-equipped Pullman car of latest design, to be run with the express trains of Europe or as a "special" in the event of emergency. This car will carry representatives of the League to war-threatened or diseased-stricken borders.

The League is hopeful of receiving messages direct from their representatives through the transmitting apparatus on the car and to send orders, suggestions and news to be handled through its receiving equipment. The building of the car and its subsequent operation, according to a message from Eric Palmer, now in Geneva, just received by the Freed-Eismann Radio Corporation here, are in charge of Col. Thomas Hyams, chief of the Transportation Section of the League of Nations.

In the past the League's experts have had to rely on inadequate sleeping car service in hurried trips and their communications with headquarters have been hampered.

Battery Lore
Only distilled water should ever be put in the storage battery. Practically all water contains impurities of some kind, and as it is the water that evaporates from the storage battery and the impurities are cumulative, there comes a time when the battery will be poisoned and rendered useless. Iron and common salt are very injurious to batteries and most of the water, whether rainwater caught on the roof or well water, is almost certain to contain enough of these impurities to ruin a battery.

Correct Position of Tubes
Always mount the tubes in a vertical position. Never arrange them that they are in a horizontal position during operation. The heated filament is likely to sag and come in contact with the grid or plate and destroy the tube. When the tube is in a vertical position, either hanging standing, the heated filament, if it does not sag, cannot touch either the other elements and no damage is done.

High Voltage ELIMINATOR
POWER—PEP
CLEAR AS A BELL
Its performance is amazing and startling. See this before you make a decision any eliminator.
Delivers 150 Volts
\$17.50
\$35 Value

THE PERFECT ELIMINATOR
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
If this eliminator is not SUPERIOR to any you have ever heard, regarding price, your money will be promptly refunded.
90 VOLT MODEL, \$12.50
If your dealer cannot supply you get it direct from our factory salesmen.
DEALERS! GET OUR PROPOSITION!
Lane Mig. Co. 520 W. 42d St. Room 619 Phone N.Y. 77

\$16.50 Down Buys This ATWATER KENT
5 Tube Receiver in a Beautiful Pooley Console
LATEST Model 5 Tube Atwater Kent receiver in genuine Pooley Cabinet. Includes 5 E. C. A. Tubes; 1 Witherbee storage battery; Eveready "B" Batteries; complete Aerial Equipment.
Complete, Nothing Else to Buy, \$164.50
FREE SERVICE AND INSTALLATION
CITY RADIO STORES
110 West 42nd Street
Downtown Store: 79 Cortlandt Street

ATWATER KENT RADIO
Simplest set—greatest thrill—just turn this ONE DIAL!
ONCE, it took an expert to operate a radio set. There were so many dials, knobs, switches, plugs and other mysteries that many people hesitated to try it. Then came Atwater Kent Radio. It set a new standard of simplicity, as well as of reliability and good looks. Now Atwater Kent has carried simplicity a step farther and produced the simplest set of all—the Model 30, the six-tube set with only One Dial. The tuning that formerly required three dials is now done with one. All you do is turn the single dial—and the stations come marching in. A slight movement of the fingers of one hand brings the program you like best or a whole parade of stations. All the good qualities that have made Atwater Kent Radio so popular in so many homes, made still more effective by this ONE Dial. Whether you expect to buy a radio set or not, you are missing a thrill if you do not put your fingers on this single dial—just to see what happens. Ask any Atwater Kent dealer to let you do it—today.

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E. J. Edmond Co. 250 West 54th St., New York City Telephone Columbus 5473
E. B. Latham & Co. 550 Pearl Street, New York City Telephone Franklin 4870
You are requested to consult any of the above distributors, who will be glad to furnish you with the name and address of your local dealer.

Anything in Radio and Always the Best
SPRING AND THE RAINY SEASON ARE HERE
Enjoy that evening at home
Sets complete \$58.50 and installed UP
Time Payments Arranged
THAT SET OF YOURS
Is it giving you complete satisfaction? Our Radio Service Dept. will keep it so or make it better.
Service Calls answered promptly and results guaranteed.
SERVICE SATISFACTION
Your receiver and your speaker are partners. Both must be good if you would have the finest reception. For the best results, put your faith in sound design and workmanship and get an Atwater Kent Radio Speaker. Model H illustrated.

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Dill Bill Seen as Threat To Freedom of the Ether

It took centuries of struggle and conflict, in which such men as John Milton and Benjamin Franklin took part, to acquire for the journalist what is now considered his most fundamental right—Freedom of the Press.

Only a few years ago a new method of disseminating news and information was devised, and with it arises a new problem—Freedom of the Ether.

How free is the air? Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney, thinks it isn't as free as it ought to be. And what is more, he thinks it will be even less free should Congress pass Bill S. 1754, proposed by Senator Dill of Washington and technically known as the Dill Radio Censorship Bill.

This bill, together with the Howell and White Bills, confers, according to Mr. Ernst, "practically unlimited powers upon the Secretary of Commerce for the administration of radio communication." They include sections intended to protect free speech, but according to Attorney Ernst, who pleaded his case in behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union in the hearing of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce a short time ago, the powers conferred on the Secretary of Commerce are discretionary and would offset the intended protection.

Through the Civil Liberties Union Mr. Ernst is now issuing a booklet on the question of "Freedom of the Ether," which will be sent to every United States Senator.

Only 89 Wave Lengths Are Available

"Testimony indicates that there are only eighty-nine wave lengths available for radio broadcasting in the United States and that these eighty-nine wave lengths at present permit no more than about 550 broadcasting stations," the Ernst declares. "Furthermore, the evidence indicates that hundreds of applicants have applied for permission to establish broadcasting stations. Under the Dill bill, Section 2, the department is given power to classify licensed stations, to prescribe the nature of the services within any class and to assign bands of wave length."

"These powers alone give to the Secretary of Commerce complete censorship of the air through the mere process of selection of applicants to whom licenses shall be granted. The Department of Commerce has established that the present method of granting licenses is on the basis of priority of application. This has resulted and will continue to result in the operation of the radio for other than public convenience, public interest or public necessity, even though these public purposes should underlie the legislation."

Thirteen recommendations, revisions and amendments will be listed in Mr. Ernst's booklet on freedom of the ether.

The first of these calls for the granting of only one permit to any single individual, corporation or related interests. "This is obviously necessary," the author says, "to avoid the gross censorship apparent in Chicago, for example, where certain magazine and newspaper interests control two stations, and where the Chicago Federation of Labor has been refused a license for broadcasting, even though organized labor has no broadcasting station anywhere in the United States. Surely public interest demands that the license be concentrated in the same few hands."

As another abuse in the licensing of stations, the attorney declares that rewards of \$100,000 is being asked in New York City for the signature of Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Profit From Licenses Is Deplored

"If the radio is a public necessity no legislation should be enacted which would permit individuals to make profit out of the mere naked ownership of a Government license," Mr. Ernst contends. To put an end to this practice the bill, he thinks, should provide the following machinery:

"That the party discontinuing broadcasting should notify the Department of Commerce of such intention; that the Department of Commerce should notify all applicants whose names appear on the list waiting for licenses, and that all stations having broadcasting licenses at that time be instructed to make formal announcement over the air that a broadcasting station is to be disposed of. The party selling out would in no great receive more than the actual cost to him of the equipment and apparatus."

"Among the various applicants who desire the station no preference should be given on the basis of priority of application, but the department, after public hearing, should select that applicant who, in the judgement of the department will best operate the particular broadcasting station in question for 'public use and benefit.'"

"For example, if three labor unions own broadcasting stations in a particular district it might well be that a bank then applying for a station should be given greater consideration than should be given to some fourth labor union organization, to the end that all sorts of opinions and points of view may be broadcast. As the conditions are to-day and as they will be continued under the Dill bill if unamended, licenses are granted in relation of application irrespective of any relation to public benefit. At the time the broadcasting station and license are being assigned and sold we recommend that preference should be given to non-profit-making organizations dedicated to public benefit, such as churches, schools, colleges and other eleemosynary or educational institutions. The act should specially provide that at the time of expiration of a license the holder shall not be given any preference solely because he is the holder of a license. The theory should be that the holder of the license must

appear before the department and justify on the basis of public benefit the continued renewal of the permit."

Records for Public Inspection Urged

Another proposal by Mr. Ernst is that all records of broadcasting stations be kept on forms prescribed by the department and that such records be opened periodically to the public. "Such records," declares Ernst, "should include the following: Programs licensed in accordance with type of broadcasting such as jazz, opera, concert music, songs, sermons, political addresses, dinner speeches, &c. The records would moreover contain a list of all persons who have applied at broadcasting stations for permission to broadcast and, if refused, the reason for refusal. The statement should clearly indicate the rates charged for broadcasting, the amounts of money received, the income and expenditure."

The danger of tie-ups between large corporations is also pointed out by the attorney, and one of his recommendations provides that no contracts be permitted between broadcasting stations for tie-ups without the permission of the Department of Commerce. "This is essential," he argues, "for if one or two large broadcasting stations are permitted to tie-up throughout the United States with other stations, here is created a selective censorship." Public hearings before the granting of such contracts are advocated.

Provisions against monopoly, which are now, according to Mr. Ernst, "little more than fiction," should be tightened. By conducting their broadcasting through distinct and separate entities, concerns which might be declared monopolies can evade the penalties of the law as it is now framed, Ernst declares.

Drastic provisions in regard to the holding of patents of apparatus necessary for broadcasting are also advocated. "Assuming that the telephone company owns certain patents essential for broadcasting, and assuming that a station wishes to broadcast statements by citizens opposing the increase in telephone rates," the author maintains, "it does not take much imagination to appreciate the power which the telephone company would find in its hands in the absence of rigid governmental regulation."

Aliens Should Not Be Barred, He Says

Two clauses now written in the bill should be stricken out, Mr. Ernst contends. The first limits alien interest in broadcasting stations. This, Mr. Ernst considers un-American, inconsistent with corporate law and likely to lead to discrimination against American business abroad. The second clause grants power to the President "in time of war or public peril" to close down any or all stations.

"It is to be noted that the bill," says Mr. Ernst, "that free speech becomes no longer a convenience and a mere pleasure, but a matter of public necessity. The audacity of this section is apparent if one would conceive for a moment similar legislation granting similar power to the President of the United States over newspapers."

"Of course in time of war the Government should have power to prevent treasonable communications, but the section of the bill as drafted obviously was not for such purpose alone. It might well be that in a Presidential election, where feelings run high, as in the time of the election of Adams and Lincoln, the President of the United States might consider that a national emergency exists and close down all stations not supporting the man in office."

Other recommendations by Mr. Ernst include the right of the public to start proceedings for the revocation of a license; a public hearing for the granting, renewal, or revocation of every license, and departmental control over the leasing of stations.

Radiograms

Latvia, the little republic in the Baltic, has one broadcasting station.

A broadcasting station is to be erected in Reykjavik, Iceland. Because of the small population it is planned to tax the fans a receiver license fee of about \$20 yearly.

An apartment house is under construction in Fulham, England, in which radio is to be provided in the same way as gas or electric light is installed. The service is to be free.

One of the newest radio schemes is a plan for a nation-wide service, which will broadcast entertainers' programs to the homes of all users of electric lights for a small monthly fee.

There are more than 1,000,000 owners of radio receiving sets in Germany. Every owner is required by the Government to have a permit and to pay a tax of 50 cents monthly. Sitting at banquet tables in 67 cities in the United States, Cuba, Canada, England and Hawaii, 20,000 graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently attended a simultaneous radio dinner.

Antenna Must Be Right For Reception Results

An antenna of from 30 to 40 feet long should be used for general reception in crowded areas. Where space permits, two aerials can be used very effectively. One of them should be 30 feet long and the other 75 or 100. These lengths include the lead-in. With a simple two-point switch, one can readily switch from one antenna to the other.

Causes of Noises

Very often the trouble in noisy sets can be traced to dirty prongs on the tubes, as well as poor contact with the springs in the sockets. In quite a few cases it has been found that the wire in the loud speaker cord is frayed, causing a scratchy sound in the horn. Try reversing the tips in the plugs.

AT ATWATER KENT HOUR TO-NIGHT



Frieda Hempel

Week's Review of High Spots in Broadcasting

By John Douglas Gordon

ALTHOUGH I have not recently heard any clamor for another station to be added to the radio field in New York, this area was presented with a brand new one when Tex Rickard opened WMSG from his New Madison Square Garden last Monday night.

Now I haven't a single thing against Mr. Rickard having a station all of his own. Under present legal arrangements, or rather lack of them, he has just as much right as anyone else to a station. What I object to and what every other fan who has the real interest of radio at heart must surely object to, it seems to me, is any addition to the present outrageously

large number of stations in this city and furthermore, in my opinion about one-half of those already on the air should be put off. Whether and when Washington will act I don't know, but I hope and pray it will give some relief, even if its ideas of dignified procedure, or whatever it is, require that it take a long time.

