

WHEN PREY ... LINCOLN ... ME
MAO ...

SCRAP BOOK



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English of a play from the Yiddish, entitled Ruth, with Fernanda Elicser appearing in it. Monday night for the benefit of the striking tele- The Green Bird was given at the Majestic last the advance sale of seats for play will be well received. This upwards, the regular season at this

APRIL 28, 1917.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

My Fellow Countrymen:

The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw materials, coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea, steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there, rails for wornout railways back of the fighting fronts, locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces, mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service, everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but can not now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been, and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free man everywhere. Thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will, of right and of necessity, be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms. The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies and especially of foodstuffs.

The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvest in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products?

The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested.

The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories. The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service," and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him.

The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once.

To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does—the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or falls armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army.

The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation.

This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance.

Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition, and I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together.

WOODROW WILSON.

MACLYN ARBUCKLE



The former star of "The Round Up" has captured vaudeville with his human impersonation of Big Dan Gassaway from Waco, Texas, in "The Welcher."

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Mr. Mansfield's Lament

A Bit of Comfort for a Thespian Jeremiah

MR. MANSFIELD has been speaking a piece again, and this time it is not from the pen of Shakspeare, Clyde Fitch, or Samuel Eberly de Bergerac, of Chicago, but of his own composition. The fact that in the course of his remarks upon the decadence of the stage he speaks of his comments as "useless and futile" would seem to disarm criticism of them, yet their tenor is so pessimistic and indicates so much inward grieving on the actor's part that we venture, merely to cheer him up, to find fault with him.

"There is little doubt," says Mr. Mansfield, "that certain persons will write plays and certain people will perform plays and certain people will go to see plays for some years to come, but the art of acting is diminishing every day, and bids fair to disappear entirely. The newspapers are largely responsible for this condition." There was a deal more to the proclamation, but for Mr. Mansfield's own sake we do not quote it. It was rather cheap talk, and probably unconsidered. Barring the last sentence of this curious lamentation, as we have quoted it, on the part of a man who is in himself a living disproof of his assertion, since the time of Shakspeare this has been the burden of the song of a tired public and an occasional petulant actor. Yet in the period which has elapsed since the Bard of Avon put on immortality until to-day the stage has been rich in glorious names—Macklin, Garrick, Edmund Kean, Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Macready, the Booths, the Drews, the Wallacks, Charlotte Cushman, Forrest, Jefferson, Barrett, Davenport, Irving, Terry, Wyndham, the Sothorns, Richard Mansfield himself. The wail of that amusing old diarist Mr. Pepys, nigh unto two hundred and fifty years ago, that "the theatre was dead and doubly damned, and that every actor was going the primrose path to the eternal bonfire," has not as yet found its justification in any conereted eventuation, and the art for whose destruction perdition's yawn was doubly taxed in those ancient days still remains one of the most honored, and, as a calling, most honorable, factors of our social life. In later days we find a writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* in 1846 saying: "That the taste for the drama has been declining among us for many years, and is now at its lowest ebb, is a remark so familiar that its soundness is never questioned"; and yet, after a lapse of threescore years, nearly, we find the institution flourishing to such a degree that this "refuge from the dust, and drudgery, and commonplace of every-day life," as Sir Theodore Martin called the drama, may be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to our daily lives. It is proper to assume, then, that if the lamentations of Heminge that "every glory of the stage has departed with Shakspeare's breath," and those of Pepys and other commentators to the same effect, have been shown by time to be without justification, so too will the years to come show that Mr. Richard Mansfield's darkling views are based not so much upon what he has seen as upon what he has eaten. Granting, which we are not at all inclined to do, but for the sake of argument, that there is evident in the level of the art of acting to-day some reason for Mr. Mansfield's gloomy forebodings, may he not find some comfort for present conditions, as he thinks he sees them, in those eminently sane observations of the essayist in *The Quarterly Review* for July, 1872, to the following effect: "In the histrionic, as in other arts, there are epochs crowded with great names, and epochs distinguished by few or none; periods of ebb when genius and skill seem dormant or dead, and periods of flow, when they carry their triumphs to the highest point, and infect the public with their own enthusiasm. It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise. We do not marvel that there is no perpetual succession of Vandycks, Leonardos, Titians, Raffaelles, or Michael Angelos, or that the age of Marlowe, Shakspeare, Chapman, Massinger, Jonson, Ford, and all the noble brotherhood of dramatic writers remains without rival in our literary history. Why, then, should we expect that genius of the highest order in an art which perhaps more than any other demands an unusual combination

