

Traducción

-del artículo intitulado

"Cómo se propone el Presidente Calles
devolverles las tierras a los pobres
en México"

por Frazier Hunt. Publicado en
el "New York American" del 12
de abril de 1925.

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APRIL 1925
INFORMES

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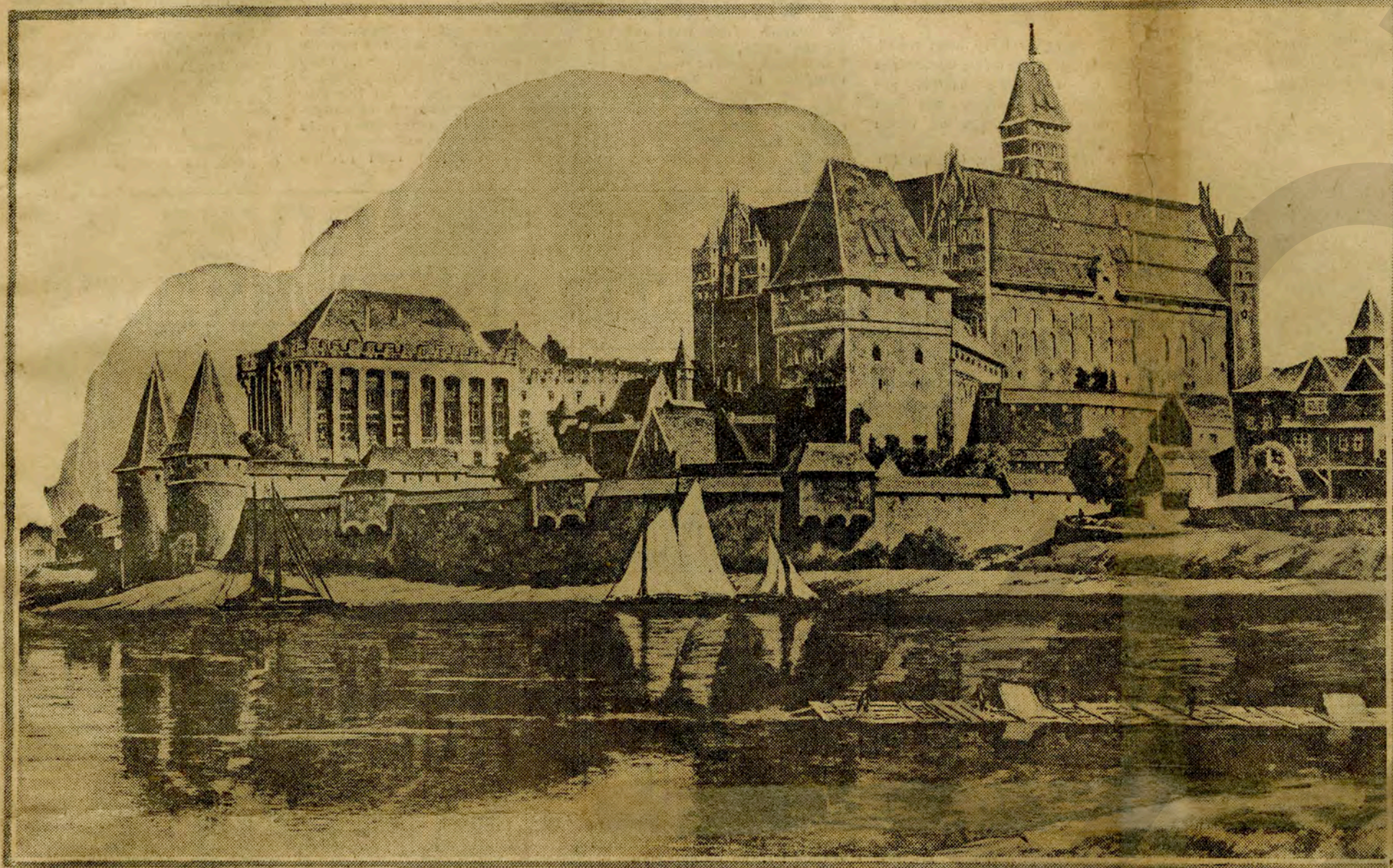
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DESCRIPCIÓN: Ejemplar del periódico *The New York American* en el que se publica un artículo sobre la hija del presidente Plutarco Elías Calles, Ernestina, quien haciendo a un lado las fórmulas tradicionales se encuentra estudiando en la Universidad de Columbia (en inglés).

GERMANY AFLAME IN NATIONAL VOTE TO STRIP FORMER RULERS OF \$650,000,000 PROPERTIES



AN interesting view of The Marienburg, the Castle of the Order of the German Knights, after its reconstruction by former Emperor William II. From an original etching by Albrecht Bruck. Many such magnifi-

cent structures as this would be confiscated if the German dispossession plan, which is to be voted on two weeks from today, is carried out.



DUKE KARL EDWARD OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, whose huge estates are one of the storm centers of the present campaign in Germany.

DARK PLOTS CHARGED IN REFERENDUM TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY

Campaign to Dispossess Ex-Royalty and Princes of Vast Holdings Develops Into Finish Fight Between Socialists-Communists and Monarchists-Fascists.

MANY FEAR THE OVERTHROW OF
PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

By O. D. TOLISCHUS.

BERLIN, May, 1926.

IN an atmosphere surcharged with political passions, charges of plots and counterplots to abolish parliamentary government and erect a Fascist-Monarchist or a Communist dictatorship instead, the German people are preparing to go to the polls on June 20 in a stupendous experiment of radical democracy, to vote upon the following propositions:

"The German people, through popular initiative and referendum, decree the following law:

ARTICLE I.

"The entire fortune of the princes who have ruled in any one of the German States until the revolution of 1918, as well as the entire fortune of the princely houses, their families and family members, are confiscated without compensation in the interest of the general welfare.

ARTICLE II.

"The confiscated property is to be used to aid:

- (a) The unemployed.
- (b) The war invalids and the war widows and orphans.
- (c) Those dependent upon the public.
- (d) The needy victims of the inflation.
- (e) The agricultural laborers, tenants and peasants through the creation of free land in the confiscated estates.

"The castles, residences and other buildings are to be used for general welfare, cultural and educational purposes, especially for convalescent hospitals and homes for war invalids, war widows and orphans, and for the socially dependent as well as for children's homes and educational institutions."

"Political Children's Play"

This is the drastic text of the so-called dispossession bill, which would strip the former rulers—in the absolutely literal sense of the words—of every penny that they own, eight years after the German revolution.

For strictly interpreted, this bill would not only confiscate the properties, valued at between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000, seized preliminary in 1918 and now demanded back by the princes—which demand precipitated the whole confiscation movement—but it would also confiscate the undisputed private property of the princes. It would put them out of their castles and homes.

Launched by the Communists, the dispossession movement was first ridiculed as "political children's play." But it caught a great part of the people like a prairie fire, feeding on the widespread resentment against the claims of the princes, which were generally considered as excessive, and threatening to ruin several of the German states. The Socialists were forced to fall into line, and 12,500,000 German citizens of all shades of political opinion indorsed the very bill given above in popular initiative proceedings. The Government and the Reichstag, in which the bourgeois party have the majority, rejected the bill as an infringement on private property, and now a nation of 60,000,000 will decide the question through the ballot box.

"Socialists-Communists vs. Monarchists"

The referendum is developing into a finish fight between the two ancient enemies, the Socialists-Communists and the Monarchists. The Monarchists and Fascists have openly espoused the cause of the princes, and are fighting under the royal banners, "With God for King and Fatherland" against "Bolshevism and Robbery," and for "the sanctity of private property."

The Communists are openly fighting for the Bolshevization of Germany, and the dispossession of the princes is to them merely a first step toward the confiscation of all private property and the final triumph of the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Socialists, now just a labor party and otherwise in bitter war with the Communists, but forced into solidarity

KATHLEEN NORRIS:

'June Brides, Do You Know Pitfalls That Await You?'

By KATHLEEN NORRIS.

ALMOST every girl marries with the idea that she is going to make a success of it. Marriage does not stand in very high repute in America today, but at least things would be infinitely worse if this were not true.

To go into wedlock with any doubts, to presuppose anything but the usual "happy ever after," would be a dangerous state of affairs indeed. Trial marriage, and marriage with divorce in mind is no more, has never been popular with women, and no matter how unfortunate a bride's parents and sisters and friends may have been in their choice, she always feels that SHE is destined for ideal married life.

I once heard the bride's father, at the wedding, hint that if all did not go well she would be welcome to return to her old daddy, and her old, happy position as daughter. The young room only laughed, but the bride was furious with her father. As if she and Jack could be anything else than happy!

She feels a pathetic conviction about it. Often even the embittered victim of a first unfortunate marriage or of two unhappy matrimonial experience will make a third attempt with all the confidence in life.

"A Charming and Beautiful Thing"

"Charles and I," one of these double-grass-widows said to me once, with calm certainty, "will never quarrel. I know it, because we think alike about everything!"

And however absurd this statement was, coming from her at forty, it is a charming and a beautiful thing in a young wife, and it is a good thing for us all to realize that SOME-TIMES—sometimes it is true!

There can be a relationship between a man and a woman, even in honeymoon days, so definite and deep and loving that no futurerevelation of disappointing details, in one character or the other, can shake it. That isn't the grand passion, that isn't sex, that isn't "being in love." That is married devotion, the most beautiful thing in life.



Kathleen Norris.

But it is rare. And of this month's thousands of brides only a few will find it. Find it? No, that isn't the term; it is never FOUND. It is cultivated, developed, created, like every other good in life.

Marriage is pretty much alike for us all. For almost all of us it has its exciting and radiant beginnings in a love affair, an engagement, a glowing day packed only too full of emotion, gratitude, heart ache, pride, joy, hope and love, and then several weeks when life isn't prosaic and practical, real and commonplace, but when everything has a new value, and every day is filled with new happiness and new experiences.

That Subtle Change

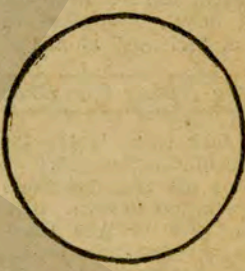
There are three months, six months, perhaps a year or two of this, with no particularly noticeable change in the eyes of the world. But these are the months when there IS change, constant change, in the relationship of the married pair, and often it is steadily for the worse.

Nothing sensational about it, nothing sudden or dramatic. Just a gradual slipping and sliding about little things, a sharp word here, an elaborately impatient look there, a difference of opinion about a hat or a poker party. A change no greater than this—that where Betty used to say, with laughter and love in her voice: "Oh, my dear, I'm driving him to it! He's too much with me, it isn't good for him, he'll lose all his old friends." Now she says, with an airy, scornful little laugh: "I know better than to crowd in! Bob has decided to go, and of course Bob was born knowing everything, and is always right!"

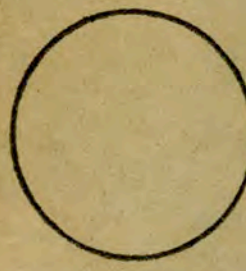
There are some old-fashioned wives into whose eyes tears of love and gratitude come when they speak of their husbands, but the modern young wife isn't given to that weakness. An edge comes into her voice, a hard difference into her laugh, and she begins with a blink and angry

Soll der im Volksbegehren verlangte Entwurf eines Gesetzes über Enteignung der Fürstentümer Gesetz werden?

Ja



Nein



PRINCES OR PAUPERS?

Here is a facsimile of the ballot through which Germany will make millionaires or poor men out of many of her princes on June 20. It asks the voter to indicate "yes" or "no" to the question as to whether the people's request for new legislation for confiscation of the property of the princes become a law.

philosophy to save the cuts and bruises of her soul by finding some man who will offer her the devotion and flattery that used to come from Bob.

In other words, she doesn't know the difference between being married and being betrothed. She thinks the flattery and ex-

citement, the novelty and thrill of the engagement ought to extend itself indefinitely through all the years of married life.

And of course it doesn't—ever. A woman may, and frequently does, love her husband more after five years of wedlock than she did on her marriage day, but there is no longer any doubt, and fear, and wonderment, and ecstasy, and glory in it—as there was in those amazing days when she was just beginning to think that maybe the Wilsons' stunning cousin from Harvard liked her.

Sensible girls, when they marry, know this, and they look forward to replacing the evanescent and breath-taking thing with something infinitely more satisfying and practical and enduring. And sensible girls are not disappointed.

There are rocks and whirlpools and siren songs ahead for every one the minute the words "I now pronounce you man and wife" are said. But there is this consolation, unmarried women have their bitter disillusionments and disappointments, too, and they haven't the pride of position and husband and children and home to offset them.

One bad rock upon which many a marriage breaks is the family question. The groans

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AMERICAN Classified ADS

THE former Crown Prince Wilhelm, son of the ex-Kaiser, one of the royal figures in the stupendous dispossession plan to be decided by German voters.



FORMER Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, who received property valued at more than 100,000,000 marks from Bavaria, but who has demanded a new settlement.

Rupert Hughes:

"President Calles' Daughter, Discarding Gaieties of Mexican Capital for Study at Columbia, Typifies New Spirit in Sister Republic"

By RUPERT HUGHES.

KEEP your eye on Mexico, and be fair to her. The daughter of her present President, Miss Ernestina Calles, calls herself "a regular flapper" and says that flappers are increasing in Mexico.

"Flapper" is the sort of word that old foggies always apply to young rebels. Then the rebels accept it and make a proud word of it. George Washington and his men were called "Yankees" in derision. There was no more contemptuous term than "Woman's Rights woman." When women began to realize their rights, and include the vote among them, the next brick hurled at them was "Suffragette."

Now we have a woman Senator—a Senatrix—Congresswomen, Governesses, Policewomen, what not?

Flappers are lively souls with youth working in them like yeast. Some of them are wild and in their haste they break through traditions that might better be preserved. But they have energy, initiative, skepticism and the love of freedom, and those are the qualities that offer the world its only hope of getting forward.

Miss Calles calls herself a flapper, but she has left the Parisian gaieties of the City of Mexico for the solemn cloisters of the city of New York. She is studying higher English at Columbia University. Incidentally, she has taken up aviation and intends to earn a pilot's license.

Discarding the Mantilla

That a young Mexican woman of such prominence should throw away the mantilla, come out from behind the grilles, and take an interest in something besides serenaders and her devotions, is in itself the proof of a revolution in Mexico, a revolution far more profound and permanent than all the civil wars and insurrections that have torn that once unhappy country, now taking giant strides forward toward its glorious destiny.

Mexico has always had enough brave men—perhaps too many and too brave. But she has not had enough scholars. The women had been kept in ignorance, with a stress laid on the supreme duty of staying at home. The same forces that kept all womankind so long in the dark in this and other countries managed to retain their power in Mexico till recently. The worst of her curses was the enormous and complete illiteracy of the bulk of her populace.

For centuries the vast majority of her people were taught nothing at all except a few observances and counsels of obedience to their mental and physical oppressors. Huge sums were spent and incredible riches squandered with no real uplift for the common people, with no desire to give them real information and freedom.

Havoc Among Traditions

Then the present regime came into power, and it began to create a tremendous upheaval from below. An earthquake it was, toppling over palaces, cathedrals, sacred aristocracies of every sort. Of course, there was protest; there was havoc among venerable institutions; there was injustice, cruelty, excess. But these were nothing like the degree reached by the ancient havoc wrought by those venerable institutions upon the still more venerable institution of the essential equality of all men and their right to real education while young and free opportunity when grown.

The injustice and cruelty and excess of the Mexican revolution resemble that attending the American, the French and all other popular revolutions, without which the world would be where it used to be, smothering under the oppressions and despotisms and merciless benevolence of established powers.

Americans have little knowledge of the true history of Mexico. They have no suspicion of the grim and relentless cruelties practiced on her people in the name of virtue.

Perhaps it was well—it certainly was well for us—that from Mexico we took away Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. But many great and patriotic American statesmen have agreed that the Mexican War was one of the most inexcusable ever waged on a small nation by a

SENORITA ERNESTINA CALLES, daughter of President Calles, of Mexico, who calls herself a flapper, but who exemplifies the new spirit of the rising generation in her native land by coming to New York to study at Columbia.



Masses in Subjection

The anarchy that has flourished so often and so fiercely in Mexico has been due to a mixture of fierce races and a habit of trying to keep the mass of people in subjection. And now the great remedy of education is to be tried for the first time.

Everybody agrees that the solidity and astounding progress of the United States have been chiefly due to the system of universal education. George Washington was a devout believer in it, and left in his will funds for a great school. The funds were not materialized, but his great wisdom foresaw the vital importance of educating everybody.

It is hard for us to realize that anybody ever could have had the heartlessness to want to deny to anybody the privilege of books and learning and all the glorious gateways that reading opens to the soul. Yet public schools were rarely in England and America as they are now being fought in Mexico—and by the best and most pious people, too, and for the best and most pious reasons, the sacred importance of obedience as the first duty of man.

But obedience is not the first duty of man. It is rarely a duty at all, and then only when it is justified by high and temporary considerations.

"The Weapon of Tyrants"

Obedience is the first weapon of tyrants and the first brand of slavery.

Could anyone believe that such a man as the poet Coleridge could have opposed education of the poor? But he did. And why? Because if all poor boys were

taught to read they would at once grow disobedient and there would be no one to do the dirty work like digging the ditches!

We constantly hear ferocious criticism of our schools and colleges because they are filled with skepticism. The same cry was heard in the early republic. But skepticism is the greatest virtue the young can have. To it we owe all the knowledge and liberty we have. The moment the

young and the ambitious believe all the old and conservative tell them—good-night, sweet world, the sunset is here!

Mexico is an example of what public ignorance accomplishes. She had great rulers who had free rein. And what did they do with her? They kept her for centuries in a most appalling welter of ignorance.

Can it be believed that the first act of the Spanish conquer-

'WHAT THE FLAPPER MEANS TO MEXICO'

It was to destroy every vestige of the art and literature of the ancient Mexicans? The Mayans had a marvellous architecture, a literature, astronomy of amazing information. The Spanish gave them all back to the jungle, slaughtered and enslaved the people.

Crushed by Spaniards

An effort was made to destroy every Mayan book in existence. The effort succeeded except for one or two that were sent to Europe as curiosities and forgotten.

These books have been found. The language is being deciphered anew. Exploring parties are tearing the wilderness away from tremendous buildings of which we were ignorant.

A friend of mine, Captain Ro-

bert Bennet, who ran away to sea as a boy, was wrecked on the shores where the Mayans had once flourished. In the morass he found a big stone statue and carved his name on it.

Thirty years later he went back with his wife and found a new Pompeii revealed. And on a wonderful image, his wife found his initials where he had carved them as a boy.

The Mayans have come back from oblivion. Nearly every day the newspapers publish some incredible recapture from oblivion.

Why were they suppressed and their civilization choked off, and by whom? They were crushed by the Spaniards, whose loudly proclaimed motive was the redemption of the neathen from their ignorance and superstition. And their wisdom and art were destroyed more thoroughly than the Vandals destroyed the heathenism of classic Rome, for the

noble reason that it was for the good of their souls to forget.

"Move Up, Mexico"

And now the Mayans are back again in their monuments. And what is the Mexican Government doing with their degenerate, retrograded and almost savage descendants? The Mexicans are trying to make friends with them and lead them back into the light out of the jungle that has grown up about their souls and their glorious traditions.

This in itself is a magnificent, reassuring proof of the nobility of the new Mexican ideals. They have aroused ferocious resentment, of course, as all the projects of improvement, of sanitation, of liberty, of progress have always aroused resentment.

But when you read of the

atrocities being committed by the Mexicans of today, be fair to yourself if not to them, and ask: What is their controlling motive?

The answer is, the education of all the people and the uplifting of them from the depths of ignorance and subjection. Ask yourself, why they should be kept in the dark any longer.

The most shining evidence of the sincerity of the Mexican dream of education is the fact that the daughter of the President of Mexico is a student in Columbia University. She is a flapper and proud of it, and she says that Mexico is full of flappers.

So is our own country. The future is in their hands. And their hands are eager, restless, intolerant of shackles and grasping at beauty and knowledge and power. Which is what young girls' hands ought to be.

So move on up, Mexico!

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KATHLEEN NORRIS GIVES ADVICE TO JUNE BRIDES

Continued from First Page.

mother is watching suspiciously to see how that humming-bird of a wife is going to feed Bob and spend his money, and the bride's father is on the look-out for signs of drooping on Betty's part.

Betty has a choice of courses here. She may quarrel with all Bob's relatives, quickly and simply, create a breach, and spend the rest of her life telling outsiders just how outrageously they treated her.

Or she may act like a gentlewoman, endure everything, forget everything, resent and repeat nothing. And in a few years she will have the satisfaction of hearing her husband's mother say complacently that Bob's wife has always been like another daughter to her—that they loved each other the minute they met!

But this relationship has to be planted, nursed and cultivated; it is not a natural growth. And I would only ask Betty to remember that the patient, self-controlled way is the happier way, after all—it is the constructive, rather than destructive way.

Another danger to newly-married happiness lies in the claims of the bride's girl friends, and the groom's bachelor friends. And these ought to be sacrificed unhesitatingly to the interests of the new corporation; if they are friends really worth while you won't lose them anyway, and if they are not, the sooner they drift out of your life the better.

True friends understand that they CAN'T come first any longer and that their most innocent overtures only cause distress and complications. And the exacting ones, the critical and sensitive and persistent ones, don't deserve the name of "friends" at all!

Three Rules for Brides

And then there is the terrible problem of finances, perhaps the worst of all the questions the young wife has to face. It is only once out of a hundred cases that a thrifty, honest, reasonable young husband finds himself with a thrifty, honest, reasonable wife.

Usually the spendthrift, imprudent man finds himself with a saving partner, and the extravagant girl gets her first bitter lessons in economy and budgets as soon as the honeymoon is over.

Of course, when TWO financial irresponsibles get together the answer is ruin, slow or rapid as the case may be. And when two reasonable young persons marry, and are willing to live within their income, the answer is inevitable SUCCESS.

So there is an excellent trio of resolves for any bride

1. To be patient and loving with his family, for the sake of the days to come, when she

and her children will be a beautiful and dignified part of it.

2. To hurt "the girl's" feelings

before she hurts Bob's.

3. To surprise him by her

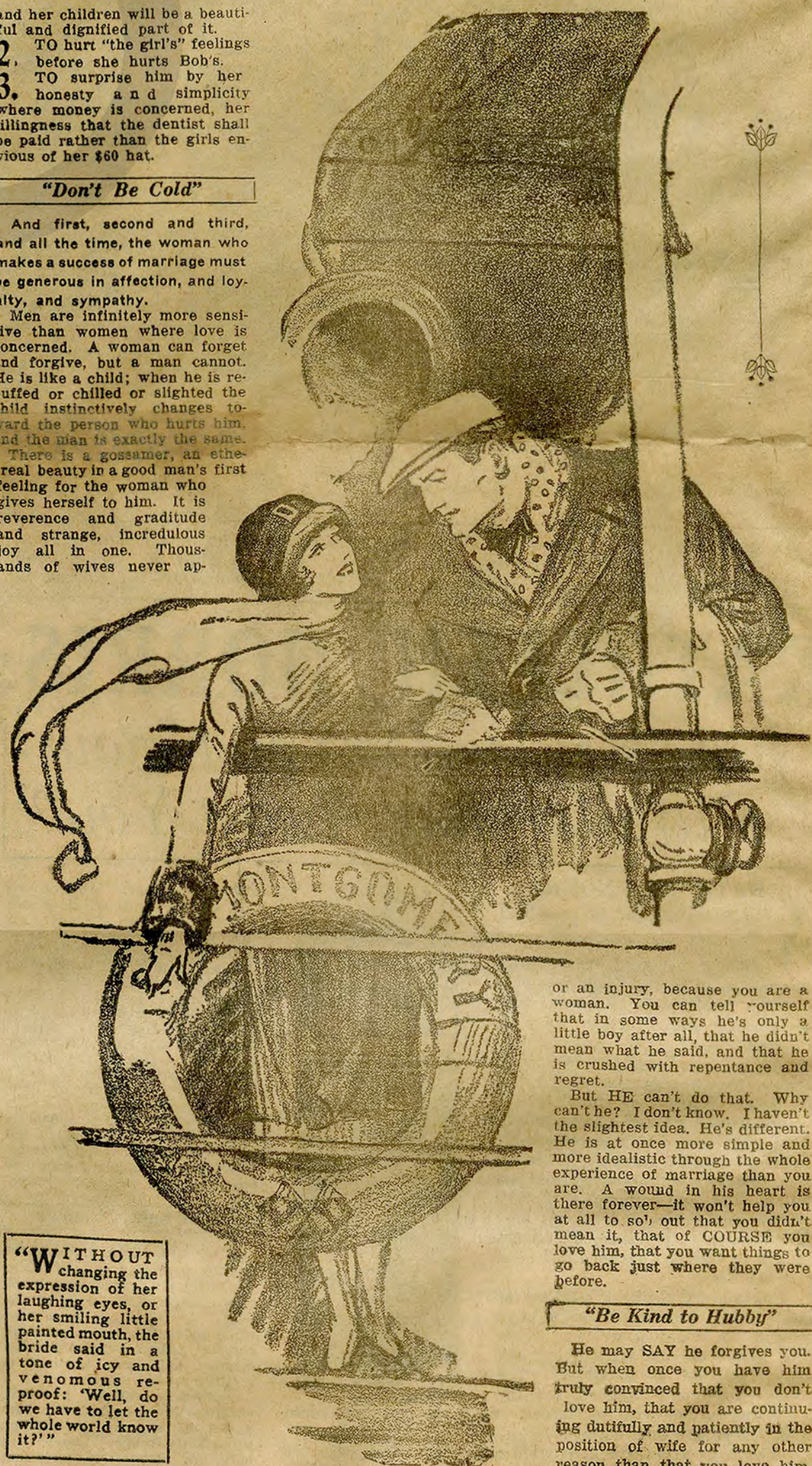
honesty and a simplicity where money is concerned, her willingness that the dentist shall be paid rather than the girls envious of her \$60 hat.

"Don't Be Cold"

And first, second and third, and all the time, the woman who makes a success of marriage must be generous in affection, and loyalty, and sympathy.

Men are infinitely more sensitive than women where love is concerned. A woman can forget and forgive, but a man cannot. He is like a child; when he is rebuffed or chilled or slighted the child instinctively changes toward the person who hurts him, and the man is exactly the same.

There is a gossamer, an ethereal beauty in a good man's first feeling for the woman who gives herself to him. It is reverence and gratitude and strange, incredulous joy all in one. Thousands of wives never ap-



"WITHOUT changing the expression of her laughing eyes, or her smiling little painted mouth, the bride said in a tone of joy and venomous reproach: 'Well, do we have to let the whole world know it?'"

or an injury, because you are a woman. You can tell yourself that in some ways he's only a little boy after all, that he didn't mean what he said, and that he is crushed with repentance and regret.

But HE can't do that. Why can't he? I don't know. I haven't the slightest idea. He's different. He is at once more simple and more idealistic through the whole experience of marriage than you are. A wound in his heart is there forever—it won't help you at all to so! out that you didn't mean it, that of COURSE you love him, that you want things to go back just where they were before.

"Be Kind to Hubby"

He may SAY he forgives you. But when once you have him truly convinced that you don't love him, that you are continuing dutifully and patiently in the position of wife for any other reason than that you love him, you have done the one thing that he never can forgive and never can forget.

You may be beautiful, rich, smart, popular, capable and good—but you've been unkind to him, and that's enough.

And the woman next door may be fat and lazy and a bad manager and a dowdy dresser. But if her man KNOWS that he is the light of her eyes, that everything she has of affection and loyalty and love is HIS, and has been his, since that long-ago June when first she came to him, then she is the successful wife.

Happy marriages are not accidents. The achievement of a successful marriage grows more difficult every year—an yet it is the most worthwhile thing we women can find in life.

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By THE SPECTATOR

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

CATCHING the wind in a butterfly net is as easy as stopping the effect of a word or an act once it goes forth.

It goes on in an endless chain long after the original impetus has ceased, and often long after it has been forgotten.

Here are two striking examples, one of the influence of a good act, the other of a bad.

In London, something like a century ago, a surgeon sat down one day and started to write a book which he hoped would inspire young men to make the most of their abilities.

A generation later a poor orphan boy in faraway New Hampshire, who worked from 4 in the morning until 10 at night, who had never seen a newspaper and

who lived twenty-five miles from the nearest railway, found, by chance in an attic, a dilapidated copy of the book the surgeon had written.

It fired his ambition. He started out to get an education. After working his way through two universities and attaining a position of wealth, he began to write a book which he hoped would do for others what the old volume in the attic had done for him.

Later another poor boy working in a millyard, driving stakes at a dollar a day read it, and when he had worked his way to a place as head of one of the greatest steel companies in the world, he said that he owed more than he could express to this book.

The surgeon was Samuel Smiles, whose "Self-Help" had inspired the orphan boy, Orison Marden, to write his "Pushing to the Front," to which the millyard boy, Charles M. Schwab, said he owed so much.

That one good act had produced an unbroken continuation of good effects which had extended on into the years after the death of its author.

The other example occurred during the Revolution. A young soldier named Martin Kilikak was stationed near New York. His past was good and his ancestry was excellent. But near the close of the war he spent one wild night up the Hudson with a physically attractive, feeb-

minded girl. The result was a feeble-minded boy.

And coming down the years from this one dereliction there have been recorded 480 descendants. Almost all have been numbered among the nation destroyers, the criminals and prostitutes, the feeble-minded and the insane.

After the war Kilikak married a strong-minded Quaker girl and 496 descendants have resulted. They have included lawyers, doctors, judges and statesmen—national builders.

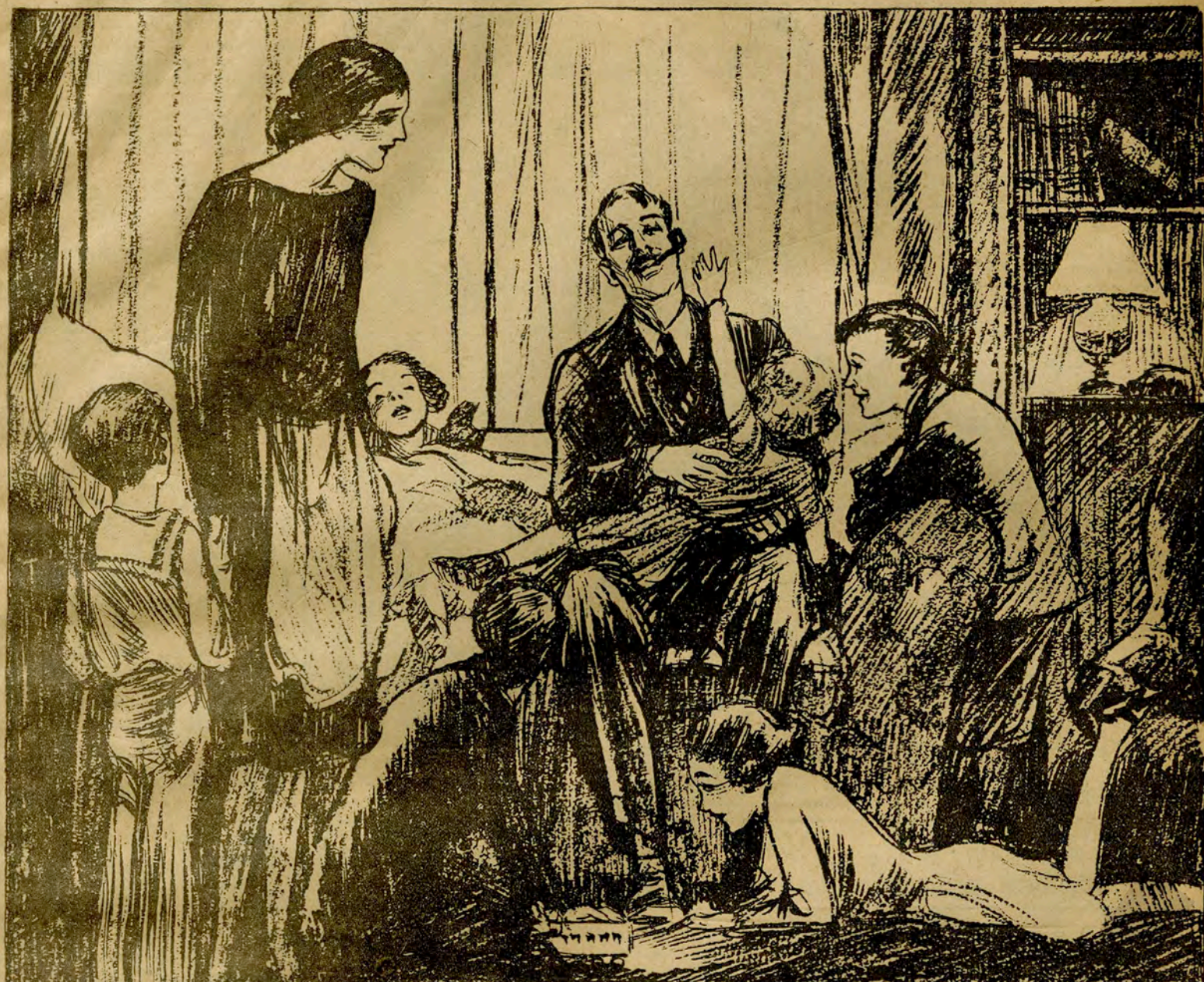
Yet the endless chain carrying the evil effects of one bad act could not be stopped, and it has offset the work of the legitimate descendants and of the rest of Martin Kilikak's life.

Smiles and Kiliakaks

By New York American, Inc.

'THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE THAT I KNOW'—AND THEIR SECRET'

Zona Gale Points Out a Way to Find Real Joy in Life



"A HUSBAND and wife opened their home to five motherless children of the husband's dead sister, and then set to work to increase their income to support and educate them. Their faces tell the story; they have found happiness."

"Act with People Instead of Acting Against Them or Acting Alone"

By ZONA GALE.

HAPPY in the poorhouse. Two aged women end their days as paupers, but in happiness, because they chose to decline the gift of a house, in order that a foundling in no way connected with them might be adopted and have a good home. I used these two characters in a story.

They say that if you look far enough you will find in life every possible fiction character. I think, if I looked far enough, I should surely find my two old women alive, because I know that this type of adventure is literally "true to life."