As to Mr. Rickard's station, which broadcast on a wavelength of 212.6 meters, it showed a far better performance than is usual with a new station. Many rough edges are there to be ironed out, but the wave came through with good clarity in spite of the fact that WBNY's carrier over-

lapped it considerably, which was not the fault of the new station. For those who wanted to hear Mayor Walker there was disappointment that he could not be present at the opening because he was detained in Atlantic City. Mr. Rickard's speech had the virtue of brevity and the musical program put on was good. It was an auspicious beginning and, if we must keep on collecting stations, I hope that those yet unborn will make as creditable an entry as WMSG.

The copyright fight between the National Association of Broadcasters and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers raged all last week on the air and in Washington. The latter society, on Saturday night over WGBS, replied to the charges made a few evenings previously by Paul B. Klugh of the broadcasters. J. C. Rosenthal, General Manager, spoke for the composers, &c. He denied, in whole or in part, all of Mr. Klugh's charges.

I shall not go into the details of the argument because, with flat assertions and equally flat denials, it becomes a question of veracity on which I do not feel competent to pass. What will be done by Congress about it cannot be conjectured at this writing, but it does seem to me that with such a vast number of the American public vitally interested in radio there should be some compromise arrived at.

Any one who turned his dials last Monday night to WOKO must have been delighted with "Sunshine Sonny's" program at 8.30 o'clock, for that singer, whatever his real name, is well worth hearing. He sang "Say It Again" and "Will You?" splendidly.

The Reading Railroad Revelers, on the same night, over WJZ, gave a brilliant program of popular and old-time favorites. Introduced by locomotive whistles, you were taken on a trip from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and this newcomer on the air deserves attention, for there are few better or snappier broadcasts. "Tenting Down in Tennessee," "Some One to Love," "In My Gondola" and "Go South" were among the best numbers. There are two splendid tenors with the organization and its quartet is one of the best on the air.

The Eureka period, interrupted in its initial performance a week ago by an S O S, came back on the air again last week and gave a most creditable account of itself. The ensemble numbers were not as good as those by individuals, but this coming week I think a little better arrangement before the microphone will remedy this defect.

For the first time I am able to express honest, sincere pleasure with the transmission of WLWL, which resumed broadcasting after being off the air Holy Week. It has greatly improved, its wave is not so broad and it is not sending forth the harmonics promiscuously as it used to. Last week it put on the air one of the best sopranos I have heard outside of opera stars for a long time. Alma Stoll sang beautifully and Grace Weber proved herself a harpist far above the average.

In my opinion probably the best orchestra broadcast of the week was

Radio Sets in Germany Require Permits

Official statistics for December, 1925, show that there are over 1,000,000 owners of radio receiving sets in Germany. Every owner is required by the Government to have a permit and to pay a tax of 50 cents monthly. Of the 1,000,000 and more users of receiving sets 400,000 are in the Berlin district, about 118,000 in the district of Hamburg and about 105 in the district of Leipzig.

There are about twenty broadcasting stations in Germany which serve for general broadcasting.

that of the Royal Salon Orchestra over WJZ, which, on Monday night, gave selections from "The Prince of Pilsen" and "Ermine" as perfectly as I ever have heard them given.

At the Capitol Theatre Sunday night, over WEAF, Major Edward Bowes put on a real treat in the Sojourners' Saxophone Sextet. It gave a medley of popular airs that was full of life and a delight to the ear. The Major's programs always are so excellent that it is hard to pick out the "big" features and, of course, in the limited space at my disposal, all cannot be mentioned.

However, last Sunday I really do believe that if nothing else had been given except the song "Do You Believe in Dreams?" which Wee Willie Robyn sang gloriously, it would have been a complete concert in itself. Carlo Ferretti was back in his old form last Sunday and Caroline Andrews and Gladys Rice acquitted themselves admirably as usual.

The Eskimos and the Ipana Troubadours were on the air as usual with excellent programs, and I cannot close without saying a word of praise for the Easter music and the way it was broadcast. Nearly all the stations generally confined their Paschal musical offerings to church broadcasts, which is as it should be, and did not attempt to fill inside programs with the sacred airs as they did in former years.

The church service broadcasts were timely and appropriate and certainly have a place on Holy Week and Easter Week programs, but to overdo it, as has been done in the past, so that in turning your dials you can scarcely find anything but "Psalms" on the air, is, in my opinion, neither reasonable nor dignified, nor befitting the occasion. The Easter music this year was beautifully broadcast and the stations deserve credit for the way in which it was handled.

Bull Fights by Radio

Bull fights in Spain are now broadcast by radio.

DX Hunters Must Learn To Find Set's Sensitive Point

To pick up distant stations, a set must be adjusted to its most sensitive condition and in doing so invariably it is adjusted right on the edge of the oscillating condition, which annoys immediate neighbors by emitting a continual whistle and, if the set is adjusted to pick up other distant stations, the whistle rises and falls, producing a very disagreeable note in the receiving set.

Shielding Increases Selectivity

Shielding of a set is to prevent coils from picking up energy from powerful signals of static from outside sources and to increase selectivity. This selectivity increase and interference prevention by shielding is best accomplished by incasing the entire receiver in a brass or copper case and, by placing the inductances in positions with respect to their electro-magnetic field that make the coupling between them zero or nearly so. Placing each unit, or stage, in a separate metal case increases the resistance value. The result of the resistance increase is well known, but the inductance value decrease is probably not so fully understood.

A Beauty Hint

The original beauty of a radio cabinet can be preserved by first wiping off the dust with a piece of cheesecloth and then applying a mixture of equal parts of benzine and paraffin oil. Finally all traces of the oil should be thoroughly polished away. Regular rubbing with oil in this way will not only preserve the finish of the cabinet, but actually improve it in the course of time. In no circumstance should a prepared polish be used, nor any kind of oil other than paraffin.

Cuba Has 49 Broadcast Stations; 20,000 Sets in Use

Cuba now has forty-nine broadcasting stations and about 20,000 receiving sets. In Havana, which is the centre of radio activity, the air is free to all until 5 P. M. From 5 until 8 o'clock only music may be broadcast. Between 8 and 11 only one station is permitted to broadcast. This eliminates all congestion or interference.

Moving the Loud Speaker May Improve Reception

If signals are distorted coming from a loud speaker that rests on top of the set or near the aerial end of it, move the instrument to the audio frequency end of the set. Some loud speakers set up a continual howl, and this is due to interaction between the loud speaker and the radio set. Moving the speaker away will correct this in most cases.

Check That Interference

One of the most satisfactory methods of reducing interference is by the use of a small aerial with very sensitive radio frequency amplifiers ahead of the detector tube, and also by the use of very loosely coupled circuits.

300,000 Radio Workers

The radio industry in the United States employs 300,000 people in 1,200 plants and 40,000 dealers' stores.

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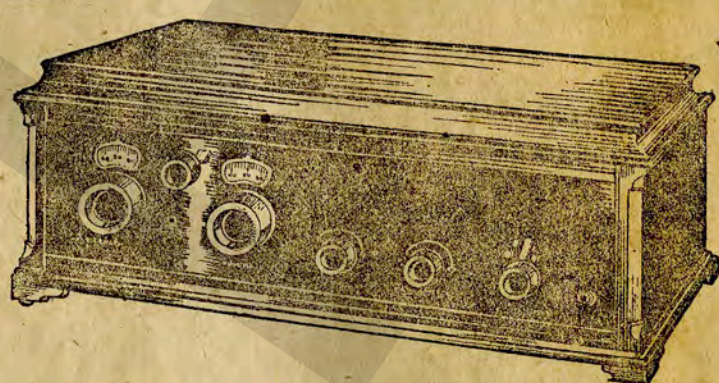
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New Model **TUSKA** Superdyne

\$58.50
COMPLETE

with Storage Battery Equipment

THE four-tube set with eight-tube power! A clever combination of tuned radio frequency and regeneration gives it tremendous range and volume, together with superbly clear tone. It has only two dials—simple to operate even if you have no knowledge of radio.

In fact, in everything but price and operating cost it is the equal of most eight-tube circuits, but having only half the number of tubes, it uses half the battery energy! At \$58.50 our stock will soon be sold out and we cannot promise a new shipment at this reduced price. Buy now before it's too late!

The Outfit consists of the Tuska Superdyne 4-tube set; 4 storage battery tubes; a Loud Speaker; a large rubber-cased storage battery; two 45-volt "B" batteries; an aerial; a plug; and a radio log and map.

[\$1 a Week Pays for This Set]

Antonio Stradivarius
1644-1737



The Violin Soundboard

To the epic achievement of Stromberg-Carlson's No. 601 Receiver is added that of their announcement of the New Cone Speaker. Produced after exhaustive research and experimentation, this speaker embodies an idea, old to Stradivarius and the other master creators of musical instruments, but new to radio—that of a soundboard.

The soundboard which functions the same on the new cone speaker as on a piano or violin—accomplishes the same purposes—that of giving true pitch and modulation to notes over the entire musical register. Whether it is reproducing the majestic roll of the organ, or the piping of the flute, this soundboard liberates the true beauty of intonation and phrasing which the music lover desires and appreciates.

By applying the principles of the soundboard to this new cone speaker, Stromberg-Carlson has united the old maestro's genius to the marvels of present day science.

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Leading Events of the Week

To-Day

8 P. M.—Prof. William Lyon Phelps, "Contemporary Books Worth Reading," Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
8 P. M.—Prof. J. J. Cornelius of India, "Indian Problems on the Hands of British Propagandists," Community Church.
8:15 P. M.—"The Land of Cotton," Dr. Israel Weinstein, P. S. 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue.

Monday, April 12

4 P. M.—"Anglo-Indian Romance," Rudyard Kipling, Dr. Leon H. Vincent, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
4:15 P. M.—"The Furniture and Furnishings in the American Home of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," Miss Edith R. Abbott, Metropolitan Museum of Art.
7 P. M.—Mayor Walker, Bishop Manning, Ralph Adams Crabbs, Hugh Frazer, Committee for Completion of Cathedral of St. John the Divine, dinner, Hotel Astor.
8:15 P. M.—"Old New York in the Seventies," Henry Collins Brown, Director of the Museum of the City of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art.
8:15 P. M.—"The Art of Renewing One's youth," Horace J. Bridges, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Tuesday, April 13

10 A. M. (continuing April 14-15)—American Bar Association Committee of Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law, New York State Chamber of Commerce.
8:15 P. M.—Meeting in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of City of New York, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. James Sullivan, former state Historian, motion picture, "Peter Stuyvesant," Metropolitan Museum of Art.
8:15 P. M.—"The Art of Renewing One's youth," Horace J. Bridges, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Wednesday, April 14

8:15 P. M.—"The History of Columbia University," Dr. Robert Arrowsmith, curator of Columbia Collection, Earle Hall, Columbia University Institute.
8:15 P. M.—"Trend of the Times—The Economic Interdependence of the Nations of the World," Sydney S. Fisher, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.
In Yiddish—"Customs and Their Relative Values," Joshua L. Goldberg, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Streets.
"The Land of Cotton," Dr. Israel Weinstein, American Museum of Natural History.
"Natural History of Motherhood," Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Cooper Institute, Eleventh Street and Fourth Avenue.

Thursday, April 15

4:15 P. M.—"Early Renaissance and Grotto," Dr. Leon H. Vincent, Metropolitan Museum of Art.
7 P. M.—"The History of Columbia University," Dr. Robert Arrowsmith, curator of Columbia Collection, Earle Hall, Columbia University Institute.
7 P. M.—"Trend of the Times—The Economic Interdependence of the Nations of the World," Sydney S. Fisher, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.
In Yiddish—"Customs and Their Relative Values," Joshua L. Goldberg, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Streets.
"The Land of Cotton," Dr. Israel Weinstein, American Museum of Natural History.
"Natural History of Motherhood," Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Cooper Institute, Eleventh Street and Fourth Avenue.

Friday, April 16

8:15 P. M.—"The History of Columbia University," Dr. Robert Arrowsmith, curator of Columbia Collection, Earle Hall, Columbia University Institute.
8:15 P. M.—"Trend of the Times—The Economic Interdependence of the Nations of the World," Sydney S. Fisher, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.
In Yiddish—"Customs and Their Relative Values," Joshua L. Goldberg, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Streets.
"The Land of Cotton," Dr. Israel Weinstein, American Museum of Natural History.
"Natural History of Motherhood," Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Cooper Institute, Eleventh Street and Fourth Avenue.

Saturday, April 17

1:30 P. M.—"The History of Columbia University," Dr. Robert Arrowsmith, curator of Columbia Collection, Earle Hall, Columbia University Institute.
7 P. M.—"Trend of the Times—The Economic Interdependence of the Nations of the World," Sydney S. Fisher, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.
In Yiddish—"Customs and Their Relative Values," Joshua L. Goldberg, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Streets.
"The Land of Cotton," Dr. Israel Weinstein, American Museum of Natural History.
"Natural History of Motherhood," Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Cooper Institute, Eleventh Street and Fourth Avenue.