of qualities of body as well as of mind should show itself otherwise than at rare intervals? Genius in any art can never be otherwise than rare, and how rare it has been in the actor's art is at once apparent from the comparatively few whose renown has survived themselves. Polos and Asaegros on the Grecian stage, and Aesopos and Roscius on the Roman, are almost the only names that have escaped oblivion, and brief indeed is the catalogue of those who have achieved pre-eminence on the modern European stage."

THE writer of the sentiment just quoted might have gone further and stated that no judgment of an art based upon the achievement of the most brilliant of its followers is quite fair to the honest and sincere workers along similar lines of less renown. If these are less brilliant than their brothers and sisters who possess genius, they do not therefore represent decadence. On the contrary, they

successfully, for Mr. Sothorn is a man who has succeeded, in spite of his matinée popularity. Whatever he does appeals to every sense which we take to the theatre to have gratified—but more particularly to the intellectual sense. It is a pity Mr. Mansfield has not known of Mr. Sothorn, for Mr. Sothorn has done *Hamlet* mightily well, and has been able to produce Shakspeare successfully without ranting, as Mr. Mansfield did in "Richard III.," and without merely declaiming, as Mr. Mansfield did in "Henry V." Moreover, Mr. Sothorn's plays have been, this year at least, of an unusual literary quality. His "Richard Lovelace" and "If I Were King" were no mere concessions to a low order of public taste, as was Mr. Mansfield's abominable perversion of Mr. Tarkington's exquisite *Monsieur Beaucaire*, but seriously considered themes of literary and dramatic interest, by which the public were properly pleased, and for which they showed a most creditable appreciation.

Then there is a certain Mrs. Fiske, a lady of whom it has been our pleasant conviction, previously expressed, that she is doing for the American stage what Sir Henry Irving did for London. She is an artist to her finger-tips, and if Mr. Mansfield would only take a day off and go to see anything that Mrs. Fiske does—"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," an abominable play, but superbly well done; *Tess*, intellectual and spiritual delight; *Nora*, in Ibsen's "A Doll's House"; the wife in Sardou's farce, "Divorçons"; and the nostalgic Italian woman in "Little Italy"—how he would be exhilarated by the art of it all, the wonderful versatility, the entire sympathy with her every rôle, the mentality of the spirit behind the impersonation—really he would not so readily throw the profession into the slough of despond, but, like Christian of the olden tale, would find himself nerved on to higher flights.

And there are still other contemporaries of Mr. Mansfield, any one of whom it would do Mr. Mansfield's troubled soul good to study. He laments the loss of the gentleman to the stage. Well, Mr. John Drew still lives, and Mr. Edeson is not an abject failure, and even beyond these is Mr. Jameson Lee Finney, who can wear the garments of a gentleman of any age and remain an actor of sterling attainments. These among the men, and few at that; we have not mentioned Mr. Hackett and Mr. Drouet—who can do a *Prinz Karl* part minus its vaudeville as well as Mr. Mansfield himself—and Mr. Henry Woodruff, whose *Orlando* but a few months since was a signal triumph; and Mr. Charles Stevenson, harnessed up, unfortunately, to an exhibition of athletic prowess, but none the less a strong actor, who had won his spurs before Mr. Mansfield knew that there were such things as teeth in the world;

and even Mr. Harry Dixey, who might brave much and dares do little—truly this pessimist should step aside from the mirror and look out of his window.

There are women too—some of them have tried to "lead" with Mr. Mansfield himself, but he hasn't seen them. While Miss Marlowe lives, the stage is not wholly lost; while Miss Anglin lives, Mr. Mansfield has his superior in impersonation among the women; while Miss Crosman produces Shakspeare, Mr. Mansfield can do what he pleases with Shakspeare, and the grand old bard may lie quiet in his grave with his dust undisturbed; and, again, there is always Mrs. Fiske. The epoch has its distinguished workers, even if Mr. Mansfield resigns.