For example, I know personally the following:

A woman of taste and culture, and of moderate means, happier in the second cabin of a cheap boat than in the first cabin of a luxurious liner. Why? Because, instead of taking only her secretary to Europe, she was thus able also to take abroad two other members of her household.

A husband and wife who, living on a salary adequate to maintain a home for themselves and one child, opened their home to five motherless children of the husband's dead sister, and then set to work to increase their own income to support and educate them. This they are accomplishing too, and their faces tell the story. They have found happiness.

A woman who practiced every small economy to found and maintain in a spacious rented house, a non-professional dramatic society, a laboratory to which might come—without price—the young people of the State who wanted to act, to write or produce plays, to paint stage sets or to dance. Now the society, ten years old or more, has rented a city theatre; but it was this woman's sacrifice which made it possible. She says: "No amusement of my life has ever given me so much happiness."

Gifts to the People

A man who lives in a California town boasting a mountain on its outskirts; and this man single-handed set to work to develop that mountain, to make of it a place of roads and trails and ten thousands shrubs and trees and a lookout on the summit toward beauty and peace—"so that the people will love the mountain," he said. "The people, of course, love him, and he radiates his good will, his happiness."

A Wisconsin man who invented the butter-fat now in use the country over, and who refused to patent it—"so that the people may have the benefit." It was a

Living Lives of Others

A man whose letters to his friends, about life, about living, were so delightful that his friends shared them with others, his circle grew, and the letters became a kind of touchstone for the striving, the tired, the perplexed, the "dedicated," the wistful lives. Now he sends out to a thousand people every month those letters, for the price of the postage, or for more if anyone wishes to pay, or for nothing at all. If you could see his face, a face of peace and joy, you would be sure of his happiness.

A blind woman saying quite simply: "I have come to the time when I can say that I am glad of my blindness. Because instead of living for myself, I have come to live in other people—I've had to see with their eyes and experience their kindness, and more or less live their lives instead of my own. And I'm far happier than I ever was before."

Two men and two women, a doctor and a lumberman, and their wives, living in a small town, and all radiantly happy on about one-fourth of the money which might be theirs to spend. Why? Because each couple has found and adopted three chil-

dren, all six from different environments, and all homeless. And these two homes are among the happiest that I know.

But for that matter, millions of men and women are happily

splitting and stretching their incomes to cover the livings of children, remote relatives, or those who have on them no claim whatever—every street of every town is filled with these.

GERMANY SEETHES WITH CHARGES OF PLOTS IN BATTLE OVER ROYAL RICHES

Continued from First Page.

with them on this issue, are fighting "for the republic, against the restoration of the monarchy, and against the further spoliation of the nation by the princes."

Both the Monarchists-Nationalists-Fascists, as well as the Communists, are openly operating with threats of dictatorships backed by armed force if the decision goes against them.

To an impartial observer it is appalling with what matter-of-factness plans and plots for the overthrow of the republic, for armed uprisings and civil war, for the establishment of a Bolshevik or a Fascist-Monarchist dictatorship are discussed and debated in the press, in the parliaments and in public meetings.

Only a people of the marvellous political steadiness of the Germans—or of their indifference born of many recent political convulsions—could withstand the almost daily assault on their nerves of screaming headlines about alleged plot plans of the "right" or the "left," of discoveries of new Fascist or Communist "arsenals," of alleged massing of armed forces, at this or that place, or a "march on Berlin," of parades of avowed enemies of the republic under Monarchist or Bolshevik banners—and under the protection of the republican police. What in most countries, and especially in America, would be ruthlessly suppressed—by the law or by the mob—as treason to the State is here merely an accepted party platform displayed in the name of political liberty.

Fascist Strongholds

Much of this violent talk is undoubtedly propaganda, but that not all is mere talk I have shown in my article on the Fascist movement, its strength and its plans, published March 14. The wholesale raids on Fascist strongholds staged by the Prussian police May 11 brought startling confirmation of what I wrote.

On the basis of the material seized, including plans for a concentric attack on Berlin and an emergency constitution bristling with death decrees for all opponents, Prussian Premier Braun, a Socialist, but a friend of President von Hindenburg, charged in the Prussian Diet that a plot to establish a Fascist dictatorship, presumably to prevent the refer-

endum from taking place at all, was nipped in the bud.

The plans for violence were found with the extremists and since have been repudiated by the more moderate leaders. But Premier Braun's charge that even these more moderate leaders sought to establish a dictatorship through semi-legal action—a so-called "cold putch"—by inducing Von Hindenburg to appoint one of their men as head of State and then doing away with Parliament, has not been denied. His charges have been upheld by Police Chief Friedensburg, of Berlin, and by the Prussian State Secretary Meißner, who is not a Socialist, despite the protests of men like Dr. Albert Voegler, head of the German Steel Trust; Admiral von Schroeder, and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the "German Northcliffe," who were also either raided or involved in the alleged plot.

Pretenders to Thrones

Men like Georg Bernhard, editor of the democratic Vossische Zeitung, have seriously raised the question whether, in the interest of the safety of the republic, the former crown prince and all other pretenders to abolished thrones should not be banished from the country.

The firmness of President von Hindenburg, the speed with which he ended the last cabinet crisis by simply drafting Marx as Chancellor, together with the loyalty of General Seeckt and his Reichswehr, have defeated the plans for the present.

President von Hindenburg is believed certain to resign before he, a self-avowed monarchist, would sign a law that would make his former Kaiser peniless.

The Reichstag, Chancellor Marx has announced, would be dissolved because under the present distribution of party strength no cabinet could be found to execute the law. Nor is it likely that a new election would produce such a government.

With Von Hindenburg gone and the government paralyzed, with political passions leaping high and public order endangered, it is quite conceivable, not only that German Fascism might swing itself into power, but also that it might prove the salvation of Germany from new chaos.

This all the more easily be-

"Show Others How to Handle Their Troubles and Get Rid of Your Own"

And they are happy in what they are doing. They will tell you so when they will speak of it at all. And this we must believe is literal truth.

These that I have cited, I have selected from among my own friends. Everybody's circle contains people with lives like these. There is no one alive who cannot readily think of folk who have found happiness in some such way as this.

Why and how can they be happy by such means? What is the secret? Is their secret sacrifice? No. Sacrifice is something to outgrow in favor of the true secret. Is it a self-indulgence, as the cynics say? It is simpler than that. Is it pride, self-righteousness, the desire to be thought well of? These are the answers of those who cannot read the human heart.

The Legion of Happy Folk

What makes these people happy? Let us see if we can find out. Let us look into some of the processes of our own minds and see if we can discover something there:

Why do you buy a pencil from an armless man?

"Because you are sorry for him," says one.

"No! Because you see your self in his place," says another. "It is because you know that you and he are of one blood—that the same life is expressed in him as in you. It is because you and he are parts of *The Human Being*," says a third.

"Ye are members one of another," St. Paul would have said. Why is taking open advantage of another in business going out of fashion?

It is. A "mean man" in business is shunned in his club. A man who makes money at the expense of his neighbor is no longer called "smart." He is looked down upon. If there are still those who know how to identify themselves with the interests of

others, it sounds a simple enough accomplishment!

The animal doesn't know anything about this. He fights for possible deals which crush men, it is because we do not yet apply our individual standards to great groups. I repeat, the individual man who crushes his neighbor is shunned in his club, his circle, and in the business world.

Recognizing a Kinship

Why?

"Because you are sorry for your neighbor," says one.

"Because you see yourself in his place," says another.

"It is because you and he have the same interests, because you are two expressions of one life," says a third.

"... members one of another," comes the old echo.

Who are the happiest people—those who go against this relationship or those who recognize it? Those who are still feeling clever over "doing somebody," or those who are discovering the rules.

The happiest people I know are his bone. The human child doesn't know anything about this; he shouts, "Mine, mine, mine... give me... I want."

But the human adult looks at a child now and then and thinks: "You could be as dear to me as if you were my own"; or he looks out on a group and thinks: "I know exactly how you all feel—what you need to help you to get the best out of life. What straight fun it will be for me to share with you in getting the best of life for yourselves."

Feeling Uncomfortable

Or he looks at another human adult now and then and thinks: "The man on Mars with a spy-glass couldn't tell you hand me apart." And from that minute his whole idea of his neighbor is made over.

Then there comes a day when

he sees somebody making himself ridiculous—somebody acting or talking absurdly. Instead of thinking "idiot" and feeling scorn, he finds himself feeling uncomfortable. Just exactly as if he himself were ridiculous. Somebody in trouble comes to him. Instead of feeling sorry for the person—which is a kind of

Lady Bountiful emotion at best—he suddenly feels that *other's* trouble to be his own. He "feels for him," as we say, and begins to right the matter as if it were his own job.

Then comes somebody with a Big Idea—a really big one, an invention, a system, a dream. Instead of being impatient with this one, or merely being willing



to help, he suddenly looks in the man's face and feels as if this were his own invention, his own system, his own dream.

They say that a man is as many times a man as he knows languages. I say that a man is as many times a man as he has multiplied his own understanding of others, multiplied his self-identification with the interests of those others.

Such a one lives the life of every human being who comes to him for understanding. Somebody says, "Horror! Live the life of everybody who comes to one in trouble?" Yes! Because in showing him how to handle his trouble, if you can, you get rid of some of it for both him and you.

It will be not double trouble, but it may be trouble shared, split up, disintegrated, perhaps gone! It's worth trying on that chance. And when one comes to another rejoicing about something, everybody understands that to share that rejoicing doubles the little victory, whatever it is.

Dragging His Dream

You lose the fun of laughing at somebody in distress—but that has become bad taste anyway. (Have you thought of this, by the way? That not very many years ago, it was quite usual for school children to laugh at a cripple, even to throw sticks at him? That could hardly happen anywhere now. The child who mocked at the gait of a cripple would be shunned by the other children.)

You lose the relief of drawing away from one in distress, but that isn't thoroughgoing anyway. (Those who pass by on the other side are still many, but they do not wish people to know that custom of theirs. At least they prefer to be known as good Samaritans.)

You lose the annoyance of giving a lift to the man who is trying to drag his dream up a hill, but you gain the chances of distributing the dream—or the chance at the chance. And you gain the sixth sense which comes from acting with people instead of acting against them or acting alone.

Just as it is more inspiring to sing with a great group than to sing alone; and to watch a ball game with thousands than to watch it alone; and to laugh with an audience than to laugh alone—so it is more fun, more happiness, to act with the interests of other human beings than to act for one's own interest alone.

The happiest people I know are those who have found this out and who practice it all the time. Not just once in awhile or when they happen to think of it or when it's convenient. But who have made it a habit, like looking out for their own advantage, to look out for the advantage of the one next door.

Everybody knows somebody who does this. You can't ask him why it works so well because he'll not admit that this is his way of doing—but you can watch him and see for yourself that he acts as if he had a pleasant secret, and he has. It is this: Copyright, 1926, by Metropolitan News-Editor Service.

What Former German Rulers Want

TWENTY-TWO former ruling houses of Germany, overthrown in 1918, and comprising the former Kaiser and about 150 kings, dukes, princes and princesses, have filed claims against their former subject States for the return of the following properties, seized temporarily during the revolution:

	Value.
1. Landed estates and forests, 1,200,000 acres.	\$250,000,000
2. Castles.	125,000,000
3. Real estate, industrial plants, theatres, museums and other properties, about 100 individual pieces.	50,000,000
4. Art works, gold and silver.	125,000,000
5. Annuities, capital values.	25,000,000
6. Cash.	75,000,000
	\$650,000,000

Seven princely houses which were dethroned before the war, some by Napoleon I, or which were merely related to other ruling houses, demand annuities to the annual total of \$360,000.

Eleven princely houses, which had sovereign rights up to the dissolution of the old Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality in 1803, demand annuities to the annual total of \$92,000.

About two dozen princes, dukes, barons, counts, knights and some plain citizens who merely married members of such families, demand annuities for relinquishing "vested rights" which their families formerly possessed from feudal times, in the shape of rights to collect bridge tolls, "Jew tolls," local customs duties, hunting taxes, head taxes on strangers, and for compensation for the liberation of serfs, including the relinquishment of the right to the serf's bridal night, to the annual total of \$50,000.

cause the bulk of the German population, torn between conflicting emotions and interests, is in a quandary as to what to do.

Royal Camp-Followers

Millions who would hail the restoration of the monarchy tomorrow would yet vote for disposssession because, themselves dispossessed of all they had by war and inflation, they are opposed to turning back billions of marks intact to a few favored princes and princesses, whose preliminary success in the German courts has induced some of the former royal camp followers, including some ex-royal ex-mistresses and their illegitimate children, to demand cash settlements and alimony from the republic. And other millions who cling with the Socialists to the republic, are yet opposed to disposssession because outright and deliberate confiscation on such a vast scale would be a body blow to the theory of private property, already shaken by the war, and would undoubtedly prove the biggest victory for

socialism and communism since the war.

Added to this mixture of motives is the religious issue. The church, built on loyalty and tradition, is the last to accept a change, and the bulk of it may be safely put down as monarchist. But the churches also fear that once Caesar is dispossessed the churches' turn will come next, and the "horrible example" of France is ever before the churchman's eye. The churches are therefore solidly opposed to confiscation and the pulpits are a thousandfold forum, from which many voices thunder against the sinful wickedness of "looting" the princes.

All efforts through months of negotiations between the parties to find a compromise which would curtail excessive claims of the princes and still guard their private property, and which could be offered to the people at the referendum as an alternative to the disposssession bill, have failed. They failed largely because the Monarchists as well as the Communists and Socialists adopted the standpoint of "All or Nothing."

A compromise bill proposed by the Government has been adopted

Secrecy Abolished

The hopes of the opponents of disposssession—and to these belong officially all the parties except the Socialists and the Communists—now rest on two factors:

1. The disposssession bill has been declared by the Government to be a change in the constitution. To win, the bill must for that reason get not only a majority of the actual votes cast, but a majority of the total registered vote in Germany. This is estimated close to 40,000,000. This means approximately 20,000,000 voters must vote FOR the bill, which would be the greatest number of votes ever united on any one issue in Germany. Even Von Hindenburg was able to win only 14,600,000.

2. For all practical purposes, the secrecy of the ballot has been abolished and the election has become an open one. Theoretically, of course, the secrecy of the ballot will be preserved, but all parties opposed to disposssession—except the Democrats, who have put it up to the individual voter—have decreed abstention from voting for their followers. For under the qualified majority rule, no vote is a vote against the bill.

If they succeed in keeping more than half of the voters from the polls, the election will be null and void and the bill will have been defeated. Thus, everybody who goes to the polls will be presumed to be voting for the bill, and thus be marked henceforth.

This, of course, opens all doors to intimidation and terrorization of the voters, by actual violence on election day or by the threat of social and economic retaliation later.

Twelve and a half million voters registered their names in support of the bill in the popular initiative proceedings. Will the election bring out the necessary 20,000,000 more? On that question much of the future of Germany will depend.

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HOW KEMAL PASHA IS MAKING A JAPAN OUT OF TURKEY

"Gazi Overturning Traditions and Customs of Centuries"—Wiegand

Ruthlessly the Turkish Dictator Punishes with Death Penalty "Crimes Against Progress"

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

ANGORA, Turkey, May, 1926.

RUTHLESSLY breaking with traditions, customs and habits politically, socially and religiously of more than a thousand years, more deeply rooted than man-made laws, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the "Gazi" (conqueror) President of the Turkish Republic which he created and freed from foreign invaders, is continuing the Europeanization of Turkey at a pace that constitutes nothing less than one of the greatest phenomena of national transformation of life, thought, customs, in a century. Here in Turkey one may see one more historical example of what one man can accomplish at the psychological moment in a nation's existence.

With a daring and courage to fly in the face of a people's most sacred political, religious and social creeds and customs, and with dreams and visions of national modern progress unparalleled since more than half a century ago Japan suddenly broke with the past, turned her face to Western civilization and progress and became one of the greatest powers on the globe, the "George Washington" of Turkey is setting in his country an example that is reverberating throughout all Asia.

The world may see in Turkey today a repetition of what took place in Japan.

Sitting in the "White House" of the Turkish Republic, on Tahan-Kaya Hill five miles from Angora, the "Gazi" is racing against time in his chariot of Western progress, driving with whip and spur, with gallows and prison, as if he were trying to cheat his shortening days.

The presidential palace is a nine-room villa looking much like the comfortable home of an American farmer. It is situated at the head of a little canyon. From the little balcony the "Gazi" has a view of Angora, the new capital of the new Turkish Republic, 300 miles inland from Constantinople, which he is raising in the wind-swept valley with its choking dust in summer, far beyond the range of the guns of an enemy fleet ever threatening upon the slightest occasion, the old capital Constantinople.

His First Dress Suit

Surrounding the simple "White House" of the President of Turkey, is a chain of sentries day and night who shoot straight and are quick on the trigger if you have no business prowling around the neighborhood. In dark olive uniforms, steel helmets of the German army type, rifle and bayonet, and with huge automatic pistols in their belts, the "Gazi's" picked bodyguard look hard as nails and are as fine a corps of soldiers and gentlemen as I have ever seen.

And there, on Tahan-Kaya Hill, General Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who only last October wore his first Western civilian attire in the form of full evening dress, is dreaming his dreams of Turkey's renaissance. Convinced that this can be only in his country adopting Western progress and modernization, he has decreed that all retarding ties with the past be broken and that all who obstruct be treated as traitors to progress and to Turkey.

Let us see what the "Mussolini of the East," a comparison that he does not like, has achieved that has given him the popular title of "Gazi" as Mussolini has that of "Duce."

1. Overthrew the Sultan.
2. Overthrew and abolished a thousand-year-old monarchy.
3. Abolished the Caliphate over the Islamic world.
4. Abolished State religion.
5. Made of Turkey a republic.
6. Freed Turkey of foreign invaders by driving the Greek army literally into the sea at Smyrna and made his country independent for the first time in half a century by freeing it from foreign capitulations and control.
7. Tore up the Treaty of Sevres imposed upon Turkey at the close of the World War.
8. Regained for Turkey western Thrace for a distance of more than 200 miles into Europe, taken away by the Treaty of Sevres.

"Doff the Fez or Die!"

9. Closed hundreds of Moslem religious schools and established compulsory primary education.
10. Emancipated the Turkish women, abolished polygamy, the harems and the veil.
11. Abolished the Fez cap, the Oriental headgear for men, and decreed the wearing of Western hats or caps.
12. Opened the mosques or Mohammedan churches to women.
13. Established the Swiss civil code of marriage and divorce on a contractual basis of equality.
14. Created a spirit of nationalism in the Turkish people.
15. Is urging a closer intellectual link with the European and Western world by a reformation of the Turkish language through adoption of the Latin alphabet

characters, instead of the Arabic Turkish characters.

This all in the short span of about four or five years. The Gazi with the support of such men of thought and really great capacity as Ismet Pasha, Prime Minister, and Fevzi Pasha, chief of the general staff of the army, is endeavoring to inculcate industry and the western spirit of competition and rivalry in the Turkish people in place of the old fatalism and Allah's Will.

But the Gazi has not confined himself to political reforms. He abolished the oriental fez because it symbolized the Orient while he wants Turkey to become western, and because it was a Moslem religious headgear. The penalty of death was placed on wearing it. In Constantinople I was told that a thousand executions a month took place for wearing the fez in defiance of the Gazi's decree which was made law by the National Assembly. I found upon investigation that perhaps a dozen, certainly not more than a score of hangings had really taken place for wearing the fez. Like King Edward VII in his time, the Gazi sets the masculine styles in Turkey. Following the abolishing of the fez and the woolly Astrakhan "Kalpak" headgear, the President of Turkey introduced the shiny top hat, the "bowler" and the soft fedora hat, by wearing them himself and having photographs of himself scattered throughout the land. He caused the Deputies of the National Assembly to adopt full evening dress.

Forced to Dance

He let it be known that he wanted the Deputies and the Government officials in Angora and Constantinople to bring their wives and daughters to public and private receptions and balls and introduce their womenfolk into society, something that had never occurred in all the long history of Turkey. Moreover, the wives and daughters must wear European dress.

He caused orders to be given that officers of the army, especially of the general staff, must learn to dance, how to kiss a lady's hand properly and how to properly conduct themselves in Western society. Dancing lessons are among the courses of instruction in the general staff.

He is teaching Turkish youths modern farming. On his own model farm near Angora I saw many modern American farm implements. A number of young Turks are constantly being trained there in modern farming.

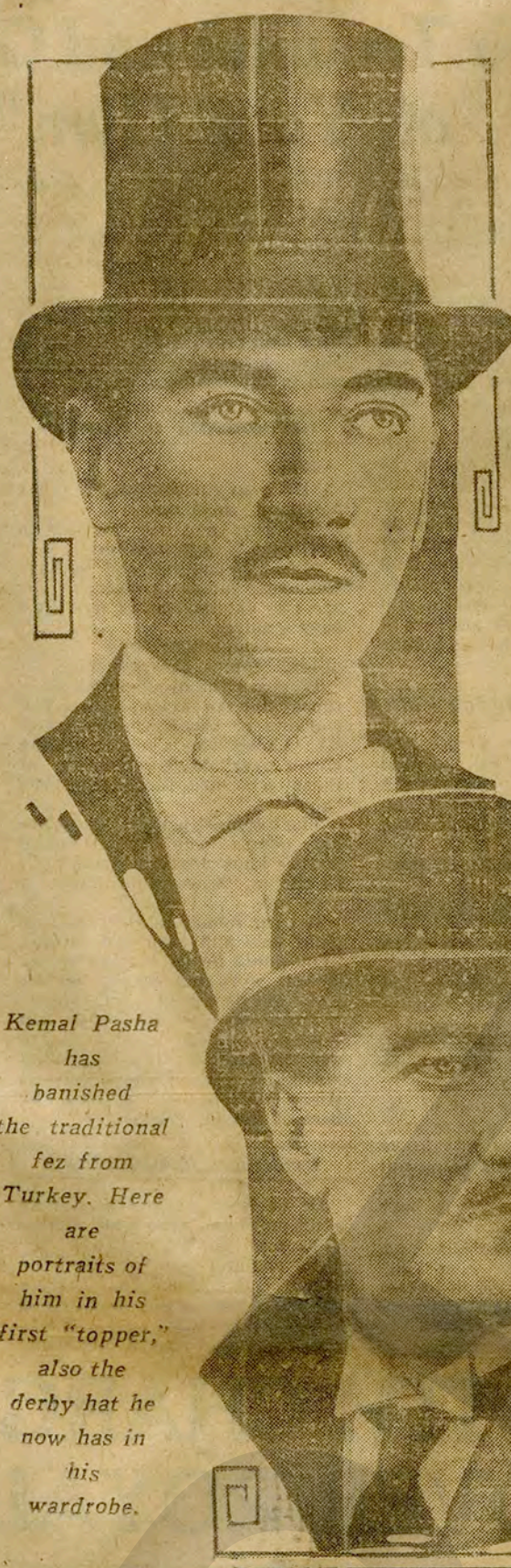
A medical report on the health conditions in Turkey stated that considerable sickness was caused by the use of cracked porcelain and crockery in the cracks of which bacilli made their home. Police details appeared in the dining rooms of hotels in Constantinople and elsewhere, and wherever a cracked plate, saucer, cup or dish was found it was thrown on the floor and smashed so that it might not be used again.

Mercilessly Hard

Ruthlessly and mercilessly hard is Mustafa Kemal Pasha in forcing modern progress into and upon the lethargic though always hard working Turkish people. The "tribunal of independence" moves from place to place TO TRY ESPECIALLY ALL CRIMES AGAINST PROGRESS, which is against the state, and all capital crime.

The trials are short. The executions follow quickly. The day before I arrived in Angora seven men were hanged in the open space facing the old parliament building. The hangings take place early in the morning about sun up. The executed are cut down shortly before noon. As a result

THE FEZISTABOO



Kemal Pasha has banished the traditional fez from Turkey. Here are portraits of him in his first "topper," also the derby hat he now has in his wardrobe.



KEMAL PASHA'S "White House," near Angora, the Turkish capital, with his body guard drawn up for inspection.

He is usually a Circassian or member of another race hired for the purpose.

In Constantinople, and even in Angora, the scoffing critic of the great national transformation in Turkey told me that the Gazi's efforts at Western modernization is having not even a skin-deep effect. Constantinople is the citadel of an underground opposition to the radical regime of Kemal Pasha. His death is prayed for so far as a Turk prays today.

They predict a great reaction. I believe they will be disappointed. A reaction to such radical reforms and transformation may come. It may for a time retard progress and modernization but it will never reverse the wheels.

The fez will not come back. The women will never return to harem life, polygamy and hide their faces behind veils again. No reactionary regime can replace the shackles of a thousand years on the womanhood of Turkey again. The seed of progress,

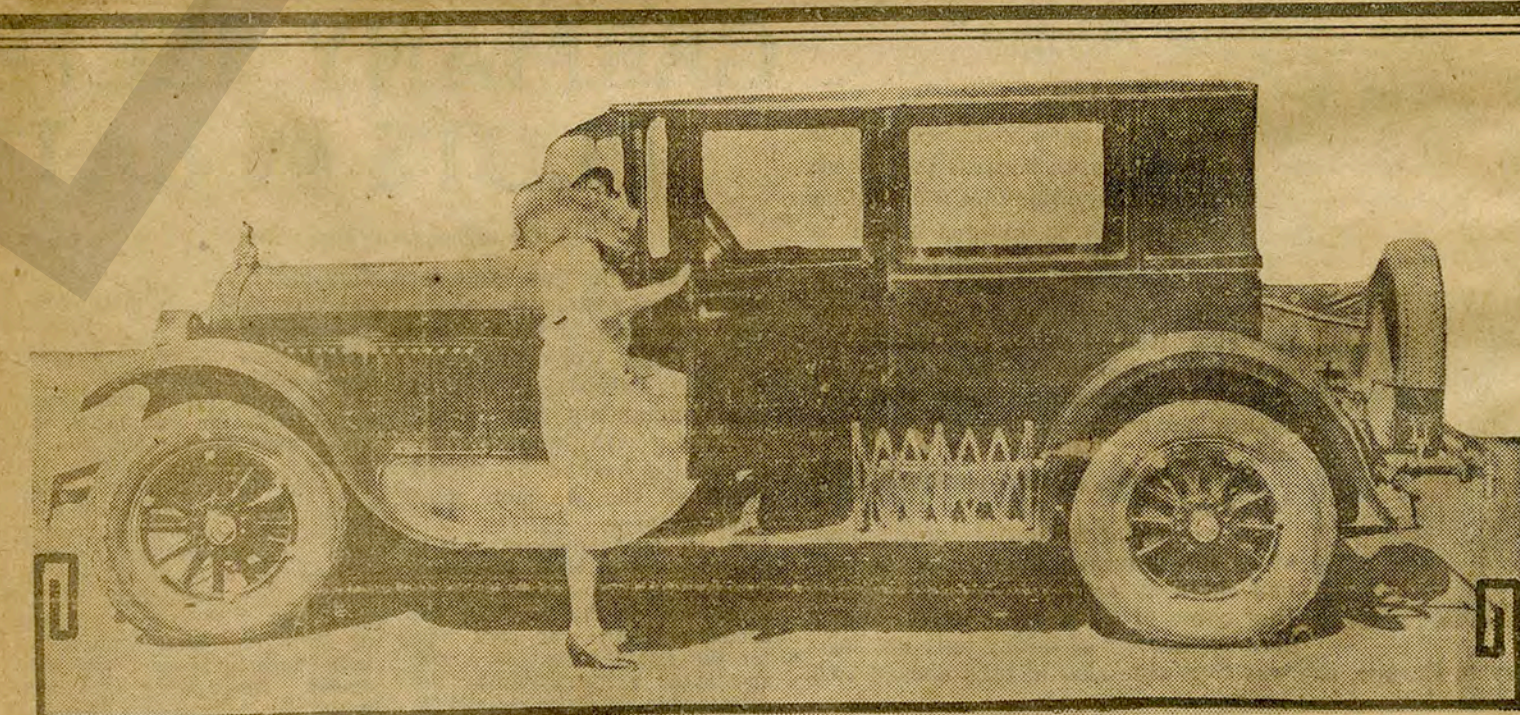
however tiny, planted by Mustafa Kemal, will grow and flourish, however slowly.

Strange personality the Gazi of Turkey. He is about the same age as Mussolini and General Pangalos, the Dictator of Greece. From the humblest origin he raised himself to the power of a Sultan and freed his country. A few love him, some exploit him, many fear him, but the nation as a whole respects and reveres him as the Deliverer of the country from the foreign yoke and for-



The traditional military headgear has been Westernized too, and Kemal now wears this when he reviews Turkey's armies.

Likewise, behold Kemal in a soft hat of European mold which he has decreed shall be worn at the proper time.



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eign invader and gave Turkey independence.

The Gazi has replaced religious fanaticism in Turkey with a spirit of nationalism. His doctrine is that fanaticism is an enemy of new Turkey. In that he is setting an example for the able importance to the Western faiths.

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Advertisement.

Man's Trouble Arrested

"The past 4 years I have been going down, down, down with catarrh of the stomach and had to give up work a year ago because of my weakened condition. I suffered terribly from bloating and colic attacks. MAYES was recommended to me. I took a course of it and am now feeling fine. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including dyspepsia. One dose will convince or money refunded. At all druggists."

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The old theory of "diet" in treating

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is like expecting an automobile to run without gasoline. My book, "Eat and Get Well," telling how to stop this useless starving and eat the food you need, will be sent free, postpaid, to any sufferer of diabetes. Write M. Richartz, Dept. 33, 220 W. 42d St., New York.

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THE POTTERS by J. P. McEvoy

Street Car Riding Is No Joke

PROLOGUE.
Services this bright Sunday morning will consist in projecting a large and prehensile ear into that great forum of American democracy—the rush hour street car. We trust that you will be edified and your aesthetic littoral will be massaged to a bright pink. . . . As usual there will be no collection, which would tend to keep the spiritual angle of this performance to the foreground. . . . The gentlemen will remove their hats and will please not all insist upon singing tenor. . . . The ladies will, too, remove their hats, St. Paul to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . The red lights marked Exit are not limited to use in case of fire—the management is nothing if not humanitarian. . . . perhaps it is just nothing. . . . On your marks! Yoicks. . . . Have at you!

ON BOARD THE STREET CAR.
FIRST LADY SHOPPER: My dear, dear Lucy, think of meeting you here of all places!
SECOND LADY SHOPPER: Margie! Where have you been? I haven't seen you for ages and ages.
MARGIE: Why it must be ages since I've seen you.
LUCY: It is ages. It's just ages and ages. Why how long has it been?
MARGIE: My dear, I can't imagine. I can't even think. Well—it just seems like ages.



PA POTTER—"What a nerve! I get up and give her my seat and she acts as if she had it coming. You'd think I had been holding out something that belonged to her."

LUCY: (Rolling this astonishing tidbit under her tongue with evident relish) Yes, that's just what it is—ages. (There is a merciful pause allowing the ladies to collect their thoughts, if that's the word.)
(Meanwhile they teeter precariously in the crowded aisle, threatening any moment to fall smack into the lap of our old friend Pa Potter, who is trying to hide behind the paper, feeling guilty he should give up his seat, but unable to ponder any good sociological reason for doing so.)
PA: (To neighbor) It says here they've got that Tacoma-Arica problem settled. I'm sure glad of that. It looked like we were going to have a lot of trouble there.
NEIGHBOR: Who?

Pa Potter Takes a Hint

PA: Us. Us and those crazy guys down near Tacoma-Arica.
NEIGHBOR: (Interested) Yeh? But I guess we can take care of ourselves all right.
PA: Oh, sure! Still, don't you know it says here that our prestige was threatened?
NEIGHBOR: Well, we can take care of our prestige, too. Any old day!
PA: Yeh, I guess you're right. We've done pretty well so far, I'll say.
NEIGHBOR: (Triumphantly) And how!
PA: Ain't it the truth? (Muses with patriotic glow) Wonder where that damned Tacoma-Arica place is?
NEIGHBOR: We should worry. We'll take care of ourselves anywhere, no matter where it is.
PA: Absolute!
NEIGHBOR: And how?
(Pa turns paper and doing so catches angry glare of lady shoppers towering above him. Scuttles back behind paper.)
MARGIE: (Too loudly) You'd think that a gentleman would have sufficient good breeding to take a hint.
LUCY: (Loud, if anything) There are practically no gentlemen left, my dear. I often say to John—that's my husband—you know John?
MARGIE: Oh, he's charming!
LUCY: Oh, he has his faults, but I often say to him, I say, John, if I ever saw you sitting in a street car and allowing a lady to stand. . . .
MARGIE: But John wouldn't do that. John is a gentleman, of course. (Lurches and drops packages in Pa's lap. Glares into Pa's frantic face.) Excuse me!
PA: (Getting mixed up with packages and paper) Oh, that's all right. Here, you dropped something. (Turns desperately to neighbor as he hands up packages.) Did you see that story the other day about the fellow who choked the ostrich to death? I thought I'd die! Ha-ha-ha!
(Margie lurches again, deluging Pa with packages. Her girl friend does the same to neighbor.) (Neighbor and Pa hand packages up indiscriminately, trying to keep up conversation with exaggerated enthusiasm.)
NEIGHBOR: I heard a good story the other day. You stop me if you've heard it.
MARGIE: (Tolly) This is not my package.
PA: No, I never heard it. Go on.
NEIGHBOR: Well, it seems there was a little Jewish boy getting on the street car, and he had two nickels, one in each hand. One was a good nickel and the other a counterfeit. Have you heard that story?
PA: No, no. Go ahead.
NEIGHBOR: Stop me if you've heard it. Well, this Jewish boy, Izzie I think his name was—the name doesn't make much difference. We'll call him Izzie.
PA: Yeh, that's all right.
LUCY: (Tolly) Yeh, well we could both drop dead for all any one around here cares. I don't know what's become of chivalry. I often say to John—that's my husband—you know, John.
MARGIE: Lovely boy!
LUCY: Yes, he's a dear! Just a big darling!
MARGIE: I think he has lovely eyes, brown, aren't they? (She knows they are not brown, but it would never do to seem too observant.)



An embarrassing moment for Pa Potter, hiding behind the newspaper.

LUCY: No, they're blue. How could you think they were brown! Why, he has the bluest eyes! That's his charm.

MARGIE: Why, I thought they were brown. A sort of blue-brown.