LOOK 20 YEARS IMMEDIATELY YOUNGER FACE LIFTED This Week Only Fifty Dollars



Disinfectant, Liner, Furrows, Crows' Feet, Wrinkles, Moles removed. FACE PEELING removes Acne Pits, Smallpox Marks, Pimples, blackheads, Large Pores scientifically treated, permanently cured.

By New York's Leading Plastic Surgeon
Dr. Charles Stephen Baker
17 5th Ave. at 34th St. (Room 610)
Call, Write, Phone today for Appointment, Caledonia 6213

Line for Freckled or Rough Complexion

The freckling, discoloring or roughing to which delicate skins are subject after exposure to wind or sun, ten appearing in early spring, may easily be gotten rid of. Mercolized wax, spread lightly over the face before retiring and removed in the morning with soap and water, completely peels off the disfigured skin, leaving a clear, unblemished complexion. Mercolized Wax is a real wonder-worker!

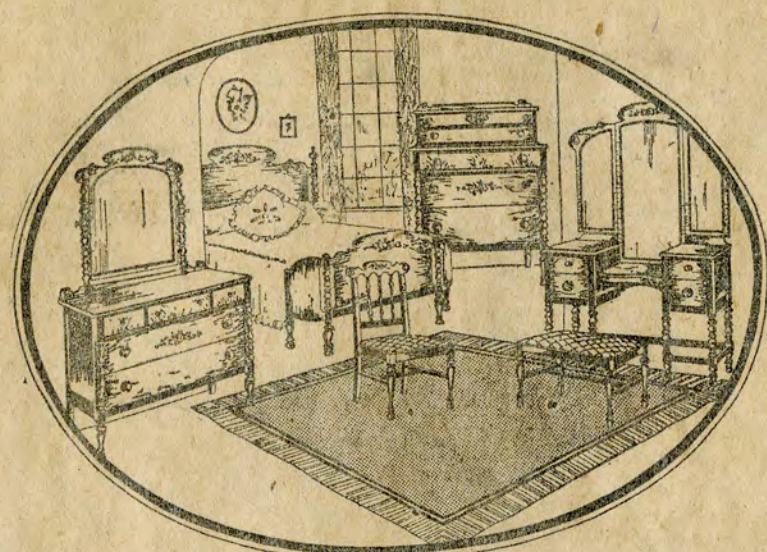
MERCOLIZED WAX Brings out the hidden beauty

MY DEAR, USE POSLAM FOR THOSE PIMPLES

It will often clear them away in 24 hours, because it is the most CONCENTRATED of skin remedies. Yet its medication is so gentle that it cannot irritate the tenderest skin. If you want a clear, unblemished complexion get Poslam (50c) at your druggist's TO-DAY!—Adv.

1858 Ludwig Baumann's 1926 68th Anniversary Sale

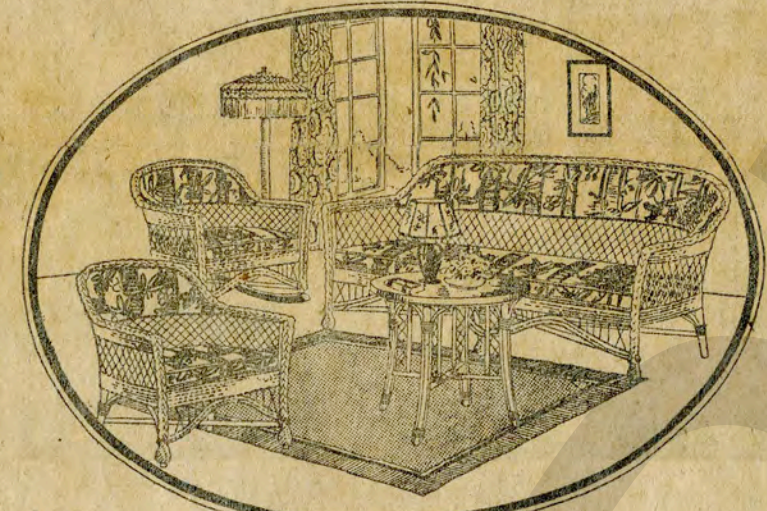
Half-Price Days Begin Tomorrow!



167 Early American Bedroom Suites (4 Pieces)

Huguenot walnut veneers have been artistically antiqued to give the illusion of age desired in a suite of Colonial inspiration. These walnut veneers are used in combination with a sturdy gumwood. Hand painted decorations complete the charming effect—making this a truly remarkable suite for so low a price. The four pieces comprise dresser, chest of drawers, full size bed and vanity dresser. These may also be purchased individually. Twin beds, chair, rocker, bench and night stand may be had to match.

198.50



150 Reed Sun Parlor Suites (3 Pieces)

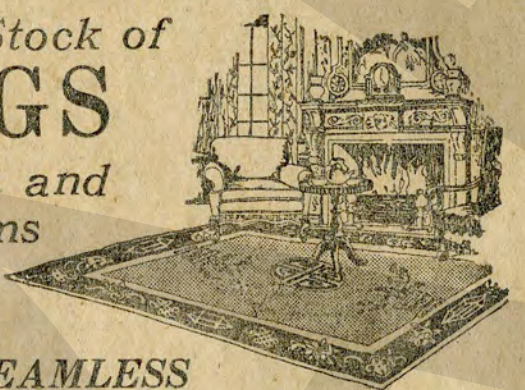
A sensational value to introduce the season—Settee (23.95), Chair (12.85) and Rocker (12.95) in Gray Reed, decorated. Seats and backs are upholstered in a colorful cretonne. The seat cushions are spring filled. Table, Lamps, Ferneries, Desk, Chair, End Table and Day Bed may be had to match.

49.75

\$77,000 Stock of

RUGS

Carpets and Linoleums



968 Fine SEAMLESS

Axminster Rugs

Exceptionally attractive range of patterns in all the desired shades, such as taupe, tan, blue and rose. Heavy wool nap, that makes for years of satisfactory wear.

8.3x10.6 ft., 31.95

6x9 ft., 19.98

Seamless Wool Velvets

HALF PRICE because of slight misweaves that do not affect their wear. A fine assortment, divided into three price groups that offer an unusual selection. All are 9x12 feet.

\$80 grade, 39.85

\$115 Wilton Velvets, 59.75

Wool Velvet Stair and Hall Carpet

1/4 yard wide
You will wonder at the low price. Attractive carpets in rose, blue, tan and red....

Genuine Inlaid Linoleum

Two carloads of new patterns in cheerful colors that cannot wash or wear off....

1.33
sq. yd.

THE tremendous response to our great Anniversary Sale has left us with vast quantities of broken lots, discontinued patterns, floor samples, odd pieces for every room—all everlastingly good Ludwig Baumann home furnishings of new design, but without sufficient stock back of them for a volume of business like ours. HALF PRICE, now, to sell quickly, to make room for stock reinforcements on their way. By no means an unlimited selection at half-price—but enough to furnish hundreds of homes.

Ask to See the Half Price Specials!

279 Odd Pieces of Reed and Fibre Furniture.	589 End Tables.	291 Windsor Chairs
128 Chiffonobes.	221 Occasional Tables.	51 Vanity Dressers.
2500 Yards of Linoleum Remnants.	497 Lamps.	2100 Yards of Cretonne.
379 Overstuffed Chairs.	367 Pictures.	363 Metal Beds.
113 Desks and Cabinets.	274 Mirrors.	82 Dining Tables.
141 Gate Leg Tables.	251 Upholstered Chairs.	372 Phonographs
59 Sample Sewing Machines.	363 Odd Wood Beds.	1096 Records.
87 Tea Wagons.	104 Dinner Sets.	40 Buffets.
	109 Odd Dressers.	71 China Closets.
	114 Chairs and Rockers.	195 Breakfast Sets.
	76 Chiffonettes.	467 Dining Chairs.

Purchases Made Now Will Be Held, Free of Charge, Until Wanted. Payments do not commence until a month after the goods are actually in your home.

Pay for your Furnishings while you enjoy their use—

A Ludwig Baumann Deferred Payment account enables you to buy your home furnishings NOW—while opportunities for saving are at the peak—without your having to pay in a lump sum. Your investment in your home comes out of your earnings, as it properly should, and you may extend your payments over a convenient period.

Accounts Opened \$5 to \$5,000!

TERMS:

On Purchases of	Deposit	Weekly Payments
\$100	\$5	\$1.50
\$200	\$10	\$3.00
\$500	\$25	\$7.50
\$1000	\$50	\$12.50

YOU CAN PAY MONTHLY

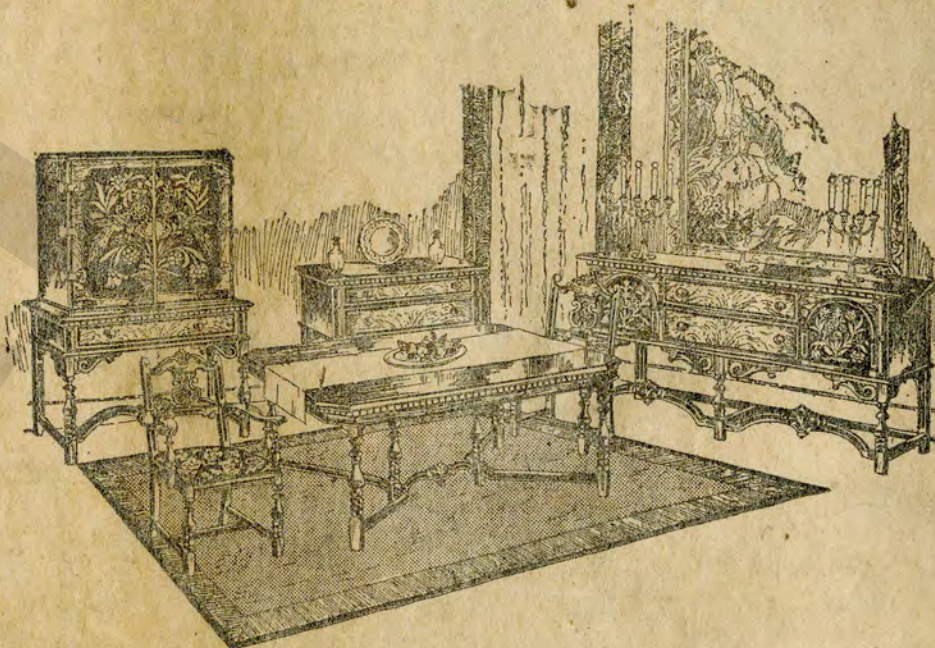
Over \$200,000 of Our

ARDSLEIGH

FINE FURNITURE

At Reductions of 20% to 40%

In beauty of design and superiority of craftsmanship, the finest furniture produced in America today!



Dining Suite by Berkey & Gay

A distinguished interpretation of the style of Queen Elizabeth's day is this suite in walnut and gumwood. Burl walnut and hand-painted decorations are used to embellish the cabinet and drawer fronts. In line, in ornament, in construction, Berkey & Gay have created a suite for us that has never been offered at so low a price. The suite consists of hand painted buffet, hand painted china cabinet, extension table, serving cabinet, host chair and five side chairs.

10 Pieces

\$494

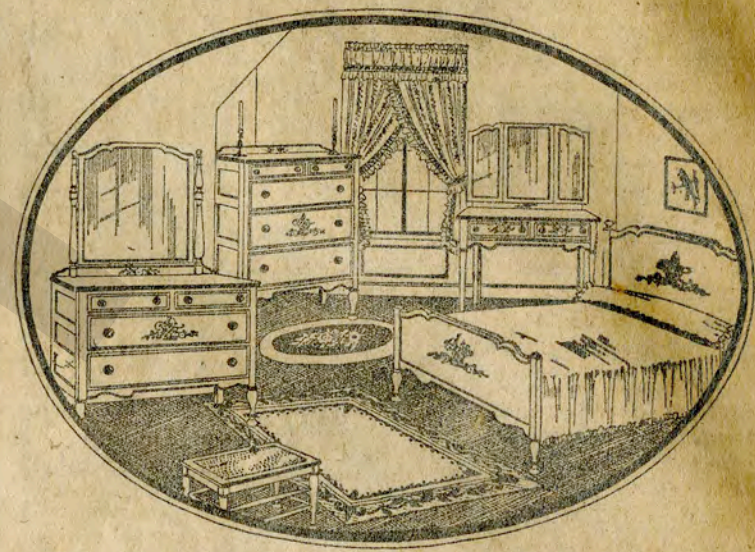
Ludwig Baumann's

35 St. to 36 St. on 8th Avenue

HARLEM: 144-146 West 125 St. NEWARK: Broad St. & Central Ave. 49-51 Market Street

We Have No Brooklyn or Bronx Stores

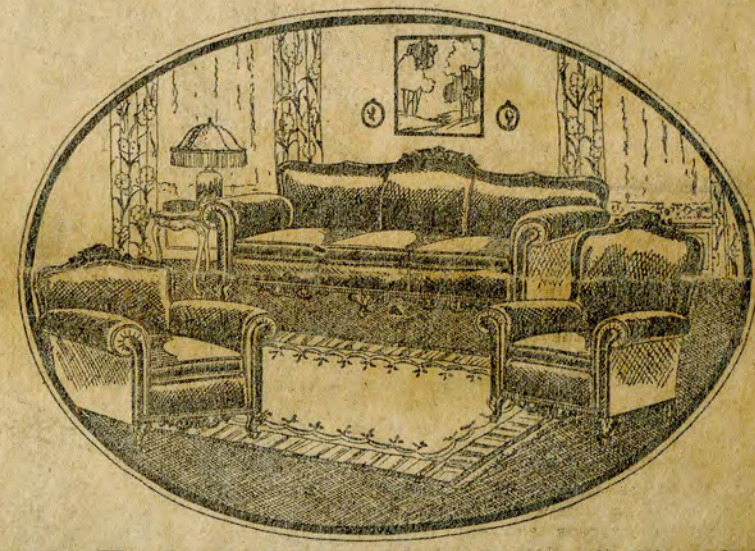
Store Hours 9 to 5.30. Open Saturdays Until 9 P. M.