AS for Mr. Mansfield's reflections on the press, they amount to nothing. They merely prove that he is ungrateful.

WE are informed that Mr. Mansfield proposes to act for three years longer and then to retire permanently from the stage. We trust he will reconsider this determination. It would be far better for him to retire at once for a period of three years, and then start all over again. This period, devoted to a contemplation of the work of others and a forgetfulness of self, will prove, we are confident, a sure cure of his present pessimism as to the art of acting.



Richard Mansfield

may have themselves materially elevated the norm of achievement in their calling, and for this they should receive the credit. So may we say to Mr. Mansfield that because he sees nowhere on the horizon-line of theatrical endeavor another quite like himself, quite so full of the idiosyncrasies of genius as himself, quite so facile in the use of French, he need not necessarily therefore despair of the future of his calling. What he should rather do as the spokesman of his craft is to study its condition intelligently, and as an abstract thing, taking himself wholly out of the situation, and then gazing upon that which is left. We do not believe that he would find merely wrack and ruin if he were to eliminate himself from the situation. Indeed, if he could be induced to attend the theatre, other than his own, he might be surprised, and, we venture to suggest, moderately educated. Mr. Mansfield does not know it, apparently, but there really are other actors, of whom he might hear occasionally if the din of his own declamation were not so deafening. For Mr. Mansfield's comfort we should like to run over a few on the list as they occur to us.

FIRST, there is a young gentleman by the name of Sothorn—Edward H. Sothorn—of whom Mr. Mansfield cannot have heard, else he would not have been so wholly despairful of things theatrical. We really think that if Mr. Mansfield were to retire to-morrow, Mr. Sothorn could carry on the business

DEATH OF RICHARD MANSFIELD

THE FAMOUS ACTOR EXPIRES AT HIS HOME IN NEW LONDON, CONN.

Forced by illness to abandon his tour late last season, he vainly sought recovery in England, the Adirondacks and at his summer home---A remarkable career fully described---since his original great success as the Baron Chevrial in 1883 he had distinguished more than a score of roles in his own productions---An irreparable loss to the theatre.

Richard Mansfield died of a complication of diseases at his summer home in New London, Conn., on Aug. 30. Mr. Mansfield had been ill since the early part of the year, and while in Scranton, Pa., March 25, was compelled to cancel his engagements and return to New York.

Mr. Mansfield began to show failing health at the beginning of the year. His engagement at the New Amsterdam Theatre opened in New York on Feb. 25. He played A Parisian Romance the farewell night of the fourth week. This was Mr. Mansfield's last appearance on any stage. Strange to say, the role of Baron Chevrial, which he played that night, was the character that brought him into sudden notice and gave the great actor his fame in 1883.

The next day, Sunday, March 24, the Mansfield company went to Scranton. That evening an attack of acute abdominal pains prostrated him. Though suffering intensely that night and the following day he would not consent to cancel Monday evening's performance until 6 p. m. On Tuesday the cancellation of the evening's performance at Wilkes-Barre was announced.

It was then that Mr. Mansfield returned to New York, where two specialists, Dr. Lockwood and Dr. Janeway, diagnosed his case as an affection of the liver.

A week's rest made no improvement in his condition, and the physicians advised a cessation from all work for a year. Following this advice, the Mansfield company of players was disbanded. In May the famous actor, suffering from exhaustion, the result of a nervous breakdown, set sail with his family for England, arriving in London on May 21.

During the voyage Mr. Mansfield was constantly under the care of a physician. He grew worse during the latter part of the trip, and when the steamer got into wireless communication with the shore arrangements were made for a specialist to meet him at the wharf in Tilbury.

Mr. Mansfield recovered sufficiently to enable him to travel to various European water resorts, but he failed to respond to treatment. After a few months of fruitless search for health Mr. Mansfield returned to America, landing in Montreal after a painful voyage. He remained there a few days, and then, accompanied by his family, Felix Mansfield, his brother, and a retinue of servants and nurses, went to Saranac Lake, N. Y., arriving at Amper-sand on July 28. Though slowly failing, he fought against heavy odds determinedly, and the family denied the reports that his condition was dangerous, but Mr. Mansfield's heroic efforts to get well did not avail him.