NEIGHBOR: So Izzie gets on the street car and holds out the hand with the counterfeit nickel to the conductor and the conductor takes one look at it and says: "Hey, where do you get that stuff? What do you mean?" And quick as a flash, mind you, Able. . . .
PA: You mean Izzie. . . .
NEIGHBOR: No, it's Able. . . . Able or Izzie, what's the difference?
PA: That's right.
NEIGHBOR: Quick as a flash, Able hands the other nickel to the conductor and says "Am I arguin'?"
PA: Ha, ha. That's a good one.
MARGIE: You know that Helen is going to have one of those plastic operations?
LUCY: You mean she's going to have her face lifted?
MARGIE: I wouldn't say anything that would get back to Helen for the world. I think she's the dearest girl. But I don't think lifting it any higher is going to make it any better.
LUCY: Maybe it would have been much better if she never brought the matter up.
MARGIE: Yes, instead of having lifted it, she should have dropped the subject entirely.
PA: (Subconsciously adopting the theme) I saw in the paper the other day there may not be any more Strongheart Pictures.
NEIGHBOR: Why, is he getting married or something?
PA: No, they say he is getting too old, but they're talking about having his face lifted.
NEIGHBOR: (Glancing out of window) Oh, here's where I get off. (Rises) Glad to see you again.

PA: Yeh, glad to see you. (Tries to spread out, but Margie is too quick for him and wedges her knees into opening, turns sharply on her axis and comes down into seat with dull thud. Pa immediately becomes conscious of difference in displaced tonnage. Calls to disappearing neighbor sorrowfully) So long!

NEIGHBOR: Goodbye, take care of yourself. Keep all your coupons.
PA: (Gayly) Don't throw away any corkscrews, Stong!
NEIGHBOR: Stong!
PA: (Acutely conscious now of the concentrated venom of both Margie and Lucy, rises gallantly and bows to Lucy) Would you care for. . . .
LUCY: (Crowding him aside). Certainly. (Sits down immediately and gives her gallant benefactor a dirty look.)
PA: (To himself, swinging morosely on strap) Well, I like that. How can women get so fat? Maybe she was a pretty good looker once. But what a nerve! I get up and give her my seat and she acts as if she had it coming. You'd think I had been holdin' out on her something that belonged to her. Probably been out spending some poor guy's money all afternoon, while I've been working my head off. I've got more rights to the seat than she has. (A blinding flash of genuine inspiration illumines his dark mind. He speaks softly to Lucy) Excuse me, lady.
LUCY: (With crushing hauteur) Sir!
PA: (With acceptable humility) Excuse me, lady, but you're sitting on something that belongs to me.
LUCY: (Rising indignantly) Where? What?
PA: (Slipping smoothly into seat and looking up to her with becoming innocence) My seat. (To himself) Maybe you'll say "Thank you" the next time! AND THAT'S THAT—UNTIL NEXT SUNDAY.

He Gives His Seat to Lady

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BETWEEN THE LINES by K. C. B.

BOYS WILL BE BOYS

KNOWING his story.
AS WELL as I do.
I HAVE ALWAYS thought.
THAT IF HIS parents.
HAD LOOKED after him.
IN HIS BOYHOOD days.
HE'D HAVE been as good.
AS THE AVERAGE boy.
BUT THEY let him run.
WHEREVER he liked.
AND WHENEVER he liked.
AND GAVE no thought.
TO THE CLOTHES he wore.
AND THE GOOD little boys.
AND THE CLEAN little boys.
IN HIS neighborhood.
WERE NEVER permitted.
TO PLAY with him.
AND ALL the time.
HE WAS pointed out.
AS THAT bad Smith boy.
WHICH WASN'T his name.
BUT WE'll call him that.
AND SO it happened.
THAT THE only boys.
HE COULD play with.
WERE THE tough little boys.
WITH PARENTS like his.
AND THE OLDER they grew.
THE TOUGHER they got.
AND WHAT of mischief.
ONE WOULDN'T think of.
ANOTHER one would.
AND IT CAME to be.
THAT THE BEST of them.
WAS JUST as bad.
IN THE EYES of the law.
AS THE WORST of them.
AND THERE came a time.
AND SOMETHING was stolen.
AND POLICEMEN came.
AND THE GANG was herded.
TO POLICE headquarters.
AND SO FAR as I know.
THE LITTLE Smith boy.
HAD NOTHING to do.
WITH THE CRIME committed.
BUT, NEVERTHELESS.
WHEN THEY turned him loose.

IN A HOUR or two.
HE HAD been seared.
WITH THE BRAND of crime.
AND HE drifted back.
AND FROM bad to worse.
AND THEY got him again.
AND CALLED him a vagrant.
AND SENTENCED him.
TO THIRTY days.
ON THE jail chain gang.
AND EVERY morning.
THE GANG would walk.
THROUGH CITY streets.
TO BE gazed upon.
AND IT'S thirty years.
SINCE HIS first chain gang.
AND WHY it is.
THAT I WRITE of him.
IS THAT this morning.
ON MY DAILY walk.
WITH A BOY of ten.
WE RAN across.
ANOTHER BOY.

A SOILED little boy.
WITH BEDRAGGLED clothes.
AND THE two boys spoke.
AND WE went along.
AND MY BOY said.
THAT THE other day.
THIS SOILED little boy.
HAD COME along.
AND HAD WANTED to play.
WITH HIM and his friends.
AND THAT one of the boys.
A BIGGER boy.
HAD DRIVEN him off.
AND THEN I thought.
OF THIS other boy.
THE LITTLE Smith boy.
IN HIS final days.
BEHIND STONE walls.
AND TOMORROW morning.
THE BOTH of us.
ARE GOING to look.
FOR THE SOILED little boy.
I THANK YOU.
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MUTTER & MUMBLE by J. P. MEDBURY

A "RAPID ROMANCE"

MUTTER—Hello there Mr. Mumble, what's the idea in reading that matrimonial paper?
MUMBLE—I'm looking for a wife.
MUTTER—Is that so, what kind of a wife do you want?
MUMBLE—A single one.
MUTTER—I thought you were married.
MUMBLE—I was, but I lost my wife in an automobile accident.
MUTTER—Automobile accident?
MUMBLE—Yes, she caught me out riding with another woman.
MUTTER—What did she say about it?
MUMBLE—I don't know, she hasn't finished yet.
MUTTER—You mean she's still talking?
MUMBLE—Sure, she started her mouth and then walked off and left it going.
MUTTER—Why didn't you tell her to hire a hall?
MUMBLE—I did.
MUTTER—What happened?
MUMBLE—She hired a lawyer.
MUTTER—Is he a smart attorney?

MUMBLE—I should say he is, he got his money in advance.
MUTTER—Did you hand over the cash for the divorce?
MUMBLE—Certainly.
MUTTER—Why did you do that?
MUMBLE—Because he wouldn't open an account with me.
MUTTER—You didn't have to pay it all at once.
MUMBLE—I know I didn't, but I hated to get rid of her on the installment plan.
MUTTER—You mean you think that deferred payments are unlucky?
MUMBLE—Sure, I got married on credit.
MUTTER—Well, according to that matrimonial paper you must be preparing to fall in love again.
MUMBLE—Yes, but this time I'm going to the altar C. O. D.
MUTTER—Are you getting another wife on account of loneliness?
MUMBLE—No, on account of housework.
MUTTER—You aren't entering wedlock just for labor reasons, are you?
MUMBLE—Not exactly, but I only want a wife long enough to get the dishes done.

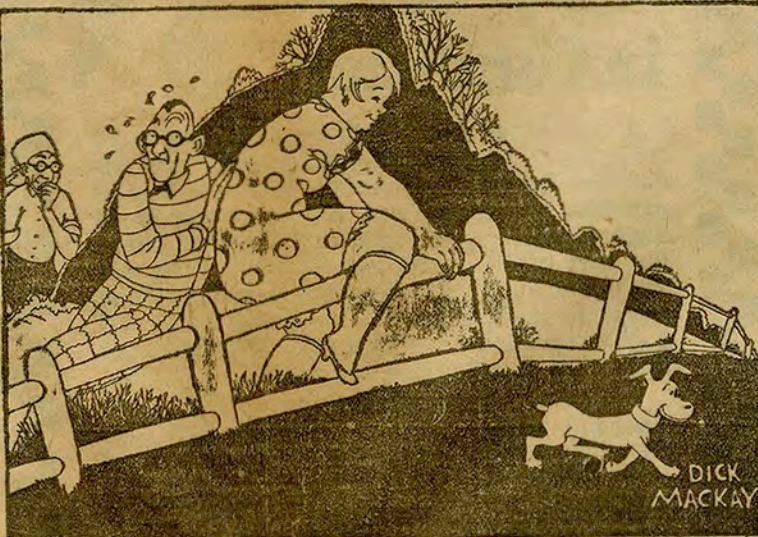
MUTTER—Do you think it'll be easy to get a girl into your kitchen?
MUMBLE—Sure, it's quite a large one.
MUTTER—Yes, but a lot of them would object.
MUMBLE—That doesn't make any difference, that's where the sink is.
MUTTER—Couldn't you hire a maid?
MUMBLE—Certainly, but if I had that much money I wouldn't have to get married.
MUTTER—Do you mean to say that you'd expect your wife to sweep the rugs?
MUMBLE—Sure, that's the only way to get the dirt out of them.
MUTTER—My wife never swept a floor in her life.
MUMBLE—What does she do with the crumbs and ashes, kick them off?
MUTTER—Have you gotten in touch with any girls through the matrimonial agency?
MUMBLE—Yes, I telephoned to one this morning but I couldn't speak to her.
MUTTER—Why not?
MUMBLE—She wouldn't let me reverse the charges.
MUTTER—No matter what way you look at it, love is still a game of chance.
MUMBLE—Sure, the city has closed up most of the matrimonial agencies.
MUTTER—Is that so, for what reason?
MUMBLE—They claimed they were gambling joints.
MUTTER—Some of the smartest men in the country met their wives in these places.
MUMBLE—Maybe so, but not the real smart men.
MUTTER—Why not?
MUMBLE—Because the real smart ones are still single.
MUTTER—Do you know how I married my wife?
MUMBLE—No, but I've often wondered why.
MUTTER—Our romance started by correspondence. She fell in love with a picture I sent her.
MUMBLE—Is that so, whose picture did you send?
MUTTER—I sent her my own photograph.
MUMBLE—Weren't you afraid?
MUTTER—Afraid of what?
MUMBLE—That the Government would get after you for sending such stuff through the mail.
MUTTER—You can laugh if you want, but my wife says there's only one place to get hold of a good husband, and do you know where that is?
MUMBLE—Sure, around the neck.

ED WYNN'S QUESTION BOX

The Perfect Fool—He Sees All!—He Knows All!

DEAR MR. WYNN:
My sweetheart and I are going on a hike next Sunday. We intend walking cross country. My girl weighs 197½ lbs. What I want to know is this: When we come to a fence, is it my place to "help" her over the fence?
Truly yours,
P. DESTRIAN
Answer: My dear boy, as your girl weighs nearly 200 pounds, it is your place to "help" the fence.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
A friend of mine says he knows a pair of twin girls that, whatever you tell them, must be told to them together. Why is that?
Yours truly,
RAY D. GHE.
Answer: That is because the twins look so much alike, they can't be told apart.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
In the government income tax notice, mention is always made of "A Full Return." What do you think that means?
Sincerely,
D. LINQUENT.
Answer: To me "A Full Return" means a full return of the tax.

turn" always means when a man comes back home drunk.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
I am a poor woman and sell doughnuts for a living. I charge three cents apiece for the doughnuts. One man says he will buy a dozen doughnuts every day if I will take off one cent from the price of each doughnut, for the hole. I can't afford to sell them cheaper than three cents and would like him for a customer. What shall I do?
Sincerely,
OLIVE OYLE.
Answer: The next time you see him tell him you have decided to give him one cent for each hole when he returns the hole.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
Is Florida a good place for one's nerves?
Yours truly,
JACK SUNVILLE.
Answer: I'll say it is. I know a man who went to Florida five years ago and opened a hotel. He used to charge \$2.00 a night for a room and bath. Now he



has the NERVE to charge \$10.00 a night for the same room.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
I have heard several authors of books referred to as "chemists." I know some authors have different degrees conferred on them, but never "chemist." Can you

tell me what makes an author a "chemist"?
Truly Yours,
I. REED ALLOTT.
Answer: An author is called a "chemist" when his book becomes a drug on the market.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
Will you please settle a dispute between my wife and me? My wife has a brother who always goes to other people's houses just so he can get drinks of whiskey for nothing. I claim a fellow who does a thing like that is a "sponge." My wife says he is not a "sponge." Who is right?
Yours truly,
A. GNOG.
Answer: Your wife is right. Her brother fills up on whiskey while a "sponge" generally fills up on water.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
What is meant by "Race Suicide"?
Yours truly,
POLLY TISHAN.
Answer: When a man goes to the track, bets on a horse, loses all his money, becomes despondent, and kills himself—that's "Race Suicide."

DEAR MR. WYNN:
I am a boy fifteen years of age. I applied for a job in a grocery store, and when the grocer asked me how many ounces make a pound, I said 16 ounces. He wouldn't give me the job. I wonder why?
Truly yours,
D. LIVERYBOYE.
Answer: The next time you ask for a position in a grocery store, if the grocer asks you how many ounces make a pound just say 14 ounces, and you'll get the job.
DEAR MR. WYNN:
My father is always kicking about people looking through our windows while we eat. Our dining room is in the front room. I washed the windows yesterday. I only washed them on the inside so we could look out, but left them dirty on the outside so the people can't look in. Don't you think I am bright?
Yours truly,
I. M. KLEVER.
Answer next week.

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"WHY MARITAL HAPPINESS DEPENDS SO MUCH ON MANNERS"

Arnold Bennett Offers Recipes to Lessen Connubial Jangling

"Many Husbands and Wives Imagine That Love Will Solve Everything—But It Won't"

By ARNOLD BENNETT.

Noted English Novelist and Essayist.

THERE is one factor in marital life which, though superficial in its nature, is nevertheless of high consequence. The human skin is superficial, but it plays no mean role in the functioning of the human body, as those whom an accident has rendered partially skinless soon discover.



I mean the factor of manners. A husband and wife in love, especially if they are young, are too apt to reject the formalities of courtesy as artificial, irksome, unnecessary, even insincere, in such an ideal and passionate union as theirs.

They imagine that soul will speak to soul without the bother of employing those tedious tricks of phrase and gesture which mankind has invented and gradually perfected for the conduct of human relations. They imagine that they are above all that sort of thing, and somehow that it is a slur on intimacy, an aspersion on the genuineness of the love which binds them together. They seem to say:

"Oh! He will understand!" "Oh! She won't mind! She knows what is in my soul." "He cannot possibly be in any doubt as to my feelings. Why then trouble with these ceremonies and rites, which are for persons who don't comprehend one another?"

I do not assert that all or nearly all married couples reason thus, but the evidence is abundant that a considerable proportion do. And never was reasoning more false and absurd.

"A Thousand Concealments"

Good manners were devised to act as a buffer between individuals in collision, and every meeting of individuals is a collision. They soften the crudity of human intercommunication. They are the buttons on the foils. They are the veil which hides certain secret places of the mind.

No mind, however loving, could bear to see plainly into all the recesses of another mind. And the reader has only to lay bare his own mind to admit this. A society, whether of two or of many, is and must be organized on the basis of a thousand concealments.

Good manners are a convention, and conventions are the preservatives of society. Without them blood would soon metaphorically or actually flow and the social fabric would fly apart. And, further, good manners are a symbol of real or supposed good feeling.

If the good feeling exists they serve hourly to illustrate it—and good feeling is effective only so far as it is illustrated. If it doesn't exist, they in some measure take its place. At worst they can not impair the good feeling; they always strengthen it.

So far from good manners being superfluous in extreme intimacy, they are more necessary than in mere friendship or acquaintance, because each intimate, whatever he or she may bravely pretend, is in truth extremely sensitive in his reactions to the behavior of the other intimate.

Often the sensitiveness approaches the morbid. Ill-mannered phrases and tones remain obstinately in the memory, waiting a chance to spring up out of recollection and exasperate a difficult later moment.

What Bad Temper Needs

Again, good manners, by which I mean ceremonious good manners, are the surest preventive of outbreaks of bad temper. Bad temper needs a jumping-off place, and good manners will deprive it of a jumping-off place; whereas, a breezy, curt rudeness, though founded on real affection, will provide a dozen jumping-off places in half an hour—and though eleven of them may be refused, the temptation of the twelfth may prove irresistible.

Intimates ought to watch gently but carefully over each other's manners—and their own. One can be too ceremonious, but it is not easy. Even in the "solitude of two" the current code of politeness between the sexes should rarely be abandoned, and never for long.

There are some couples who leave their manners behind them in the church; others who leave them behind at the railway station on the return from the honeymoon; others who carelessly drop them bit by bit on the stiff road through the first year of wedlock. They are all misguided, and ultimately pay for their negligence.

"Love one another" is a prince among marital maxims; but love is not to be maintained by vigilance alone. "Be polite to one another" (ceremoniously polite, formally polite, yes, and if advisable insincerely polite!) is also a prince among marital maxims, and politeness is to be maintained by vigilance. Everybody can achieve it with patience and practice.

All of which is platitudinous, but the value of platitudes is considerable, and some of us are inclined to ignore them.

So far I have had in mind chiefly the behavior of the pair when they are alone together. It is not absolutely unknown that husbands and wives behave incorrectly to one another in the presence of others. Doing so they are, of course, guilty of a gross breach of manners toward the others. Still, the unfortunate and reprehensible thing does occur. I would divide the bad behavior into three classes:

First, those who always indulge in friction whether alone or not alone. (Sometimes both parties are to blame, sometimes only one; if only one party is to blame, then it is usually the same party throughout.) The friction is almost continuous and seems to satisfy a profound need. It is usually not dangerous.

It does not usually point to any deep-seated misunderstanding. It may flourish for forty years without doing serious harm. You may see married children of sixty or seventy bickering happily like darlings of a nursery, and they are capable of expiring in a squabble.

This form of naughtiness is mere ill-breeding, for which the guilty person or persons ought to be well snacked. I should not describe it as a crime against love and humanity, though it is certainly an affliction for their intimate friends and a still worse affliction for their acquaintances, who have not been acclimatized to it and can not appraise it at its true importance. If it were a grave malady and led to grave consequences somebody might set about to cure it. But being a simple, mild nuisance, it is tolerated, as all sorts of mild nuisances are tolerated.

The second class of bad behavior consists of those who

"So far as good manners being superfluous in extreme intimacy, they are more necessary than in mere friendship or acquaintance, because each intimate, whatever he or she may bravely pretend, is in truth extremely sensitive in reaction to the behavior of the other intimate."



bicker in public while never bickering alone. This is more serious than the first case. It denotes something constantly suppressed—driven in, like a poison that ought to come out, and coming out only on favorable occasions. You may say that the presence of other people scarcely constitutes a favorable occasion for a display of conjugal friction. But the fact is that in many marriages a partner who feels himself or herself aggrieved may be so—not intimidated, but—impressed by the other partner that he or she is incapable of raising a complaint without the supporting presence of spectators.

A Catastrophic Curtain

The phenomenon, indeed, is quite common. Also the aggrieved partner may refrain from private grumbling fearing that it would lead to a tremendous "scene," whereas the chances of a scene are immensely reduced, if not entirely destroyed, by the restraint of company.

This form of conjugal friction is intensely and specially annoying to the partner who is attacked. He (or she) is taken at a disadvantage; he cannot effectively reply, and he knows that when the company has departed again sugar would not melt in the mouth of the attacker who, after all, has planted the dart and is content with that feat.

Blame may nevertheless be due more to the attacked than to the attacking partner. The attacked partner is obviously the stronger, for in the nature of the affair, he exercises moral sway over the attacker. It should have been his (or her) business to discover the grievance before it had begun to rankle seriously, and to deal with it somehow in privacy.

A couple who rehearse their troubles to an audience are likely one day to have a strictly private performance with a catastrophe.

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"I tried other remedies with no good results. Then I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Scott Libby, E. Wakefield, N. H., Aug. 10, 1925.

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trouble curtain. They are living dangerously over the thin crust of a chronic suppression of bad feeling.

The third class of bad behavior in public is even more grave, because, while it may be less unpleasant to the less thoughtful, it is symptomatic of a more serious suppression. We are all acquainted with married couples who never indulge in friction before the world, but one member of whom misses no opportunity of emitting broad and derogatory generalizations about the opposite sex.

This is especially true of wives. A man can generalize without in secret being personal; a woman can not. A woman seldom or never employs a generalization save as a cover to a personality.

The couple, if they ever practiced candor, have ceased to be frank with each other. The hidden disease is ugly and menacing because it is hidden. Best to call it a tumor at once and put a lancet into it. A happy sequel cannot be guaranteed to this surgery, but risk has to be taken. To shirk the risk is to invite the final disaster.

The basis of a successful marriage is mutual affection and esteem. These are not all that is necessary to success, and a marriage may fall or half fall when they are both present; but they are indispensable, though esteem without affection will sometimes procure a fair imitation of success.

The chief enemies of success

Advertisement.

in marriage in which affection and esteem are both present are: FIRST, the neglect of the wife's individuality; SECOND, mistakes of deportment by one or both parties. The first matter lies principally in the hands of the husband, the second principally in the hands of the wife.

Unfortunately, wives are more apt than husbands to sin against the code of good manners. The average husband has more authority and more actual power than the average wife. If he feels a grievance he can often get rid of it by the exercise of authority and power.

The wife's dominion is less—and less direct. When a difficulty reaches its crisis the average

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in an offensive sense. I mean that whereas the husband can act without much arguing, the wife is bound to argue, to persuade, to cajole, to insist—nay, to nag. She solaces herself with criticism. And further most women endow themselves with the right to criticize more than they are criticized. They claim sex privileges to atone for their state of inferior economic freedom. I will not condemn them. Nor will I say that husbands as a class have fine manners in intimacy.

Husbands, even the best, can be terrible. But their bad manners are, I think, less exasperating

than those of wives, and less frequent. No wife will admit this in regard to herself, but nearly all wives will admit it in regard to other wives.

Wives are human; husbands not less so. It is the duty of husbands to please; the same of wives. But whereas the first duty of the husband is to support and protect, the first duty of the wife is to please. Supporting is the husband's own department, pleasing is the wife's own department. And to please is not enough, neither for the wife nor the husband. In addition to pleasing, it is necessary to be pleased.

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We consider BON ODOR the ideal deodorant for everyone but more so for FAT People because while it relieves excessive perspiration it does not entirely suppress the necessary amount needed to promote healthful conditions—Health authorities agree that to keep well a certain amount of perspiration is needed—BON ODOR answers this purpose and will not clog the pores as many pastes and deodorants do. It quickly does away with unpleasant odors and greatly relieves sores, chafing, redness. When shaken on swollen, aching feet there is a great beneficial effect—if a foot bath is taken twice a week with two spoonfuls of BON ODOR mixed in warm water, walking should become a pleasure—BON ODOR is advised for men as well as women.

BON ODOR is guaranteed not to contain any ingredient injurious to the most delicate skin—Sells for 50c a large sized can (comes in one size only) at all good drug stores—If your druggist is out of it order directly from The Scientific Co., 1841 Broadway, New York City.

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Lydia E. Pinkham and Her Great Granddaughter

IF Lydia E. Pinkham were alive today she would be 107 years old. Her memory is revered by her descendants who continue to manufacture and market her famous Vegetable Compound. From Lydia E. Pinkham to her great granddaughter, four generations have relied upon this dependable medicine. The happy school girl of today, like the demure maiden of the 1870's, knows that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps to restore and preserve her health.



Years ago, a mother gave this medicine to her fifteen year old daughter. The daughter married and became the mother of seven children. She writes, "I always took it before my babies were born and I know it gave me strength to keep up and do my work. I am now taking the Vegetable Compound again and I am giving it to my oldest daughter."

Because this dependable medicine has proved its worth in her own family, she will answer letters from other women asking about it.

MRS. L. E. RANDALL, Box 381, Centralia, Wash.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

FORTY-SECOND COUSINS

Various Shapes and Sizes,
with Remarks Short and Tall

By J. W. M'GURK



"FROM NOW ON CALVIN COOLIDGE KIN GO HIS WAY AND I'LL GO MINE - I'M FROO!"



"WHAT DO YOU WANT TO SEE ME ABOUT, PRISONER - SOME COMPLAINT ABOUT YOUR CELL?"
"NO, IT AIN'T D' CELL, WARDEN, IT'S D' GUY DAT'S IN WIT ME - HE TORE A LEAF OFF D' CALENDAR WHEN IT WAS MY TOIN."



"TAILOR: 'HOW'LL YOU HAVE THE HIP POCKET, MR. NOGGINS - PINT OR HALF PINT?"



"THE FORTUNE TELLER TOLD ME THAT I'D LOSE A LOT OF MONEY, BE IN A RAILROAD WRECK, AND THAT MY BOY FRIEND WOULD DIE. SHE OFFERED TO GIVE ME A FULL READING FOR FIVE DOLLARS, BUT FORTUNATELY ALL I HAD WITH ME WAS THE FIFTY CENTS."



"HAVE YOU EVER PRACTICED FASTING?"
"FOR YEARS, DOCTOR, BETWEEN MEALS."



"BASS VIOL PLAYER, OF A WINDY EVENING?"
"CONFOUND IT! WHY DIDN'T I TAKE UP THE PICCOLO?"

THIS DUMB WORLD — By Bruno Zessing

SYNOPSIS: Lady Jennie Tomot will inherit £10,000,000 when she marries. Her uncle, Sir Arbuthnot Lyonnais, discovered George McSwiffin in a county jail, paid his fine and made George give him an I. O. U. for £10,000,000. Then he introduced George to his niece, the shrewd reader who reads between the lines smells the rat in the but-rushes. If Lady Jennie falls for George, the wicked uncle presents his I. O. U., gets all the cash and the loving couple have nothing but love to live on. But Fate steps in, represented by Arthur Detroit, son of a famous Detroit of the Detroit Vladivostok Steamship Co. The way the last installment ended was like this: George McSwiffin, our hero, was waiting outside the house. Inside the house Arthur and Jennie were having a conference. Lady Jennie's maid was entertaining a cop in the pantry, but we forgot to mention this fact. Time passes, the curtain goes up and a lot of applause flows under the bridge.

"What's the big idea, Arthur?" asked her ladyship. "Why did you ask that pill McSwoggle to meet you on the corner?"

"His name is McZie, as I remember it," replied Arthur, nonchalantly. "But that is neither here nor there. We've got to get rid of him. Your uncle wants you to marry him. If you marry him he will get his hooks on £10,000,000. So far, the merrier. But this McSpoolie person has given you an I. O. U. for £10,000,000. What will happen?"

"The moment you become Mrs. McSwingle your uncle collects his I. O. U. and you're on the rocks. So, without further ado,

let's give this dumbbell the go by."

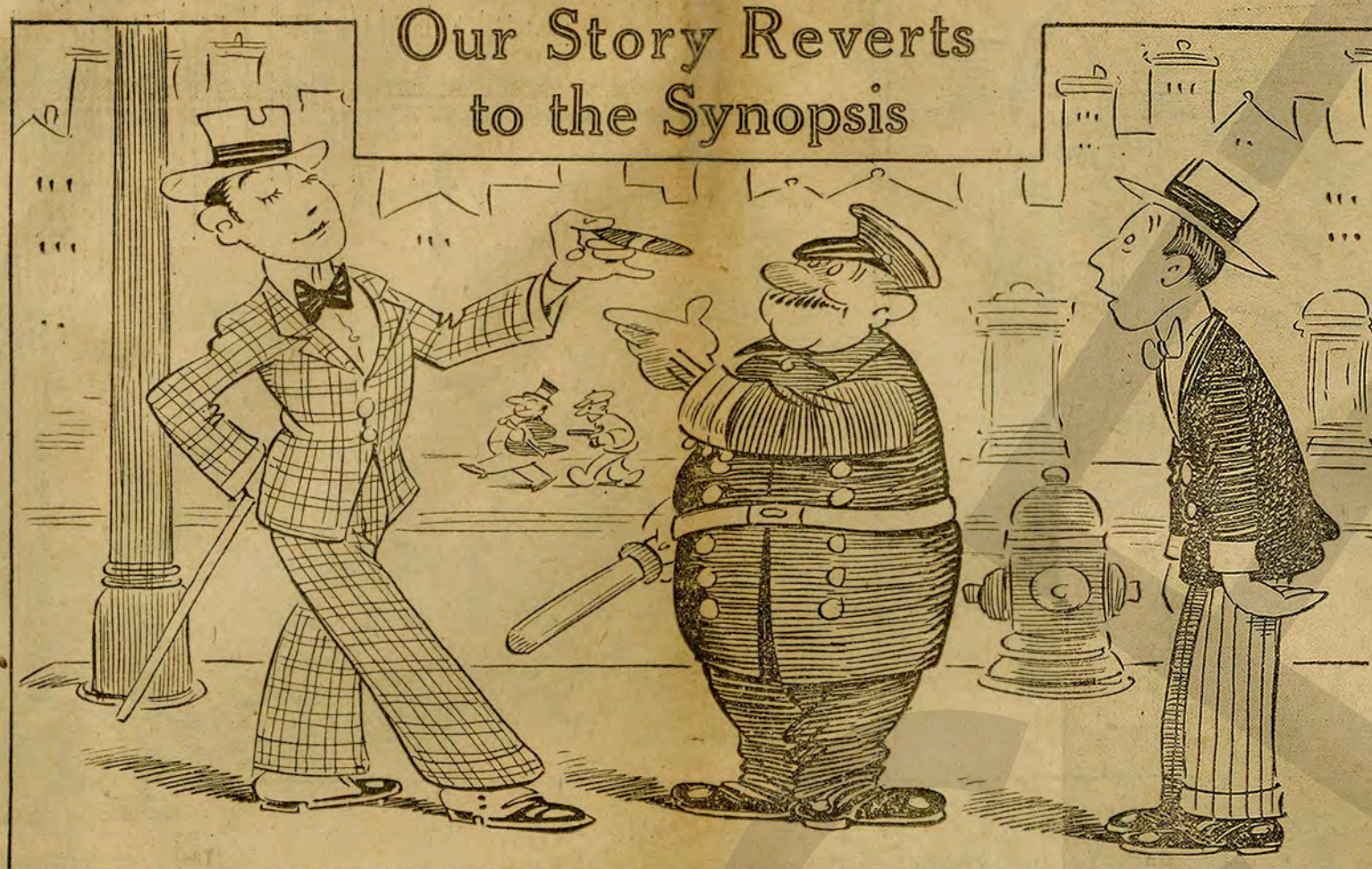
"Take your foot off the gas, old thing," said her ladyship, with a yawn. "You're merely helping along the synopsis. What I asked you was why you wanted to meet the bimbo on the corner. I gave him the go by the moment I lamped him."

"Ah," exclaimed Arthur. "You do not fully realize your position."

Here the author comes to the most trying task in the writing of a novel. He must make a male character convince a female character that she is wrong. The majority of readers, being the same kind of dumbbell, as the female character and sympathizing with her, must be convinced along with her. This is a hard job. The author must make it clear that an asset is not exactly the same thing as a liability. He must point out the delicate shades of difference between a deficit and a surplus. This requires considerable practice.)

"I get your point," said Lady Jennie when Arthur, after taking another shot in the arm, had pointed out to her the pitfalls that confronted her. "We've got to get rid of this gazabo. But how? What is your plan?"

"Listen, Jen," said Arthur, with an air of mastery that was well-nigh irresistible. "I've got a scheme. I'm going out to have a talk with this egg. If my scheme succeeds you will never hear of him again. If I fail and the weiner comes to the worst, you may become Mrs. McSwagger. But my heart is not daunted and my soul is still my own. Come what will, it shall never be



"It's all right, officer; I'll handle this case. Have a cigar."

said that Arthur Detroit drew a card to an ace full. (It is always a good idea to have a character express a couple of lofty ideas, such as the

above, in the midst of his conversation. It gives the reader food for thought and stalls the plot along.)

George McSwiffin, our hero,

had been patrolling the sidewalk for half an hour waiting for Arthur Detroit to come out and give him the verdict. A passing cop had studied him for a few mo-

ments and had asked him: "What are you hanging around here for?" "Brother," George had replied, "I am waiting for a decision from

the most wonderful girl in the world. My fate hangs upon her word. It is like this."

He then told his story. (See synopsis.) The cop was undecided as to whether to run him in or pass him up for a bug when, suddenly, Arthur Detroit appeared upon the scene. Arthur took in the situation at a glance. "It's all right, officer," he said. "I'll handle this case. Have a cigar."

(Now, as long as the momentary development of this story depends upon Arthur's air of mastery, the author must firmly plant this air in the reader's mind. That simple, confident phrase, "It's all right, officer, I'll handle this case," puts the whole situation on the map. The corona, corona, corona which he handed to the officer even made the situation clear to that lunk-head. Everybody now realizes that Arthur Detroit has force. He could sell electric fans in Iceland.)

"Mac," said Arthur, throwing his arm affectionately around our hero, "her ladyship has entrusted me with a message for you. She is interested in you. You intrigue her. Being a woman, she does not know her own mind. But she is anxious to find out what she thinks. So she has decided to put you to a test. By the way, are you getting all this?"

He gazed doubtfully at George, as if he distrusted his intelligence, but our hero's face was radiant with the light of understanding. (This last phrase is rather good.)

"I got you," exclaimed George, enthusiastically. "She wants to know if she can trust me." "Exactly," said Arthur. "She

isn't sure whether you are the head of a great corporation or only secretary of a Rotary club. Therefore—and you must listen attentively, because I've got a date with a chorus girl and can't not repeat my words—she wants you to take a trip to the South Sea Islands. There you will find romance, temptation, the surge of the waves on the beach, starry nights and no end of brunettes. She wants to see how you'll stand this temptation. Will you be superior or will you be the hole in the pretzel? Did you get all that, Mr. McSpoggin?"

"McSwiffin," said George, nervously. "But—how am I ever going to get to the South Sea Islands? I haven't got a cent. I owe my landlady ten bucks for rent. I—"

"Not a word," interrupted Arthur, masterfully. "That is where I come in. My father is the owner of the Detroit Vladivostok Steamship Co. Tomorrow morning one of our steamers leaves Brooklyn for Cairo, via Vladivostok and the South Sea Islands. I will give you a card which you can present to the captain. All the rest will be attended to."

George gazed at him admiringly. "You're a wonder," he said. "Tell her ladyship that she can count on me. I shall always be true to her. The moment I return I shall kneel at her feet and tell her the story of my adventures. Give me but the name of the ship. Thanks! I'm off."