149 Decorated Bedroom Suites (4 Pieces)

Handsome Delft green enamel suites with tasteful hand-painted decorations in rose and blue, particularly appropriate for suburban and country homes. The suites consist of Dresser, Chest of Drawers, full-size Bed and Toilet Table. The pieces may be purchased individually. Chair, rocker, bench and night-stand may be had to match.

139.50



127 Handsome Living Room Suites (3 Pieces)

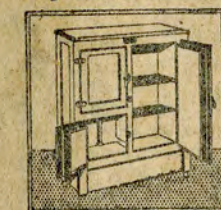
This luxurious suite, upholstered in a beautiful Jacquard Velour, will be recognized as a suite of enduring charm. Its beautiful lines, superior upholstery and graceful frames, are characteristic of furniture that sells for much higher prices. The suite consists of sofa, arm chair and master chair.

189.95

\$83,000 Stock of

Housewares

Everything for the kitchen. Cutlery, aluminumware, enamelware, woodenware, china, glassware, refrigerators, gas ranges, kitchen cabinets, electrical conveniences of all kinds. All from regular stock. No "job lots" or "seconds." All perfect goods, the kind you'll be proud to have in your home.



3-Door Side Icer

23.89

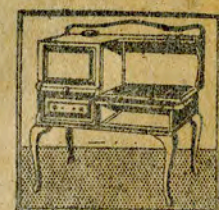
Solid oak, with snow-white enamel food chambers, galvanized steel ice chamber. Size 27 inches wide, 14 1/2 inches deep, 40 inches high.



50-Piece Semi-China Set

12.89

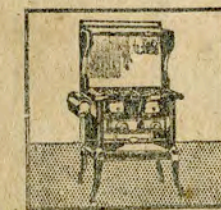
Complete service for six persons: first quality American porcelain, decorated with handsome border design. Choice of four patterns. Gold striped handles.



4-Burner Cabinet Gas Range

34.75

A wonderful bargain. Has two white porcelain splashers, white porcelain oven and broiler doors, 36 inches long, 24 inches deep, 47 inches high. Right or left hand ovens.



Florence Oil Cooker

17.89

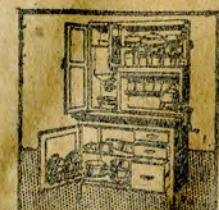
2-burner cooker, in gray. Features the famous Florence "focused heat," which centres on your cooking and helps keep your kitchen cool. The mantel illustrated is \$7.50.



Lloyd Stroller

16.95

Has sanitary lining and artillery wheels. Eru finish. Windshield, safety strap and guarantee with each.



McDougall Kitchen Cabinet

48.79

A lifetime Cabinet in oak, with snow-white porcelain sliding work table top, raise curtain, 25 lb. flour bin, nickel plated hardware, 8-piece glass jar set.

"THE WORLD"
julio 21 de 1926.

CALLES SOSTIENE EL PACTO CON LOS TENEDORES DE BONOS.

El Agente Financiero Elías, Hace una Reseña de la Economía Política y sus Luchas.

La reanudación de los pagos semianuales de intereses de las distintas emisiones de bonos mexicanos por el Gobierno de México, se ha hecho factible después del pago de junio de la suma convenida con el Comité de Tenedores de Bonos, según lo anunció aquí anoche Arturo M. Elías, agente financiero del Gobierno mexicano. Así lo dice la Prensa Asociada.

"En vista de las condiciones económicas que prevalecen actualmente en todo el mundo, México, con disculpable orgullo y destrozado por muchos años de guerra intestina, anuncia que está en condiciones de pagar los intereses de su deuda pública, si no hubiera sido por las siniestras influencias que tanto dentro como fuera de México fueron responsables de la rebelión de De la Huerta, México habría podido continuar sus pagos de intereses de la deuda pública desde 1923.

"Los fondos para este objeto estaban listos y depositados en Nueva York, cuando la rebelión dirigida por De la Huerta y sus respaldadores financieros empezó, y toda la espléndida obra de la Administración de Obregón se vió por algún tiempo comprometida."

Dice el señor Elías que los gastos para sofocar la revuelta fueron enormes y que por lo tanto, cuando el Presi-

dente Calles tomó las riendas del poder, se encontró con -- las Arcas de la nación vacías, con los sueldos de los em-- pleados del Gobierno atrasados, los cuales hubo que pagar -- primero, lo mismo que las grandes cantidades que se les a-- deudaban a varios hombres de negocios de México que se ha-- bían pretado gustosos a ayudar al Gobierno.

El nuevo convenio con los tenedores de bonos se hizo el otoño pasado, y en él se estipulan los pagos semianuales, -- que desde el mes de enero no han faltado.

Reseñando la lucha económica por la que está atravesando México, el señor Elías dijo que, poseyendo la mayor cantidad de riqueza potencial de todos los países de igual tamaño, México empezaba apenas a desarrollarse.

"Lo que México necesita, sobre todas las cosas, es paz, agregó, de los demás países solo necesita su amistad. México puede ver a todos los países del mundo sin envidia ni codicia, por mucho que estos posean, y solo les pide que lo -- vean en la misma forma.

CALLES KEEPS PACT WITH BONDHOLDERS

Financial Agent Elias Reviews Economics Struggle Being Waged in Mexico

Resumption of the semi-yearly payments of interest on the various bond issues of Mexico by the Mexican Government has been made possible with the June payment of the monthly sum agreed upon with the committee of bondholders, Arturo M. Elias, financial agent of the Mexican Government, announced here last night, according to the Associated Press.

"In view of conditions throughout the world," he said, "it is with pardonable pride that Mexico, torn by years of internal struggles, announces that she places her public debt on an interest-yielding basis. Had it not been for the sinister influences which both within and without Mexico were responsible for the de la Huerta rebellion, Mexico would have been able to resume interest payments upon her public debt in 1923.

"The funds for this purpose were on hand and deposited in New York when the revolt engineered by de la Huerta and his financial backers took place and all the splendid work of the Obregon Administration was for a time jeopardized."

Mr. Elias says expenditures in suppressing the revolt were so great that when President Calles took office the Mexican Treasury was empty and that it was necessary at first to pay the salaries of civil servants, which were in arrears, and to reimburse Mexican business men who had come to the aid of the Government.

The new agreement with the bondholders was made in January, 1926, providing for fixed monthly payments which have since been maintained.

Reviewing the economic struggle Mexico is passing through, Mr. Elias said that, possessing the greatest amount of potential wealth of any country of similar size in the world, Mexico had just begun really to develop.

"What Mexico wants above everything else is peace," he added. "It wants nothing of any other country but amity. It turns its eyes toward the whole world with no envy or greed in them for the possessions of others. And it asks all the other nations of the world to look upon Mexico in the same manner."

F. V. Z. Dirdrichsen is now in charge of the unlisted department of Clarence



JUNIO 24-1926 19

LA PASTORA EVANGELISTA.

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"THE WORLD"
junio 24 de 1926.

LA PASTORA PERDIDA SE ESCAPA DE LA BANDA QUE LA TENIA
SECUESTRADA EN MEXICO.

Aimee Semple McPherson, Pastora Evangelista, llega exte-
nuada a la Frontera, después de Escaparse de una Cabaña-
y Caminar 20 Millas.

LA CREIAN AHOGADA; EXIGIAN 500,000 DOLARES COMO RESCATE.

Fué atraída a un Automóvil y Anestesiada, dice. -- Sus --
tres Secuestradores eran Americanos.

DOUGLAS, Ariz. junio 23.- Desmayada frente a una casa
de Agua Prieta, población fronteriza con Douglas, la seño-
ra Aimee Semple McPherson, evangelista extraviada de Los -
Angeles, Calif., fué encontrada hoy temprano y traída a --
uno de los hospitales de Douglas.

Allí dijo que había sido plagiada hace más de un mes,-
mientras se bañaba en Ocean Park, Los Angeles, y llevada a
una solitaria cabaña del desierto mexicano, pues sus se---
cuestradores tenían ser encontrados. Le exigían 500,000 -
dolares de rescate y la amenazaban con torturarla.

Al fin, mientras los dos hombres y la mujer llamada --
'Rosa'- sus secuestradores - habían salido, ella hizo uso-
del filo de un bote vacío, para cortar la cuerda con que -
la tenían atada, y se escapó.

Huyó sobre las Ardientes Arenas.

Eso pasó ayer tarde. Sin rumbo fijó corrió y corrió -
sobre las ardientes arenas, hasta que al obscurecer se ---
guió por las luces de una fundición lejana. Con los pies-
ampollados, hambrienta y sedienta, siguió arrastrandose --

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hasta acercarse en la madrugada a una cabaña mexicana, en donde le negaron todo auxilio. Prosiguió su camino hasta que al fin llegó a Agua Prieta en donde cayó sin sentido, y el Presidente Municipal, la mandó a Douglas en un taxímetro manejado por un americano llamado John Anderson.

La señora Kennedy, madre de la evangelista, fué inmediatamente avisada por teléfono, y después de que hubo -- contestado a varias preguntas íntimas, tales como que, en donde se había hecho una herida que le dejó una larga cicatriz en un dedo, el nombre de una prima muerta, etc., -- se dió por satisfecha de que aquella era realmente su hija. La señora Kennedy saldrá inmediatamente para Douglas.

Fuó Quemada con Cigarros.

Cuando la señora McPherson desapareció el 18 de mayo, su señora madre dió una lista de preguntas, que al ser -- contestadas identificarían a la evangelista perdida. Los plagiarios, según la señora McPherson, la quemaban con cigarros encendidos -- todavía enseñó una de las quemadas -- que no está del todo curada -- para obligarla a contestar a las preguntas que los harían dueños del rescate, pero -- ella se rehusó y entonces la amenazaron con cortarle el -- dedo marcado con la cicatriz, para mandárselo a su madre -- como una prueba de que su hija vivía, pero ni por eso consiguieron que hablara. Ella entendió que el viernes último iban a hacer su última tentativa para obtener el rescate, por una conversación que les oyó y de la que dedujo -- que trataban también de plagiar a Mary Pickford.

Otra de las amenazas fué que la iban a vender a un me

xicano de nombre Felipe, y, por último, le cortaron un --
cadejo de pelo para enviárselo a la señora Kennedy, pero-
no les dió resultado.

La señora McPherson comienza su historia diciendo que
ella iba acompañada de su secretaria - que fué la primera-
en dar la noticia de su desaparición - a bañarse a Ocean -
Park, por lo que se creyó que se había ahogado; que cuan-
do por segunda vez se iba a meter al agua oyó una voz que
la nombraba. En su cama del hospital continuó en esta --
forma:

"Al voltear ví a una mujer que me decía que su niño -
se estaba muriendo y que quería que yo rogara por él; me-
explicó que su esposo tenía al niño en un automóvil allí-
cerca. Esta mujer traía un abrigo en el brazo. Yo la --
acompañé hasta el automóvil, en donde se encontraba otra-
mujer con un bulto en los brazos, que me supuse que sería
el niño. En ese momento me empujaron violentamente den-
tro del carro y caí sobre el piso de aquél, envolviéndome
la mujer con el abrigo que traía. Luego empecé a sentir -
un olor fuerte medio dulzón y repugnante que llenó el au-
tomóvil y me impedía respirar hasta que perdí el conoci-
miento, y no volví a saber de mí hasta encontrarme en un-
catre que parecía de hospital, en un cuarto casi obscuro,
pues la única ventana que tenía estaba casi cerrada. Me-
sentía muy enferma y cerca de mí estaba una mujer a quien
llamaban 'Rosa'. Era la madrugada, no sé si del día si-
guiente, pero la mujer así me lo aseguró. Cuando entró -
la otra mujer, les pregunté qué era lo que querían de mí?
y me contestaron que me habían secuestrado para obtener -

medio millón de dolares por mi rescate. Les hice ver que habían hecho una tontería, puesto que yo no tenía esa cantidad, ni la iglesia tampoco, pero me contestaron que --- ellas sabían lo que hacían. Y allí seguí día tras día.