He gradually grew weaker, and the physicians realized that it was only a question of days when the end would come.

Mr. Mansfield longed to be in his summer home, and several days ago he was taken by special train to his residence, Seven Oaks, in the Sea Park section of New London, Conn. He took a sudden turn for the better and was frequently seen about his place superintending its completion. But for the last few days he was confined to the house, and his friends feared that he had suffered a relapse. The refusal of Dr. A. H. Allen, a local physician, who had charge of Mr. Mansfield since his arrival from Saranac Lake, to allow any one but the immediate members of the family to see the famous actor seemed to confirm their fears.

Two days before his death all hopes of recovery had vanished. Mr. Mansfield passed away while in a comatose state early in the morning of Aug. 30, and did not recognize those at his bedside. Those gathered around him during his last moments were his wife, his brother, Felix Mansfield; his son, George Gibbs Mansfield, and the physician and nurses.

Dr. Allen announced that Mr. Mansfield's death was due to disease of the liver, cancer and other complications. The breakdown in last March at Scranton came at a time when Mr. Mansfield had added to his fame by appearing in Ibsen's wonderful play, Peter Gynt.

Arrangements have been made for Mr. Mansfield's interment in a small burial plot opposite Seven Oaks, in accordance with his dying request. The members of the Gardner family, from whom Mr. Mansfield bought his summer place, are buried here.

Mr. Mansfield's family arranged for the funeral to take place Monday, Sept. 2, from his residence, where the body rested in a coffin covered with black velvet fringed with silver trimmings, which will be inclosed in a vault of solid steel and laid away close to the home he loved so well.

The Rev. Alfred Poole Geent, D.D., rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, has been requested to officiate at the services. They will be in accordance with the rites of the Church of England.

Richard Mansfield was born on the Island of Heligoland in the North Sea, May 24, 1857. His father, Maurice Mansfield, was an Englishman, and his mother was Emma Rudersdorf, the well known singer. His early education was at Derby School, where he made his first histrionic essay in the role of Shylock. Even at that early period success on the stage was predicted for him by his head master, the Rev. Walter Clark.

Though Mr. Mansfield has long been regarded as an American, it was in 1872 that he first came to this country, and then not as an actor. He accompanied his mother, who was to sing at Gilmore's Peace Jubilee in Boston. For a time he studied trade in the office of that pioneer of merchants, Eben D. Jordan. He quickly tired of this, however. He next took up newspaper work and became musical and dramatic critic for several journals, including the Boston News.

He achieved distinct success in this field, and his articles were widely quoted. Still his mother was not pleased at it as a vocation, but wished him to become a painter. Accordingly in 1875 she sent him back to Europe to study. His life in London while trying to comply with his mother's desires was most miserable, and he frequently said afterward that so far from living by his painting he lived in spite of it. Under such conditions his thoughts were now seriously directed toward the stage. He was prompted in this probably by monetary reasons as much as by natural inclination.

Mr. Mansfield's earliest efforts met with little return. At last, however, he was afforded an opening. He appeared in 1877 at German-Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall, London, taking the place of Carney Grain, the monologue and sketch actor, who was ill. The result was hardly happy. Owing to the hardships which he had undergone he was scarcely able to stand, and in addition was extremely nervous because of appearing for the first time before a regular audience. The attempt proved pitiful in the extreme. He was not daunted, however, by this failure. He struggled on, and at last found a place in Gilbert and Sullivan's first production. He made a decided hit as Sir Joseph Porter in Pinafore.

His desire to see his mother, who had remained in this country, caused him to return to America. His debut here occurred on Sept. 26, 1882, when

he appeared in Les Manteaux Noirs (The Black Cloaks) at the Standard Theatre (afterward called the Manhattan). Almost entirely unknown up to this time, he made an instant and distinct success. The criticisms in the daily papers of the time were full of commendation upon his work. The opera itself does not seem to have made an unusual impression and was soon withdrawn for Panquette's Rip Van Winkle. Again Mansfield as Nick Vedder scored.