Arthur lit a cigarette and gazed at the rear of our departing hero.

"You said a mouthful," he murmured to himself. "You're off."

(To be continued.)

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POTASH AND PERLMUTTER



Advice on Pulitzer Prizes

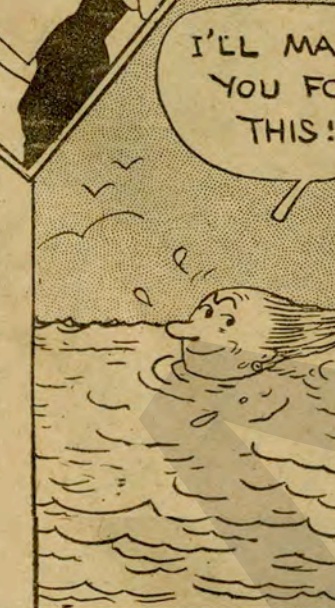
By MONTAQUE GLASS.

"SO far as I could see, Maw-russ, there ain't no law been passed as yet to compel a novel writer to accept the Pulitzer prize if he don't want to." Abe Potash observed the other day. "so that this here Upton Sinclair Lewis is absolutely with-in his rights when he refuses to keep the Pulitzer Prize upon the grounds that it will tend to in-criminate and degrade him, y'un-derstand. At the same time, Maw-russ, it only goes to show how novelists are now getting just so big fees as the others, like dentists, pianists, violinists and pedicurists. Otherwise this here Upton Sinclair Lewis wouldn't have felt he could afford to throw away a thousand dollars so easy."

"Many a hundred thousand dollars has been thrown away by cracker, manufacturers, automobile manufacturers and patent medicine proprietors without getting anywhere near the same amount of national advertising for it as this here Lewis did for his thousand." Morris Perlmutter commented.

"Still, Maw-russ, if he didn't want the reward why should he write such a letter which he did write, instead of merely dictating a letter to the effect that: 'Gentlemen: My receiving department informs me a package has arrived containing a Pulitzer Prize which I did not order, and I therefore cannot take delivery of the same and oblige yours truly.' or something like that?" Abe asked.

"All right, Maw-russ, then Pulitzer Prize people might well when



they sent him the \$1,000 reward. "They was only doing their duty, ain't it? They had to reward some novel writer, and when after they had cut the cards, shaken the dice or matched coins, or whatever the process is of awarding the Pulitzer Prize, it wasn't their fault if the name of Upton Sinclair Lewis was on the folded paper which was drawn out of President Nicholas Murray Butler's derby hat."

"Well, I don't know," Morris said. "It seems to me that before them Pulitzer Prize people settled on who was to get the \$1,000 reward y'understand, they should first make sure that the novel writer, poet, playwright or hod carrier, as the case may be, is willing to be the fall guy for this here Pulitzer Prize scheme. In that case they wouldn't get a letter from the prize winner inquiring why they pick on him particularly, with the result that they've got left on their hands the 1925 Pulitzer Novel Writers Prize with the 1926 novel writing season practically over."

"Maybe it ain't too late yet to get together all the other novel writers they considered," Abe suggested, "and have them play a cold poker hand for it, with the result that the whole thing could be settled amicably by Sherwood Anderson winning the Pulitzer

Mr. Lewis Is Keen on Publicity

Novelist Prize for 1926 with three aces and a pair of sixes."

"They might even follow this plan for awarding the Pulitzer prize for plays as well," Morris agreed, "because I see by the papers that there's been a whole lot of talk about this here George Kelly winning the Pulitzer prize with his play 'Craig's Wife,' which would have been avoided if he would have won it with an ace king high club flush. Many dramatic crickets claim, for instance, that a feller by the name Connolly should ought to have won the Pulitzer prize with a play called 'The Wisdom Tooth,' and there are even some which got quite sore that the Pulitzer prize wasn't awarded to practically any show with a Gertrude Hoffman troupe in it."



"I myself don't know a thing about poetry, and don't even want to, but if I had Gawd forbid all the best poets of 1926 in one room, and it was up to me to award them the Pulitzer prize, I wouldn't hesitate for a moment. I would send for a brand new deck of cards, so that there could be no question of fairness, y'understand, and even if it was necessary to deal the discards on account of there being more than six 1926 poets, I could award that Pulitzer prize just as good as President Nicholas Murray Butler himself."

"But this here Pulitzer prize

GEORGE ADE

The Phenomenal Rise of a Polite Pauper

IT HAPPENED that Joe and Henry got together one June Day for the first time in many moons. Joe walked into the Office and Hank nearly had a Conspicuous Fit.

"As I live and breathe!" he exclaimed. "Do my eyes deceive me or is it really and truly my old Side-Kick? Go hang the Banners on the Outer Wall and tell the Supply Agents to get busy! I hope to die if it ain't old Jodie himself!"

"Than which Nothing could be more accurate," said Joseph, as they clasped Hands. "This is certainly good for Sore Eyes. How's the Kid? Gosh, Hen, but I am glad to connect up with you! It's been many a Day."

"Many a Day is right," agreed Henry. "Do you realize, Joe, that it's been 20 years since you married Ethel and went out to take charge of the Western Office? Mebbe you recall that when Stel and I got everything fixed up and sent out our Cards, we crossed you in the Mail. I've always wanted to explain how sorry we were that we didn't check in for the Big Doings but Stel hadn't had time to have any Clothes made and she wouldn't have known many People and we didn't feel like buttin' in."

"What's more, they all knew that I'd married a Girl from beyond the Tracks, who worked in my office, and Stel was a little scared about facin' that Bunch that lives upon the Hill. She wouldn't have been if she'd had Time to have some Clothes made. You give Stel plenty of Clothes with Fringe on it and she wouldn't be afraid of the Prince of Wales."

"Twenty years!" exclaimed Joe. "And I haven't seen Hide nor Hair of you from that Day to this. I certainly have been sitting close to my job in the meantime. I simply had to Deliver. When I married Ethel I didn't have a Bean. I went to her and said, 'I'm just a Hired Hand, workin' for your Dad, and I've got no Reason to ask you to take a Chance except that I'm dead Gone on you and would be, even if you had one Calico Dress and worked in the Box Factory. I must have had a good Line of Selling Talk because she took me and I'll tell the World she's the Grandest Woman that ever lived."

"I was a polite Pauper with a Suit of Evening Clothes and a Guitar and a funny-looking Degree from a second-rate College but she has always acted as if I did her the greatest possible Favor in marrying her. Her Father either had Confidence in me or was willing to take a Gamble, so he gave me the Western Office and you may know that it's got to be the Big End of the Business. Well, of course, I've been sittin' purty for Years now."

"Well, that's wonderful!" said Henry.

"I'll say it's wonderful! Of course, I'm not overlookin' the Fact that I worked like a Dog for years and made a whale of a Hit with the Old Man by never askin' for any Velvet. It's awful easy to think of borrowing when you have Relatives with Coin. But I knew that Ethel would have more Respect for me if I fought it out with no Help from the Old Man. I don't mind tellin' you it was hard sleddin' for a While."

"We lived in a two-by-two Apartment and learned all about the Nutritive Qualities of Oatmeal and Prunes, and when the Children I am coming it looked for a while as if I'd have to go out and rob a Bank to pay those Doctors. Because, I'm tellin' you, Henry, that you can save Money by wearin' your old Clothes and stop givin' Parties, but when you call in Doctors and Nurses you require real Money and plenty of the Same. But we needed the Children worse than we needed the Money."

"And you've really got Children?" asked Henry, squirming around in his Swivel Chair and registering intense interest.

"Two Boys and two Girls. All brought up according to the latest Scientific Methods, husky as Lion Cubs and worth Ten Million Dollars apiece. Look, here are their Pictures inside of my Watch! Come on, now. Let's see what you've got to show for

wouldn't have been if she'd had Time to have some Clothes made. You give Stel plenty of Clothes with Fringe on it and she wouldn't be afraid of the Prince of Wales."

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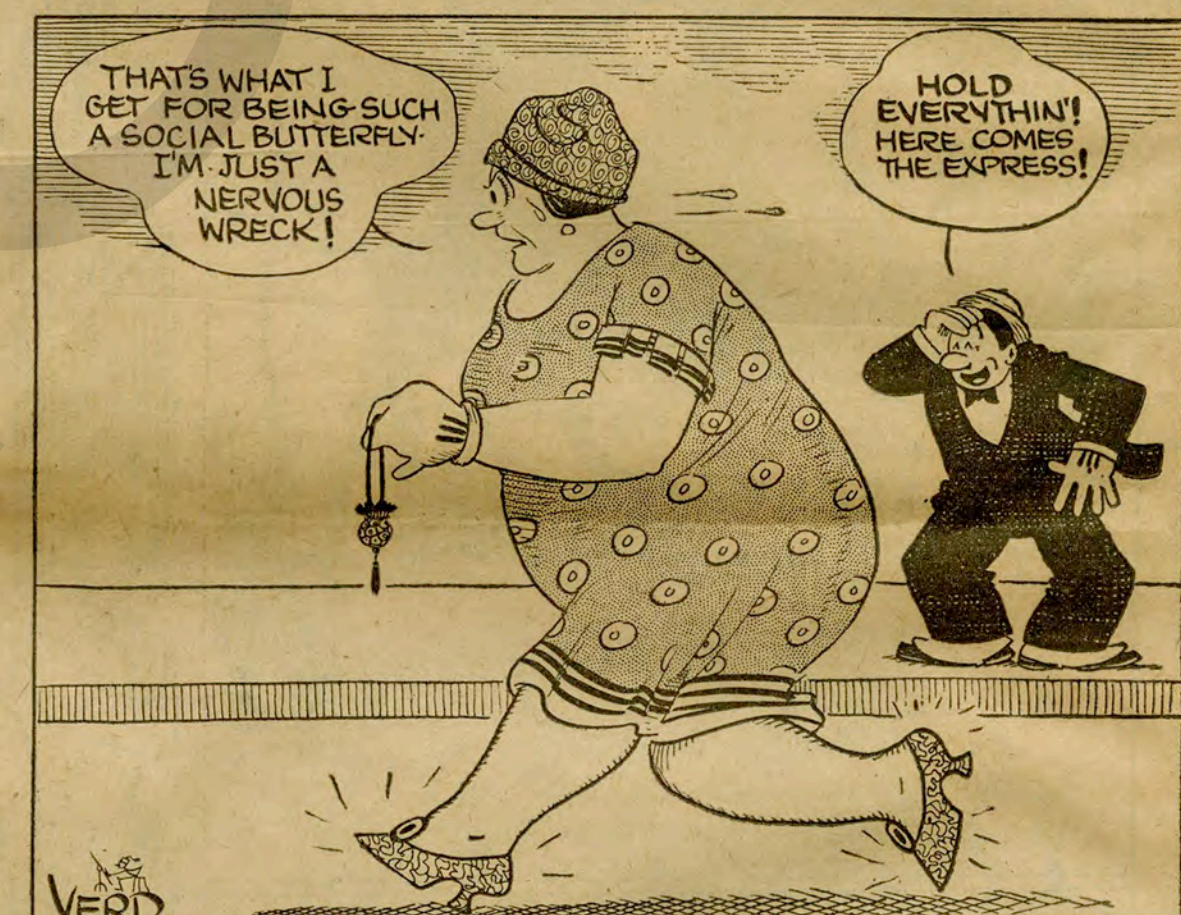
"Two Boys and two Girls. All brought up according to the latest Scientific Methods, husky as Lion Cubs and worth Ten Million Dollars apiece. Look, here are their Pictures inside of my Watch! Come on, now. Let's see what you've got to show for

do you mean? She was a sensible Working Girl who never went around to Parties. It strikes me that she was just the Kind who could have devoted a good deal of Time to fixing up a real Home and having some Youngsters. I don't believe, Hank, in a Woman being a Brood Mare, but there's Ethel today—she's full and looks 20—chipper and full of Pep and her greatest Pride is that Menagerie we've got up at the House and I know she doesn't begrudge the Pain and Anxieties and the Hours of Waiting Solitude that they cost. What are

Studs. Also, you are going to have Refreshments. I've got so I can't look an Olive in the Face. I have never indicated a Hanker-ing to have Something around the House to call me Pop that Estelle didn't tell me that I was a Big Brute who never gave a Thought to the Inconveniences and Sufferings of a poor Weak Woman. You haven't seen Stel lately, have you, Joe?"

"Not for 20 Years. At that time she was as Slender as a Gazelle and a perfect Beaut. What's more, without having any money to spend, she always looked Great."

"Well, she now weighs 5 pounds



SHE NOW WEIGHS 5 POUNDS MORE THAN A FORD TRUCK AND WEARS GOLD SHOES

twenty Years of successful Married Existence."

"I never could quite get her Angle on the Thing," said Henry, looking out of the Window, "but Stel never wanted any Children. She thought they would interfere with her Social Engagements."

"Social Engagements—what

you going to have, if you're married, and don't have Children?"

"I can tell you!" answered Henry, decisively. "You're going to have Bridge Parties. You are going to have all the Rooms in your House filled with Blonde Ladies wearing Double Chins and freshly-shaven Gentlemen who wear the wrong kind of

more than a Ford Truck and wears Gold Shoes. You and I used to room together, Joe, and I know I can talk to you like a Brother. When I began to make Real Money and got tired of living at a Hotel, I wanted a Home. I'd worked hard and didn't know many Girls who ran around to Parties. I wouldn't have married one, anyway. I'd have been afraid. When you married Ethel, I was sorry for you because you'd married a Social Butterfly of Expensive Habits. I figured that Stella had never owned more than two Dresses and one Hat and never had seen more than \$10 at one Time and that she would be just the Gal to appreciate a Good Home and make some hard-working Slave a proud Husband and Father."

"Well, the Moment the Ceremony was over she seemed to think that she had connected with a Snap for Life. Never having seen a Maid, except on the Stage, she demanded Two of them immediately so that she could devote all of her Time to arranging the Ribbon on a Dog and eating Chocolate Creams. Every Day when I came Home I could see her taking on Weight, Weight and Social Aspirations! She began to give Parties, inviting Persons whose only Qualifications, so far as I could discover, were that they were White and more than 21 Years of Age."

"We have been climbing the Social Ladder for Twenty Years and haven't yet met a Lady who says 'Isn't.' Of course, I gave up the idea of Children Years ago. If I had any Offspring now I wouldn't bother. And, of course, I can't walk out on her without paying Alimony. She has all the Maids rehearsed to testify that I have been Brutal. Joe, I still believe in marrying a Poor Girl and giving her a Home but I don't mind telling you that I have made a flop of my own Experiment. And don't ever bring your wife to visit my Wife unless she wants to hear all about Rudolph Valentino, Adolphe Menjou, Ricardo Cortez and how to have your Face lifted."

Moral: Marriage means an Opportunity or a Meal Ticket, but who knows in advance?

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A POLITE PAUPER WITH EVENING CLOTHES AND A GUITAR!

do you mean? She was a sensible Working Girl who never went around to Parties. It strikes me that she was just the Kind who could have devoted a good deal of Time to fixing up a real Home and having some Youngsters. I don't believe, Hank, in a Woman being a Brood Mare, but there's Ethel today—she's full and looks 20—chipper and full of Pep and her greatest Pride is that Menagerie we've got up at the House and I know she doesn't begrudge the Pain and Anxieties and the Hours of Waiting Solitude that they cost. What are

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"Well, she now weighs 5 pounds

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FUN FROM THE COMIC COLLEGE MAGAZINES



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Risky Literature.



"Would you like to read something with a risqué atmosphere on the train?"
"You bet!"
"Here's an insurance policy."—California Pelican.

Advice to the Lovelorn.

De Coo N. U. T., Associate Professor of Alimony.
Dodging at Cupid's School.

1. The girl who thinks that no man is good enough for her, may often be right, but she is more often left.
2. There are women one is curious about. One does not want to kiss them so much as one wants to know what they would do if one did.
3. Many a woman who looks a symphony creates discord in harmonious families.
4. The ideal kiss is a kiss that is never given.
5. In the whole world there is not a kissed woman whose lips were taken by surprise.
6. No sane man ever loved a woman before he knew her. Did any sane man afterward?
7. Even a fickle woman is loyal to one man—until she prefers another.—Vassar Vagabond.

Once She's Tied.

The dentist is the only one who can tell a woman when to open and shut her mouth, and get away with it.—Colby White Mule.

Jack's Jack.

"Why do they call her a queen?"
"Because she takes in the jack."—Brown Jug.

He Knows His Range.

Bride (to salesman)—Please, sir, I'd like a little oven.
Salesman—Er—pardon me. Not while your husband's along.
—Ohio Sun Dial.

Neither Here Nor There.

Inez—From what I hear, Jack's in wrong with everybody.
Ivan—Yes, he's the type that men won't trust too far and girls won't trust too near.
—Annapolis Log.

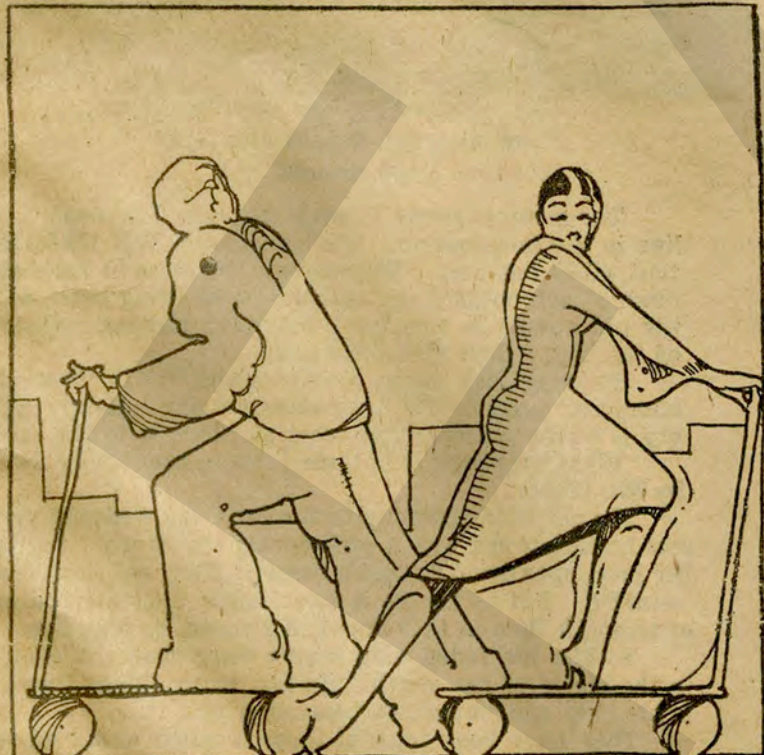
Bring the Tray.

First Drunk—Shay, you look like the deuce.
Second Drunk—Hozzat?
First Drunk—There's two of you.—Carnegie Tech. Puppet.

No Connection.

Hiram—Well, sir, my shotgun let out a roar and there lay a dead wolf ahead of us!
Bored Boarder—How long had it been dead?
—Harvard Lampoon.

Chewing the Rag Is Better.



Algy—Talaloo, fair Priscilla, methinks I will give up smoking cigarettes and start chewing.
F. P.—Elucidate, fair Algy.
Algy—Why, 'tis said that one can chew for a week on a dime.
F. P.—But I ask you, Algy, who wants to chew on a dime.
—Penn State Froth.

His Unique Privilege.

The dentist is the only one who can tell a woman when to open and shut her mouth, and get away with it.
—Colby White Mule

Mother's Pie.

Sign in a restaurant:
Pies like mother used to make, 5c.
Pies like mother tried to make, 10c.
—Lafayette Lyre.

The Last Scene.

Upperclassman—Why didn't you stay for the whole show?
Fresh Roommate—Program said, "Act three same as act one."—Okla. Whirlwind.

Rally Round.

"Bernice went riding with that Jones fellow last night."
"I heard someone say he is a rounder."
"Yes, almost every night."
—Okla. Whirlwind.

Going Down!

"Why use such a high crib for your baby?"
"So we can hear him when he falls out."
—C. C. N. Y. Mercury.

Hot-Air Inflation.

Two college men stood on a bridge. The two college men were arguing about light-headedness, which sometimes comes in bottles.
"I'll bet my head is lighter than yours," said one.
"I'll bet my head is lighter than yours," said the other, to be different.
"Well, how we gonna decide?" they both asked.
"Might's well cut off both our heads and throw 'em into the river," they decided at last.
So they both cut off their heads and threw them into the river.
As if that would tell them which was the lighter-headed! How silly! But the heads floated! They were 99.44% pure!
—California Pelican.

Romance.

Fair One—I'm sure that blind man over there must lead a romantic life.
Escort—Why so?
Fair One—Well, love is blind, you know.
—Carnegie Tech. Puppet.

Or Half Shot.

Being shot at sunrise is a great thing if you can afford it.
—Virginia Reel.

No Pedigree.



"Young man, have you been duly registered?"
"Naw. I ain't no prize poodle."
—S. Cal. Wampus.

Won't Wear 'Em.

"So you want to marry Smith's daughter. Why, you couldn't keep her in underclothes."
"Well, neither can he."
—W. Va. Moonshine.

Idle, But No Idol.

"Your son just be the idol of the family."
"Yes. He has been idle for twenty-one years."
—Penn. State Froth.

An Abundance.

Phillip—What do they mean by the "Horn of Plenty"?
Phyllis—Your roomie's saxophone. One selection is plenty.
—Penn. State Froth.

Elegance.

"John, why are you drinking that Liquid Veneer?"
"I'm just acquiring a little polish."—Flamingo.

Wore Ear-Rings.

"Our maid has sharp ears."
"Yes, I note the doors are all scratched up around the key-holes."—Annapolis Log.

Or Tanned Gents.

"I just dropped Calculus."
"Why for?"
"I don't believe in sines."
—Notre Dame Juggler.

As Time Flies.

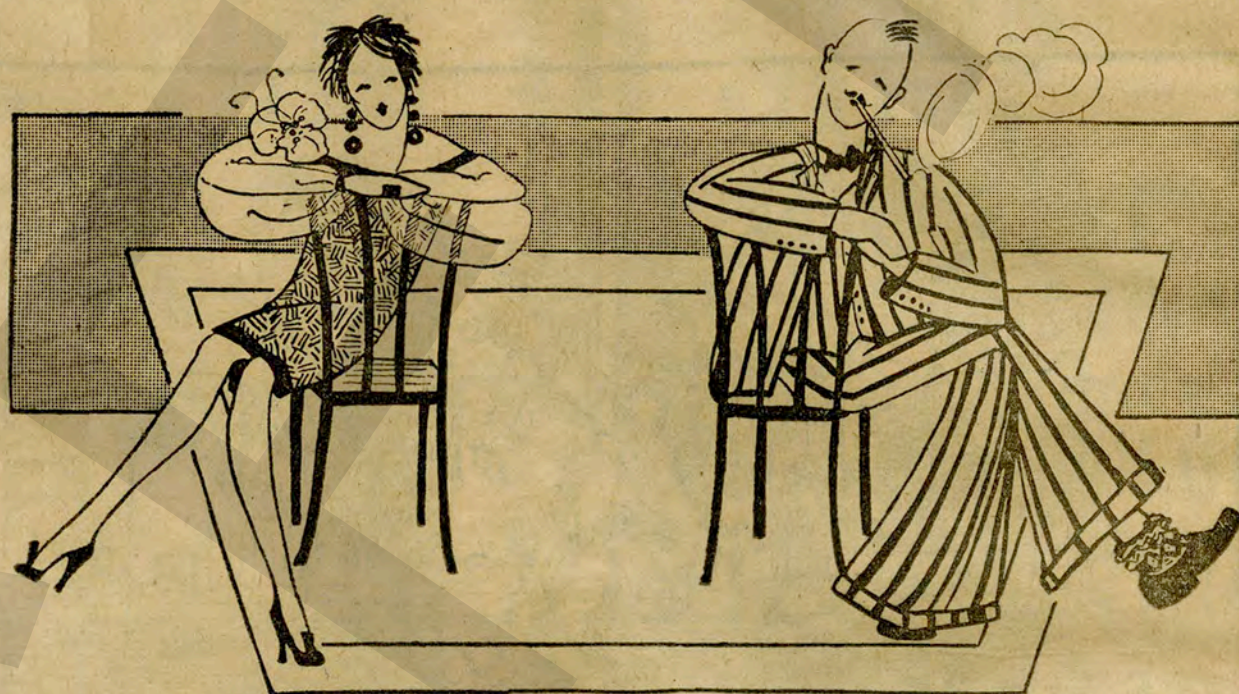
1926—Hello, Mary? This is Joe. I'm calling from the station . . . Yes, it's all over. Ticket bought and paid for . . . I just wanted to call and tell you again how wonderful you've been . . . last night . . . you remember the things I told you . . . they're all true . . . you're the only, only one . . . of course I'll write to you every day . . . and it won't be long till I come back . . . some June when we can go away together . . . but here's the train . . . be true . . . goodbye!
1936—Hello, Mary? . . . this is Joe. I'm calling from the station . . . What . . . you're married? . . . and to Pete! . . . well, the wife and I will be down this evening . . . we'll talk things over later . . . goodbye.—Notre Dame Juggler.

Playing with Fire.



Him—You are the light of my life. My very fingers burn when I touch you.
Her—Well, I ought to make a pretty good good match.—Penn Punch Bowl.

A Mental Itch.



"The seven years' itch has nothing on the new four-year affliction."
"What's that?"
"Collitch."—Ohio Sun Dial.

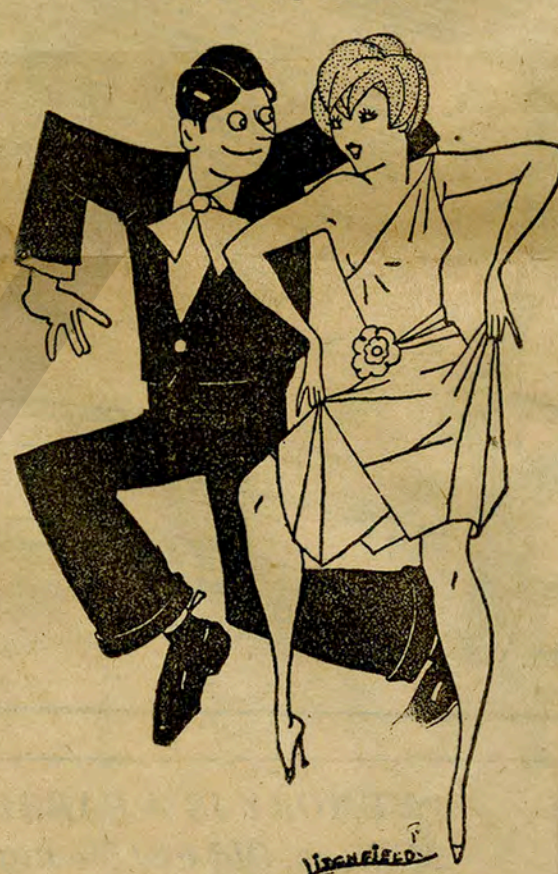
In Infancy.

Judge—You are charged with stealing a bottle of milk. How did you come to take this milk?
Prisoner—Your honor, it was the first thing I ever took in my life.—Lehigh Burr.

Or Her Money.

"I don't quite get you," said the count as the pretty heiress rejected him.—Yellow Crab.

Courtship Sunk.



May—I hear that your sailor friend has had rough sailing. His wife ran away, didn't she?
Hap—Aye, aye! You see he took her for a mate but she proved to be a skipper.
—Penn Punch Bowl.

'S Blood!

She—You may imagine that I love you, but you don't know what's in my heart!
He—Oh, yes, I do. I'm a medical student.
—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

He Gaped.

He (passionately)—Can you guess the tumult in my breast, my love?
She (not so very)—Asthma, methinks.
—Allegheny Alligator.

Explained at Last.

"In your opinion," queried a member of the investigating committee, "what is the cause of the unrest among the Indians?"
Apache Pete, the noted scout, blew a cloud of smoke into the atmosphere. Then he slowly removed his pipe from his mouth. "Fleas," he answered.
—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

No Backbone.

1928—Hi, Bill! Where've you been for a week back?
1929—Didn't go anywhere for it, but it's a darn weak one.—Brown Jug.

Misconception.

I wake up in the morning,
Find the covers on the floor,
Our pictures hanging upside down,
Cold cream, smeared on the door,
My books are scattered o'er the room,
My wardrobe's in a heap.
It's not that I am careless, but
My room mate walks in her sleep.
—Lafayette Lyre.

Wrestling.

Wrestling is gentle sport, a combination of the ancient pastime of Toss the Anvil. It originated long before it started, but did not become popular until some years later. The first rules are quite interesting, as there were none. About 1654 a society for the prevention of cruelty to bipeds was organized. This brought about quite a revolution in the game, and certain holds were barred, among these were the Padd Lock, the Indian Grip and the Wrist Slap. An explanation of one of these terrible holds will suffice to show their terrible cruelty. For instance, the Padd Lock, so-called because the key was hard to find. This hold was gained by wrapping either arm about the opponent's chest three times, then placing his left arm in his right eye, while the right foot found lodging in the cap of the opponent's right knee. The other was used to subdue any of the playmate's parts that might have a tendency to move. The game has become gentle now, and only two or three bones are crushed at a time.—Annapolis Log.

Modest.

She—Are you a track man?
He—Say, girlie, you should see the callouses on my chest from breaking tapes.
—Lafayette Lyre.

Tricky Tramp.

"But, my good man, your story has such a hollow ring."
"Yes, ma'am, that's what comes from speaking with an empty stomach."—Rutgers Chanticleer.

Quite Apropos.

Bum—What do you do with your pants when you wear them out?
Bummer—Wear them back home again, of course.
—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

He Did.

Whale—Hi, Jonah!
Jonah—Hi, Whale. Where y' livin' now?
Whale—Atlantic Ocean. Drop in some time.
—Harvard Lampoon.

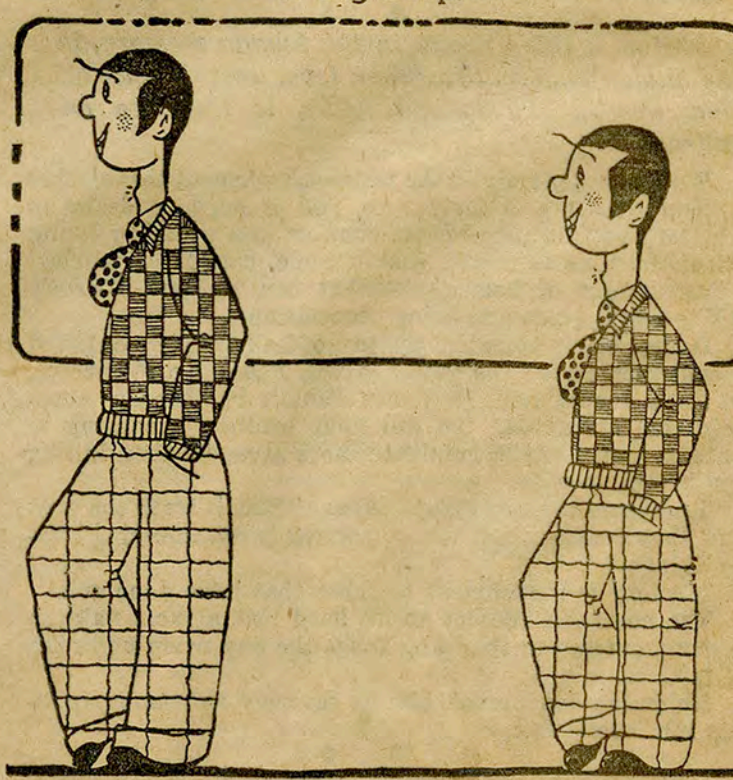
Myself When Young—

Ma—I wish you would destroy son's kiddie car.
Pa—Why?
Ma—He took the little girl next door for a ride and made her walk home.
—Virginia Reel.

Authors Hurt.

First Lad—Why, my father dropped twelve stories, and it never hurt him.
Second Lad—You don't say so. How did that happen?
First Lad—He's an editor.
—Maine Mainiac.

A Big Drop.



Nit (looking at Niagara from below)—Howdja like to have that fall on ya?
Wit—Couldn't do any harm—it's only a drop of water.
—Notre Dame Juggler.

MEMORIES—THEIR BEAUTY AND POWER

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"Memory is the primary and fundamental power, without which there could be no other intellectual operation."

POWERFUL is memory, greatest perhaps of human faculties, and great are the consolation and happiness that memory brings. Many a man, remembering his mother's face, has said: "I shall not die until I see my mother again," and the very power of his will, created by that memory, has kept him alive to see her.

Memory means stimulation of will and mind. Man endures pain, remembering what other men and women have suffered. He forgets selfishness, remembering nobler characters, and is more patient dealing with others' mistakes when he remembers his own.

"But for the grace of God there lies John Huss," said the Bohemian martyr, looking at a drunken man in the gutter. He remembered his own temptations and sins, and his feeling for the drunkard was one of humble pity.

"How a thing grows in the human memory, in the human imagination, when love, worship, and all that lies in the human heart, is there to encourage it."

We live not merely in the present, a moment that flashes by. Our lives are in the future, full of hope, of desire to do better, we find inspiration, comfort and peace by living part of the time in a past that is gone, cannot be touched or made worse or better, but that can be used EVERY DAY to warn, guide and bring consolation.

Dante, in his powerful picture of hell that has outlived six centuries, shows the guilty lovers, Paolo and Francesca, and, in a deeper hell, he shows Paolo's brother by whom Paolo was murdered. To kill your brother, according to Dante, is a crime to be punished more savagely than killing your brother's wife.

Tennyson, copying Dante, says: "This is truth the poet sings, that a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things."

Memory is punishment to those that have done evil. The miserable convict on his hard bed, alone, awake in the dark, curses ten thousand times the day when he broke the law.

No judge can punish him as severely as memory punishes him every day.

"O memory, thou bitter sweet,—both a joy and a scourge!"

Many unhappy women, ill treated by men, live lives of sorrowful remembering.

Other women create sorrow for themselves, remember-

"MEMORY IS A PARADISE OUT OF WHICH FATE CANNOT DRIVE US."
Millions, Old and Young, Will Respond to This Beautiful Picture, Illustrating the Power and Comfort of MEMORY, in This Life of So Much Sadness.

From Far Away the Music of an Organ, Playing the Wedding March, Comes Over the Radio to the Old Husband and Wife, Whose March in Life Is Nearly Ended.