"Después me dijeron que ya tenían un proyecto para lograr el rescate, y por las conversaciones que les oí me di cuenta de que habían estado a punto de ser aprehendidos en San Francisco, mientras andaban arreglando que se les entregara el dinero.

"Hace varios días que me cambiaron de lugar; viajamos largas distancias en dos automóviles, hasta llegar a una casa en donde permanecemos dos días."

Poco después de que la señora McPherson terminó su -- historia, salieron dos grupos de americanos acompañados -- de la policía mexicana, con rumbo al desierto, a buscar -- la cabaña solitaria descrita por la evangelista. Los oficiales mexicanos creen que no puede estar a más de veinte millas de aquí, pues aunque la señora McPherson está -- muy cansada, no se encuentra agotada.

Hay lugares en que se han encontrado sus huellas, pero en otros se han borrado. Algunos antiguos residentes de esta comarca, que pretenden conocer el terreno palmo a palmo, ponen en duda la historia de la pastora evangelista.

M E P A R E C E . . .

P O R

H E Y W O O D B R O U N .

ME PARECE...

por

Heywood Brown.

"Ninguno de ustedes periodistas," escribe William-McFee, el novelista, "parece tener la más ligera idea de lo que está pasando en México. Ninguno de ustedes, editores puede extractar una idea de los telegramas.-- Todo lo que el mundo ve, es que debemos abstenernos, - que lo que México está haciendo solo a México le concierne. Entretanto, la primera página de sus periódicos está llena con las quejas lastimeras del clero católico que pide ayuda, y el público permanece en la niebla respecto a todo el asunto.

"Este es el principio del despertar de la América-latina. Es algo más que una escritura en una pared; es el sacudimiento del palacio y el hundimiento de los altares. Ustedes, los de este país se encuentran perplejos, porque cuando piensan en un católico les viene a la mente el agradable vecino que vive un poco adelante, o el que está en el despacho de junto, o en un individuo como Alfred Smith, sabio administrador y fértil en recursos, hombre humorístico y conocedor del mundo. - Se imaginan que el catolicismo de la América latina es igual al de este esclarecido país. (Ustedes saben que es esclarecido, si no lo creen, vayan a vivir un poco-

en Colombia u Honduras

de tiempo). Les aseguro que no hay nada en lo que ustedes conocen como catolicismo romano, que se compare con el espantoso parálisis mental y espiritual que existe bajo ese nombre en los países latino-americanos. El Presidente Calles es, si desean saberlo, uno de los grandes hombres de esta época, y está haciendo lo que los Estados Unidos debían haber hecho; solo que la disparatada Doctrina Monroe, (otro instrumento de parálisis mental) se ha convertido en fetiche y ningún hombre sobre la tierra puede levantar la mano para ayudar a los millones que viven y mueren como bestias de carga, creyendo que el ensotinado clérigo es el jefe de la familia humana.

"Esta revolución de México, será observada, o está siendo observada en todas las otras repúblicas latino-americanas, con interes extático, y más tarde será imitada con iguales resultados en aquellas regiones. Por fin hay una oportunidad para que el resto de América - de un paso hacia adelante y salga del obscurantismo; - del medioevalismo en que ha dormitado desde que Bolívar murió en Santa Marta (Esto sucedió en 1830, por si se les ha olvidado). La iglesia ha tenido de los cabellos a estos pueblos desde entonces. Nada ha sido bastante efectivo para penetrar en la astuta manipulación de la piedad sencilla de los pobres peones y campesinos de los países andinos. Calles dijo en días pasados (cito al "World" que fué el que dió el informe) . . Si el clero católico pudiera acabar con la existencia-

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de otras religiones lo haría; para ellos no existe más religión que la católica.' Y esta es la verdad. Todos los mexicanos lo saben. Calles es un portento; -- tiene todo el cerebro y el sentido común de los países latino-americanos, pidiendo siempre más fuerza para su corazón y para su mano. Es tan importante para el mundo en general como la cuestión sobre la cual hacen ustedes tanto barullo cada año el Cuatro de julio.

"Si los Estados Unidos desean permanecer ocupando - el primer lugar en este continente durante otro siglo, debe poner-se del lado de la Iglesia católica contra - las fuerzas de civilización que dirige Calles. Solo - así podrá su superioridad permanecer indisputable ante las energías de los pueblos latino-americanos, una vez que hayan arrojado la embrutecedora y paralizadora lepra de la Iglesia católica (estilo español), que los ha mantenido en la esclavitud durante un siglo. Son - inteligentes y tienen un territorio tan rico en recursos naturales, que nadie puede predecir lo que allá suceda una vez que el pueblo y el gobierno despierten. - Malos tiempos se les esperan a los concesionarios petroleros, para entonces, pero también ellos tienen que entrar a la horma.

Me he quedado sorprendido de la ineptitud de los reporters en México; tal parece que ninguno de ellos se da cuenta de lo que está pasando; para ellos solo es una historia de atrocidades. Pero será, tal vez, porque los propietarios de los periodicos no quieren aquí

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esa clase de noticias. Los republicanos quieren tener-
contentos a los petroleros y "the World" está ansioso
de complacer a los católicos. Pero, ¡válgame Dios! --
los católicos de aquí se morirían entre la horda de ni
gromantes supersticiosos e ignorantes que se dan el --
título de católicos en la América latina. Se imaginan
a Al Smith en franca camaradería con cualquiera de ---
aquellos santurrones, en un pueblo latino-americano de-
los más típicos, donde las casas no son sino chozas --
fabricadas con lodo?"

A lo que parece, Mcfee aboga porque los Estados --
Unidos, en vez de abstenerse de intervenir en la dispu-
ta entre el Gobierno mexicano y la iglesia, deben sa--
lir al frente poniéndose del lado de Calles. Dudo que
haya un número considerable de personas que puedan ser
reclutadas con ese fin, a pesar de que en algunas re--
giones de los Estados Unidos prevalece un gran senti--
miento anti-católico. Entiendo que no habla por ator-
mentar a los católicos, sino porque cree que un estado
cambia más fácilmente hacia el liberalismo, o el radi-
calismo si así quieren llamarle, cuando no está oprimi-
do por la influencia de un religión predominante en un
país. Algunos católicos discutirán esto, me imagino,--
si se usa la palabra "radicalismo", pues los líderes --
de esa iglesia se han identificado generalmente apoyán-
dose en los standards económicos y morales existentes.

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Y no simpatizo con la actitud de William McFee por que no creo que sea posible para una nación legislar - a un grupo religioso que no existe. La persecución in variablemente fortalece a la iglesia en contra de la - cual va dirigida. No estoy capacitado para poder ase-
gurar si la iglesia católica está sufriendo persecucio-
nes o no en México. Aquí hay distintos testimonios, y los reporters de la prensa aun no han podido resolver-
claramente el gulfo que existe entre las declaraciones de las partes contendientes. El Presidente Calles, -- ha negado, por supuesto, su intención de arrojar a la-
iglesia de México. Lo único que admite es que ha im-
puesto restricciones para disminuir el poder del cato-
licismo en México. Y este es el punto en que un extra-
ño encuentra dificultades, pues cada católico con ----
quien habla, niega el cargo de que la iglesia de México
trate de controlar los asuntos civiles cualquiera que-
estos sean.

Por otra parte, el clero se queja de que las pre-
venciones constitucionales que Calles pretende poner -
en vigor hacen imposible la vida de la iglesia como or-
ganización religiosa. Lo mejor es admitir desde luego
que no estoy de acuerdo con los que creen que Calles -
es un bandolero sanguinario. Tengo todos los motivos-
para creer que con toda sinceridad se está esforzando-
por alcanzar lo que cree que redundará en beneficio de
su pueblo. Pero la sinceridad no siempre sirve de ---

guía a la sabiduría. Calles puede equivocarse; yo he llegado a creer que se está equivocando. Yo creo que no solo México, sino el mundo entero estaría mejor si todas las iglesias - protestantes y católicas - se abstuvieran estrictamente de tomar participación en política. Sí; más vale que de una vez confiese que yo -- creo que la vida, en todas sus fases, sería más refinada, más rica, más exquisita, si la religión fuera -- una fuerza enteramente individual y no obligada por -- las iglesias y los credos.

Y sin embargo, si yo fuera Rey o Emperador, o --- cuando menos Presidente, no daría ningún paso que hostilizara a la iglesia, aun cuando no simpatizara con ella. El señor Calles quiere ir muy deprisa.

Le concedo la razón al señor McFee, en cuanto a -- que el problema es poco comprendido en este país. Pero está en un error al creer que el asunto no ha sido bien definido por los reporters porque la prensa no -- desea informes claros y amplios. Los números muy complicados no pueden enderezarse en unas cuantas columnas de un nuevo impreso. Y yo adivino, que hay mu--- chas partes de México en que las noticias del conflicto entre la iglesia y el Estado son tan poco comprendidas como aquí, y es por esto, por lo que creo que -- Calles va muy aprisa, pues si su causa es justa, bien puede esperarse hasta que la información exacta y pre

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"The World"

p. 7.

cisa tenga tiempo de ponerse a su nivel.

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Trad:MCM.

It Seems to Me

By Heywood Broun

"Not one of you newspaper men," writes William McFee, the novelist, "seems to have the slightest inkling of what is going on in Mexico. Not one of your editors can extract an idea from the telegrams. All The World even can see is that we ought to keep out of it, that what Mexico is doing is her own business. In the meanwhile the front page is full of the Catholic clergy's piteous appeals for aid, and the public are in a fog about the whole business."

"This is the beginning of the awakening of Latin-America. It is more than the handwriting on the wall. It is the shaking of the palace and the collapse of the altars. You in this country are nonplussed because when you think of a Catholic you think of the pleasant neighbor down the road or the man in the next office or a fellow like Alfred Smith, a wise and resourceful administrator, a man of humor and of the world. You imagine that Catholicism in Latin-America is something the same as you have in this enlightened country. (It is enlightened, you know. If you don't think so, try living in Honduras or Colombia for a while.) I tell you there is nothing in what you know as Roman Catholicism to compare with the frightful paralysis of mind and spirit which goes under that name in Latin-American countries. President Calles is, if you ask me, one of the great men of this era. He is doing what ought to have been done by the United States, only the silly Monroe Doctrine (another instrument of mental paralysis has become a fetish and no man on earth can lift a hand to help the millions who live and die with the outlook of beasts of burden, believing that the black-robed priest is the head of the human family."

"This revolution in Mexico will be followed, is being followed, in all the other republics of Latin-America with rapt interest. It will be followed later by similar changes in those regions. There is at last a chance for the rest of America to move forward and out of the dark ages, out of the mediaevalism in which it has slumbered since Bolivar died at Santa Marta. (That was in 1830, if you have forgotten.) The church has had these people by the short hair ever since. Nothing has been effectual enough to pierce through the crafty manipulation of the genuine piety of the poor peons and agriculturists of the Andean countries. Calles said the other day (I quote The World's report), . . . If the Catholic clergy could end the existence of other religions they would do it. For them there is no other religion than the Catholic. That is true. Everybody down there knows it is true. But everybody is afraid to say so. Calles is a portent. He has all the brains and sense in Latin-American countries praying for more power to his hand and hand. It is as important to the world in general as the affair over which you annually make such a fuss on the Fourth of July."

"If the United States wishes to remain the paramount power on this continent for another century she must side with the Catholic Church against the forces of enlightenment under Calles. Only in that way can her superiority remain unchallenged by the energies of the Latin-American peoples once they have thrown off the stupefying and paralyzing blight of the Catholic Church (Spanish style), which has held them in bondage for a century. They have the brains and they have territory so rich in natural resources that no man will predict what could be done down there if the people and Governments awake. It will be a bad time for oil concessionaires, I admit. But they will have to go to the wall too."

"I have been astonished at the ineptitude of the reporters in Mexico. Not one of them seems to have the slightest idea of what is going on. It is just an atrocity story. But perhaps the newspaper owners here don't want that kind of news. The Republicans want to please the oil men and The World is eager not to offend the Catholics. But, bless you, the Catholics here wouldn't be found dead with the tribe of ignorant, superstitious magicians who call themselves Catholics in Latin-America. Can you see Al Smith chumming with any of these holy-bolies in an average Latin-American village of mud-huts?"