The next step in his advancement came when he joined the Union Square Stock company. It was while he was a member that A. M. Palmer determined to produce Octave Feuillet's A Parisian Romance. Mansfield was cast for the role of Firancl, but was "loaned" to an opera company in Baltimore and was playing the role of Lord Chancellor in Iolanthe. An imperative order from Palmer caused him to hasten back to New York. Stoddard, who was to have played Baron Chevrial, refused to assume the role. Mansfield offered to take it and was accepted, though with much misgiving.

His success in the part is a matter of history. It proved to be the turning point in his career. Even at that the road was not to be straight and smooth, and he was soon back again in comic opera. On April 5, 1886, Mansfield, his own manager at last, produced Prince Karl at the Boston Museum. He soon brought it to New York, where it ran all Summer. This became in a way the foundation for that splendid repertoire which has done so much to place him in the first rank of the actors of his time.

It was when playing Prince Karl at the Madison Square Theatre that an American girl, Beatrice Cameron, became a member of his company. On Sept. 5, 1892, she and Mr. Mansfield were married in New York. She continued as leading lady in his company until 1897, when, after originating the role of Judith Anderson in The Devil's Disciple, she retired from the stage. Since that time she has appeared but once---at a special performance of Arms and the Man, which her husband gave as a sort of compliment to her, at the request of numerous friends. They had one child, George Gibbs Mansfield.

The Spring of 1887 found Mansfield back in Boston again, where on March 9 he once more scored a great success in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. A little play of his own, Monsieur, produced about this time in New York, seems of especial interest. In this he impersonated Monsieur Andre Rossini Marie de Jadot, the starry music teacher and drawing-room singer. There seems almost a feeling of the autobiographic in this.

With A Parisian Romance, Prince Karl, and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Mansfield now had a splendid start and a reputation as a character actor of remarkable talent. In 1889, therefore, he determined to go back to London. When he presented Richard III at the Globe Theatre he was no longer the half-starved, struggling actor, but an artist of reputation at the head of his own company. The venture, while a financial failure, was an artistic triumph.

In May, 1890, he was once more at the Madison Square Theatre, presenting what was to prove probably his most popular and in some ways his most finished success, Beau Brummel. From one end of the country to the other Mansfield's Beau Brummel became famous and to the very end of his stage career remained so.

His next two plays were hardly of the standard of their predecessors, or at least were not so enthusiastically received. Don Juan, produced at the Garden Theatre in May, 1891, met with an indifferent reception. It was followed in September with Nero, which gained Mr. Mansfield critical favor at least. In February, 1892, a revival of Ten Thousand a Year proved highly successful in every way. His own version of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" was produced on Sept. 12, 1892, and met with unqualified approval. He played this through the entire season.

From boyhood his dream had been to appear in Shakespeare. On Oct. 23, 1893, he presented The Merchant of Venice at Herman's Theatre (afterward the Princess). His interpretation of Shylock aroused a storm of discussion. The following year he produced Arms and the Man, the play which introduced Bernard Shaw to the American theatregoing public. He quickly followed it with Scenes from the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The next Spring Mansfield took Harrigan's Theatre, refitted and redecorated it. He opened it under the name of the Garrick on May 8, 1895, with The King of Peru. This same Summer found him very seriously ill with typhoid fever. He was scarcely convalescent when he started New York by a production on Dec. 3 of Rodion the Student, a sensationally socialistic play for that time.

His next production took place on Nov. 12, 1896, at Chicago, when Castle Sombras was given. In October of 1897 came the second Shaw play, The Devil's Disciple. On April 18, 1898, The First Violin was given at Boston. It was at the beginning of this year that he arranged for a translation of Cyrano de Bergerac. Both play and actor obtained a tremendous popularity.

Mr. Mansfield's recent productions are so fresh in the memory that they call for little or no comment. Almost without exception they have been of high literary merit and artistic excellence. To him was due that magnificent performance of Henry V at the Garden Theatre on Oct. 3, 1900. Monsieur Beaucaire, an exquisite little comedy, opened the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia, on Oct. 7, 1901. The following year, on Oct. 14, he went back again to Shakespeare, producing Julius Caesar. Old Heidelberg served as a dainty pause before Tolstol's gloomy yet powerful Ivan the Terrible, on March 1, 1904.