They Live Again Days That Are Past, and Their Happiness. And, Still United, for Better or Worse, Until Death Shall Part Them. They Are Happier, Now in Feeble Age, Than They Were Then in Vigorous Youth.

This Picture by Charles Dana Gibson, Best of American Artists, Is Reproduced by Permission from "HEARST'S INTERNATIONAL COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE."

Mr. Gibson's picture appears in Cosmopolitan every month and in no other publication, except in Mr. Gibson's own weekly, New York Life.

ing their days of youth and girlish beauty gone forever, grieving over the inevitable, instead of seeking a better happiness in memory of days gone by.

Memory builds up character in men and women. Fortunately they whose childhood memories are of trees, flowers, wise living, beautiful sunsets and floating clouds.

"I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window, where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!"

Those lines, so familiar, recall to many the memories of happy childhood. And on such memories is built the strength of mature years.

Abraham Lincoln was sustained in his struggle through years of discouragement by memory of hardship endured in youth, and of promises that he had made to the people and to himself.

Millions of useful men and women have been sustained and driven to better work and a better life by memory of promises made to a father or mother.

The greatest blessing, the greatest stimulant to good

work men can have is the memory of a revered father and mother and a desire to be worthy of them.

"Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land." To that might well be added these words: "And that thy days may be more useful."

"It is the treasure-house of the mind, wherein the monuments thereof are kept and preserved."

How many mothers are made happy, remembering the infancy of their children, the care given to them and the joy of maternal devotion.

Memories that bless and burn.

Fortunately, the mind possesses a power of "inhibition" that enables us to brush aside and suppress memories that burn and bring to the foreground the blessed memories that bring ONLY comfort, without bitterness.

"Memory tempers prosperity, mitigates adversity, controls youth, and delights old age."

To control memory in the past is almost as important as to control work in the future. Memory influences EVERYTHING THAT WE DO.

To brood constantly on past mistakes and disappointment, things gone that can never be recalled, is deliberately to make life unbearable and to kill effort.

But completely to forget, ingeniously—

all memory of mistakes and foolishness, is even more harmful than perpetual brooding.

No man could ever boast of a past free from mistakes or remember nothing of which he was ashamed.

Bitter memories, remorse and shame, greater or less, are in every man's life.

"What is done is done," but that should not be "an end of it." The memory of past mistakes should help us to prevent future mistakes.

"I have a room whereinto no one enters save I myself alone. There sits a blessed memory on a throne; there my life centres."

Memory is a constructive force. Everywhere you read of noble gifts IN MEMORY of one dead, beyond reach of earthly kindness, but exerting a power of memory greater than any living force.

Thousands of poor children have been helped in memory of some rich man's child that died too soon. The poor receive in hospitals and elsewhere good care, paid with money given in memory of a brother, father or mother.

"Oft in the stillly night
E're slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me."

The greatest power is imagination, and in memory, we live in the imagination. We bring back, WE IMAGINE that which has been. We recreate the faces of little children, of old mothers and fathers, or we bring back, as do the old couple in this most beautiful picture, memories of the happy days that have gone.

To bring back happy memories and live in them adds hours and years to the happiness of today. Happy memory is to the present hour what sunshine is to the earth.

What happiness is in these faces so beautifully drawn by Mr. Gibson.

The old wife, listening to the far-away wedding march, sees herself as she was, a girl leaving the church, and bows her head upon her husband's breast. He is old now, feeble, wrinkled. But to her he is more noble, a greater bulwark of strength than in that day of his youth, so long ago.

To him his faded wife means more than she ever did in the bloom of her youth. He had many things then; she is his only and important possession now.

They have been faithful to each other, and find their life's greatest happiness in memory and the companionship of old age.

"Ah! memories of sweet summer eves,
Of moonlit wave and willow way,
Of stars and flowers, and dewy leaves,
And smiles and tones more dear than they."

Por

RUPERT HUGHES, Novelista y escritor insigne Norteamericano.

"La hija del Presidente Calles haciendo a un lado las diversiones de la Capital Mexicana para estudiar en la Universidad de Columbia, es un buen ejemplo del nuevo ánimo de nuestra República hermana."

Fijémonos en México y seamosle justos.

La hija de su actual Presidente, la señorita Ernestina Calles se llama una verdadera flapper, y dice que las flappers van aumentando en México.

Flapper es la clase de palabra que los viejos rancios usan al hablar de la generación joven de rebeldes. Los rebeldes la aceptan y se inorgullecen de ella. A Jorge Washington y sus soldados ~~XXXXX~~ se les llamó "Yanquis" en son de burla. No hubo frase más despreciativa que la de "mujer que lucha por derechos de mujer", y cuando comenzaban a realizar sus derechos, y a incluir el derecho de votar entre ellos, se les llamó "sufragistas".

Pero hoy en día tenemos ya mujeres senadoras, congresistas, gobernadoras, policías, y que más?

Las flappers no son mas que almas juvenes y ardientes en las que la juventudes la levadura. Algunas de ellas han sido desequilibradas y en su prisa han traspasado tradiciones que mejor hubieran respetado. Pero ellas poseen la energía, la iniciativa, el esceptismo, el amor de la libertad, y estas son las cualidades que ofrecen al mundo la única esperanza de progresar.

La señorita Calles se llamará a si misma una flapper, pero ha tenido la energía de abandonar las diversiones parisinas de la Ciudad de México por el claustro solemne de una Universidad Americana, la de Columbia, en donde estudiará el inglés. Además, está aprendiendo la aviación y desea ganarse su licencia de aviador.

El hecho de que una jovencita Mexicana de tal prominencia abandone la mantilla, se salga de su encierro tras la ventana con celocía y se interese en algo que no sea serenata o rezo, esto de por sí es una prueba amplia de la revolución en México, revolución más profunda y permanente que las guerrasciviles y asonadas que han destrozado ese país anteriormente infeliz, pero ahora avanzando a pasos gigantescos hacia su destino glorioso.

México siempre ha tenido suficientes hombres de valor; tal vez hasta demasiados y demasiado valientes. Pero no ha tenido suficientes hombres instruidos. A las mujeres se les ha tenido en la ignorancia, insistiendo con ellas que su deber supremo es el de permanecer en casa. Las mismas influencias que han mantenido a la mujer en la obscuridad por tanto tiempo en todo el mundo incluyendo este país, habían logrado sostenerse en México hasta muy recientemente. Su mayor maldición consistió en el analfabetismo completo de la mayoría del pueblo.

Por siglos a la gran mayoría del pueblo no se le enseñó nada más que observar ciertos ritualismos y obsecar los consejos de sus opresores espirituales y físicos. Durante este tiempo grandes sumas de dinero y riquezas increíbles se mal gastaban sin levantar al pueblo y sin darles ni enseñanza verdadera ni libertad.

Pero cuando entró al poder el gobierno actual, comenzó a fomentar un levantamiento de las masas. Esto fué un verdadero terremoto derrumbando tanto los palacios y las catedrales, como a

la aristocracia antigua sagrada.

Naturalmente, que ha habido protestas; hubo estragos entre las instituciones antiguas; hubo también injusticia, crueldad, y excesos. Pero estos no fueron tan dañosos como los estragos que con el tiempo habían hecho estas mismas instituciones venerables con los derechos del hombre de igualdad, de educar a la juventud y de tener oportunidad real y verdadera para ganarse la vida.

Las injusticias y la crueldad que produjo la revolución Mexicana son muy parecidas a las que siguieron a la revolución Americana, a la revolución Francesa, y a toda otra revolución sin la cual el mundo seguiría sofocado bajo la opresión, el despotismo, y la benevolencia sin piedad de los poderes antiguos.

Los Americanos saben muy poco de la verdadera historia de México. Ni siquiera sospechan las crueldades salvajes y sin sentido que en nombre de la virtud se sometía al pueblo.

Tal vez resultó bien (cuando menos para nosotros) el haberle quitado a México, Texas, Nuevo Mexico, Arizona y California; pero no han faltado hombres de estado Mexicanos, grandes y patriotas, que han confesado que la guerra contra Mexico fué una de las más imperdonables que una Nación poderosa haya librado contra una debil. Lo cierto es que robamos a nuestra víctima estupidamente.

La anarquía que en Mexico ha florecido tantas veces y con tanta violencia, se ha debido a la mezcolanza de razas violentas y a la costumbre de mantener al pueblo en la ignorancia. Y ahora el gran remedio de la educación se va a probar por vez primera.

Todo el mundo está convenido que la solidez y el progreso sorprendente de los Estados Unidos, se han debido mayormente al sistema de la educación universal. Jorge Washington era un devoto creyente en tal educación y en su testamento dejó dinero para fundar una gran escuela. Su gran sagacidad previó la importancia de que todo el mundo fuese instruido.

Para nosotros es difícil realizar que haya gente de tan poco corazon que deseen negarle a otros seres el privilegio de los libros de la enseñanza y de todos los gloriosos caminos que la lectura abre al alma humana. Sin embargo, la escuela pública fué combatida en Inglaterra y en Estados Unidos en tiempos pasados lo mismo que en la actualidad se le combate en México, y esto por gente buena y piadosa, y por razones piadosas, una de ellas la importancia de la obediencia que ellos señalen como el primer deber del hombre.

Pero la obediencia no es el primer deber del hombre. Raras veces puede considerarse siquiera como deber, y esto solamente en las raras ocasiones cuando consideraciones importantes lo justifican.

La obediencia es el arma más importante del tirano, y la señal de la esclavitud.

¿Puede alguien imaginarse que un hombre como el poeta Coolidge se opusiese a la educación del pueblo? Pero sin embargo se oponía ¿y porque? Porque si a los muchachos pobres se les enseñase a leer y a escribir, se harían desobedientes y no habría gente para el trabajo sucio como el de excavar zanjas.

Constantemente ~~xxx~~ escuchamos quejas furibundas contra nuestras escuelas y nuestros colegios porque en ellos cunde el escepticismo. Estas quejas escuchaban cuando nuestra República era joven. Pero el escepticismo es la virtud mejor que puede tener la juventud. A él se le deben todos los conocimientos y libertades que poseemos. En el momento en que la juventud joven

y ambiciosa empieza a creer todo lo que le cuenta la vejez conservadora, buenas noches mundo, entras a las tinieblas.

México es un buen ejemplo de lo que produce la ignorancia, pues ha tenido buenos gobernantes y les ha dado rienda suelta, y ellos, ¿qué han hecho? Mantener al país por siglos en la ignorancia más densa.

¿Puede creerse que el primer acto de los conquistadores Españoles fué destruir todo vestigio del arte y de la literatura de los antiguos Mexicanos? Los mayas tuvieron una arquitectura maravillosa, una literatura y una astronomía sorprendentemente instructiva. Los Españoles entregaron todo esto a la selva y al Maya lo mataron o lo esclavizaron.

Fuó esfuerzo sistemático que hicieron para destruir cada uno de los libros Mayas que existían y el éxito fué completo con excepción de dos que se mandaron a Europa como curiosidades y allí se olvidaron.

Estos libros han sido incomprados y el idioma se está descifrando de nuevo. Grupos de exploradores están desmontando la selva que cubre esos edificios tremendos cuya existencia ignorabamos.

Un amigo mío, el Capitán Robert Bennet, se fugó de muchacho y naufragó en las costas donde en un tiempo habían florecido los Mayas. En la selva encontró una gran estatua de piedra y en ella gravó su nombre. Treinta años después regresó con su esposa y encontró en esta selva una nueva Pompeii y sobre una estatua maravillosa su esposa encontró sus iniciales que había grabado él de muchacho.

Los Mayas están volviendo del olvido. Casi todos los días publica la prensa alguna victoria sobre el olvido.

¿Porque fué esta gente suprimida y su civilización sofocada, y quienes fueron los autores de ello? Los Españoles, cuyo lema proclamaba a los cuatro vientos era de redimir a los paganos de la ignorancia ~~xx~~ y de la superstición, y la destrucción de su sabiduría y de su arte fué más completa que la destrucción de Roma por los vándalos, porque en este caso existía la razón noble de que esta destrucción era para el bien de sus almas.

Y ahora los Mayas antiguos viven otra vez en sus monumentos, y ¿qué es lo que hace el Gobierno Mexicano con sus ~~xxxxxx~~ descendientes degenerados retrógrados y semi salvajes? Trata de hacerlos amigos, y de guiarlos hacia la luz fuera de esa selva que ha cubierto tanto sus almas y su entendimiento como sus gloriosos monumentos.

Esto en sí es una prueba magnífica y ~~xxxxxxxx~~ contundente de la nobleza de los nuevos ideales Mexicanos. Estos ideales han naturalmente provocado el resentimiento feroz que provocan todas mejoras. Por lo visto cuando lea usted las atrocidades que se cometen en México, sea usted justo y pregúntese: ¿Cuál es el motivo?

El motivo es, que se está educando al pueblo y levantándolo del abismo de la ignorancia y la esclavitud. Pregúntese usted: ¿Es justo seguir manteniéndolo en las tinieblas?

La constancia más a la vista de la sinceridad del sueño de educación de México, la presenta la hija del Presidente de México al inscribirse como alumna en la Universidad de Columbia. Ella es una flapper, se enorgullece de ello y dice que México está lleno de flappers.



Recorte del "New York American"
de julio 1 de 1926, con las de-
claraciones del suscrito acerca
del pago de los intereses de la
Deuda Exterior de México.

Nueva York, N. Y., julio 2 de 1926.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1-8-1.

NUM.

2224

Srita. Soledad González,
Sria. Particular del señor
Presidente de la República,
MEXICO, D. F.

Tengo el honor de remitir a usted con el presente despacho
los documentos anotados arriba, rogándole acusar recibo.

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

CONSUL GENERAL.

Incl. 1.

AME/fg

INTEREST PAYMENTS BY MEXICO RESUMED

The financial agent of the Mexican Government in the United States announced yesterday that with the June payment of the monthly sum agreed upon with the committee of bondholders, and which will be paid on the regular date, the Mexican Government will have placed in the hands of the committee since January of this year a sum that will enable the resumption of the semi-yearly payments of interest on the various bond issues of Mexico. The announcement says:

"In view of conditions throughout the world it is with pardonable pride that Mexico, torn by years of internal struggles, announces that she places her public debt on an interest-paying basis. Had it not been for the sinister influences both within and without Mexico, who 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 in 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 rehabilitation of the Obregon administration was for a time jeopardized.

"The attempt to involve Mexico in another period of destructive civil warfare and to take away from its people all the fruits gained by the great revolutionary sweep against the selfish rule of those who had, for over a generation, exploited her people beyond the limit of human endurance, was thoroughly defeated. But the financial cost was great, and when President Calles took office it was not only with an empty treasury, but with pressing debts which existed solely as the result of the cost of putting down the rebellion engineered by the enemies of the Mexican people.

"The salaries of the civil servants of the Government were in arrears as the result of the rebellion. These must be paid as a sacred obligation. Then there were some millions of debts to business men of Mexico, who had come promptly to the aid of the stable and able Government of Alvaro Obregon. It was the first task of the new administration of President Calles to meet these obligations, and before the first year of the administration passed this had been accomplished.

"Then the administration turned its attention to the task of resuming payment of interest on the public debt. A new agreement was entered into with the committee of bondholders, at the head of which was Mr. Lamont, and the first monthly payment on account of interest was paid in January, 1926, and has been followed every month since in accordance with the agreement.

"In conclusion the great importance to the people of the United States of a peaceful, constructive Mexico, engaged in constantly improving the conditions of its people, can be proved by the increase of business with this great nation, as shown by the great increase of the amount of merchandise which went into Mexico during the first five months of 1926, compared with what went in in the corresponding five months of 1924 when Mexico was in the throes of the De la Huerta rebellion.

"Mexico, with the greatest amount of potential wealth of any country of similar size in the world, has just begun to really develop. What Mexico wants above everything else is peace. 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. This world-attitude exists in Mexico.



EL PAGO DE INTERESES REANUDADO POR MEXICO.

El Agente Financiero de México en los Estados Unidos, -
anunció ayer que con el pago de junio, de la suma mensual-
acordada con el Comité de Tenedores de Bonos, y que será -
pagada en la fecha establecida, el Gobierno mexicano habrá
puesto en manos del Comité, desde enero de este año, una -
cantidad suficiente para permitir la reanudación de los pa-
gos semianuales de intereses sobre las distintas emisiones
de bonos mexicanos. El informe dice así:

"En vista de las condiciones que prevalecen en todo el-
mundo, es con orgullo disculpable, que México, destrozado-
por muchos años de guerra intestina, anuncia que pone su -
Deuda exterior sobre una base de amortización de intereses.
Si no hubiera sido por las siniestras influencias, tanto -
interiores como exteriores, responsables de la rebelión de
De la Huerta, México habría podido reanudar los pagos de -
intereses de su Deuda Pública, desde 1923. Los fondos pa-
ra este objeto estaban listos y depositados en Nueva York,
cuando estalló la rebelión dirigida por dela Huerta y sus-
respaldadores financieros, y toda la espléndida obra de la
Administración de Obregón se vió comprometida por algún --
tiempo.

"La tentativa de envolver a México en otro periodo de-
destructora guerra civil y de despojar al pueblo de todos-
los frutos ganados en la gran revolución contra el egoísmo
de un gobierno que durante una generación había explotado-

al pueblo más allá de la humana resistencia, fracasó por completo. Pero el costo fué inmenso, y cuando el Presidente Calles se hizo cargo de la Primera Magistratura, no solo encontró las Arcas de nación exhaustas, sino que halló que existían muchas deudas perentorias como resultado de los gastos que se hicieron para sofocar la rebelión dirigida por los enemigos del pueblo.

"A los empleados del Gobierno, a quienes se tiene el deber sagrado de pagar primero, se les retrasó el pago de sus sueldos. También a varios hombres de negocios de México, que se aprestaron gustosos a ayudar al estable y hábil Gobierno de Obregón se les adeudaban varios millones, y la primera labor de la Administración del Presidente Calles fué cubrir todas estas cuentas, que antes de que terminara el primer año de su Gobierno ya estaban saldadas.

"Entonces el Gobierno puso su atención en la reanudación del pago de intereses de la deuda pública. Se celebró un nuevo convenio con el Comité de Tenedores de Bonos, a cuya cabeza estaba el señor Lamont, y el primer pago mensual se efectuó en enero de 1926; pagos que han continuado conforme al convenio.

"Como finalidad de mayor importancia para el pueblo de U. S. respecto a un México pacífico y constructivo, dedicado constantemente al mejoramiento de su pueblo, tenemos la prueba en el aumento de negocios con esta gran nación, según quedó demostrado por la gran cantidad de mercancía que salió para México en los primeros cinco meses de este año, comparados con los envíos de los primeros cinco meses del año de 1924, en que México estaba sufriendo con

la rebelión de De la Huerta.

"México, con una riqueza potencial mucho mayor que la de cualquier país de su tamaño, puede decirse que apenas comienza a desarrollarse. Lo que México necesita, más -- que nada, es paz. Nada quiere de los otros países sino -- su amistad. Vuelve la vista hacia todo el mundo sin envidia y sin codicia por lo que los demás países tengan, y -- solo les pide a todas las naciones de la tierra que la -- vean en la misma forma. Con esta actitud de parte de todos para nosotros, nuestro pueblo podrá trabajar en su -- propia salvación labrando su propio destino y se convertirá en una nación próspera y por lo tanto feliz que vendrá a ocupar el lugar de la que durante siglos tuvo que soportar el cruel yugo de la tiranía y de la codicia de sus explotadores.

FINANCIAL

New York American

MA

Mexico Meets Interest on Various Bond Issues

The Mexican Government yesterday paid to the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico \$5,500,000, which, together with the sums already paid, puts the committee in possession of sufficient funds to pay the semi-annual interest on the various issues of the Mexican Government bonds. In making the announcement Arturo M. Elias, consul-general and financial agent of Mexico, issues the following statement:

"The administration of President Calles in the short period of its existence has saved, through a drastic programme of economy, an amount sufficient to provide interest payments for five years on the external debts on the scale called for under the agreement with the bondholders' committee.

"Such funds were not available for debt service until the present year, they having been applied to the establishment of the Bank of Mexico, the payment of salaries in arrears to Government employees and to liquidation of debts to domestic and foreign merchandise creditors, all necessary to place Mexico's financial affairs on a sound basis.

"Mexico has not increased her bonded indebtedness since 1913. Her income, which, during the revolutionary period was about \$60,000,000 yearly, is today, after six years of reconstruction, over \$150,000,000 yearly. These figures alone tell a story of the rapid rehabilitation of a nation fighting against great odds, rarely equalled in the world's history.

"The people of the United States should know that this increase in revenue has been recorded in spite of the fact that certain onerous taxes laid upon the Mexican people have been abolished and other forms of taxation decreased. Mexico is going to pay her debts, but not by sweating her people, whose physical and spiritual good is the first and most sacred claim upon those who have been intrusted with the administration of her affairs. The uplifting of the physical and mental standards of her people means the creation of a truly prosperous country and the prime energy of its government is devoted to this desired end.

"Mexico is making great strides in internal development. The reconstruction of her banking system; her constantly increasing industrial progress; the rehabilitation of her railroads and her putting of new mileage under construction; the building of new roads; the beginning of an extensive irrigation project involving the spending of millions, point to the fact that Mexico is on the eve of her great period of material development.

"With the systematic organization which President Calles is building up, Mexico, with her enormous potential wealth, unlimited water power and more communications, will soon bring into existence numerous and important industries which will enable Mexico to take that place in the world which her great natural resources and the industry of her people warrant."

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"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN".
julio 1ro. de 1926.

MEXICO PAGA INTERESES SOBRE VARIAS EMISIONES DE BONOS.

El Gobierno Mexicano pagó ayer al Comité Internacional de Banqueros en el caso México, dls.\$5,500,000 que, junto con las sumas ya recibidas, pone al comité en posesión de fondos suficientes para pagar los intereses semi- anuales - sobre las distintas emisiones de bonos del Gobierno mexicana no. Al anunciarlo el Cónsul General y Agente Financiero - de México, señor Arturo M. Elías, hace la declaración siguiente:

"La Adminsitación del Presidente Calles, en el corto - periodo que tiene de existencia, ha economizado, por medio de un programa drástico de economía, una cantidad suficiente para pagar los intereses de cinco años sobre su deuda - exterior en la escala acordada en el convenio celebrado -- con el comité de tenedores de bonos.

"Estos fondos no estuvieron disponibles para el servicio - de la deuda hasta el presente año, habiéndose aplicado al - establecimiento del Banco de México, al pago de sueldos -- atrasados de los empleados del Gobierno y a la liquidación de deudas de acreedores del interior y del exterior por mercancías entregadas a crédito, - cosa necesaria para afirmar - la base económica de México.

México no ha aumentado su deuda de bonos desde 1913. - Sus ingresos, que durante la revolución ascendían solo a - la cantidad de dls.\$60,000,000 anuales, hoy, después de -- seis años de reconstrucción, pasan de dls.\$150,000,000 ---

anuales. Estas cifras solamente bastan para contar la historia de la rápida rehabilitación de un país que está luchando contra fuerzas superiores, igualadas rara vez en la historia del mundo.

"El pueblo de los Estados Unidos debe saber que este aumento en los ingresos del Erario se ha logrado, a pesar de que varios impuestos onerosos para el pueblo mexicano han sido anulados y se han disminuido algunos otros. México va a pagar sus deudas, pero no con el sudor y el trabajo de su pueblo, cuyo bien, físico y espiritual, es la primera y más sagrada reivindicación encomendada a aquellos que dirigen la nave administrativa. La elevación del estándar físico y moral del pueblo, es la creación de una nación verdaderamente próspera, y las principales energías del gobierno están dedicadas a lograr este fin.

"México va a grandes pasos en su desarrollo interno. La reconstrucción de su sistema bancario, su constante progreso industrial; la rehabilitación de sus ferrocarriles y la construcción de nuevas vías ferreas; de nuevas carreteras; el comienzo de un extenso proyecto de irrigación que costará millones, marcan el hecho de que México está en vísperas de su gran periodo de evolución material.

"Con la organización sistemática que el Presidente Calles ^{está} reconstituyendo, México, con su enorme riqueza potencial, fuerza hidráulica ilimitada y mayores vías de comunicación, pronto dará vida a nuevas, numerosas e importantes industrias que le permitirán colocarse en el lugar que en el mundo le corresponde, y que queda garantizado con la laboriosidad de su pueblo y sus recursos naturales.

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"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN"
agosto 4 de 1926.

EL BOYCOTT SE VE COMO UNA AYUDA PARA EL COMERCIO.

"Los negocios están mejor ahora en México, que antes del disturbio."

Esta fué la declaración hecha ayer por José Miguel Bejarano, de la Cámara Mexicana de Comercio, -- No. 245 Broadway; agregando que el boycott parece haber fracasado y que los lugares de distracción están haciendo "buenos negocios".

Las organizaciones religiosas no católicas, con sus oficinas principales aquí, también han informado que en sus misiones de México todo está "tranquilo." -- W. W. Reed, de la Junta de Misiones Metodista-Episcopales, dijo que ellos nunca han tenido ninguna dificultad debido a su adhesión a las leyes mexicanas. -- Y dijo:

"Nosotros no enseñamos religión en nuestras escuelas y todos nuestros servicios religiosos están dirigidos en su totalidad por ministros mexicanos."

Igual informe fué dado por el Rev. G. Warfield Hobbs, secretario ejecutivo del Departamento de Misiones de la Junta Episcopal. Se refirió a la declaración hecha por el obispo Frank Creighton, quien dijo que: "México sabe bien lo que le conviene a México."

Manuel Cruz, vice-Cónsul de México, en las ofici

nas del consulado, No. 225 West Thirty-fourth street, declaró ayer que en México todo está pacífico, y dijo:

"México no está hostilizando a ninguna religión; México estuvo bajo el control indiscutible de la Iglesia católica durante 300 años, en cuyo tiempo se construyeron 20,800 iglesias, valuadas en un billón de dolares.

"Cuánto se gastó en escuelas? El aterrador porcentaje de analfabetas en México es la respuesta más elocuente. Si los sacerdotes obedecieran la ley se les permitiría que continuaran desempeñando sus ceremonias de ritual tranquilamente."

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"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN."
Agosto 4 de 1926.

NO HAY PERSECUCION RELIGIOSA, ASEGURA UN OBISPO.

El Jefe de la Iglesia Metodista-Episcopal de México,
culpa a los Sacerdotes.

CHICAGO, agosto 3.- El obispo George A. Miller, obispo permanente de la Iglesia Metodista Episcopal de la Ciudad de México, declaró hoy que no hay persecución religiosa en México, Su declaración fué hecha por medio del "World Service Commission" de la Iglesia.

El obispo Miller está en Chicago en asuntos oficiales de la iglesia, y aseguró que pronto volvería a México.

Su declaración es la siguiente:

"La extensiva y vigorosa propaganda que se está - llevando a cabo en los Estados Unidos, es con el fin de hacer aparecer que el Gobierno mexicano ha retrogradado a los tiempos del obscurantismo.

"No estaría por demás preguntar a qué se debe -- que después de 300 años de control romano en México, terminados en 1921, y de cien años de influencia dominadora de parte de dicha iglesia en los asuntos del Gobierno, al fin se ha hecho necesario que el mejor-Gobierno que ha tenido México haga uso de medidas -- drásticas para controlar la situación eclesiástica?

DICE QUE LOS SACERDOTES IGNORAN LAS LEYES.

"La causa es que los sacerdotes católicos de México se han rehusado abiertamente a obedecer las le--

yes y han persistido en entrometerse en la política. Ahora han organizado un boycott económico.

"Por cuánto tiempo tolerarían los Estados Unidos la presencia y actividad de semejante propaganda en este país?

"Para agregar un punto cómico a la situación, -- los católicos han organizado ahora una 'Liga para la Protección de la Libertad Religiosa'. Esto es muy interesante, en vista del hecho de que mientras el reciente Congreso Eucarístico de Chicago era visto con admiración y aprobación por los protestantes de los Estados Unidos, y no se hizo objeción ninguna a su realización, tenemos un esfuerzo que contrasta, -- hecho en 1916, para celebrar un Congreso internacional protestante para toda la América latina, en la ciudad de Panamá.

"El obispo católico organizó una protesta e hizo imposible que se llevara a cabo una sola sesión de dicho congreso en Panamá, obligando a las personas que se habían reunido a tener sus juntas en un lugar estrechísimo como era el hotel de la Zona del Canal.

NIEGA QUE HAYA PERSECUCION.

"En todos los países latino-americanos, donde la iglesia católica tiene el control de la situación religiosa y política, toda clase de oposición, intolerancia y persecución, recaen sobre los fieles de --- otros credos, quienes en la mayoría de los casos, -- proceden sin hacer ruido a celebrar sus juntas, ar--

mándose de paciencia hasta donde les es posible.

"La prueba de que en México no existe la persecución religiosa la tenemos en que la actual situación latina se aplica lo mismo a los protestantes que a los católicos, y se hace efectiva a todos imparcialmente.

"La única diferencia que yo he notado entre protestantes y católicos en esta cuestión, consiste en que los protestantes obedecen las leyes sin reparo alguno y por lo tanto nadie los molesta en su labor religiosa."

Trad:MCM.

U. S. LABOR OUT OF MEXICO ROW

American labor will take no part in the war between church and State in Mexico.

This is the opinion of Matthew Woll, expressed in the current issue of the American Photo-Engraver.

As one of the country's foremost labor leaders, Woll speaks with authority. He is president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and treasurer of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which the Mexican Federation of Labor is a part.

His views were called forth by appeals from both the Mexican Federation of Labor and the Knights of Columbus for American labor to take sides in the controversy.

He says in part:

"In the pending internal struggle organized American labor will do well not to join its power and influence with either of the contending forces.

"Not that American labor is anti-religious.

"To the contrary, it is intensely concerned in having religious freedom prevail throughout the world.

"It is difficult, however, for American labor to understand what is to be gained by the militant attitude of the Knights of Columbus.

"On the other hand, American labor cannot and will not respond to the appeal of Mexican workers to become partisan in a religious controversy."



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"New YORK AMERICAN"
agosto 16 de 1926.

LOS OBREROS AMERICANOS PERMANECERAN FUERA DE LA TRIFULCA DE MEXICO.

Los obreros americanos no tomarán parte en el conflicto entre la iglesia y el estado en México.

Esta es la opinión de Matthew Woll, expresada en número de hoy del "American Photo-Engraver."

Como uno de los líderes obreros más prominentes -- del país, Woll habla con autorización. Es presidente de la Unión Internacional de Photo-Engravers; (Foto-gravadores); vice-presidente de la American Federation -- of Labor (Federación Americana del Trabajo), y tesore-ro de la Pan-American Federation of Labor, de la cual forma parte la Federación Mexicana del Trabajo.

Este expresó su opinión debido a los ruegos, tanto de la Federación Mexicana del Trabajo como de los Caballeros de Colón en pro del obrero americano para que -- definiera de que parte estaba en la controversia ac---tual.

En parte dijo:

"En la lucha interna pendiente, el obrero americano hará bien en no mezclarse ni unir su fuerza y su influencia a ninguna de las partes contendientes.

"No es que los obreros americanos sean anti-reli--giosos; muy al contrario, se preocupa intensamente por que la libertad religiosa prevalezca en todo el mundo.

Sin embargo, es difícil para el obrero americano, - comprender qué se va a ganar con la actitud militante - de los Caballeros de Colón.

"Por otra parte, el trabajo organizado americano, - no puede ni responderá a los ruegos de los obreros me - xicanos para que tome participio en una controversia - religiosa."

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Good Opportunities in Mexico for Business, Says Carrillo

By B. C. FORBES.

IN THE SOUTH, Nov. 4.

COMES the cheering announcement that Mexico has sent funds for payment of the current half-year's Mexican bond interest to the International Committee of Bankers.

The newspapers have published much tending to represent Mexico as in a deplorable state. I have just had a talk with A. P. Carrillo, Consul-General of Mexico with headquarters in Texas. He presents a very different picture and supplies supporting facts and figures.



B. C. Forbes.

I have known Mr. Carrillo for quite some time and he deservedly enjoys the respect and confidence of the South.

Our commercial and industrial relationships with Mexico are so important that his statements cannot but possess interest for every part of the United States. What does he say?

"MEXICO is paying her debts, her debts to Mexican merchants as well as her foreign debt. The Bank of Mexico, with a capital of \$50,000,000 the only one authorized to issue paper money, is contributing 'invaluably' to our practical progress. The Agricultural Loan Banks, recently established, are co-operating effectively.

"Extensive irrigation works are being completed and the

Government has appropriated \$20,000,000 for such work.

"Mexico's railroads now cover 14,000 miles, and concessions for the construction of new railroads have been granted.

"THE Mexican Army has been reduced by half. Thousands of Government employes have been eliminated.

"MEXICO now has 112 sugar mills and refineries, 130 cotton textile factories thirty-six woolen mills, seventy-five big shoe factories, 222 large cigar and cigarette factories, sixty-eight hydro-electric plants, fourteen important paper mills, sixteen steel and iron foundries, including one employing more than 2,000.

"Soap factories are increasing rapidly. One, not the best, was sold a few months ago for \$4,000,000.

"Exports and imports between Mexico and the United States have shown substantial increases during recent years.

"NEXT to the United States Mexico is the largest oil producing country in the world. From 1916 to 1925, the average has reached the stupendous figure of 118,712,492 barrels annually. Total production has exceeded 1,350,000,000 barrels.

"This industry is just beginning. Lately new oil regions have been discovered far from the old fields. A number of new companies have started explorations and developments in these new fields.

"IN 1910, when the old regime had apparently reached its zenith, the public schools in

the Federal and rural districts numbered 641. Last year the schools controlled by the Federal Government in the Federal district alone, numbered 200, and there were more than 2,000 schools in the rural districts, not counting the State and city schools."

WHAT of the future? Says Mr. Carrillo:

"As Mexico is practically a new country, commercially and industrially speaking, there are to be found magnificent opportunities for business and enterprising men prepared to invest their capital to good advantage. The Government will afford every possible facility to well meaning investors.

"For example, I believe that thread manufacturing will permit big returns. We imported from Scotland over \$2,000,000 worth, in addition to large imports from the United States. The rubber industry is another very promising field. Mining in Mexico is in its incipency. Stock raising, poultry and hog raising offer strong advantages.