If I understand McFee, he advocates that the United States, instead of keeping hands off the dispute between the Mexican Government and the church, should step in on the side of Calles. I doubt if any considerable number of persons can be recruited to that belief, in spite of the wide prevalence of anti-Catholic feeling in some sections of America. He himself, I take it, speaks not as a hater of Catholicism but as one who feels that a state moves more readily toward liberalism, or radicalism if you will, when it is not checked by the influence of a state religion. And few Catholics will dispute this, I imagine, if the word radicalism is used, for the leaders of that church have pretty generally identified themselves with the support of existing economic and moral standards.

And I depart from sympathy with the position of William McFee because I do not believe it is possible for a nation to legislate any religious group out of existence. Persecution invariably strengthens the church against which it is aimed. I am not in a position to say whether or not the Catholic Church is being persecuted in Mexico. Here there is difference in testimony, and the newspaper reporters have not as yet entirely resolved the gulf between the statements of the opposing sides. President Calles has, to be sure, disclaimed any intention of driving the church out of Mexico. He admits nothing more than that he has imposed restrictions to curtail the temporal power of Catholicism in Mexico. And immediately at this point the outsider runs into difficulty, for he will find that every Catholic spokesman denies the charge that the church of Mexico undertakes to control civil affairs in any way.

And again he will hear from the clergy that the constitutional provisions which Calles purposes to enforce make it impossible for the church to function as a religious organization. I may as well admit at the outset that my mind does not go along with those who think of Calles as a bloody-minded brigand. There is every reason to believe that he is sincerely striving for what he believes to be the betterment of his country. However, sincerity is not always the earnest of wisdom. He may be wrong. I rather think he is. I think that not only Mexico but the world in general would be better off if all churches, Protestant and Catholic, strictly refrained from organized participation in politics. Indeed, I may as well confess that I think life all about might well be finer and richer if religion was a force left to the individual and not bound up in churches and in creeds.

And yet if I were King or Emperor, or even President, I would make no direct drive against any church, even though I had no liking for it. Mr. Calles wants to go too fast.

I will grant Mr. McFee's contention that the problem is little understood in this country. He is in error in believing that the subject has been imperfectly reported because the newspapers want something less than full and clear reporting. Issues so complicated are not readily straightened out in a few columns of news-print. And it is my guess that there are many portions of Mexico where the precise issue between church and Calles is as little understood as it is here. And that is why I think he moves too fast. If his case is good, he can afford to wait until precise and exact information has a chance to catch up with him.

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"THE WORLD"
ag. 18 de 1926.

EL INDIO MEXICANO SE LANZA CONTRA ESPANA, DICE UN -
OBSERVADOR AMERICANO.

H. C. Herring, Secretario de la Comisión Eclesiástica, lo llama Conflicto entre Conservadores y Liberales, más que Controversia Religiosa.

Hubert C. Herring, Secretario de la Comisión de Relaciones Sociales, de las Iglesias Congregacionistas de los Estados Unidos, declaró ayer al "World", a su regreso de México, que "el indio mexicano se ha despertado y se lanza contra España."

Dijo que la cuestión mexicana, no es de origen-religioso, sino una lucha entre liberales y conservadores, dirigida por el Gobierno y la iglesia.

"México está peleando por su independencia tan-sinceramente como lo han hecho todos los países," -dijo, "y nosotros los americanos debemos andar con-mucho tiento para no hacer la lucha más difícil."

Rebelión contra España.

El señor Herring, que acaba de pasar seis semanas en México, donde vió al Presidente Calles, entre otras personas, organizó un grupo que visitó México en abril con el fin de estudiar las condiciones de-aquel país, y ha escrito extensamente sobre México, para la prensa religiosa y seglar.

"En cuanto a que México se ha declarado en re-beldía contra la iglesia, puedo asegurar que es más una revuelta del indio contra España que una revuel

ta religiosa. El Presidente Calles me dijo: 'Nosotros no estamos peleados con ninguna religión; nuestra lucha es contra la jerarquía extranjera de imposición.'

"Estoy convencido de que el Gobierno mexicano - actual no es hostil a la Iglesia Romana. Si existe alguna hostilidad es contra cualquiera alusión a la intervención extranjera. Resienten la súplica de - la Iglesia mexicana a la americana.

"La iglesia romana tiene una poderosa dirección, conocí a varios sacerdotes y directores, y son hombres de fino intelecto y una sincera preocupación - por el bienestar de México. Están convencidos de - que el país se está arruinando con la Administra---ción de Calles, y creen que hacen bien en oponerse rudamente a ésta.

Injustos con la Iglesia.

Dudo que haya quien pueda decir que la lucha en México es de origen religioso; es una guerra entre dos filosofías sociales. El actual Gobierno de México es liberal de casta, mientras que la Iglesia romana por tradición está aliada a los conservadores, y con esto basta para que haya suficiente pólvora para los cohetes; agreguemos la religión a esta conflagración y vendrá la confusión.

"La iglesia romana vino a México con la conquista; la cruz y la espada unidas. Roma y España eran una, y ahora que el indio mexicano ha despertado se

lanza contra España y contra todo lo que España trajo a México. En esto es indudable que los mexica--nos son injustos con la Iglesia; a ésta se le acusa de ser la responsable de todos los males que México ha heredado; a la iglesia se culpa de todo lo que -hizo España.

"Pero yo me siento optimista respecto a México--y a su Iglesia, hay talento suficiente allá para encontrar la salida. El Gobierno está enérgico y probablemente se salga con la suya, pero no hay motivo para creer que no le permita a la iglesia ejercer -sus funciones de manera razonable.

México es religioso sin remedio, y la Iglesia -romana cuenta con el amor del pueblo. Es cierto --que la iglesia ha cometido errores, pero no tengo -paciencia con aquellos que quieren cargarle a la --iglesia todos los pecados del calendario. Eso es -muy injusto. Como protestante que soy, espero que este conflicto se resuelva pronto y que la Iglesia-Romana y el Gobierno mexicano han de encontrar al--gún medio para vivir juntos y en relaciones amistosas. México es un país católico, y la iglesia católica tiene mucho que dar.

Escéptico con respecto a Sheffield.

"El Embajador Sheffield viene rumbo a la patria. Dicen que va a pedir una actitud más firme hacia México. Yo me siento profundamente escéptico de las-actitudes "firmes" del Embajador Sheffield, pues encierran demasiada intromisión en los asuntos de Mé-

xico, y México tiene el derecho de hacer lo que le plazca con sus propios recursos, lo mismo que hacemos nosotros. A México se le debe dejar en libertad de cometer sus propios errores, aun cuando estos les causen algunos disgustos y molestias a cierto número de los americanos que viven en México.

"El Embajador es muy impopular entré los mexicanos, tal vez son injustos con él, pero la verdad es que carece de imaginación; no puede apreciar el verdadero entusiasmo e idealismo que mueve a México... México está haciendo su guerra de independencia, -- tan sinceramente como la ha hecho cualquier otro -- país, y nosotros los americanos debemos andar con tiento para no hacer su lucha más difícil.

"Los mexicanos, con justicia sienten que, practicamente toda acción de nuestro Embajador durante los últimos meses no ha hecho sino complicar la situación. Yo tengo la esperanza de que el señor Sheffield vuelva a su negocio de leyes, y que el Presidente Coolidge escoja otro hombre con más imaginación para mandarlo a México a hacer la paz entre -- nuestros dos países, que es lo mejor que un Embajador puede hacer."



THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1926.

Mexican Indian Is Striking Out Against Spain, Says U.S. Observer

H. C. Herring, Secretary of Church Commission, Calls
It a Conflict Between Conservatives and Lib-
erals More Than a Religious Dispute

Hubert C. Herring, Secretary of the Social Relations Commission of the Congregational Churches of the United States, stated for The World yesterday, after returning from Mexico, that "the Mexican Indian is aroused and is striking out at Spain."

He declared the Mexican struggle was not primarily religious, but was a struggle between liberalism and conservatism as led by the Government and the church.

"Mexico is fighting its war for independence just as truly as any country has ever done," he said. "We of the United States should be slow to make her struggle any more difficult."

A Revolt Against Spain

Mr. Herring, who has just spent six weeks in Mexico, seeing President Calles among others, organized a group which visited Mexico in April for the purpose of studying conditions there. He has written extensively on Mexico for the religious and secular press.

"In so far as Mexico is revolting against the church, it is far more of an Indian revolt against Spain than it is a religious revolt. President Calles said to me: 'We have no quarrel with any religion. Our quarrel is with the foreign imposed hierarchy.'"

"I am convinced the present Mexican Government is not hostile to the Roman Church. Whatever hostility there may be is directed against any hint of foreign intervention. They resent the appeal of the Mexican Church to America.

"The Roman Church has strong leadership. I met many priests and leaders. They are men of fine intellects and genuine concern for the welfare of Mexico. They are convinced that the country is being ruined by the Calles Administration, and they do as they think right in bitterly opposing it."

Unfair to Church

"I doubt whether you can say that the struggle in Mexico is primarily religious. It is a war between two social philosophies. The present Government of Mexico is liberal in cast. The Roman Church is traditionally allied with the conservatives. That furnishes enough powder for the fireworks. Add religion to the conflagration and you have a pretty mess."

"The Roman Church came over with the conquest, the cross was associated with the sword. Rome and Spain were one. Now at last the Mexican Indian is aroused. He is

striking out at Spain and all that Spain brought to Mexico. In this the Mexican is undoubtedly unfair to the church. The church is accused of being responsible for all the ills to which Mexico is heir. The church is loaded up with the blame for everything Spain ever did.

"But I am optimistic about Mexico and her church. There are brains enough down there to find a way out. The Government means business, and will probably have its way, but there is no reason why that way should prevent the church exercising all reasonable functions."

"Mexico is incurably religious, and the Roman Church possesses the love of the people. Of course the church has made mistakes, but I have no patience with those who would load all the sins in the calendar upon the church. It is grossly unfair. As a Protestant, I hope that this conflict will be speedily settled and that the Roman Church and the Mexican Government will find some amicable basis for living together. Mexico is a Catholic country, and the Catholic Church has a great deal to offer."

Sceptical of Sheffield

"Ambassador Sheffield is on his way home. It is reported he is to demand a firmer attitude toward Mexico. I am profoundly sceptical of Ambassador Sheffield's 'firmer' attitudes. They involve too much interference with Mexico. Mexico has a right to do as she pleases with her own resources just as we have. Mexico must be free to make her own mistakes, no matter how uncomfortable they may make some Americans in Mexico."

"The Ambassador is very unpopular among the Mexicans. They are probably very unfair to him. But he lacks imagination. He is unable to appreciate the very real enthusiasm and idealism which is moving in Mexico. Mexico is fighting its war for independence just as truly as any country has ever done. We of the United States should be slow to make her struggle any more difficult."

"The Mexicans feel, and with justice, that practically every action of our Ambassador during the past months has complicated the situation. I hope Mr. Sheffield may return to his law business, and President Coolidge will pick out some man with a good imagination who will go down to Mexico to make peace between our two countries. That is about the best thing an Ambassador can do."

PARECE QUE MEXICO OBLIGA A LAS EMPRESAS PETROLERAS NORTE-AMERICANAS QUE SE ESTABLEZCAN EN LA AMERICA DEL SUR.

Hay muchos indicios de que el trato que reciben las compañías petroleras americanas de parte del Gobierno mexicano las está obligando a concentrar sus energías en los países sudamericanos, especialmente en Colombia y Venezuela, donde reciben aliado y buen trato del Gobierno.

The Lamp, el órgano oficial de la Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, defiende el cargo que se hace en México de que los intereses americanos siguen una política ambiciosa. Analizando la situación, en un artículo titulado "El Petróleo en el Balance de México", el magazine del Sr. Teagle declara que puede suspenderse todo lo que se ha venido hablando de explotación de México por las compañías petroleras americanas, pues que por cada dólar que las compañías subsidiarias hicieron en operaciones petroleras mexicanas, el Gobierno de México obtuvo \$1 y los trabajadores mexicanos otro dólar.

"Ahora que se ha contado la historia", añade, "tiene México razón para quejarse de la entrada de las compañías petroleras, que han aportado cientos de millones de dólares, para investigaciones, trabajos y contribuciones? Cuando se ve que de cada \$3 que se obtienen del petróleo mexicano, \$2 se quedan en el país, no se puede tomar en cuenta la acusación de que el capital extranjero está explotando a una nación indefensa.

Se presentan los hechos porque, como expresa el artículo, el capítulo está ahora tan próximo a cerrarse sobre el desarrollo de los grandes campos petroleros, que es posible reunir cifras y ver lo que le correspondió a cada uno. Diciendo que mientras que los campos petroleros producían mayor rendimiento y estaban cerca de la costa, la cantidad de contribuciones impuestas fue tal que tan pronto como se agotaron dichos campos, se restringió la producción a los pozos más pequeños y más distantes.