These new productions he interspersed with his repertoire, showing in almost every role new evidence of his greatness and his genius. Mollere's The Misanthrope was a fine experiment, as was also Schiller's Don Carlos. On Oct. 29, 1906, at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, he offered what was probably the most difficult role he ever attempted in Ibsen's Peer Gynt. The strain of it was so great that he broke down under it and was forced to retire from the stage.

Following is a summary of the roles and productions offered by Mansfield since his first dramatic success: Baron Chevrial in A Parisian Romance, Union Square Theatre, Jan. 10, 1883; Karl in Prince Karl, Boston Museum, April 5, 1886; Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Boston Museum, May 9, 1887; Andre Rossini Marie de Jadot in Monsieur, Madison Square Theatre, July 11, 1887; King Richard in King Richard III, Globe Theatre, London, March 16, 1889; Humpy Logan in Master and Man, Palmer's Theatre, Feb. 5, 1890; Don Juan in Don Juan, Garden Theatre, May 17, 1890; George Brummel in Beau Brummel, Madison Square Theatre, May 18, 1891; Emperor Nero in Nero, Garden Theatre, Sept. 21, 1891; Tittlebat Titmouse in Ten Thousand a Year, Garden Theatre, Feb. 23, 1892; Arthur Dimmesdale in The Scarlet Letter, Daly's Theatre, Sept. 12, 1892; Shylock in The Merchant of Venice, Herman's Theatre, Oct. 23, 1893; Captain Bluntschli in Arms and

the Man, Herald Square Theatre, Sept. 17, 1894; Napoleon in Scenes from the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Herald Square Theatre, Nov. 26, 1894; Don Pedro XIV in The King of Peru, Garrick Theatre, Dec. 3, 1895; Rodion in Rodion the Student, Garrick Theatre, Dec. 3, 1895; Sir John Sombras in Castle Sombras, Grand Opera House, Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896; Dick Dudgeon in The Devil's Disciple, Hermanus Bleecker Hall, Albany, Oct. 4, 1897; Eugene Courvoisier in The First Violin, Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, April 18, 1898; Cyrano de Bergerac in Cyrano de Bergerac, Garden Theatre, Oct. 23, 1898; King Henry in King Henry V, Garden Theatre, Oct. 3, 1900; Monsieur Beaucaire in Beaucaire, Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1901; Brutus in Julius Caesar, Grand Opera House, Chicago, Oct. 14, 1902; Prince Karl Heinrich in Old Heidelberg, Lyric Theatre, New York, Oct. 12, 1903; Tzar Ivan in Ivan the Terrible, New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, March 1, 1904; Alceste in La Misanthrope, April 10, 1905; Don Carlos in Don Carlos, Oct. 27, 1905; Peer Gynt in Peer Gynt, Grand Opera House, Chicago, Oct. 29, 1906.

MANAGERS' TRIBUTES.

Many Expressions on the Loss to the American Theatre in Mansfield's Death.

The death of Richard Mansfield has caused the deepest regret in theatrical circles. Managers and playwrights praise the actor and mourn his loss to the stage. They regret that the career of the foremost English-speaking actor should have been cut off in his prime. Following are various expressions:

HARRISON GREY FISKE: As a character actor Mr. Mansfield deserved high rank; as a tragedian he was less fortunate. It cannot be said that the sacred fire flamed in his soul; but he was an artist possessing many fine accomplishments, and his entire career was remarkable for the unwavering fixity of purpose and the high aspirations that it consistently revealed.

WALTER N. LAWRENCE: The death of Mr. Mansfield is a loss to all who love art. I am sure that if the movement were started the public would generously contribute to the erection of a monument to his memory.

DAVID BELASCO: Richard Mansfield undoubtedly formed one of the strong links connecting the old days of the theatre with the new. Time alone will find for him his proper place in America's stage history, but that the page will be a brilliant and an inspiring one cannot be denied.

WILLIAM A. BRADY: Richard Mansfield was, without question, the greatest character actor of his time, a student and an artist in his finger-tips. He stood at the head and front of what represented the best and loftiest in stage art.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN: As an actor Mr. Mansfield was undoubtedly the peer of any on the American stage. I doubt if the European stage presents a really greater one. As a friend, he was as steadfast as he was to his art.