"THE United States should continue, in my opinion, to cultivate commerce with Mexico, especially as Europe is commercially rehabilitating herself and getting ready to do so. I would urge American merchants and manufacturers to lend every possible facility for credit to Mexican merchants enjoying high reputation. The importance of the Mexican trade is bound to increase as business becomes more stabilized.

"Let us be brotherly. if we all are guided by a spirit of sincerity and mutual understanding our two countries are bound to reap great benefits."

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DICE CARRILLO QUE EXISTEN BUENAS OPORTUNIDADES EN MEXICO PARA
LOS NEGOCIOS.

(Por B. C. Forbes, en el sur, 4 de Noviembre.)

Ha llegado la agradable noticia de que México ha enviado fondos para el pago de los intereses del actual semestre de los bonos mexicanos, al Comité Internacional de Banqueros.

Los periódicos han publicado mucho que tiende a hacer aparecer a México en un estado deplorable; pero acabo de hablar con A. P. Carrillo, Cónsul General de México en Texas, quien basado en hechos y en cifras me ha hecho ver el asunto de una manera enteramente distinta.

Desde hace algún tiempo que conozco al Sr. Carrillo y puedo decir que es merecedor del respeto y confianza que se le dispensa en el sur del país.

Nuestras relaciones comerciales e industriales son tan importantes con México, que sus declaraciones no dejan de ser de interés para los Estados Unidos.

¿Qué es lo que dice?

"México está cubriendo sus compromisos- tanto en lo que se refiere a los comerciantes mexicanos como a la deuda exterior. El Banco de México, con un capital de \$50,000,000, y que es el único autorizado para emitir billetes, está contribuyendo muy poderosamente para nuestro progreso. También los Bancos Agrícolas Refaccionarios están cooperando muy eficazmente.

"Muy importantes trabajos de irrigación están siendo terminados y el Gobierno ha destinado la suma de \$20,000,000 para ese objeto.

"Los ferrocarriles en México tienen una extensión de 14,000 millas y se han concedido concesiones para la construcción de nuevos ferrocarriles.

"El ejército mexicano se ha reducido a la mitad y miles de empleados del Gobierno han sido desocupados.

"México cuenta ahora con 112 refinerías, 130 fábricas de tejidos de algodón, 36 fábricas de productos de lana, 75 fábricas de calzado, 222 fábricas de puros y cigarros, 68 plantas hidroeléctricas, 14 fábricas importantes de papel, 16 fundiciones de hierro y acero, incluyendo una que emplea más de 2,000 personas.

"Las fábricas de jabón aumentan rápidamente. Una y no de las mejores, fue vendida hace unos cuantos meses en \$4,000,000.

"Durante los últimos años, las exportaciones e importaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos han aumentado considerablemente.

"Después de los Estados Unidos, México es el país que produce más petróleo en el mundo. De 1916 a 1925, el promedio de barriles anuales ha alcanzado la enorme cantidad de 118,712,492, y la producción total ha excedido 1,350,000,000 barriles.

"Esta industria apenas empieza. Ultimamente se han descubierto nuevas regiones petroleras lejos de los antiguos campos, y un número de compañías nuevas han empezado a operar en dichas regiones.

"En 1910, cuando el antiguo régimen aparentemente había llegado a la cumbre, las escuelas públicas en el Distrito Federal y en los distritos rurales llegaban a 641. El año pasado, las escuelas que dependían del Gobierno Federal solamente en el Distrito Federal fueron 200, y había más de 2,000 escuelas en los distritos rurales, no incluyendo las escuelas citadinas y del Estado.

Sobre el futuro, el Sr. Carrillo dice lo siguiente:

"Como México es prácticamente un país virgen, en lo que se refiere a su comercio e industria, se presentan magníficas oportunidades para los hombres de negocios y empresa que estén preparados para invertir su capital ventajosamente.

"Creo, por ejemplo, que la fabricación de hilo produciría buenas ganancias. Importamos de Escocia más de \$2,000,000, aparte de las grandes importaciones de los Estados Unidos. Otro campo muy prometedor es la industria del hule, así como la de la minería que está en sus comienzos. La cría de ganado, de aves y de cerdos ofrece grandes perspectivas.

"En mi opinión, los Estados Unidos deberían seguir cultivando el comercio con México, especialmente ahora que Europa se está rehabilitando comercialmente y preparándose para hacerlo. Desearía pedir a todos los comerciantes y fabricantes americanos que dieran todas las facilidades posibles de crédito a los comerciantes mexicanos que gocen de buena reputación; pues la importancia del comercio mexicano tiene que aumentar a medida que vaya habiendo estabilidad en los negocios.

"Dejemos que haya un sentimiento fraternal entre nosotros, ya que si todos nos guiamos por un espíritu de sinceridad y entendimiento mutuo, nuestros dos países tienen necesariamente que alcanzar grandes beneficios.

American Interests Lead World in Mexican Mining

By WILLIAM P. HELM, JR.

FOUR great American corporations lead the world in the exploitation of Mexican mineral resources, chiefly gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and coal. Perhaps 100 lesser corporations financed by American dollars also are engaged in a fairly large way in the industry. Upwards of half of the total investment in Mexican mines is owned by Americans and all these holdings are affected adversely by Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution and the interpretive law of 1926.

The dominating American companies are:

The American Smelting & Refining Company, controlled by the Guggenheims of New York, and operating both directly and through subsidiaries. These interests own and operate extensive gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc mines and zinc smelters and refining plants. Capital invested in these Mexican interests is placed conservatively at upwards of \$35,000,000.

Second on the list of large American corporations is the Phelps Dodge Corporation, a holding company whose Mexican properties are operated through the Moctezuma Copper Company, a Mexican subsidiary. The Moctezuma company's mining claims, thirty-eight in number, cover about 2,500 acres.

The \$50,000,000 Green Cananea Copper Company, controlled by the Cole-Ryan interests, has an investment estimated at \$10,000,000 in Mexican mining properties. Through the Bonanza Mining Company, a Mexican subsidiary, the Green Cananea Company owns eight mining claims on the main line of the Southern Pacific Company of Mexico, about seventy miles from Cananea.

Fourth on the list is the American Metal Company, a \$25,000,000 cor-

poration with headquarters in New York. This company owns the capital stock of the outstanding Cia. Minera de Penelos with an investment appraised at more than \$20,000,000.

The American Metal Company produces more coke than any other concern in the Republic and is second in lead production. It leases and operates the Mexican Northern Railway.

Lesser American mining holdings in Mexico include those of the Bethlehem Steel Company, operating through a subsidiary; the Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation, which owns a controlling stock interest in the Giroux Consolidated Mines with claims in Sonora; the General Development Company, a Lewisohn concern; the Howe-Sound Company, controlling the Chihuahua Mining Company, the Calera Mining Company and El Potosi Mining Company and the Barnsdall Corporation.

In addition, there are also the Canario Copper Company, which controls two subsidiaries operating copper mines; Amparo Mining Company, operating five mines; Batopilas Mining Company, capitalized at \$9,000,000 and with holdings of about 132,000 acres of mineral and agricultural lands; and the Real del Monte Mining Company.

Robert W. Dunn, in his recent book, *American Foreign Investments*, places the total number of mining claims patented in Mexico at 32,000.

"Out of a total of \$450,000,000 to \$500,000,000 invested in mines and smelters in Mexico," he says, "various authorities agree that the American share must be at least \$275,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Our interests are from five to six times as large as the British, which come second in this field."

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"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN",
Dbre. 16 de 1926.

LOS INTERESES AMERICANOS VAN A LA CABEZA DEL MUNDO EN CUES-
TION E MINERIA MEXICANA.

por

WILLIAM P. HELM JR.

CUATRO grandes corporaciones americanas van a la cabeza del mundo en lo que respecta a explotación de recursos minerales, principalmente de oro, plata, cobre, plomo, zinc y carbón. Tal vez algunas cien corporaciones más pequeñas refaccionadas por dollars americanos se ocupen en gran escala en la explotación de la industria. Más de la mitad del total de inversiones en minas mexicanas pertenecen a americanos y todas sus posesiones están adversamente afectadas por el Art. 27 de la Constitución mexicana y de la ley interpretativa de 1926.

Las compañías dominadoras americanas son:

La American Smelting & Refining Company, controlada --- por Guggenheims de Nueva York, operando directamente y por medio de subsidiarias. Estos intereses son dueños y operan extensas minas de oro, plata, plomo, cobre, y zinc y plantas refinadoras y fundidoras de zinc. El capital invertido en estos intreses mexicanos está colocado conservativamente en mas de \$35, 000,000.

La segunda en la lista de las grandes corporaciones -- americanas es la Phelps Dodge Corporation, compañía cuyas propiedades mexicanas están operadas por la Moctezuma Copper Co. subsidiaria mexicana. Los títulos de la Moctezuma Mining Company en número de treinta y ocho, cubren muy cercade 2,500 - acres.

La Green Cananea Copper Company, que maneja \$50,000,000 y está controlada por los intereses Cole-Ryan, ha invertido como \$10,000,000 en propiedades mineras mexicanas. Por medio de la Bonanza Mining Company, subsidiaria mexicana, la Green Cananea Company es dueña de ocho títulos mineros en la línea principal de la Southern Pacific Company de México, como a setenta millas de Cananea.

La cuarta en la lista es la American Metal Company, -- que maneja \$25,000,000 y tiene sus oficinas principales en -- Nueva York. Esta compañía posee acciones de la prominente -- Compañía Minera de Peñoles con una inversión estimada en más de de \$20,000,000.

La American Metal Company produce más coque que cual-- quiera otra empresa en la República y es la segunda en la -- producción de plomo. Arrienda y opera el Ferrocarril Mexicano del Norte. (Mexican Northern Railway.)

Las compañías mineras americanas de menor importancia-- en México incluyen aquellas de la Bethlehem Steel Company, -- que opera por medio de una subsidiaria; La Consolidated Co-- pper Mines Corporation, dueña de una gran cantidad de accio-- nes de la Giroux Consolidated Mines con títulos en Sonora; -- la General Development Company, o empresa Lewisohn; la Howe-- Sound Company, que controla la Chihuahua Mining Company, la-- Calera Mining Company y El Potosí Mining Company, como tam-- bién la Barnsdall Corporation.

Además, hay también la Canario Copper Company, que con-- trola dos subsidiarias, que operan minas de cobre; la Amparo

mining Company, que trabaja cinco minas; la Batopilas Mining Company, con un capital de \$9,000,000 y con pertenencias de cerca de 132,000 acres de tierras minerales y de agricultura; y la Real del Monte Mining Company.

Robert W. Dunn, en su reciente obra, "American Foreign Investments," asienta el número total de títulos mineros patentados en México en 32,000.

"The un total de \$450,000,000 a \$500,000,000 invertidos en minas y fundiciones en México," dice, varias personas autorizadas convienen en que la parte que corresponde a los -- americanos es cuando menos de \$275,000,000 a \$300,000,000 de dolares. Nuestros int reses son de cinco a seis veces mayores que los británicos, que se cuentan en segundo término."

New York American, Inc.
 U. S. Patent Office.

EDITORIAL PHONE.
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1926—28 PAGES

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T REV

U. S. CATHOLICS BRAND MEXICO LIBERTY'S FOE

**Cardinal Hayes Orders Letter
 Signed by Bishops Read
 in All Catholic Churches**

**Document Challenges Calles
 to Show "One Good Thing"
 That Rome Did Not Give**

Defiance by the Mexican Government of fundamental principles of liberty which have always been recognized by the United States has caused the present religious conflict in Mexico, according to a pastoral letter made public yesterday by Cardinal Hayes on behalf of the American Catholic Episcopate.

The document, the first of its kind to be issued since 1919, contrasts Mexican ideas of liberty with those

embodied in the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, justifies resistance to oppressive laws and defends the Catholic Church in Mexico against the charges made by the Calles regime.

GOING TO EVERY PARISH.

Cardinal Hayes is chairman of the committee of five bishops which since last September has been preparing the document. His associates were Bishops Kelley, of Oklahoma; Schrembs, of Cleveland; Downing, of St. Paul, and Glennon, of St. Louis.

Copies of the document, more than 12,000 words long, are now being forwarded to every American parish.

In issuing the document Cardinal Hayes pointed out that its purpose was not to revive the religious controversy, but to put it at rest forever. In the letter itself the bishops state that their reason for speaking on the matter is that the Mexican Government has appealed to the American people. The letter continues:

"What the Mexican Government actually asks us to do, in begging for sympathy and approval, is nothing less than to condemn the work of the fathers of this Republic, register dissatisfaction with the Constitution they gave us and demand its overthrow, for no American can accept the Mexican theory of government as in accord with fundamental justice without repudiating his own traditions and ideals.

SECULAR POWER'S LIMIT.

"In the commonly accepted American doctrine a constitution vests the Government with such rights and powers as are necessary for the proper exercise of its just functions and, at the same time, forbids it to encroach upon rights which come not from a State, but from the Creator of both men and States, Almighty God.

"This conception is wholly in keeping with the teaching of the Catholic Church."

The second part of the pastoral letter answers the various charges that have been made against the church in Mexico. Charges of undue wealth, of neglecting education, of entering politics, of opposing separation of church and State are declared to be without foundation.



U.S. CATHOLICS BRAND MEXICO LIBERTY'S FOE

Defiance of Fundamental Principles of Freedom Charged in Pastoral Letter Just Sent

Continued from First Page.

to have been fabricated for campaign purposes, and to be refuted by the facts of history.

The pastoral closes with these words:

"For the sad days of decline, the Church, forbidden by law to teach and robbed of the means to carry on her mission of enlightenment, has only to show her chains, and say to her enemies:

"You blame me for poverty, yet you took from me the endowments for my hospitals, my orphanages, my countless works of mercy.

"You blame me for ignorance, yet you closed my schools, and stole my colleges, the first to light the torch of learning on this continent.

"You say that I have added nothing to science and art, but you destroyed the art I brought with me and developed, burned my books and scattered the results of my labor for science to the four winds of heaven.

"Show me one good thing in Mexico I did not give you. Show me one genius for whom I was not responsible. Show me one step toward the light that I did not help to take. Take out of your country all that I put in it, and see what remains."

The delegates who attended yesterday's conference included:

Very Rev. Paul James Francis, S. A., vice-president of the Association of Graymoor, Garrison, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. P. S. Garand, V. G., and Rev. Manuel J. Belleville, Ordensburg, N. Y.; Rev. Edward J. Fenger, Buffalo; Rt. Rev. Monsignor W. J. Fitzgerald, J. C. D., and Rev. Maurice R. Spillane, Trenton; Rev. C. H. Shay and Rev. J. E. Getell, Ph. D., Rochester; Rt. Rev. J. H. Driscoll, of Plattsburg; Rev. John J. McCreary and Rev. Alexis L. Hopkins, of Syracuse, and Rev. William M. Dwyer, of Clinton, N. Y.

Egypt to Intervene in Cotton Market

By Universal Service.

CAIRO, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted in favor of the Egyptian Government intervening in the cotton market. The Government will operate as a purchaser.

Church's Voice Rings Across Rio Grande



FORCEFUL—Cardinal Hayes holds the pastoral letter attacking Mexico's rule

It will soon be in the hands of every Catholic in America. Five bishops took three months to prepare the document.

"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN"?
DIRE. 16 de 1926.

LOS CATOLICOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS INFAMAN A MEXICO
CON EL SELLO DE ENEMIGO DE LA LIBERTAD

El Cardenal Hayes Ordena que la Carta Firmada por los Obispos sea Leída en todas las Iglesias.

En el Documento se Reta a Calles a que Demuestre "Una Sola - Cosa Buena" que no haya Dado la Iglesia de Roma.

La mofa del Gobierno mexicano hacia los principios fundamentales de libertad reconocidos siempre por los Estados Unidos ha sido la causa del conflicto religioso actual, segun la carta pastoral publicada ayer por el Cardenal Hayes en -- nombre del Episcopado Católico Americano.

El documento, primero en su especie publicado desde - 1919, contrasta las ideas mexicanas de libertad con las que encierran la declaración de Independencia y Constitución, y justifican la resistencia a leyes opresivas y la defensa de la Iglesia católica en México contra los cargos que le hace el régimen de Calles.

Se mandará a todas las Parroquias.

El Cardenal Hayes es presidente del comité formado por cinco Obispos, que desde el mes de septiembre pasado han estado preparando el citado documento. Sus asociados son el - Obispo Kelley de oklahoma; Schrembs, de Cleveland; Downing, de St. Paul, y Glennon, de St. Louis.

Copias del documento , que contiene más de 12,000 palabras, se están enviando a todas las parroquias americanas.

Al publicar el documento, el Cardenal Hayes aclaró --

que su propósito no era reavivar la controversia religiosa - sino ponerle fin. En la carta citada los obispos expresan - que el motivo que han tenido para hablar del asunto es - porque el Gobierno mexicano ha apelado al pueblo americano.- La carta continúa como sigue:

"Lo que el Gobierno mexicano nos pide en concreto, al- implorar simpatía y aprobación, es nada menos que condenemos la obra de los padres de esta República, que manifestemos -- nuestra falta de satisfacción con la Constitución que nos le- garon y exijamos que se anule, pues ningún americano puede - aceptar la teoría mexicana de Gobierno, de acuerdo con la ley fundamental de justicia, sin repudiar sus propias tradiciones e ideales.

Se Limita el Poder temporal...

En las doctrinas americanas comúnmente aceptadas, una- constitución confiere al Gobierno los derechos y poderes ne- cesarios para el debido ejercicio de sus funciones y, al mis- mo tiempo, y al mismo tiempo le prohíbe abusar de los dere- chos que no vienen del Estado, sino del Creador tanto del -- hombre como de los Estados - Dios Todopoderoso.

"Este concepto está enteramente de acuerdo con las --- enseñanzas de la Iglesia católica."

La segunda parte de la carta pastoral contesta los --- distintos cargos que se han hecho en contra de la iglesia en México. Cargos de tener riquezas mal adquiridas, de negli- gencia en la educación, de intromisión en la política, de -- oposición a la separación de la iglesia y el estado, todas -

los cuales han sido declarados sin fundamento, y fabricados con fines políticos, y que serán refutados por hechos históricos.

La carta pastoral termina con estas palabras:

"Por los tristes días de renuncia, la Iglesia, impedida por la ley para dedicarse a la enseñanza, y privada de todos los medios para llevar a cabo su misión de civilización, solo debe mostrar sus cadenas y decir a sus enemigos.

"Tú me culpas de la pobreza existente, y sin embargo tú me has quitado los donativos con que sostenía mis hospitales, mis orfanatorios, y mis numerosas obras de caridad.

"Me culpas de la ignorancia que existe, y sin embargo tú cerraste mis escuelas, robaste mis colegios, los primeros en alumbrar con la antorcha del saber en este continente.

"Dices que nada he agregado a la Ciencia y al Arte, - pero fuiste tú quién destruyó el Arte que yo traje y fomenté, fuiste tú quién quemó mis libros y dispersaste los resultados de mi labor en pro de la ciencia a los cuatro vientos -- del cielo.

"Demuéstrame una sola cosa buena de las que tiene México, que yo no le haya dado. Muéstrame un solo genio del -- que yo no haya sido responsable. Enséñame un solo paso dado hacia la luz que yo no haya ayudado a darlo. Saca de tu país todo lo que yo he puesto en él, y veras lo que queda."

Entre los delegados que asistieron ayer a la conferencia están:

El muy Ilustrísimo Paul James Francis, S.A., vicepresidente de la Asociación de Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y. su Ilus--

trísima P. S. Garand, V.G. y el reverendo Manuel J. Belleville
de Ogdensburg, N.Y. etc. etc.

Trad.: MCM.



CONSULADO GENERAL
DE
MEXICO

36

Recortes de la prensa de esta
ciudad conteniendo noticias y
comentarios sobre México.

Departamento Administrativo.
Nueva York, febrero 5 de 1927.

EXP. 1.6.1.

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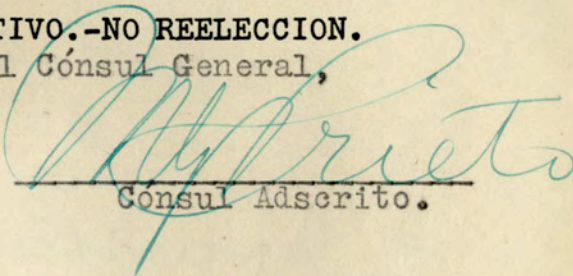
Srita. Soledad González,
MEXICO - D. F.

Se ha recibido en esta Oficina la atenta comunicación de
usted, cuyo número, fecha y asunto se mencionan arriba,
habiéndose tomado debida nota de su contenido.

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

P.O. del Cónsul General,


Cónsul Adscrito.

EG.

MEXICO MEETS HER \$15,000,000 DEBT

Bankers announced yesterday that the Mexican government has fully completed its obligations under debt agreement to date by remittance of more than \$15,000,000 to the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico. In disclosing receipt of the funds the Bankers' Committee declared:

"The International Committee is pleased to express publicly its satisfaction that, despite a somewhat complex situation, the Government has at this time so fully carried out its obligations to its bondholders as contemplated by the agreement made with the committee under date of October 23, 1925, for the benefit of the holders of its external debt."

The agreement of 1925 was the modified arrangement negotiated with Finance Secretary Pani. Original agreement was negotiated with Secretary de la Huerta in 1922, but after 1923 payments had been made the arrangement was interfered with by the de la Huerta revolt.

Under the modified agreement payments were to begin early last year. The remittances received by the bankers included \$10,692,845 for full interest for the year 1926 as well as \$2,074,097 for the year's requirements on the bonds of the National Railways of Mexico which carry the guaranty of the government.

The National Railways, in addition, remitted to the bankers a sum sufficient to pay cash warrants due to July 1, 1924, as provided for in the modified agreement.



EDITORIAL
DEL
"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN"
febrero 3 de 1927.

MEXICO HACE FRENTE A SU DEUDA DE \$15,000,000.

000

Trad.:MCM.

"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN,"
3 de febrero de 1927.

MEXICO HACE FRENTE A SU DEUDA DE \$15,000,000

Los banqueros anunciaron ayer que el Gobierno mexicano ha llenado completamente sus obligaciones, conforme al convenio de la deuda, hasta la fecha, con la remisión de más de \$15,000,000 al Comité Internacional de Banqueros en el caso-México. Al publicar el recibo de los fondos, el Comité de Banqueros declaró:

"El Comité Internacional tiene el gusto de expresar públicamente su satisfacción porque, a pesar de la situación algo compleja, el Gobierno mexicano ha cumplido en esta vez tan completamente con sus obligaciones para con los tenedores de títulos de la deuda, como lo exigía el convenio hecho con el Comité con fecha 22 de octubre de 1925, para beneficio de los obligacionistas de su deuda exterior."

El convenio de 1925 fué el arreglo modificado que se negoció con el Ministro de Hacienda Pani. El convenio original fué negociado con el Secretario De la Huerta en 1922, -- pero después de los pagos de 1923 los arreglos fueron impedidos por la revuelta de De la Huerta.

Conforme al convenio modificado los pagos debían comenzar a principios del año pasado. La remisión recibida por los banqueros fué de \$10,692,845 para pago de los intereses del año de 1926, y \$2,674,097 de los bonos de los ferrocarriles Nacionales de México que están garantizados por el Gobierno.

Los Ferrocarriles Nacionales, remitieron a los banque-

ros además una suma suficiente para cubrir las fianzas en --
efectivo vencidas el lro. de julio de 1924, según lo estipu-
lado en el convenio modificado.

Trad. -MCM.

24 Nov. 1927

Extracto

El "New York American" y el "New York Times", de noviembre 24 y 26, respectivamente, publican la noticia, enviada por la Prensa Asociada, de esta Capital, acerca de la ejecución del clérigo dinamitero y sus cómplices, haciéndolos aparecer como mártires. Según dicha versión, la muerte del cura fue la de un santo, como en los "tiempos olvidados de los santos", pues no sólo dió los óleos a sus compañeros, sino que al apuntarle los soldados les dijo: "¡Adiós hermanos míos, adiós hijos míos!", y ajustándose el raído sweater, por el intenso frío que sentía, alzó los brazos en cruz, que sólo la muerte pudo bajar, en los precisos momentos en que exclamaba: "¡Que Dios tenga piedad de todos ustedes!".

Fueron al cementerio veinte mil ricos y pobres, con ofrendas florales, y cantando, orando y gritando: "¡Viva Cristo Rey! ¡Vivan los Mártires!", desfilaron frente a la Embajada norteamericana, donde el señor Morrow, al ruido, inquirió qué sucedía. Al descender los ataúdes a las fosas, la multitud gritó frenéticamente: "¡Vivan los Mártires!", y aplaudió.

CMR

**FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO
TORREBLANCA**

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DESCRIPCIÓN: Ejemplar del periódico *The New York American* en donde se asevera que Calles otorgo 10 000 dólares a Ernest Gruening para estudiar la situación en Inglaterra antes de la huelga carbonífera de ese país.

MEXICO PRIEST DIES BLESSING SLAYERS

'PLOT TO RAISE 5-CENT FARE'—WALKER; MRS. SNYDER BEGS TO SEE DAUGHTER

Gentlemen that deal in stocks, brokers, speculators, investors, celebrated Thanksgiving Eve joyously. They bought nearly 3,000,000 shares, recording many new high prices.

It is not a cheerful Thanksgiving for bears who think "it is about time to sell things short." But be thankful they have not gone any further in the wrong direction.

"Trial marriage," as it generally works, was disastrous for Anna Schluter, of Long Island, twenty-two years old. She made a last futile appeal to her young man, then wrote a note to him saying, "If God does not help me, I will have to help Him." When the young man walked out of his house he stumbled over the young girl's dead body, lying in the hallway, and found the note in her hand. The girl wrote, "It's bad enough for people to point their fingers at me, but it will be worse when they do the same at a poor little innocent soul. I am committing murder, but so are you." Her appeal was a failure. The poison was a success.

There is something to be said for old-fashioned marriage. It may not be perfect, but it does protect women to some extent.

Crime, well organized, is not surprising when you read that rival gang in Chicago are murdering each other, killing policemen, to secure control of a "beer trade worth \$75,000,000 a year."

The police chief tells his men to get the gunmen before the gunmen get them. Half an hour later one gangster was killed. Many others will be wiped out probably. But \$75,000,000 a year in the bootleg beer business will constantly produce new crops of criminals.

The Rev. Dr. Straton cures disease in New York by faith, laying on of hands, anointing with oil, and knows what he is talking about. When a young man, he cured a series of bilious attacks, which had bothered him from childhood, by reading one chapter of St. Mark.

They must have been savage attacks, for in one, says he, "I saw little green devils running along the top of a fence."

He had eaten for breakfast about "half a dozen Southern biscuits, three large balls of pork sausage and three cups of black coffee." St. Mark may be proud of curing that.

Dr. Straton believes that his method will cure cancer. Those that agree with him if they have cancer, will wish they had tried some other method of cure.

Those that haven't got cancer, but only think they have, will be "cured" and rejoice.

A sale of stock in Cyrus H. K. Curtis's publishing concern brings out the fact that Mr. Curtis's publications, NOT including his newspapers, earned in 1926 net profits of \$15,235,81. They are doing better this year, earning at the rate of \$19,000,000 a year for the first half of 1927.

There is no better property, no better security, than well established magazines or newspapers. There is nothing harder to produce than a well established magazine or newspaper, nothing more dangerous than newspaper speculation.

At Soochow, where finest silks are made, Chang Tso-Lin has ordered coronation robes. If nobody shoots Chang Tso-Lin while the dressmakers are busy, China will have another emperor in the person of a hard fighting brigand, raised to the top by military success.

How long he will last nobody can tell. Young Chinese that visit the United States, Britain and other countries for education come back with ideas new to China. They do not include, usually, the notion that China should be ruled by a promoted bandit chief.

The scheme to have chain letter writers pile up 15,000,000 separate demands for Coolidge in 1928, is nipped in the bud and the chain is broken. The President, who said, "I do not choose to run," meant what he said.

There will be no Coolidge nomination in 1928, unless Republicans can convince the President of their inability to agree on any other man.

From Paris to Berlin is 600 miles. A French flier, on the regular Paris-Berlin passenger line, has made the round trip fifteen times in one month, flying 18,000 miles in thirty days with no accident. This is taken as a matter of course. Curiously enough, Americans, who rarely fly at home, are the best customers of airlines in Europe. We shall fly here eventually.

THREE OTHERS EXECUTED FOR BOMB PLOT TO KILL OBREGON

All Four Walk Firmly to Place of Execution and Look Into Gun Muzzles Without Fear

Cleric's Brother Among Victims; Prisoners Die Singly, Hearing Fatal Shots from Cell

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23 (AP).—Four men were marched out to their death today within the walls of the Mexico City prison. They were executed for the recent attempt against the life of General Alvaro Obregon, former president of the republic and now sole remaining presidential candidate.

The first to face the firing squad was Miguel Agustin Projuarez, described as a Roman Catholic priest. The priest's last act was to administer the final rites of the church to his doomed companions in his underground dungeon and attempt to cheer and hearten them.

Then, saying "Goodbye, my brothers; goodbye, my sons," he stepped out into the courtyard, pulled his old sweater close around him against the biting cold and prayed his God to forgive his executioners—and died.

KNEELS BEFORE SQUAD.

As he turned his back to the wall and confronted the soldiers with their rifles ready, he reached into his trouser's pocket—an old wrinkled brown suit, not the robes of his church—and drew forth a rosary and crucifix, and knelt and told his beads and raised his clasped hands to heaven and prayed.

The commanding officer with drew a few paces while the priest performed his last earthly devotion. When he arose from prayer he kissed the crucifix and extended his arms to each side in the form of a cross and, addressing the firing squad, whose leveled rifles pointed at his breast, he cried:

"May God have mercy on you all."

Standing there with closed eyes and outstretched arms, communing with his last breath with that eternity which in another moment he would know, he heard the commands: "Ready, aim, fire!" but he gave not the slightest sign nor flinched in the least.

DEATH LOWERS ARMS.

Only death lowered the cross-like arms and felled the frail form of the little man in shabby civilian

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Shaw Calls Dictatorship Ideal Rule

Radio Could Bring Pure Democracy, but Who Wants It? He Asks.

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Wireless science is capable of smashing the whole fabric of representative government, George Bernard Shaw declared tonight before the Fabian Society. His subject was "Democracy as a Delusion."

"Nowadays speakers talk to millions of people. I did the other night. The only invention necessary is an arrangement for listeners-in to be able to press a button and register 'aye' or 'nay,' and thus instantaneously register their votes on a political issue. Then the pure democracy of the old fashioned town meeting would have returned."

But Shaw was convinced that nobody wanted pure democracy or any other sort of democracy. He maintained dictatorship is the natural government for man, and he made Socialist intellectuals squirm in discomfort as he championed Mussolini and ridiculed government by the people. He said:

"The government of the people, and for the people—yes; but government by the people cannot be."

He was tired of people insisting they were democrats and then doing everything possible to disprove it, he said. He cited Americans, "who all want prohibition and at the same time want their drink." He added:

"They all vote prohibition, and they disobey the law."

G. B. S. even went so far as to tell his fellow Socialists that "under certain circumstances" a Socialist dictatorship in Great Britain might have to be established by coercive measures, as it was in Russia, instead of by the usual methods of "humbugging" the electorate.

PRISON GETS DEATH WRITS FOR SLAYERS

Gov. Smith Will Hear Mercy Appeals, but Hope Is Slight; Pair Likely to Die Jan. 12

Francis inquiries for her nine-year-old daughter, Lorraine, were made by Mrs. Ruth Brown Snyder in the Sing Sing death house yesterday.

Mrs. Snyder had a tearful meeting with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Brown, who hurried to the death house to renew her daughter's courage. Sing Sing officials said Mrs. Snyder, after receiving the news that the Court of Appeals had refused her plea for a new trial, had sobbed herself into exhaustion.

All knitting and sewing needles with which Mrs. Snyder might attempt suicide or make an attack on keepers were taken from her.

LITTLE HOPE FOR MERCY.

Governor Smith, it was said at Albany yesterday, probably will hold an open hearing on the question of executive clemency for Mrs. Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, doomed with her for the murder of Albert Snyder, just before Christmas. Little hope of mercy by the Governor was expressed, because the Court of Appeals had been unanimous in affirming their convictions.

Death warrants authorizing the execution of the pair in the week of January 9 were received in the afternoon by Warden Lewis E. Lawes at Sing Sing. This date was forecast yesterday in the New York American. If, as is usual in capital cases, the execution is on Thursday, it will occur on January 12.

The warrants had been signed earlier in the day by Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, of the Court of Appeals, in Albany, and they were sent at once to Ossining.

DATE MAY BE CHANGED.

The Governor's usual practice is to hold the clemency hearing one week before the date set for execution. But it was said yesterday the date would probably be advanced to avoid a conflict with the opening of the Legislature during the first week of the new year.

Judd Gray continued to bear up under the disappointing news which had sent Mrs. Snyder into hysterics. He continued to read and write in his cell, and received one visitor, his attorney, Samuel L. Miller.

Sing Sing officials said it was the first day since their confinement in the death house that neither Mrs. Snyder nor Gray had sent out any mail. They have been diligent daily letter writers since coming to Sing Sing.

Within the next two weeks, both Mrs. Snyder and Gray will be examined as to their sanity by a commission of physicians which is made up of Dr. Joseph Moore, Dr. George Smith and Dr. Paul Taddiken. If either of them is found insane, that finding will be submitted first to Dr. Raymond C. Kieb, State Superintendent of Prisons, and then to Governor Smith. Such a finding might be made the basis of an executive order transferring the insane party to Matteawan State Hospital for the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

KresgeAutoHeld by Customs Men for Rum Running

By Associated Press.

DETROIT, Nov. 23. CONTAINING a load of whiskey, and bearing the license number of a plate issued to Howard Kresge, son of S. S. Kresge, multi-millionaire five and ten-cent store owner and Anti-Saloon League philanthropist, an automobile was seized by Customs authorities here tonight.

A youth, giving the name of H. C. Kresge, was released on his own recognizance by the authorities after claiming ownership of the car and liquor.

CROWD ROUTS ROCKEFELLER RED PICKETS

Two Women and 2 Men Communists Held After Parade in Front of Standard Oil Co.

Four Communists, two of them women, were arrested and their sixteen comrades who picketed the Standard Oil Building at No. 26 Broadway in protest against treatment of Colorado miners, were nearly mobbed at noon yesterday by a crowd that their banners attracted.