LA COMPAÑIA LAGO TERMINA EL POZO NO. 2 EN UN NUEVO CAMPO VENEZOLANO.

La empresa Lago Petroleum terminó de perforar el pozo No. 2 en el nuevo campo de Lagunillas, Venezuela, con una producción de 4,000 barriles diarios, y ocupando más de 400 acres, que pertenecen en su mayoría a la Venezuelan Petroleum y que se están explotando, según contrato, por la Gulf Oil Corporation.

El pozo Lago está a unos tres cuartos de milla al sureste del pozo descubierto por la Gulf Oil Corporation, en las propiedades de la Venezuelan Petroleum. La Gulf Oil está perforando a 1,685 pies en el pozo Lagunillas No. 2 de Venezuelan Petroleum y

tiene grúas en los pozos Nos. 3 y 4. La empresa Gulf está también trabajando a 2,795 pies en el pozo Laguna No. 1 de la Gulf Venezuelan situado a 3-1/2 millas al sur, según avisos últimos cablegráficos.

NOVEMBER 5, 1926.

NEW HIGH FIGURE F

Mexico Appears to Be Forcing U. S. Oil Firms to South America

There are many signs that Mexican treatment of the American oil companies is driving them to concentrate their energies in South American countries, particularly in Colombia and Venezuela, where they receive encouragement and fair treatment from the Government.

The Mexican charge that American interests pursue a policy of greed is disputed by the *Lamp*, the official organ of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In an analysis of the situation entitled "Petroleum in the Mexican Balance Sheet," Mr. Teagle's household magazine declares that much of the talk of selfish exploitation of Mexico by American oil companies can be greatly discounted.

It says for every dollar its Mexican operating subsidiary made out of Mexican oil operations, the Mexican Government got \$1 and Mexican labor another dollar.

"Now the story is told," it says, "has Mexico any reason to regret the entrance of the oil companies, with their hundreds of millions of dollars for development, operations and taxes? When it is realized that out of every \$3 received for Mexican oil, \$2 stayed in the country, the talk of exploitation of a helpless nation by foreign capital can be valued at its real worth."

The facts are presented because, as

the article asserts the chapter is now so nearly closed on Mexico's big light oil field development that it is possible to collect figures and see how both parties fared. Stating that while the light oil fields were most prolific and near to water transportation, the burden of taxes imposed was of such amount that as soon as these fields became exhausted, restricting production to smaller and more distant wells, "it closed down upon new activities like a vise."

Lago Completes No. 2 Well in New Venezuelan Field

Completion by Lago Petroleum of its No. 2 well in the new Lagunillas field, Venezuela, which tested 4,000 barrels daily, proves up more than 400 acres in the new field, most of which is held by Venezuelan Petroleum and is being developed under contract by Gulf Oil Corporation.

The Lago well is three-quarters of a mile southeast of the discovery well brought in by Gulf Oil Corporation on the Venezuelan Petroleum holdings. Gulf Oil is drilling at 1,685 feet on the No. 2 Lagunillas well of Venezuelan Petroleum and has derricks up on the Nos. 3 and 4 wells, all located between the two producing wells. Gulf is also drilling at 2,795 feet on the Gulf-Venezuelan No. 1 Laguna well located three and one-half miles south, according to late cable advices.

SALVANDO A AMERICA OTRA VEZSE LE PROHIBE LA ENTRADA A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS A MME. KOLLANTAY,
ENVIADA RUSA A MEXICO, EN TRANSITO PARA DICHO PAIS.

El Secretario Kellogg es persona en quien se debe tener confianza de que puede enfrentarse con la situación presentada por el proyecto de Mme. Alexandra Kollantay de pisar la sagrada tierra de los Estados Unidos. No hay la menor duda de que la dama en cuestión acaricia doctrinas subversivas; que es miembro del Partido Comunista Ruso; que ha estado mezclada con varios movimientos revolucionarios; en una palabra, que es tan "roja" como pudieron haberla hecho en Moscou. El hecho de que ha sido designada Ministro Soviético en México ha sido dado a conocer al mundo. No se le achaca ninguna sospecha; sale tal como es, y México la recibirá.

La cuestión de pasaportes nunca ha sido tarea fácil para el Secretario Kellogg. El caso de la Condesa Karolyi, por ejemplo, fue muy distinto del de Mme. Kollantay. A la señora húngara se le detuvo por evidencia, que el Departamento de Estado se negó a revelar; si hubo cargos por los que se le rehusaba justamente la entrada a los Estados Unidos, esos cargos se guardaron con llave y candado. No se probó que era comunista, revolucionaria, roja, rusa u otra cosa, porque no era nada de eso. El Secretario de Estado combatió no contando con suficientes pruebas y tomó refugio usando frases vagas y oscuros pretextos legales. Fue un misterio extraño, al que el Departamento de Estado, por vergüenza o por miedo, no le dió la clave. Su decisión fue final y nadie investigó el por qué.

Al Secretario Kellogg se le evita el trabajo de explicar el motivo por el que se niega la entrada a Mme. Kollantay a los Estados Unidos. Ella es una comunista hecha y derecha; pero ¿qué sucedería si se le permitiera pasar por este país en camino para la ciudad de México? Se derrumbarían los cielos, o las grandes ciudades se convertirían en ruinas, o los motines rojos se sucederían uno tras otro, o nuestro Gobierno se desintegraría? ¿Y todo porque una mujer rusa había comprado un boleto de ferrocarril de New York a El Paso?

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MME. KOLLANTAY,
RUSSIAN ENVOY
TO MEXICO,
BARRED FROM
ENTRY TO U.S.
ON HER WAY
TO MEXICO CITY

Kellogg



HURRAY! THE COUNTRY IS SAVED AGAIN

SAVING AMERICA AGAIN

Secretary Kellogg could be relied on to rise to the emergency and veto on sight any plans of Mme. Alexandra Kollantay to set foot on the sacred soil of the United States. There is not the slightest doubt that this lady cherishes subversive doctrines; that she is a member of the Russian Communist Party; that she has been mixed up in various revolutionary movements—in short, that she is Red as they make them in Moscow. To be sure, the fact that she has been appointed Soviet Minister to Mexico has been proclaimed to the world. No suspicion attaches to her; she is going abroad in her true colors, and Mexico will receive her.

The question of passports has not always been made so easy for Secretary Kellogg. The case of Countess Karolyi, for instance, was very different from Mme. Kollantay's. The Hungarian woman was barred on evidence—if it had any evidence—which the State Department refused to reveal. If there were charges against her to justify refusing her admittance to the United States, they were kept under lock and key. It was not shown that she was a Communist, or revolutionary, or Red, Russian or what not, because she was none of these things. The Secretary of State fought shy of facts and took refuge in vague phrases and obscure legal pretexts. It was a strange mystery, to which the State Department was ashamed, or afraid, to produce the key. Its decision was final—that's all—and nobody's business why.

Secretary Kellogg is saved the trouble of explaining why Mme. Kollantay may not enter the United States. She is a Communist, plain and unrepentant. And yet, just what would have happened if she had been permitted to pass through this country on her way to Mexico City? Would the heavens have fallen, or great cities crashed in ruin, or red riot run wild, or our Government gone to smash? All because a Russian woman bought a railway ticket from New York to El Paso?

CANDIDATO PARA LA PRESIDENCIA MUNICIPAL DE LA CIUDAD DE
MEXICO

Introduce Métodos Americanos en la Campaña Electoral

A. M. G.
El General Gustavo A. Salinas, que busca la Presidencia del Ayuntamiento como un escalón para la de la República, inicia algo nuevo en el país.

Por Arturo Constantino

México, D. F., 6 de Nov.- El programa electoral conforme al sistema americano va por buen camino en la ciudad de México. El General Gustavo Salinas está dando a la capital su primera impresión con una campaña política honrada y bien organizada. Ha prometido dar a los habitantes la primera elección honrada que se haya registrado en la historia del Ayuntamiento de México. El asegura que será algo nuevo en la política mexicana; una expresión real de los deseos de los votantes, al grado de respetar y contar con precisión cada uno de los votos. El día de las elecciones será el 12 de Diciembre próximo.

El General Salinas fue graduado en el Colegio Militar de San Juan, de la ciudad de Manlius, Nueva York. Después fue estudiante de la Escuela de Ingenieros "Ransselaer Polytechnic", de Troy, Nueva York. Salió del colegio para ingresar como comandante artillero en el ejército revolucionario del General Obregón. Al triunfar la revolución fue nombrado jefe de la Escuela Nacional de Aviación. Es sobrino del difunto don Ve-

nustiano Carranza. Desciende de una familia honorable y rica del Estado de Coahuila, muy prominente en asuntos políticos y de agricultura. Habla inglés como un americano.

Hace su debut en política. Si triunfa, irá en pos de la Presidencia de la República después. Es un tipo de magnífica presencia y un caballero como los de las Universidades americanas, habiendo vivido lejos de su patria durante quince años. Es muy activo y nadie hasta ahora había puesto tanta energía en una campaña política como él. La energía que tiene es de aquellas que predominan en las elecciones de los Estados Unidos: la que trata de obtener votos, haciendo ver a los ciudadanos la necesidad que hay de que se tengan en cuenta sus votos. A pesar de no ser ese el sistema mexicano, está dando resultados. Diez mil partidarios leales han prometido vigilar las casillas el día de las elecciones, con el fin de que todos los que deseen votar, puedan marcar con una cruz la boleta correspondiente, así como tener cuidado de que no se quede un voto sin contar y también impedir el robo de las urnas electorales. Salinas ha hecho todo esto sin disparar un tiro.

De un extremo a otro de la Capital existen clubs Pro-Salinas, con oficinas en las que se informa a los votantes como inscribirse en las listas de registro, y donde se trabaja desde temprano en la mañana hasta tarde en la noche para conseguir adeptos. Salinas ha dividido la ciudad como si se tratara de una obra de ingeniería y como corresponde a un político competente. Estos clubs tratan de conseguir el voto silencioso, ese voto que corresponde al elemento que en México nadie ha hecho por obtener

y el cual pertenece a la mayoría que siempre se ha alejado de las contiendas sangrientas que aquí tienen el digno nombre de política.

El sabe que si puede hacer que todos estos buenos ciudadanos de México emitan su voto por él, logrará triunfar. Es gente decente, como dicen en México; el primero de su clase que se ha lanzado para ese puesto público y el que se propone luchar para llevar consigo a todos los de su rango al poder. Ambiciona que su país sea ilustrado y sano, y quiere los votos de los que comparten su idea de lo que dará a la Capital un Gobierno honrado y competente.

Los clubs Pro-Salinas están educando a los ciudadanos acerca de sus obligaciones civiles, asegurándoles que si van a las casillas se les permitirá votar y salir con vida.

Solamente 30,000 individuos se atrevieron a votar el año pasado, aunque, generalmente, el número de votantes es menor. La Capital cuenta con cerca de 1,000,000 de habitantes, y se calcula que de éstos hay 200,000 capacitados para desempeñar sus derechos de ciudadanos. Salinas pretende que habrá una votación total de 130,000, y si se consigue será un triunfo para la ciudad de México. Cree que de esta votación total le corresponderá a él unos 100,000 votos.

Su programa es una novedad en la política mexicana. Sostendrá los principios de honradez, competencia y resultados en la administración de la ciudad. "Menos política y más administración", es su lema. "Algo en cambio del dinero de los contribuyentes", dice. Aunque esto no suene como novedad para los

americanos, sí lo es para los mexicanos. La ciudad de México es una de las comunidades que pagan más contribuciones en el mundo, y sin embargo, es la ciudad peor alumbrada, peor pavimentada y peor gobernada del continente americano.

Existen dieciseis colonias, como se llaman las secciones residenciales en español, que carecen de sistemas de drenaje. Salinas propone iniciar una administración municipal eficiente proporcionando a los 100,000 habitantes de estas colonias, los medios para llenar las necesidades imperativas de la civilización.

Tiene el proyecto de gastar algunos millones de pesos en la pavimentación de la ciudad, con lo que quedarán debidamente asfaltadas las calles; pues en la forma en que están ahora, en uno o dos años quedan inservibles. Y si Salinas triunfa, la ciudad de México, según dice, tendrá aceras que se podrán comparar con las de cualquiera ciudad americana. En ninguna parte de los Estados Unidos se ven aceras "pandas" como en la capital mexicana.

Salinas también introducirá el alumbrado eléctrico en todas las colonias nuevas que se han formado durante los últimos diez años y que forman una ciudad en sí. Según asegura, se propone invertir los fondos de la ciudad en mejoras materiales, en lugar de que esos fondos vayan a los bolsillos de los funcionarios públicos.