DANIEL FROHMAN: Mr. Mansfield's path to greatness led along his dominating intellectual personality, his remarkable persistency and his undoubted sincerity. In the end it won him the highest recognition. He will best be remembered as a character actor of great vividness and distinction. I am not confident that posterity will remember him as a great genius in his art. Among his friends he was a charming man, a brilliant conversationalist, cordial and gentle, but when opposition or differences of opinion came he could be sardonic, bitter and a prey to violent temper.

CHARLES FROHMAN: Away from the stage he was simple, natural and lovable. As an actor he was compelling. He inspired his audiences because he felt the part he was playing. I knew him and I loved him. The stage has lost a master. The American nation has lost its greatest actor. I have lost a dear friend. I can say no more.

MARC KLAW: Mansfield's contributions to the American stage will give him a most enviable place in the history of the theatre.

CLYDE FITCH: My first feeling upon hearing of the death of Mr. Mansfield was one of personal grief. My thoughts go back to the production of Beau Brummel which started me on my career. He was a real actor, a real artist, and big in both. We cannot compare him with anybody. Although a magnificent character actor, he was too complex to be limited by any such definition, for he was as great in tragic power. His Richard III was the finest I have ever seen. No mere character actor could have done his Peer Gynt.

JAMES K. HACKETT: I was very much shocked to hear of Mr. Mansfield's sudden demise. I greatly admired him for his high ideals and for his intense zeal in endeavoring to attain them, and so exalt the standard of the stage. He was the leading exponent of high dramatic art on the American stage from artistic and other standpoints.

The following resolution was adopted last night by the Friars Club and wired to Mrs. Richard Mansfield at New London:

The Friars, an organization of theatrical press agents, managers and newspaper men, extend you the sincerest sympathy they feel at this time. The American people mourn the loss of a great artist, and the Friars, so many of whom were intimately associated with Mr. Mansfield, lament their personal bereavement. The Friars respectfully tender you their sincere sympathy.

BUSY SEASON FOR W. A. BRADY.

In outlining his plans for the season William A. Brady announces that Grace George will appear in Sylvia of the Letters, a new play by Jerome K. Jerome, and a drama by Clyde Fitch, the title of which has not yet been made public. The Jerome play is a comedy with the scene laid in New York. Miss George will also be seen in revivals of Much Ado About Nothing and Sheridan Knowles' The Love Chase, or Mrs. Hannah Cowley's The Bell's Stratagem. Miss George will return to London after her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Brady will revive Clothes with another actress in Miss George's role.

Frank Worthing will remain with Grace George's company during the greater part of the season to play Des Prunelles, his present part, and Benedict to her Beatrice. After this he will have the principal role in Give a Dog a Bad Name, which Mr. Brady had written by an English dramatist, Cyril Hallward.

Mr. Brady also has plans for Robert Mantell, announcing that the Shakespearean star will appear in a new production of King Richard III, using the original text instead of the Colley Cibber edition. Mr. Mantell will continue in his former roles of Iago, Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, Shylock, and Brutus, and next year will probably be seen in a Shakespearean repertory in Belfast and Dublin. Frederick Donaghey is preparing the text of Ibsen's Brand for him, but Mr. Mantell will not appear in the play until October, 1908.

On Sept. 15 Wilton Lackaye will open in St. Louis in a dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Bodsman." The play will come to New York in December. Later in the season there will be some special performances of No Thoroughfare and An Enemy of the People, with Mr. Lackaye in the chief roles.

In association with Joseph R. Grismer, Mr. Brady expects to have four and possibly five companies of The Man of the Hour on the road.

Phoebe Davis will continue to play "Way Down East" for a time, and later in the season she will be seen in Captain Drew on Leave, by Hubert Henry Davies. Al. Leech will remain under Mr. Brady's management in a musical farce, Happy Days, by Kulett Chalmers and Gus Edwards. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Brady for a production on Frank Curzon's London productions, beginning on Sept. 1. In turn Mr. Curzon will produce productions for Great Britain on any new plays by Brady.

George Broadhurst is under contract to write two plays for the American manager. Douglas Fairbanks has signed a five-year contract with Joseph R. Grismer and W. A. Brady, and has been launched as a star at the end of the season.