The women arrested are Sophie Margolis, twenty-five, of No. 53 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and May Kaplan, nineteen, of No. 7700 Bronx Park, East.

The twenty members of the Workers Party appeared in front of the building and raised placards reading: "We Protest Against the Murder of Colorado Strikers."

"Down With Rockefeller Cossacks."

"Rockefeller, You Are Guilty."

"John D. Rockefeller, Your Gunmen Will Not Break the Solidarity of Labor!"

THEN THE FIGHT BEGAN.

In a few minutes an angry crowd had surrounded the Communists, five of whom were women. Some reached for one of the placards carried by a woman. A man pandered protested and is said to have struck another woman looking on. Andrew Duff, twenty-one, a runner for a bond house, carefully put his glasses in his pocket and then punched the Communist in the face.

Then the crowd closed in on the panderers, tearing their placards and pushing them about. Police reserves arrived from Old Slip station just in time to make a flying wedge through the crowd and rescue one of the Communists who was about to be beaten. The others were dispersed, and the street, which had been jammed for twenty minutes, was slowly cleared.

None of the four pickets arrested, it is said, is a citizen of the United States. The men are Milton Wick, No. 359 Second Second street, Brooklyn, and Julius Fleiss, No. 6115 Nineteenth avenue, Brooklyn. All were arraigned in Tombs Court charged with disorderly conduct and causing a crowd to collect. The cases were adjourned until Friday, with the women's bail set at \$25 and the men's at \$50.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., issued a statement after the incident denying ownership of the Colorado company, which is having trouble with strikers.

The statement said:

"The attention of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been called to a statement reported in this morning's New York papers, as made yesterday in Denver, Colorado, by a member of the I. W. W. named Sheehan to the effect that the men who fired on strikers at the Columbine mine were hired

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

Giles' Failure Called 'Cheap Publicity Bid'

Backer Joins Weather Expert in Criticising Returned Flier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Captain Frederick A. Giles, aviator who returned several hours after he had hopped off for Hawaii yesterday, was under fire from two sources today.

Weather Bureau officials doubted that a violent storm had forced Captain Giles to turn back, as he had reported. William H. Rosenwarne, backer of the flight, sent a sharply censorious wire from Detroit demanding that the pilot cease performing for "cheap and vulgar publicity." Mr. Rosenwarne implied, in his wire, that Captain Giles was guilty of poor sportsmanship.

CONDITIONS "IMPOSSIBLE."

The telegram, in part, read: "Your controversy with officials of the Weather Bureau considered unfortunate. This is not in the interests of good sportsmanship."

Major Bowie, weather forecaster, maintained that atmospheric conditions as reported by the aviator were impossible.

Interviewed when he arrived here from Los Angeles, Captain Giles expressed himself as "bewildered" by the controversy which has arisen. He said:

"I can't understand all this controversy over my accident. I never described the foul weather conditions I encountered at sea as a storm. The air conditions that caused my plane to upset would not be observed by ships, nor could they be charted on any weather map."

The British aviator landed yesterday near San Simeon, Cal., several hours after taking off. He said he had run into a storm which had all but capsized his plane.

Replying to the statements of Major Bowie and of T. R. Reed, another forecaster, that eleven ships along his projected course "gave detailed reports showing there was no semblance of atmospheric disturbances," Giles said:

DID NOT SEE MANOA.

"Didn't the report given by the steamer Manoa, which I was supposed to sight before noon Tuesday, state that there were low hanging clouds over the vessel? I did not sight the Manoa."

"I was between two layers of clouds and at times it was misty. I suddenly felt the ship drop straight down."

"If I had had a life raft aboard I would have taken to it."

CITIZEN UNION SEEKS \$5,000 IN CAMPAIGN, MAYOR SHOWS

Letter Asking \$100 from Each Recipient to Beat Subway Programme Read at City Hall

Missive Scoffing at 'Fanatics' Results in Caustic Comments and Defense by Executive

By CHARLES S. HAND.

Existence of a "conspiracy to defeat the five cent fare" was charged by Mayor Walker last night when he made public a letter by the Citizens' Union asking a fund of \$5,000 to beat the city's pay-as-you-go subway building programme.

The Mayor exclaimed: "Think of an organization which is pledged to civic betterment passing the hat for such a purpose!"

Exasperated over the persistence with which the Citizens' Union has been opposing his plan to pay for subway construction out of current revenue and thus insure continuance of the nickel fare, Walker pointed out that the organization's letter soliciting funds had referred scoffingly to "five cent fare fanatics."

FRIEND SENDS LETTER.

Walker's observation was: "There appear to be a good many of these fanatics in New York City and this administration is not unfriendly to them."

The letter which the Mayor made public came to him from an acquaintance to whom, he said, it had been addressed by the Citizens' Union. It bore the signature of William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Union, and was dated November 16.

It first accused the Mayor of trying "to set at naught" the powers of Comptroller Berry by forcing into the 1928 budget an item of approximately \$13,000,000 with which to finance subway construction out of budget appropriations.

This is the item which the Citizens' Union strenuously opposed and inclusion of which in the budget placed the city squarely behind the proposal of Chairman Delaney, of the Transportation Board, to save millions by abandoning the issuance of fifty-year subway bonds.

SEES FUTURE AT STAKE.

After proclaiming that the "financial future of the city is at stake and that the Board of Estimate should be forced to respect the guar-

Manufacturer Murdered Amid Broadway Crowds

In the midst of a crowd of late shoppers and homeward-bound workers at Broadway and Eleventh street, Jacob A. Noyer, thirty-eight, clothing manufacturer and father of three children, was shot and killed last evening. He was the victim of a carefully planned murder, the assailant stepping from an automobile that had pulled up to the curb, firing three shots and quickly escaping in the car.

In the excitement that followed, there was only slight opposition to the escape of the murderer. Individuals in the crowd darted to safety in doorways, fearing further shots. The automobile, a sedan with two or three men in it, wheeled from Broadway into Eleventh street, raced across to Fifth avenue, turned north and was lost in traffic.

Noyer, who lived at No. 714 West One Hundred and Eighty-first street, was walking to a subway station

from his place of business at No. 636 Broadway, near Bleeker street. He never saw the car that followed him and finally pulled up by him at Eleventh street.

There a man stepped out, walked around the rear of the car, ran up in back of Noyer and fired three shots. Noyer fell at the first shot and the other two were fired as he lay on the sidewalk. The shots did not kill him at once. He died ten minutes later in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Morris Shapiro, a witness of the killing, provided detectives with their only clues to the slayer. He caught the license number of the sedan and picked up a .38-calibre revolver that was thrown into the gutter. Police withheld Shapiro's address.

Noyer is survived by his widow, Beatrice, thirty-two, and three children, two sons and one daughter.

Junkers Plane Again Fails to Make Start

HORTA, Azores, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Junkers D-1230 airplane again failed to gain the necessary altitude in a new attempt early this morning to fly to Harbor Grace, N. F. The plane was towed back into the harbor apparently undamaged.

Harris Defends \$10 Charge for Permits

Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris yesterday defended regulations of the Health Department relative to charging for permits. The department has been sued by Charles Mongno, who operates a barber shop at No. 233 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, who seeks to have it restrained from collecting the annual \$10 fee for a permit. The practice is necessary to meet expenses of the department, Dr. Harris said.

Wage Cuts Threaten 8,000 Mill Workers

BOSTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Thanks giving Eve found more than 8,000 cotton mill workers in half a dozen Maine and Massachusetts cities faced with immediate wage reductions averaging about 10 per cent as a result of the latest textile retrenchments, announced today from Waterville, Me., and Ipswich, Mass.

Clara Morris' Sister Dies After Month of Comfort

ONE month of comfort after years of dire suffering and poverty was at last allowed Mrs. Eliza P. Burtis, recently discovered sister of the great Clara Morris, American tragedienne.

She died in Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday, after a strange twist of circumstances had put nearly \$7,000 into her pale and withered hands and taken her out of a dark tenement in Hell's Kitchen into the sunshine she had not seen for months.

For many years Miss Morris searched for the sister from whom she was separated as a child when her deserted mother was unable to care for both.

On the death of the actress others took up the search in the routine

business of disposing of the estate to relatives. To Surrogate George A. Slater, of Westchester County, and George McAdam, of Hartsdale, N. Y., an author, however, it breathed of romance and drama.

A death notice was found in an old newspaper, survivors of George Burtis were located and, after a long search, his widow.

Last October 27, Surrogate Slater signed an order making Mrs. Burtis the legal heiress of Clara Morris.

A week later she quit the tenement and under Surrogate Slater's protection went to Roosevelt Hospital to regain her strength. But age and hardship had taken their toll. Fortune had smiled too late,

The Weather

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1927.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY Cloudy and colder today. Followed by occasional rain this afternoon and night. Fair to-morrow.

NEW ENGLAND—Cloudy and colder today, followed by rain late this afternoon or night, probably clearing Friday morning.

TEMPERATURES IN NEW YORK.

Maximum, 1 P. M., 70. Minimum, 7 A. M., 50.

3 A. M., 53. 5 P. M., 67. 8 A. M., 51. 9 P. M., 65. 10 A. M., 50. 11 P. M., 64. 12 M., 53. 1 P. M., 61. 2 P. M., 63. 3 P. M., 60. 4 P. M., 62. 5 P. M., 64. 6 P. M., 66. 7 P. M., 68. 8 P. M., 70. 9 P. M., 72. 10 P. M., 74. 11 P. M., 76. 12 A. M., 78. 1 A. M., 80. 2 A. M., 82. 3 A. M., 84. 4 A. M., 86. 5 A. M., 88. 6 A. M., 90. 7 A. M., 92. 8 A. M., 94. 9 A. M., 96. 10 A. M., 98. 11 A. M., 100. 12 P. M., 102. 1 P. M., 104. 2 P. M., 106. 3 P. M., 108. 4 P. M., 110. 5 P. M., 112. 6 P. M., 114. 7 P. M., 116. 8 P. M., 118. 9 P. M., 120. 10 P. M., 122. 11 P. M., 124. 12 A. M., 126. 1 A. M., 128. 2 A. M., 130. 3 A. M., 132. 4 A. M., 134. 5 A. M., 136. 6 A. M., 138. 7 A. M., 140. 8 A. M., 142. 9 A. M., 144. 10 A. M., 146. 11 A. M., 148. 12 P. M., 150. 1 P. M., 152. 2 P. M., 154. 3 P. M., 156. 4 P. M., 158. 5 P. M., 160. 6 P. M., 162. 7 P. M., 164. 8 P. M., 166. 9 P. M., 168. 10 P. M., 170. 11 P. M., 172. 12 A. M., 174. 1 A. M., 176. 2 A. M., 178. 3 A. M., 180. 4 A. M., 182. 5 A. M., 184. 6 A. M., 186. 7 A. M., 188. 8 A. M., 190. 9 A. M., 192. 10 A. M., 194. 11 A. M., 196. 12 P. M., 198. 1 P. M., 200. 2 P. M., 202. 3 P. M., 204. 4 P. M., 206. 5 P. M., 208. 6 P. M., 210. 7 P. M., 212. 8 P. M., 214. 9 P. M., 216. 10 P. M., 218. 11 P. M., 220. 12 A. M., 222. 1 A. M., 224. 2 A. M., 226. 3 A. M., 228. 4 A. M., 230. 5 A. M., 232. 6 A. M., 234. 7 A. M., 236. 8 A. M., 238. 9 A. M., 240. 10 A. M., 242. 11 A. M., 244. 12 P. M., 246. 1 P. M., 248. 2 P. M., 250. 3 P. M., 252. 4 P. M., 254. 5 P. M., 256. 6 P. M., 258. 7 P. M., 260. 8 P. M., 262. 9 P. M., 264. 10 P. M., 266. 11 P. M., 268. 12 A. M., 270. 1 A. M., 272. 2 A. M., 274. 3 A. M., 276. 4 A. M., 278. 5 A. M., 280. 6 A. M., 282. 7 A. M., 284. 8 A. M., 286. 9 A. M., 288. 10 A. M., 290. 11 A. M., 292. 12 P. M., 294. 1 P. M., 296. 2 P. M., 298. 3 P. M., 300. 4 P. M., 302. 5 P. M., 304. 6 P. M., 306. 7 P. M., 308. 8 P. M., 310. 9 P. M., 312. 10 P. M., 314. 11 P. M., 316. 12 A. M., 318. 1 A. M., 320. 2 A. M., 322. 3 A. M., 324. 4 A. M., 326. 5 A. M., 328. 6 A. M., 330. 7 A. M., 332. 8 A. M., 334. 9 A. M., 336. 10 A. M., 338. 11 A. M., 340. 12 P. M., 342. 1 P. M., 344. 2 P. M., 346. 3 P. M., 348. 4 P. M., 350. 5 P. M., 352. 6 P. M., 354. 7 P. M., 356. 8 P. M., 358. 9 P. M., 360. 10 P. M., 362. 11 P. M., 364. 12 A. M., 366. 1 A. M., 368. 2 A. M., 370. 3 A. M., 372. 4 A. M., 374. 5 A. M., 376. 6 A. M., 378. 7 A. M., 380. 8 A. M., 382. 9 A. M., 384. 10 A. M., 386. 11 A. M., 388. 12 P. M., 390. 1 P. M., 392. 2 P. M., 394. 3 P. M., 396. 4 P. M., 398. 5 P. M., 400. 6 P. M., 402. 7 P. M., 404. 8 P. M., 406. 9 P. M., 408. 10 P. M., 410. 11 P. M., 412. 12 A. M., 414. 1 A. M., 416. 2 A. M., 418. 3 A. M., 420. 4 A. M., 422. 5 A. M., 424. 6 A. M., 426. 7 A. M., 428. 8 A. M., 430. 9 A. M., 432. 10 A. M., 434. 11 A. M., 436. 12 P. M., 438. 1 P. M., 440. 2 P. M., 442. 3 P. M., 444. 4 P. M., 446. 5 P. M., 448. 6 P. M., 450. 7 P. M., 452. 8 P. M., 454. 9 P. M., 456. 10 P. M., 458. 11 P. M., 460. 12 A. M., 462. 1 A. M., 464. 2 A. M., 466. 3 A. M., 468. 4 A. M., 470. 5 A. M., 472. 6 A. M., 474. 7 A. M., 476. 8 A. M., 478. 9 A. M., 480. 10 A. M., 482. 11 A. M., 484. 12 P. M., 486. 1 P. M., 488. 2 P. M., 490. 3 P. M., 492. 4 P. M., 494. 5 P. M., 496. 6 P. M., 498. 7 P. M., 500. 8 P. M., 502. 9 P. M., 504. 10 P. M., 506. 11 P. M., 508. 12 A. M., 510. 1 A. M., 512. 2 A. M., 514. 3 A. M., 516. 4 A. M., 518. 5 A. M., 520. 6 A. M., 522. 7 A. M., 524. 8 A. M., 526. 9 A. M., 528. 10 A. M., 530. 11 A. M., 532. 12 P. M., 534. 1 P. M., 536. 2 P. M., 538. 3 P. M., 540. 4 P. M., 542. 5 P. M., 544. 6 P. M., 546. 7 P. M., 548. 8 P. M., 550. 9 P. M., 552. 10 P. M., 554. 11 P. M., 556. 12 A. M., 558. 1 A. M., 560. 2 A. M., 562. 3 A. M., 564. 4 A. M., 566. 5 A. M., 568. 6 A. M., 570. 7 A. M., 572. 8 A. M., 574. 9 A. M., 576. 10 A. M., 578. 11 A. M., 580. 12 P. M., 582. 1 P. M., 584. 2 P. M., 586. 3 P. M., 588. 4 P. M., 590. 5 P. M., 592. 6 P. M., 594. 7 P. M., 596. 8 P. M., 598. 9 P. M., 600. 10 P. M., 602. 11 P. M., 604. 12 A. M., 606. 1 A. M., 608. 2 A. M., 610. 3 A. M., 612. 4 A. M., 614. 5 A. M., 616. 6 A. M., 618. 7 A. M., 620. 8 A. M., 622. 9 A. M., 624. 10 A. M., 626. 11 A. M., 628. 12 P. M., 630. 1 P. M., 632. 2 P. M., 634. 3 P. M., 636. 4 P. M., 638. 5 P. M., 640. 6 P. M., 642. 7 P. M., 644. 8 P. M., 646. 9 P. M., 648. 10 P. M., 650. 11 P. M., 652. 12 A. M., 654. 1 A. M., 656. 2 A. M., 658. 3 A. M., 660. 4 A. M., 662. 5 A. M., 664. 6 A. M., 666. 7 A. M., 668. 8 A. M., 670. 9 A. M., 672. 10 A. M., 674. 11 A. M., 676. 12 P. M., 678. 1 P. M., 680. 2 P. M., 682. 3 P. M., 684. 4 P. M., 686. 5 P. M., 688. 6 P. M., 690. 7 P. M., 692. 8 P. M., 694. 9 P. M., 696. 10 P. M., 698. 11 P. M., 700. 12 A. M., 702. 1 A. M., 704. 2 A. M., 706. 3 A. M., 708. 4 A. M., 710. 5 A. M., 712. 6 A. M., 714. 7 A. M., 716. 8 A. M., 718. 9 A. M., 720. 10 A. M., 722. 11 A. M., 724. 12 P. M., 726. 1 P. M., 728. 2 P. M., 730. 3 P. M., 732. 4 P. M., 734. 5 P. M., 736. 6 P. M., 738. 7 P. M., 740. 8 P. M., 742. 9 P. M., 744. 10 P. M., 746. 11 P. M., 748. 12 A. M., 750. 1 A. M., 752. 2 A. M., 754. 3 A. M., 756. 4 A. M., 758. 5 A. M., 760. 6 A. M., 762. 7 A. M., 764. 8 A. M., 766. 9 A. M., 768. 10 A. M., 770. 11 A. M., 772. 12 P. M., 774. 1 P. M., 776. 2 P. M., 778. 3 P. M., 780. 4 P. M., 782. 5 P. M., 784. 6 P. M., 786. 7 P. M., 788. 8 P. M., 790. 9 P. M., 792. 10 P. M., 794. 11 P. M., 796. 12 A. M., 798. 1 A. M., 800. 2 A. M., 802. 3 A. M., 804. 4 A. M., 806. 5 A. M., 808. 6 A. M., 810. 7 A. M., 812. 8 A. M., 814. 9 A. M., 816. 10 A. M., 818. 11 A. M., 820. 12 P. M., 822. 1 P. M., 824. 2 P. M., 826. 3 P. M., 828. 4 P. M., 830. 5 P. M., 832. 6 P. M., 834. 7 P. M., 836. 8 P. M., 838. 9 P. M., 840. 10 P. M., 842. 11 P. M., 844. 12 A. M., 846. 1 A. M., 848. 2 A. M., 850. 3 A. M., 852. 4 A. M., 854. 5 A. M., 856. 6 A. M., 858. 7 A. M., 860. 8 A. M., 862. 9 A. M., 864. 10 A. M., 866. 11 P. M., 868. 12 A. M., 870. 1 A. M., 872. 2 A. M., 874. 3 A. M., 876. 4 A. M., 878. 5 A. M., 880. 6 A. M., 882. 7 A. M., 884. 8 A. M., 886. 9 A. M., 888. 10 A. M., 890. 11 P. M., 892. 12 A. M., 894. 1 A. M., 896. 2 A. M., 898. 3 A. M., 900. 4 A. M., 902. 5 A. M., 904. 6 A. M., 906. 7 A. M., 908. 8 A. M., 910. 9 A. M., 912. 10 A. M., 914. 11 P. M., 916. 12 A. M., 918. 1 A. M., 920. 2 A. M., 922. 3 A. M., 924. 4 A. M., 926. 5 A. M., 928. 6 A. M., 930. 7 A. M., 932. 8 A. M., 934. 9 A. M., 936. 10 A. M., 938. 11 P. M., 940. 12 A. M., 942. 1 A. M., 944. 2 A. M., 946. 3 A. M., 948. 4 A. M., 950. 5 A. M., 952. 6 A. M., 954. 7 A. M., 956. 8 A. M., 958. 9 A. M., 960. 10 A. M., 962. 11 P. M., 964. 12 A. M., 966. 1 A. M., 968. 2 A. M., 970. 3 A. M., 972. 4 A. M., 974. 5 A. M., 976. 6 A. M., 978. 7 A. M., 980. 8 A. M., 982. 9 A. M., 984. 10 A. M., 986. 11 P. M., 988. 12 A. M., 990. 1 A. M., 992. 2 A. M., 994. 3 A. M., 996. 4 A. M., 998. 5 A. M., 1000.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES ON MEXICO TOMORROW

TOMORROW'S article in the Mexican series, supported by documents, will show how President Calles appropriated money intended for a diplomat sitting as an arbiter in a dispute between the United States and the republic of Mexico.

1,000,000 War Veterans Demand Greater U. S. Defense

WALKER SEES PLOT TO RAISE 5-CENT FARE

Citizens' Union Letter Asking \$5,000 Fund Read by Mayor as Evidence of Charge

By CHARLES S. HAND.

dian of the city's fund," the letter continued:

"This \$13,000,000 was added to the budget at the behest of the five-cent fare fanatics, who know the new subways cannot carry themselves at a five-cent fare if financed by long term bonds."

Walker's caustic comment on this paragraph was:

"I am at least pleased to see that the higher fare champion, the Citizens' Union, has at last admitted that the pay-as-you-go policy which it opposes will mean retention of the nickel fare. That's why we adopted it."

That section of the letter which Walker characterized as "hat-passing" read:

"These officials must be brought to their senses. The Citizens' Union intends to do it. Our tegu husband is solid but we will be opposed by some of the cleverest lawyers in town."

"We need \$5,000 to fight this through to the Court of Appeals. I am writing personally to ask you to be one of fifty to contribute \$100 toward the necessary sinews of war. Will you let me know promptly if we may count on your help?"

After reading the letter to newspaper men, the Mayor exclaimed:

"And if you can find anything more brazen than that, I'd like to know from what source it comes."

CONFERS WITH DELANEY.

Following his disclosure of the letter, Walker conferred at City Hall with Transportation Chairman Delaney and the latter's associate, Commissioner Daniel L. Ryan. He said:

"The Citizens Union to the contrary notwithstanding, we intend to guard the interests of the five-cent fare fanatics by keeping the \$13,000,000 in the budget and financing subways on the current revenue basis."

Delaney, who spent most of yesterday with Samuel Untermyer perfecting the latter's plan for a unified rapid transit system with the nickel fare retained, predicted no court attack upon the pay-as-you-go method of making the dirt fly could hope to succeed.

U. S. Wins Delay in Oil Hearings

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Because the Government desires for strategic reasons not to disclose its plans for prosecuting those charged with tampering with the Teapot Dome trial jury, the preliminary hearing previously granted A. Sheldon Clark of Chicago, Sinclair executive, was postponed today until December 5.

Clark, vice-president of the Sinclair Refining Company, has been charged with conspiracy to tamper with the jury. A preliminary hearing was set over.

A hearing of yesterday's contempt citation against Clark, Harry F. Sinclair, William J. Burns and three others in connection with jury-tampering charges also has been set for December 5.

It is probable, also, that the indictments to be reported by the Grand Jury which has been investigating charges also will be held over until December 5. Clark's attorneys fought postponement, demanding right to be heard Friday.

Committee Insists D. A. R. Bronze Have Some Drapes

NUDE models symbolizing the spirit of the four founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recently completed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, will be draped by the time the final bronze is mounted on the front of the Continental Hall building in Washington.

This was the assurance given one member of the memorial committee, which viewed the model Tuesday afternoon in Mrs. Whitney's studio at No. 8 West Eighth street. One lone member of the committee of fifteen insisted upon more conventional representation of a representation of Colonial womanhood.

The dissenting member, who asked last night that her name be withheld, was persuaded, however, that the model represented only an atti-

Companionate Unions Doomed to Fail; Not Real Love, Says MAY CHRISTIE



International Newsreel Photo. Transmitted by A. T. T.

COMPANIONS!—This is a telephoto of Aubrey Roselle and his companionate bride, the former Josephine Haldeman-Julius. The photo was taken a few minutes after the couple were married Tuesday in Girard, Kan. Their smiles indicate they have no fears for the success of their matrimonial venture.

CHICAGO WINS DRAINAGE FIGHT WRITER FAVORS MARRIAGE PLAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. (AP)—

Chicago today won before Special Master Charles Evans Hughes in its fight to divert water from Lake Michigan into its drainage canal. The former Supreme Court Justice submitted a report to the Supreme Court in which he held the present diversion permit issued by the Secretary of War was valid.

He declared the entire control of the diversion through the Chicago sanitary canal remained solely with Congress and that if a situation developed in which Chicago sought to create or continue a withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan without the sanction of Congress or of administrative officers acting under its authority, the Lake States would be entitled to bring a bill to restrain such action.

The report covered the three pending cases brought by Wisconsin, Michigan and New York, several other Lake States having joined with Wisconsin.

tude and that the bronze when completed, in 1929, would be draped in a manner "not exceptional." The committee is headed by Miss Aline Solomons, of Washington. The bronze, symbolizing welcome and harmony, is supposed to typify the ideals, not the persons, of the four founders—Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Despite the assurance of drapery on the finished bronze, the model of which won the admiration of the committee, it was explained that:

"Where the symbolism of the D. A. R. is concerned, art must be given full sway, and we will demand only the minimum drapery consistent with the dignity of our society."

Novelist, Happily Wed in Old-Fashioned Way, Serves Warning to Girls.

CONDEMNING the companionate marriage as a dangerous experiment, Miss May Christie, popular young novelist, has come forward as a staunch champion of the "old-fashioned marriage."

Miss Christie speaks from the light of her own experience. In private life, she is Mrs. John Mazavini, wife of a Wall Street broker and it is her boast that they live happily together at No. 65 East Fifty-fifth street. Miss Christie finds time to continue her career as a writer of serial stories, but she says she never allows anything to interfere with her right to be a constant and solicitous companion to her husband. When he is through his day's work, her time is his.

Miss Christie says she is "deeply shocked" by the companionate marriage of eighteen-year-old Josephine Haldeman-Julius. With rising indignation in her voice, she exclaimed yesterday:

"THE couple who marry and live apart are cheating themselves . . . They are deliberately taking the bloom off of the peach, the gilt off of the ginger bread . . ."

"A companionate marriage halts at the half-way house and there is going to be trouble. There is certain to be a drifting apart if a husband and wife are not constantly together. Both become too independent of each other. The essence of married life, the foundation on which the institution is built, is that the husband and wife are constantly together, growing daily more necessary to each other, sharing each other's burdens."

"In a companionate marriage, just when the husband and wife need each other the most, they are likely to be apart. Happiness in marriage comes through unselfish love, through mutual sacrifice, and the man or woman who wants marriage without sticking together through thick and thin is just plain selfish and is headed toward the divorce court."

"The couple who marry and live apart are cheating themselves. They miss half of the joy of marriage. They are deliberately taking the bloom off the peach and the gilt off the gingerbread."

"A HUSBAND and wife can't see too much of one another . . . Real love increases as the husband and wife get to know one another intimately . . ."

Miss Christie spoke of her own marriage and termed it ideal. She quoted her husband as saying: "The man who is willing to marry a woman and maintain separate establishments cannot truly love her."

The platitude that "familiarity breeds contempt" was vigorously attacked by Miss Christie. She said: "What nonsense! A husband and wife can't see too much of one another. Love, real love, increases as the husband and wife get to know one another more intimately. They can't grow too close together. You know nothing is static. Even love must change and the only chance that it has to develop in the right way is by constant association of the husband and wife. If they live separately what chance has it to grow in strength?"

Miss Christie, the daughter of an Edinburgh physician, has spent the greater part of her life abroad. She is a great admirer of the American woman, however, and deprecates this latest chapter in marriage. She said:

"After all, is not the woman the real loser?"



To prove how important a real wife can be, here is May Christie darning her husband's socks.

American women are intelligent, quick-minded and charming, but sometimes they display an amazing lack of study of the male. She deceives herself into believing the husband who provides luxuries for her is making her happy. It is his love that counts. And she is out to lose him when she agrees to live apart from him and maintain her own separate and distinct life.

"I am not opposed to careers for women. But she mustn't let it interfere with her duty of being a companion and help-mate. Her husband must come first or the marriage is headed toward the rocks."

Exhibiting a portrait of her husband and declaring she wanted to be with him every minute of the day, Miss Christie concluded:

"Women who advocate companionate marriage don't realize what they are doing to their lives. If they ever appreciated the joys and happiness of an old-fashioned marriage they would soon discard these modern and absurd ideas."

SAYS OPINIONS of companionate marriage from Bernard SHAW

LONDON, Nov. 23. Shaw are high priced. The famous wit, upon being asked his opinion of the Josephine Haldeman-Julius and Aubrey Clay Roselle matrimonial arrangements, at first refused, saying:

"I'm afraid I'd rather not talk about it. It's no joke, you know. It is not a matter you can dismiss with three words."

However, as an afterthought, Shaw dismissed it with five figures. He said:

"I'll tell you—I'll give you my opinion for \$75,000."

VAN LOON TOO BUSY TO FEAST COL. JUDAH NEW ENVOY TO CUBA

Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon,

author and philosopher, who recently entered into a companionate marriage with Frances Goodrich, the actress, is going to have a "companionate Thanksgiving dinner" today.

At 1 P. M., Dr. Van Loon will leave his typewriter and manuscripts and walk into an adjoining room where his housekeeper will have laid out his regular light luncheon.

Van Loon will eat it in about ten minutes. Then he will smoke two cigarettes and march back to his typewriter again. Miss Goodrich will eat anywhere she pleases—Van Loon doesn't know anything about her plans.

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Colonel Noble B. Judah, Chicago lawyer and business man, with a distinguished record for gallantry in the World War, was appointed Ambassador to Cuba by President Coolidge today.

Colonel Judah succeeds General Enoch H. Crowder, who retired on September 1. It is expected Judah will go to Havana soon to assist in arrangements for the Pan-American Congress in January, which the President probably will attend.

Jane Addams Opposes Companionate Marriages

By Universal Service.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.

"I DO NOT believe in 'companionate marriages,' declared Miss Jane Addams, noted feminist leader today, in commenting on the marriage of her grand-niece, Josephine Haldeman-Julius, to Aubrey Roselle, of Girard, Kans. She added:

"It is very difficult for young persons to earn a living right at the start. And I do think parents should help them as far as possible that way, but I do not ap-

prove of companionate marriages."

"Many young persons will get the wrong idea of this marriage. Divorce courts are no more open to this couple than to any other married couple."

"Judge Lindsey advocated 'companionate marriage' as opposed to family, or traditional marriage because he was distressed by the irregular relations among young people in Denver and he merely offered 'companionate marriages' as a possible remedy."

LEGION CHIEF TELLS NEEDS TO COOLIDGE IS WITHDRAWN

Other Powers Forging Ahead of America in Sea and Land Forces, Spafford Proclaims

By JOHN T. LAMBERT,

Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Men who fought the last war protested to President Coolidge today that the United States is failing to maintain an army, navy and air service adequate for its national defense.

Speaking for 1,000,000 veterans of the American Legion, Edward E. Spafford, of New York, national commander, presented the Legion's programme for legislation to the President and urged that he incorporate its ideas into his coming message to Congress.

Spafford protested that the penurious policy of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees has left the army with a skeleton force unable to effect "a complete and immediate mobilization in the event of emergency."

OTHERS LEAVE US BEHIND.

While the United States lags far behind, the other sea powers of the world are forging ahead steadily with their programmes for construction of great fleets of cruisers and other war vessels outside the proscriptions of the Washington Naval treaty, Spafford said.

Despite the President's deep interest in aviation, the country is actually in the rear of its own five-year programme for rebuilding the Army and Navy air services, the Commander protested.

These arms of defense must be sustained to prevent needless slaughter of American youth in the future, Spafford insisted. He went on: "All American wars in the past have been fought by her citizen soldiers and sailors."

NEEDLESS SLAUGHTER.

"In all these wars inadequate preparation needlessly sacrificed lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys who were forced to fight insufficiently equipped and trained."

"This prolonged our wars and greatly increased our public debt."

Universal draft of men, money and materials to eliminate the profiteer and the slacker from the next war was proposed to the President by Commander Spafford as one of the cardinal aims of the veterans' organization.

The Legion also recommended passage of legislation to grant just retirement compensation to the disabled army emergency officers and an appropriation of \$14,000,000 to enlarge hospital accommodations for those who bear the hurts of war.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Belief further expansion of the Army Air Corps will be recognized as necessary, even before the present five-year increase programme is completed, is expressed by Major-General Mason M. Patrick, air chief of the Army, in his sixth and last annual report. He retires for age on December 13.

Tucker, Boston Banker, Takes Responsibility for Trying to Draft the President

By LOUIS J. LANG.

Philip M. Tucker, Boston banker, announced at the Harvard Club here last evening that he had cancelled his "Draft Coolidge" chain letter petition. He did so within a few hours after being apprised that the President had repudiated it.

The withdrawal action was interpreted by Vice Chairman Charles D. Hilles, of the Republican National Committee as meaning that "despite tremendous popular demand, President Coolidge is as much out of consideration for a renomination as he was August 1 last when he declared 'I do not choose to run for President in 1928.' Campaigns for Hughes, whom I favor, Hoover, Dawes, Lowden, Longworth, Curtis and others will go on with renewed vigor."

PUBLIC WANTS HIM.

Mr. Tucker, reaching here from Birmingham, Ala., on his way home for Thanksgiving, said:

"In the last few months people have shown in many ways that they have faith and trust in the President. There can be no doubt there is an overwhelming majority of people who would vote for him for another four years."

"The idea of a series of letters was entirely my own. My sole purpose was to make it possible for a large number of citizens to speak as one."

"Mr. Coolidge has expressed his wish that any petition favoring his candidacy for 1928 should be discontinued. Therefore I trust all work on my plan is ceased."

UNKNOWN TO STEARNS.

Asked if Frank W. Stearns, the President's most intimate friend, had approved the chain-letter plan, Mr. Tucker replied:

"Mr. Stearns had nothing to do with the idea."

When Mr. Hilles was told of the cancellation of the Tucker chain-letter plan he said:

"I am very glad of this. If could not have changed the situation, for the President was sincere when he announced that he did not choose to run."

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The campaign to draft President Coolidge for re-election is fraught with danger for the Republican party. C. C. Hamlin, Republican National Committeeman from Colorado, declared at the White House today after a conference with the President.