"La ciudad de México," según manifiesta Salinas, "debería ser la primera ciudad del continente americano; pues tiene la situación más atractiva de cualquier ciudad en el mundo, y debería contar con buen pavimento y alumbrado, así como con el mejor sistema de aguas y drenaje. Si soy elegido - y voy a ser ele-

gido - la capital contará con todas estas mejoras que hacen que las ciudades americanas sean las mejor administradas en el globo. Bastantes contribuciones se cobran a los habitantes de la ciudad de México para estas cosas; sólo que los "coyotes" se llevan todo, y yo voy a acabar con éstos.

"Deseo que esta ciudad atraiga miles de turistas americanos anualmente. Goza del clima más delicioso que se pueda imaginar - un clima templado que es difícil de encontrar en el mundo, exceptuando, tal vez, a la ciudad de Guadalajara. Debería ser el paraíso para el turista americano; y lo será después de que la hayamos modernizado y dado todas las comodidades que exigen los americanos.

"Me propongo interesar a los propietarios de hoteles neoyorkinos, en la ciudad de México, pues necesitamos cuatro hoteles modernos, al estilo americano. Creo que con ellos, haremos que vengan los americanos; de otro modo no conseguiremos que lo hagan, pues la ciudad de México cuenta con hoteles del tipo del siglo dieciocho, y a los americanos les gusta la comodidad donde quiera que vayan. Deseamos que vengan y gasten aquí su dinero; queremos algo del dinero que se queda en Florida.

"Soy decidido partidario de que el capital americano inunde a México. Tenemos el país más rico del mundo, pero carecemos del dinero para explotar sus riquezas y desarrollarlas. Deberíamos ser una de las naciones más progresistas en vez de una de las más pobres. Necesitamos afluencia de capital americano y haciendo a la capital atractiva, los estadounidenses ven-

drán . Una vez que se hallen aquí, les agradará México, ¿por qué a quién no le sucede eso, después que ha visto el país?

"El capital americano será la salvación de México, siempre que sea propiamente protegido. Se ha dicho mucho respecto a las amenazas del capital americano. Políticos vulgares han dicho mucho contra nuestras leyes. Todos los americanos desean que se les trate sin ventajas; pues bien, en lo que respecta a la ciudad de México, yo ofrezco tratarlos consideradamente. Tal vez si quedan satisfechos con lo que encuentren aquí, durante mi administración, tomarán interés en el resto del país. No hay nada como la primera buena impresión, y la ciudad de México les ofrecerá eso, si soy elegido, y predigo que seré elegido. Probaremos al mundo que podemos tener unas elecciones honradas en México y, después de ellas, un gobierno honrado."

Observad como sale triunfante como alcalde. Es un elemento nuevo y sano en la política de México. Si obtiene ese voto silencioso, no se concretará a ser alcalde de la ciudad de México. Hay magnífica madera en este graduado del Colegio Militar de San Juan y antiguo estudiante de la escuela "Rensselaer Polytechnic". Antes de que transcurran dos años de su gobierno, habrá organizado a todo el país, así como ha organizado a la ciudad de México. No le teme a nadie y es el primer tirador de pistola en México.

Economic Trends in the Capitals of

MEXICO CITY MAYORALTY CANDIDATE



Gen. Gustavo A. Salinas

Introduces American Campaign Methods Into Mexico City Election

Gen. Gustavo A. Salinas, Who Seeks Mayoralty as Step to Presidency, Starts Something New to Southern Republic.

By Arthur Constantine
Staff Correspondent of The World

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—A Mayoralty contest along American lines is underway in Mexico City. Gen. Gustavo A. Salinas is giving the capital its first acquaintance with an energetic well-organized, on-the-level political campaign. He promises to give them the first honest election in the history of the ancient municipality. He prophesies it will be something new in Mexican politics—a real expression of the voters' wishes together with an accurately counted vote. The election will be held on Dec. 12.

He is a graduate of St. John's Military School of Manlius, N. Y. Later, for three years, he was a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. He left college to become artillery commander in Gen. Alvaro Obregon's revolutionary army. After the revolution triumphed, he was named head of the national aviation school. He is a nephew of the late President Don Venustiano Carranza. He comes from a wealthy and distinguished family of Coahuila long prominent in the social, agricultural and political affairs of that State. He speaks English like an American.

General's Debut in Politics

This is his debut in politics. If he wins, he is going after the Presidency of the republic. He is a fine, clean-cut type of the American university man, fifteen years away from his alma mater. He is a hustler. He already has put more energy into a Mexican political campaign than anybody ever put before—energy of the kind that prevails in American municipal elections, the kind that aims to get out the vote, to rouse the voters to the necessity of making their weight count. It isn't the Mexican way, but it is getting results. Ten thousand loyal followers have listed themselves to watch the polls on Election Day—to see that everybody who wants to vote will be permitted to mark his cross on the ballot and to make sure also that everybody's vote will be honestly counted, and to prevent theft of the ballot boxes. Salinas has done all this without firing a shot.

From one end of the capital to the other there are pro-Salinas clubs, and they have headquarters for advising the voters how to get their names on the registration lists. They are at their tasks from early morning until late at night, lining up the vote for their candidate. Salinas has mapped out the city along true engineering lines—and like an adept politician. These clubs are going after the silent vote—the impendable element in Mexico which nobody has ever gone after before, the overwhelming majority which has always kept out of the bloody squabbles here that are dignified by the name of politics.

He knows that if he can get all those good citizens of Mexico to the polls he will win hands down. He is gente decente, as they say in Mexico—of respectable people. He is the first of his kind who has gone out for office for many a day—who has put up a fight to get his kind into power. He stands for literate, sane Mexico and he wants the votes of the people who share his idea of what

Mexican politics. He stands for honesty, competence and results in the administration of the city. "Less politics—results," he says. "Something for the taxpayer's money." Trite enough as that sounds to American ears, it is brand new for Mexico. The City of Mexico is one of the most heavily taxed communities in the world. The owner of property gets it going and coming. But the city is the worst lighted, worst paved, worst governed on the American Continent.

There are sixteen large residential sections—colonias, they are called in Spanish—without water, or sewerage systems. Salinas proposes to make a start in efficient municipal administration by giving the 100,000 citizens who live in these colonias the imperative necessities of civilization.

He proposes to spend several millions of pesos in paving the city—in giving it properly built asphalt streets. Those now masquerading as the real thing crumble to pieces after a year or two of use. And if Salinas wins, Mexico City, he says, will have sidewalks which will compare with those of any American city. There's nothing in the United States like the sidewalks that bulge out of the ground in Mexico City.

Salinas also will introduce electric lights to all the new colonias which have sprung up in the past ten years—a whole city in themselves. He proposes, he announces, to divert the city funds from the pockets of the city fathers, so-called, to civic improvements.

Would Attract Tourists of U. S.

"Mexico City," as Salinas contends, "should be the finest city on the American Continent. It has the most beautiful location of any large city in the world. It should be perfectly paved and lighted and should have every modern engineering equipment—should have the best of water and sewerage systems. If I'm elected—and I'm going to be elected, or know the reason why—it will have all those

improvements which make American cities the best governed on earth. Enough taxes are levied on the citizens of Mexico City for these things. Only the grafters take it all. I'm out to stop grafting.

"I want this city to attract thousands of American tourists every year. It has the finest, most inhabitable—a temperate climate—as near perfection as anything that can be found in the world except perhaps in the City of Guadalajara. It should be a paradise for the American tourist. It will be after we have modernized it—after we have given it the conveniences that Americans insist on having.

"I propose to interest large New York hotel interests in Mexico City. We need four modern hotels—American style. Then the Americans will come, I think. They certainly will not come so long as Mexico City has hotels of eighteenth century vintage. Americans like to be comfortable wherever they go. We want them to come and to spend money here. We want some of that money that is going to Florida.

"I'm strong for American capital to flood Mexico. Here we are, one of the richest regions on earth in natural resources, but without the money to develop them. We should be one of the most prosperous nations in the world instead of one of the poorest. We need an influx of American capital. Make Mexico City attractive to Americans and they will come. Or, if they are here they will like Mexico. Who doesn't once he has seen it place?

"American capital will be the salvation of Mexico. If its investments the protection they are entitled to have, they will be made in increasing totals. A lot of nonsense has been said about the menace of American capital. Lowbrow politicians have altogether too much to say about laws. All Americans want—and think I know them—is square deals. Well, so far as Mexico City is concerned, I'm out to give them that. Perhaps, if they are pleased with

what they find here during my regime, they will be tempted to take an interest in the rest of the country. There's nothing like a good, first impression. Mexico City will give that, I forecast—if I am elected, and I'm going to be elected. We'll show the world we can have an honest election in Mexico and, after that, honest government."

Watch him go, this candidate for Mayor-Alcalde, as they call it—of Mexico City. He's a new luminary in Mexican politics. If he gets that silent vote, he'll never stop at Mayor of Mexico City. He's Presidential timber, this graduate of St. John's Military School and former student of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and he has the bee in his bonnet. Before he is two years older he will have organized the whole country just as he has organized Mexico City. He's afraid of nobody. He's the champion pistol shot of Mexico.

THE MOTE IN MEXICO'S EYE

Two journals of Mexico City, the Universal and Excelsior, simultaneously publish protests against the campaign of defamation which they say part of the American press wages against Mexico. So it does. So does part of the American press—a small and unimportant part—speak in a defamatory way of greedy Britain, ungrateful France, militaristic Germany, and so on. But the Mexicans should not feel greatly disturbed. We believe we can assure them that the intelligent majority of Americans fully realize the following facts:

(1) There is a certain amount of violence in Mexico; but there is also an appalling amount of lynching, gang murder and banditry in the United States. Herrin is not in Mexico. (2) Mexico has her religious difficulties and friction; but it is in the United States, not Mexico, that a masked Klan has enlisted members by the hundred thousand, bedeviled politics, and become responsible for widespread corruption and disorder. (3) We hear of pulque and its evils; but Mexico has no counterpart for the bootlegger, the hijacker, the beer-gangster, and all the rest. (4) We hear occasionally of political scandals in Mexico; but Messrs. Fall, Daugherty and Forbes, Govs. McCray and Len Small, Col. Frank Smith and the others are citizens of the United States, not Mexico. (5) Mexico was slow in ending peonage and has a Yaqui campaign on hand; but she did not have to wage a bloody civil war to abolish slavery, and her treatment of the Indians is lily-white beside our Indian record.

In short, intelligent Americans think more of the beam in our own national eye than of the mote in Mexico's. There have been times when the effort of jingo publications and selfishly interested individuals and organizations to arouse prejudice against Mexico was alarming; but this is not one of them. The quick disappearance of the flurries over land confiscation and religious persecution shows that we are glad to mind our own business.

LA VIGA EN EL OJO DE MEXICO

Dos diarios de la ciudad de México, "El Universal" y "El Excelsior", simultáneamente publican protestas en contra de la campaña de difamación que, dicen, emprende parte de la prensa norteamericana acerca de México. Y así pasa. Parte de la prensa americana - una parte pequeña y sin importancia - se expresa en una manera difamatoria de la ambiciosa Bretaña, de la desagrdecida Francia, de la belicosa Alemania, y así por el estilo. Pero los mexicanos no deberían sentirse altamente mortificados. Creemos poder asegurarles que la mayoría de los americanos inteligentes aprecian debidamente las siguientes verdades:

(1) Existe cierta cantidad de violencia en México; pero también en los Estados Unidos existe una cantidad sorprendente de linchamientos, de asesinatos y de bandidaje. Herrin no está en México. (2) México tiene sus fricciones y dificultades religiosas; pero en los Estados Unidos, y no en México, hay un "Klan" enmascarado, que ha enlistado cientos de miles de miembros, ha corrompido la política y es responsable por una extensa corrupción y desorden. (3) Sabemos del pulque y sus malos efectos; pero México no tiene que ver con contrabandistas de licores y sus aliados. (4) Nos llegan noticias, de cuando en cuando, de escándalos políticos en México; pero los señores Fall, Daugherty y Forbes, Gobernadores McCray y Len Small, Coronel Frank Smith y los otros son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, y no de México. (5) México se tardó para acabar con el peonaje y está emprendiendo una campaña actualmente contra los Yaquis; pero no tuvo que hacer una sangrienta guerra civil para abolir la esclavitud, y el tratamiento que ha dado a los indios

es "niveo", comparado con el que hemos dado a nuestros indios.

En una palabra, los americanos inteligentes piensan más de la viga en nuestro ojo nacional que de la paja en el de México. Ha habido ocasiones en que el esfuerzo de las publicaciones "amarillas" y de los individuos y organizaciones egoístas, tratando de despertar prejuicios en contra de México, ha sido alarmante; pero esta ocasión no es una de ellas. La pronta desaparición del "barullo" acerca de la confiscación de tierras y la persecución religiosa, muestra que tenemos gusto en ocuparnos de nuestros propios negocios; es decir, en no meternos en lo que no nos importa.