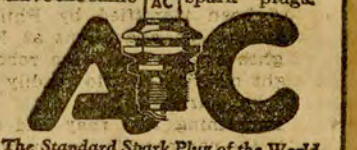
"You only apply the draft when there is nobody to serve," said Hamlin. "This 'draft' would indicate that there is nobody noble enough to serve but President Coolidge. As a matter of fact, there is a group of outstanding Republicans."

"Sentiment in Colorado is for Hoover, Hughes, Dawes, Lowden and Curtis."

To Avoid Engine Repair Bills

MANY times expensive engine repair bills are incurred and it is afterwards found that all that was needed was a new set of spark plugs. For spark plugs in time deteriorate and need to be replaced.

When you buy spark plugs, be sure to insist on A.C.—the spark plug on which Lindbergh, Chamberlain, Byrd and other great aviators have taken their lives. You, too, can have the same A.C. spark plugs.



The Standard Spark Plug of the World

New York American

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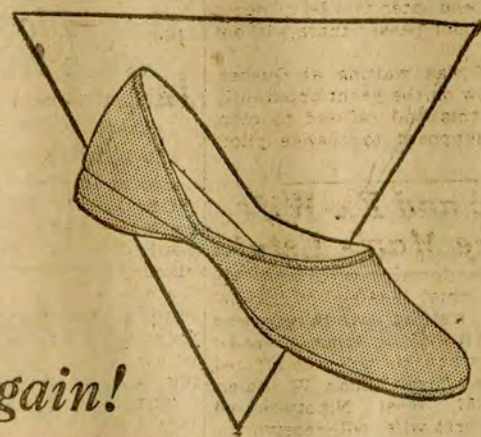
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34th St. and Broadway New York City



Again!

Men's Padded Sole Leather Slippers

\$1.19

Good quality leather uppers in brown or red; felt-lined for warmth; soft-padded sole. Specially purchased, specially priced. Sizes 6 to 11.

MEN'S SHOE SHOP—Fifth Floor, East Building

Store Closed All Day Today, Thanksgiving Day

MEXICAN PLOT FEATURED BY LONDON PRESS

Daily Telegraph Gives Credit
to Hearst Papers for Dis-
closure of the Strike Fund

By H. H. STANSBURY.

Universal Service Staff Correspondent.
LONDON, Nov. 23.—Under the
headings "Last Year's Coal Strike,
Support from Mexico, Remarkable
Revelations," the Daily Telegraph,
owned and edited by Lord Burnham
and the most widely read newspaper
in the chancelleries of Europe, to-
day printed prominently the dis-
closures that President Calles of
Mexico contributed \$100,000 to last
year's coal strike which threatened
to destroy the industrial life of
England.

Full credit was given to the
Hearst newspapers in a paragraph
which preceded the article in ques-
tion, as follows:

"The extensive combination of
newspapers owned in the United
States by W. R. Hearst recently
has been publishing a series of
articles relating to the support
which, as is alleged, Senator Calles,
President of the Republic of Mex-
ico, has been giving to the cause
of Bolshevism.

INTEREST OF ENGLAND.

"The tenth of these articles is
not without interest to English
readers, as it tends to show that
President Calles gave financial
support to last year's coal strike."

High officials of the Government
are known to be following the dis-
closures closely. Open comment by
these official sources is being with-
held for diplomatic reasons.

Senor Valenzuela, Mexican Min-
ister to Great Britain, through
whom the money was alleged to
have been transmitted, made the
following statement to the Central
News:

"The allegation that President
Calles supported Bolshevism in
general and last year's strike in
England in particular is pure in-
vention.

"President Calles is a construc-
tive, working Socialist, but has
no sympathy with Bolshevik
methods.

BLAMES EXILES.

"Political exiles from Mexico
have for a long time manufactured
a supply of documents for power-
ful American interests seeking not
only to create difficulties between
Mexico and the United States, but
also to benefit themselves pecuni-
arily."

Youth Takes Mute's Auto Test, Jailed

For substituting for a deaf and
dumb man in an automobile license
test, Herbert Di Salvo, twenty, of
No. 6054 Fresh Pond road, Queens,
yesterday was fined \$150, with the
alternative of ninety days in the
workhouse. His record as a son
supporting an incapacitated father
saved him from a jail sentence.

The youth impersonated Gustavo
Ehret, forty-one, of No. 1266 Greene
avenue, Brooklyn. The difference
in ages revealed the impersonation.

Magistrate McArdoo declared:
"You tried to commit an act
against public safety. Knowing
the danger that this deaf and dumb
man in charge of a powerful car
might be the might kill people,
men, women and children, damage
their cars and be a wild thing run-
ning upon the street, you went
before public authorities and tried
to impersonate him."

Dr. Gruening Denies He Got Calles Cash

In an article published Wednesday
morning, November 23, the Ameri-
can and associated Hearst newspa-
pers asserted that President Calles
of Mexico had drawn an order on
the Mexican Treasury for \$100,000,
payable to Dr. Ernest Gruening,
writer, for the study of the situa-
tion in England some weeks prior
to the British coal strike of 1926.

DOCUMENT PUBLISHED.

A facsimile of this order, made
from the original, authentic docu-
ment now in the possession of the
Hearst newspapers, was printed with
the article, together with its English
translation.

Last night Dr. Gruening, from
Portland, Maine, issued the follow-
ing statement:

"I never discussed the British
coal strike with President Calles.
"I was never authorized by
President Calles to go on this, or
any other mission.

"I never received a cent of
money from President Calles,
directly or indirectly.

"I was not in England in 1926.

"NOT IN MEXICO."

"I was not in Mexico on the date
that the alleged order for \$100,000
was, according to Mr. Hearst's
expose, issued for expenses on a
voyage for the discharge of a mis-
sion.

"The document which purports
to be photostatic of a warrant or-
dering the treasurer-general of the
nation to pay me \$10,000 is obvi-
ously a forgery."

MEXICO EXECUTES PRIEST AS HE BLESSES SQUAD

Continued from First Page.

dress who was talking to his cre-
ator.

The squad fired as one, and the
priest, still clutching the rosary and
crucifix, slumped to the ground,
twisting in the death throes.

The sergeant of the squad came
up to the body and placed his pistol
at the back of the head and fired,
giving the coup de grace.

WALKS WITH FIRM STEP.

A moment later, the second man,
Luis Seguar Vilchis, an electrical
engineer, was led from his cell. He
walked across the courtyard with
steady step, glanced with firm, set
face at the dead body of the priest,
but said no word. When he reached
the wall he turned and faced the
squad, gazing straight at his execu-
tioners, and fell before their bullets
without a sound.

In their cells the two others could
hear the volley of rifle fire and the
shot of the sergeant's pistol, which
told of the fate they were to meet
within a few minutes.

PRIEST'S BROTHER.

Humberto Projuarez, brother of
the priest, was third, also with un-
flinching step he crossed the court-
yard, walking past the two dead
bodies. He restrained what must
have been extreme emotion; his face
was pale, but composed. Without
uttering a word he looked into the
rifles and fell beside the others.

Last came Juan Tirado. For ten
or fifteen minutes he had been in
his cell, hearing the shots that
ended his companions' lives; then he
was led to the wall. Tirado seemed
weak from wounds which he had re-
ceived at the time of the attempt
against Obregon. He was very pale,
but his face was resolute.

He crossed the fatal courtyard
with stride less firm than his prede-
cessors. He wore a blood-stained
cloak, once the property of Lam-
berto Ruiz, another occupant of the
murder car, who was killed by Obre-
gon's companions in the pursuit fol-
lowing the attempted assassination.

NILE CHARMER SHRIEKS IN JAIL

SALINAS, Cal., Nov. 23 (AP).—A
man identified as Walter Belding,
sixty-seven, wealthy resident of
Stockton, Cal., died in a hospital to-
day after revealing he had come to
Salinas "as an old friend" of Mrs.
Genevieve M. Paddelford to aid her
in her court fight against charges of
obtaining money under false pre-
tenses.

Mrs. Paddelford, the divorced wife
of three multi-millionaires, who be-
came hysterical following her convic-
tion last night, was not told of Beld-
ing's death. Belding went to school
with Ben Teal, one of Mrs. Paddelford's
husbands, it was said.

The charges against Mrs. Paddelford
were based on a complaint of a
Carmel shopkeeper that she defrauded
her of \$225 worth of goods.

The woman, said to have been
given a palace on the River Nile in
Egypt, and a large estate in North-
ern Africa by one of her former
husbands, heard the verdict calmly,
but went into hysterics later. She
alternately babbled of her luxurious
past life, shouted wildly, and wept.

Immigrants Protest Shooting of Strikers

Immediate withdrawal of State
troops from the Colorado coal fields
was demanded yesterday in a tele-
gram sent to Governor Adams by
Nina Samorodin, secretary of the
National Council for the Protection
of Foreign-born Workers, No. 41
Union Square. The telegram said:
"We protest the killing of strik-
ing miners at the Columbine mine.
This massacre is the climax of the
consistent campaign of persecu-
tion and discrimination by the
Government against foreign-born
workers."



International Newsphoto Photo.

SWINDLED SHOP!
From a Nile palace to a Cali-
fornia jail, the career of Mrs.
Genevieve M. Paddelford
reached its anti-climax yes-
terday when she was con-
victed of fraud.

Guilty!

BOARD SCORNE BY M'ANDREW

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP).—The
William McAndrew School trial lost
its chief figure today when the sus-
pended superintendent of schools
walked out of the hearing.

Until he is tried on charges filed
against him Mr. McAndrew will at-
tend no more sessions, his attorney
advised the board. The educator,
alluded to by Mayor Thompson as a
"tool of King George," was charged
with insubordination.

A statement by McAndrew, which
his attorney unsuccessfully sought
to read to the board, asserted:

"The deprecation of your school
system in the eyes of the entire
country by editorial condemnation
of this trial as a farce and a
vaudeville, the effect on your
school children of the continued
newspaper characterization of your
proceedings as a travesty on jus-
tice, the repeated and uncontrad-
icted editorial designation of this
trial as before a packed jury and
an admittedly prejudiced Judge all
lead me to desire to escape being
a party to the continuation of what
is almost universally regarded as a
burlesque."

The board adjourned without tak-
ing testimony until November 30.

Mellen Heirs Share Estate of \$500,000

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23 (AP).—
Creation of trust funds for his chil-
dren, and bequests of stated sums
for persons not blood relatives, are
contained in the will of Charles S.
Mellen, former railroad president,
who died here on November 17.
The will, filed today, indicates the
estate is approximately \$500,000.

DEATH HOVERS OVER BRATIANU

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 23
(AP).—The Rumanian Premier, Ionel
Bratianu, underwent an operation
this afternoon for abscess of the
throat. Surgeons were obliged to
perform tracheotomy to relieve dif-
ficult breathing. They inserted a
silver tube in the windpipe.

The operation was described as
successful, but the general condition
of the Premier this evening caused
his physicians and political asso-
ciates grave anxiety, owing to a
recurrence of nephritis (inflammation
of the kidney).

Late tonight, M. Bratianu had
such difficulty in breathing that
once he almost strangled.

By Universal Service.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The illness of
Premier Bratianu, of Rumania,
which is reported to former Crown
Prince Carol as much more serious
than official statements have indi-
cated, may lead to the early fall of
the Bucharest Cabinet.

Carol said today:
"I have received reliable private
information from Bucharest that
Bratianu is a very sick man. It
is broadly hinted he is affected
mentally as well as physically.
I am informed that I may expect
the fall of the Bratianu Cabinet at
almost any time, in which event,
I believe, Foreign Minister Titulescu
will be the new Premier."

Tails of Horses Keep on Arching Despite Irene

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.
HORSES' tails will con-
tinue to arch gracefully
when the beautiful creatures
are paraded at horse shows,
despite the efforts of Mrs.
Irene Castle McLaughlin.
She accused owners of
cruelty by letting the animals
wear mechanical tail sets.
But the S. P. C. A. found
the tail sets were no more
cruel than the bracing on a
child's teeth. In fact, they
found, the horses really were
benefited.

So the Chicago Horse
Show went ahead without a
single owner being arrested.

GARVEY TO QUIT JAIL FOR EXILE

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—Marcus
Garvey, colored, once the hope of all
Harlem, is to be deported.
The five-year sentence he is serv-
ing in the Federal Penitentiary here
has been commuted, the Associated
Press reported today, so that the
former self-styled "Emperor of the
Provisional African Government"
may be sent out of the country.
Garvey will be deported to Jamaica,
in the British West Indies, where
he was born.

WEST SIDE GARAGE SOLD.

Maurice S. Goodman sold the two-
story garage, Nos. 323-7 West Ninety-
sixth street, 125x100, for Stratford
Garage Corp., to Peerless Garage
Corp.

Music The Ideal Christmas Gift

DRUM OUTFIT

Bass Drum, Snare Drum, Pedal,
two Cymbals, Tom \$44
Tom, Cow Bell.....

CONVENIENT TERMS. 120 WEST 42ND STREET

WURLITZER

Fifth Avenue **B. ALTMAN & CO.** New York City
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

TWO SPECIAL SALES for Friday and Saturday GIFT CRAVATS

An Annual Altman Event

Interesting Designs—Effective Colourings
Great Variety

80c

\$1.15

These four-in-hand ties,
specially selected for Gift
Shoppers, are arranged in
three appealing groups

\$1.65

Men's Grey Mocha GLOVES

\$2.45

A one-clasp model, made of fine quality
skins; correct for street wear

Two Unusually Fine Opportunities
to Choose a Man's Christmas Gift

FIRST FLOOR—MADISON AVENUE SECTION

Fifth Avenue **B. ALTMAN & CO.** New York City
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

An Opportunity to buy Remarkably Fine Altman English Overcoats at a Wonderfully Low Price

A Sale of Men's Overcoats

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

\$55

Timed to give a remarkably good offer at an opportune
moment. The styling, tailoring and quality throughout
these coats are equalled in our stock only by garments
selling at considerably higher prices

Large Assortments—Unusual Woolens—Excellent Styles

MEN'S CLOTHING—SIXTH FLOOR



HERE'S a game of golf for the whole family. Cold weather golf. Play
it in front of the fireplace or alongside the radiator.
It is Word Golf, the latest indoor sport. You change one word to
another by a series of steps called strokes. Only one letter can be changed
at a stroke. Each stroke must result in a new word, one that can be found
in the dictionary.

The starting word is your tee—not counted as a shot. For example:
Change SEED to BEAN in four shots. Solution: SEED (your tee), DEED
(1), DEAD (2), BEAD (3), BEAN (4). Try it!

Follow this absorbing game in the Morning American every day.

TEE	DAY	DEAD	DEAF
1			
2			
3	WIN		
4			
5		LINE	
6			
7			
8			MUTE

GO from DAY to WIN in
three shots. All good golfers
deserve at least one day
like this.

Go from DEAD to LINE in
five shots. Here's hoping no-
body will think it is fun to
work on a newspaper.

Go from DEAF to MUTE in
eight shots. Some golfers run
out of words after the eighth
shot. They ought to improve
their vocabularies.

PRINT your "strokes" here:
Solutions in tomorrow's New York
American.

YESTERDAY'S WORD STROKES

CAPE CARE CORE CORN BOLE BOLT BOAT.
HORN. BIRD BARD CARD CARE
CALK TALK TALE BALE CAGE.

(Copyright John F. Dille Co.)

I-354
F-52

Remus Foils State Murder Conspiracy Charge

CONGRESSMEN UPHOLD 25% TAX ON FIGHTS

"Sure to Be Enacted," Says Rainey; Prize Bouts Called "Degrading" and a "Luxury"

By Universal Service.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Prize fights are a luxury and an ideal source of revenue for the Government, members of the House Ways and Means Committee declared today in announcing their purpose to fight for a levy of 25 per cent on prize-fight tickets selling above \$5 apiece.
Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.), of Illinois, member of the committee, said:
"I have not the slightest doubt that Congress will accept the committee's recommendation that such a tax be imposed, for the sentiment seems to be general that the big, national prize-fights, which rake in \$2,000,000 or more are an ideal source of revenue for the Government."

CLASSIFIED AS "LUXURY."
"I do not believe the big shows, such as the Dempsey-Tunney fight in Chicago, have an elevating effect upon the country. People who will pay \$40 for a ticket to see such a spectacle certainly ought not object to making a contribution to the Government for the privilege."
"Prizefighting of that sort is a luxury, especially for the men who engage in them. They receive \$500,000 or more for a half hour's work."
"We on the Ways and Means Committee figured that by raising the tax on prizefights we could afford more relief for the corporations and other necessities."

CORPORATION TAX AN ISSUE.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Prospects of a party fight developed in the House Ways and Means Committee today over when the proposed reduction in the tax rates on corporation incomes should be made effective.

Chairman Green is insisting the proposed two per cent reduction should be applied to income earned in 1927 on which the first tax payment will be due March 15. On the other hand, Representative Garner of Texas, ranking Democrat on the committee, is seeking to make the reduction effective in March, 1928. The question will be taken up at the first meeting of the committee next week.

The committee today voted to increase by 500 per cent the tariff duty on foreign-built yachts.

Police End Business of Theft Partnership

Three young men—a professional blood donor, a dishwasher, and a sailor—dissolved a burglary partnership last night in the West Forty-seventh street station. They were, respectively, John Hessel, twenty-four; Herbert Hansen, seventeen; and Peter Rasmussen, seventeen.
Rasmussen, who was captured while ransacking the apartment of Emanuel De Campo, at No. 327 West Fifty-first street, led Detectives Gilroy and Dugan to the other two. All lived at No. 349 West Fifty-third street.

Quantities of small loot, valued at about \$1,000, were found in the apartment. After clothing and trinkets had been identified by Philip Dumont, whose apartment at No. 857 Eighth avenue had been robbed the night before, the trio readily told of ten burglaries.

Explaining that they had entered into the partnership two months ago, the men stated that part of the agreement had been to avoid the use of weapons.

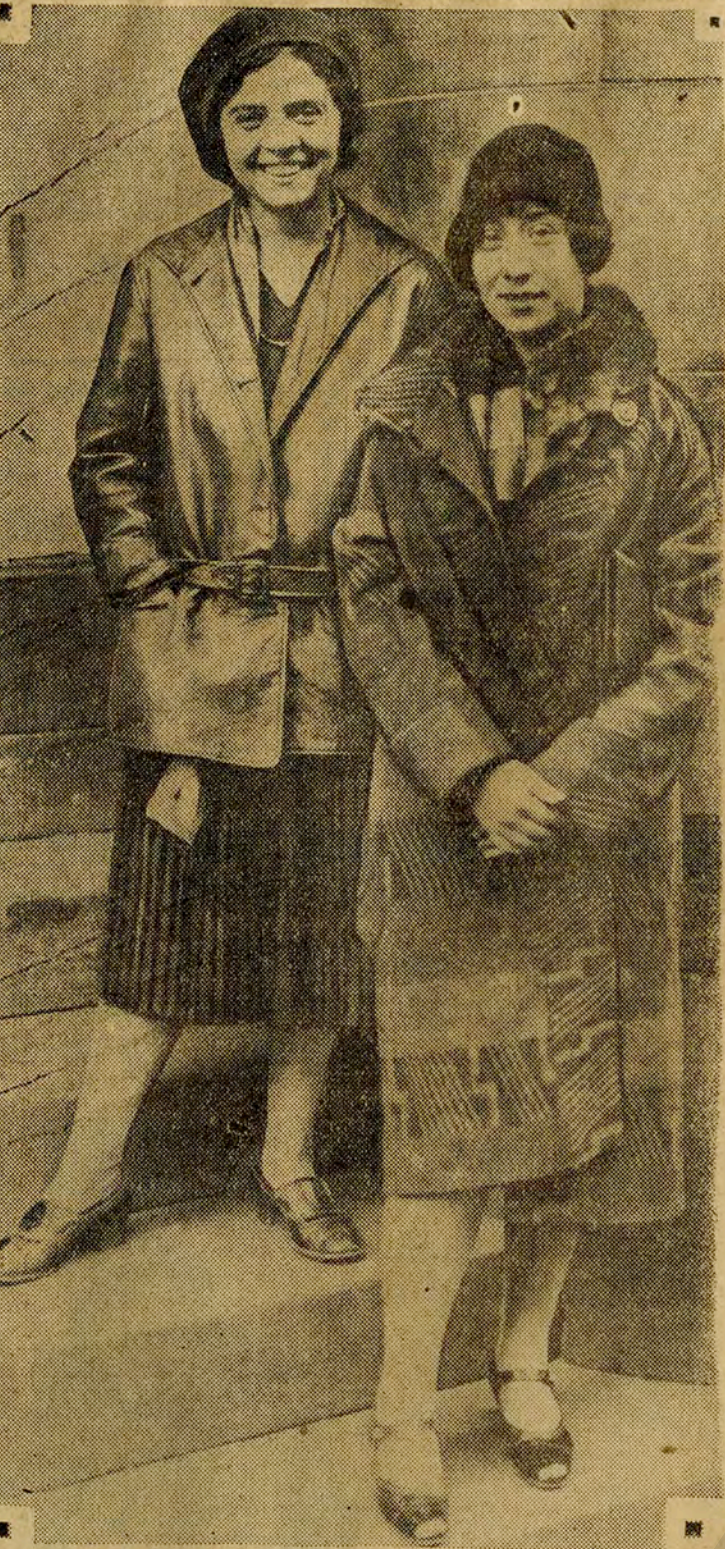
Transit Board to List Doomed Grade Crossings

GRADE crossings to be eliminated in the metropolitan district will be listed by the Transit Commission before December 1. The Commission so announced last night.

Forty-two Long Island Railroad crossings are to be abolished at a cost of about \$10,780,000. These are exclusive of about thirty on the Atlantic avenue division which Mayor Walker insists be eliminated.

Hearings on the dangerous crossings included in the elimination programme for 1928 were closed by the Transit Commission yesterday.

Arrested, and Proud Of It



SOPHIE MARGOLIS.

MAY KAPLAN.

"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?"—Arrested after battle with persons who objected to their picketing the Standard Oil Building at No. 26 Broadway, these two girl Communists seemed cheerful enough yesterday after their release on bail.

N. Y. American Staff Photo.

DURANT YACHT OUTRACING LAW

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Four Canadian Government ships are racing down the St. Lawrence River tonight in pursuit of the yacht Vidor, owned by W. C. Durant, of New York. If caught in Canadian waters the yacht will be escorted to some Canadian port and a warrant for libel served on her.
The yacht passed Quebec without stopping, the pilot leaping aboard and swimming to shore. He reported the men on the ship threatened to lock him in a cabin when he insisted on being let off. This probably will result in charges if the Vidor is apprehended. But she has such a long lead that capture is believed unlikely.
The yacht crashed into a bridge in the Lachine Canal last week. Scouring of \$25,000 was posted to cover damages, but it was later found the cost would be heavier. Two Government boats left here in pursuit of the yacht, and later two left Quebec when the Vidor passed there without stopping.

Widow and Ex-Wife Share Man's Estate

Both his former wife and his widow are chief legatees of Samuel W. Adler, retired capitalist, who died November 7. It was revealed yesterday, when his will was offered for probate. Mrs. Lillian W. Adler, of No. 251 West Ninety-second street, his first wife, will receive the income of a \$250,000 trust fund for life. His widow, Mrs. Diana S. Adler, of the Drake Hotel, receives the income of half the residuary estate during her life.

Small Army Guards Riches When Armored Car Burns

THIRTY policemen and two additional guards of the Armored Car Service Corporation, kept watch on between \$800,000 and \$400,000 in currency, laying on the sidewalk near the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, while firemen fought a blaze which damaged one of the corporation's automobiles.
The car, driven by Victor Pierson, twenty-eight, was carrying the currency from Brooklyn banks to New

CROWD ROUTS RED PICKETS

Continued from First Page.

assassins of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
"Mr. Rockefeller does not feel it necessary to point out the obvious falsity of the charge that he has hired Colorado State policemen for any purpose, least of all, of course, for the purpose stated. The fact is that the Columbine mine is not the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the only coal company in Colorado in which Mr. Rockefeller is any way—directly or indirectly—interested."
"Mr. Rockefeller is informed that the Columbine mine belongs to the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, with which Mr. Rockefeller has no connection whatever. In spite of the invasion of Colorado by the I. W. W., the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mines are continuing operations under the employees' representation plan, to the general satisfaction of employers and employees."

Jury Absolves Police in Mine Riot Deaths

GREELEY, Col., Nov. 23 (AP).—A coroner's jury, investigating the deaths of two of the five strikers killed last Monday in a clash with State police at the Columbine mine, returned a verdict tonight declaring they were slain by bullets fired by persons unknown, "said deaths being not felonious."
The jury took cognizance of the fact that the shots were fired by members of the Colorado State law enforcement squad guarding the mine, but made no further effort to identify the officers who fired the shots that killed the two men.

FELON PERILS SELF TO HELP ACCUSED MAN

His Graphic Tale of Tombs Mutiny Exculpates Weiner; Charges Guard Got \$2,300

From the lips of a Dannemora prison convict, self-implicated in the plot, came a new and amazing version yesterday of what took place before November 3, 1926, when three desperate prisoners killed Warden Peter Mallon and a guard and were killed themselves while trying to escape from the Tombs.

The story, related by John McKenna, brother of Michael ("Red") McKenna, one of the three prisoners, may save Robert Weiner, fish peddler, from execution for the warden's murder.

It was a "hard-boiled" story related at a hearing on a plea for a new trial for Weiner.

NAMES SUICIDE GUARD.

Thomas Colton, guard, who committed suicide about a month ago, was named by John McKenna as the man with whom he personally dickered to have money and weapons smuggled to the prisoner.

Principals in the plot were, John McKenna said, "Red" McKenna, Peter Heslin, since electrocuted for the murder of a Harlem policeman, and himself. Hyman Amberg, another prisoner killed in the jail break, became a party to the plot.

As for Weiner, McKenna said that he did not know him, had never seen him before, and that he was sure Weiner had nothing to do with the attempted jailbreak.

Warned by Judge Mancuso, before whom the hearing was held, that he was implicating himself, he asked for adjournment, and during it consulted attorneys.

McKenna, under questioning of David Slade, attorney for Weiner, said he was arrested for robbery in June, 1926, and imprisoned in the Tombs, where his brother Michael, was already a prisoner.

GOT \$6,800 FROM OUTSIDE.

A few days later, he testified, he was introduced to the guard, Colton. He said Colton brought him \$6,800 from outside.

Then began the plotting. At first, he said, it was planned to have a friend throw revolvers over the wall. One such attempt ended in failure when a man was arrested. He continued:

Then, he said, Colton was brought into the plan, with a promise of \$2,500 if he would "go along." He received, in all, he continued, \$2,300.

Dead Vet's Children Have a New Father

Victoria, Robert and Donald Kirkpatrick, left fatherless two weeks ago, when James Kirkpatrick, war veteran, died in the home he shared with them, at No. 168 State street, Brooklyn, will sit down to a real Thanksgiving dinner today in a new home on the outskirts of Northumberland, Pa.

The turkey and all the fixins will be served to the "best behaved kids in the world" by a new father, Russell Sears, who yesterday was married to their mother, Mrs. Magdolna Kirkpatrick, in the office of the chief clerk of the Brooklyn Marriage License Bureau.

A director of the Brooklyn Children's Society, who wished his name withheld, took the children to his department store yesterday and outfitted the mirth new clothes. He gave each of them a \$5 gold piece.

Five Sergeants Get Big Cause for Thanks

Special cause for gratitude was given yesterday to five police sergeants by Commission Warren in promoting them to the rank of lieutenant. The men are: Carl O. J. Anderson, Coney Island precinct; Daniel L. Murtagh, Traffic B; Oscar W. H. Johnson, West Thirtieth street; Richard W. Whalen, East Thirtieth street, and Henry J. Yore, East Fifty-first street.

'Buffalo Bill's' Casket Secure in Steel, Concrete

By Associated Press.
DENVER, Nov. 23.
STEEL bars and concrete have been placed over the caskets of Colonel W. F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and Mrs. Cody to insure they will never be moved from their resting place on Lookout Mountain near here.
Under the direction of Johnny Baker, foster-son of the noted frontiersman, the two caskets have been encased to a thickness of eight feet on all sides and to a depth of twelve feet from the surface.

NASSAU-BROAD SUBWAY LOOP CONTRACT LET

Building to Begin at Once on Ten Million Transit Job; Two Bidders Successful

Contracts for the Nassau-Broad street subway loop, by which the Brooklyn-Manhattan traffic congestion will be relieved, were let yesterday by the Board of Transportation.

The job, which will be completed in two sections, will cost \$10,458,034. If the dual contracts still are in effect when the loop is completed it will be operated by the B. M. T.

The job on the first section, from the Municipal Building down Nassau street to Liberty street, was awarded to the Marcus Contracting Company, which bid \$4,722,865. Moranti & Raymond, with a bid of \$5,735,149, was awarded the job on the second section, from Liberty street to Broad and South streets.

WILL HELP BROOKLYN.

According to officials of the B. M. T. the link will increase train capacity of the De Kalb avenue station in Brooklyn by 50 per cent.

It will be possible to operate trains over Williamsburg and Manhattan bridge south to the Municipal Building and loop them back to Brooklyn via the Montague street tunnel, now used exclusively for local trains.

LOOP CONTENTION BASIS.

The proposal to build the loop has been one bone of contention between the city and the B. M. T. for ten years. Failure of the city to construct the tunnel, under provisions of its agreement with the company, resulted in a suit for \$30,000,000 now pending in the Federal courts.

Work on the tunnel will begin at once. A serious engineering problem is involved, since many of the buildings along the route must be propped. Most of the work will be done at night.

\$1,200 Weekly Asked by Ex-Stenographer

Whether or not Joseph Leopold, wealthy granite operator, of No. 233 Broadway, is able to pay his wife \$1,200 a week alimony and \$25,000 counsel fees, as she demands, will be determined by Philip Dunn, appointed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Delehanty to make the inquiry.

Affidavits filed by counsel for both sides on the value of Leopold's property were so conflicting the court decided a referee was necessary. Mrs. Leopold declares she needs \$100,000 a year to live and purchase furs, cosmetics and luxuries to which she has become accustomed. She was a stenographer before her first marriage, her husband says.

Her 'Daddy's' Life at Stake



WAITING !—Veiled, so that it is impossible to read her feelings in her face, Ruth Remus sits in the Cincinnati courtroom. She waits to testify in her stepfather's trial for her mother's murder.

OFFICER FINDS OWN CHILD HURT, DYING

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 23.—Patrolman Gohl was called to an accident at Massachusetts and Melrose avenues today. He found a five-year-old girl had been struck by an automobile. He picked the child up. She was his own daughter, Madeline. He rushed her to the hospital where she died two hours later. Captain Christopher Bentham, of the United States Coast Guard, driver of the automobile, was arrested on a technical charge of manslaughter.

LONDON FOG TURNS NOON INTO MIDNIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A black fog descended on London today, disrupting traffic and making it necessary to turn on the street lights at noon. Street vendors did business under the glare of naphtha flares. The temperature dropped to freezing, causing added discomfort to the dampness from the enveloping mist.

PROSECUTION HAS TO PROVE SECRET PACT

Taft Wins Victory, However, in Court Ruling There Was No Intimidation of Chauffeur

By FORBES FAIRBAIN, Universal Service Staff Correspondent.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—George Remus, on trial for the murder of his wife, Imogene, returned to his cell late today, after a hectic day in court, with thoughts of Thanksgiving in his mind.

He was planning how he would spend the occasion with his fellow prisoners. He had held his own in court, having won one important legal point and lost a second.

MUST PROVE CONSPIRACY.

He won an outstanding victory when Judge Shook ruled that the State could not introduce testimony supporting an alleged conspiracy unless the State first proved there was a conspiracy to kill.

He lost a point when the court ruled that the prosecutor's office had not intimidated George Klug, Remus's chauffeur and today's principal witness.

The Judge, in ruling on the conspiracy dispute, struck at the heart of the prosecution's case.

COERCION NOT FOUND.

Klug, who was on the stand for hours, said, with the jury excused from the courtroom, that after the crime the prosecutor's office tried to make him say things he did not want to say. But Judge Shook said: "There was no coercion, in the opinion of the court."

Prosecutor Taft had only got through two-thirds of his witnesses when court adjourned until Friday. He still has five or six witnesses to summon.

New Bellanca Plane Ready for Test Trip

Its wings spreading fifty feet and a stubby fuselage only twenty-four feet nine inches, the first creation of Giuseppe M. Bellanca, since he opened his own factory, will be ready for its initial test flight next week. The ship was shown yesterday for the first time.

In appearance the camel-backed plane resembles the Columbia, which Clarence Chamberlain flew to Germany. It is slightly shorter and the wing span is three feet less.

The main gasoline tank, built in the plane, will hold 360 gallons, forty more than the Columbia.

A. R. Martine has purchased the plane. Roger Williams, veteran Curtiss pilot, will test it in an en-

GIFTS to keep a man close to hearth and home

NO more he'll go a-roving so late into the night—provided Ovington's gifts for men are culled to bind him fast to hearth and home.

For of the many pleasant aids to comfort man has invented Ovington's has ample store. Scores of accessories to the soothing art of smoking. Comfortable chairs and cheerful lamps. And even the bev-

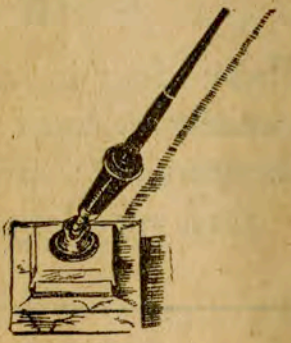
erage whatnots of archaic pleasures are represented here for sentiment's sake.

And Ovington's gifts to please the masculine taste make no undue demands upon the feminine purse.

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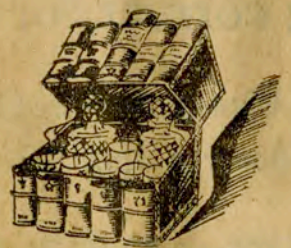
Telephone: Caledonia 8702



Impossible to mislay is this Duofold Jr. fountain pen with 14 kt. gold point. The stand which anchors it to his desk is of onyx marble. \$13.50.



Pottery makes an excellent tobacco container if kept airtight. This colorful English jar of Royal Doulton does the trick with a patent lock cover. \$10.



A pleasant fiction is this 10 in. shelf of impressive literary titles. For a touch on "The History of France," a twist of the key and behold—two shimmering crystal bottles and six wh-sk-y-glasses to match. \$100.