IRIS TO BE REWRITTEN

Virginia Harned has written Pinero, asking him to revise the fourth act and adding to the final misery of the work. She wishes the play to be a success if Mr. Pinero agrees to probably produce the new season.

...just begun his tenth year at Mc- Mr. Spoor began as treasurer of the ... under the management of A. M. ... has seen many changes in the ... world since then. When Sol Litt ... of McVicker's, ten years ago, he ... Mr. Spoor. The first McVicker tickets ... Mr. Spoor sold were for Shenandoah. At that ... the downtown theatres of Chicago were the ... Great Northern, McVicker's, Columbia, the ... Grand Opera House, Power's, Dearborn, Or- ... pheum and Chicago Opera House and Olympic.

Across the Isthmus, a new melodrama by a Chicago actor-writer, will be put on tour this season by Franklin Wright. Eddie Foy in The Orchid will be at the Gar- rick beginning Oct. 6. Bertha Kalich will be the third attraction of the new season at the Grand Opera House, fol- lowing Robert Mantell's Shakespearean engage- ment.

The second visit of The Vanderbilt Cup, at the Great Northern, has been a success. The com- pany is capable and contains some good voices. Genevieve Victoria in Elsie Janis' part of Dor- othy is bright and possessing, though her singing voice is small. Her imitations went well, with numerous encores. The hit of the entertainment is the singing of the quartette, one of the best that has been introduced here recently in any production. "The Light That Lies in Girlish Eyes," as sung by Ethel Morton, was redemanded several times. Edmond Du Pont and Miss Victoria made "If I Were You" one of the encores numbers, and Francis Bran- don's imitation of John D. Rockefeller in man- ner and make-up caused an extra ripple of inter- est. Dave Andrada did the wine, women and song number well and made the part of Banting popular. The race scene was carefully done and was as exciting as ever. Manager Joseph M. Gaites has preserved substantially the original merit of the production.

Henry G. Keim, father of Adelaide Keim, lead- ing woman of The Players at the Bush Temple, is manager of the theatre for Holbrook Barker and Company. The new season begins to-night, Aug. 31.

Manager William Roche, of the Academy, will have Lincoln Carter's big new "melodrama-mu- sical-comedy-extravaganza-trick-play, The Cat and the Fiddle, next week.

The Pekin Musical stock, back from New York, was welcomed by a capacity house Monday night. J. Ed. Green's Captain Rufus will be continued for some weeks. OTIS COLBURN.

ST. LOUIS

George McManus—W. A. Brady's Western Headquarters—Actors' Baseball Fete. (Special to The Mirror.)

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer are to establish Western head- quarters in St. Louis for the exploitation and handling of the twelve or more theatrical companies they will have on the road this season, according to William A. Thompson, who was here in advance of The Man of the Hour, the opening attraction at the Olympic on Sept. 1. Thompson will probably be placed in charge of the Western bureau.

The Brady and Grismer list includes Carrie De Mar in The Newly Weds, George McManus' new play, and Way Down East. Wilton Lackaye's new dramatization, The Bondsman, will be the second attraction at the Olympic. It ran all season in 1906 at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, and is now at the Adelphi. The establishment of offices in St. Louis, according to Mr. Thompson, will mean the employment of fifty or sixty persons and the probable erection of a building to cost \$50,000.

Panhandle Pete, a new musical comedy based on George McManus' comic pictures, is the offer- ing at Havlin's for the week beginning Sept. 1. There will be a special Labor Day matinee. Will Philbrick, formerly lead in The Beauty Doctor, portrays the title role of Panhandle Pete. The supporting company is acceptable.

Manager Russell will present the only melo- drama in town, The Rocky Mountain Express, at the Imperial on Sept. 1.

Helen Bertram closed the Suburban season Saturday night in the final presentation of Jane. Next week she will appear in A Scrap of Paper.

The Messrs. Oppenheimer, heads of the Lyric Amusement Company, which operates the Sub- urban, brought the highest class attractions to St. Louis this season and set a new mark in Summer productions. The financial returns proved that their venture was justified.

The season at the Delmar Garden was closed with The Office Boy, which proved one of the best offerings of the Summer. John E. Young was exorcisingly funny in Frank Daniels' old part. Sunday night the audience was the largest since the playhouse was established.

The Heir to the Hoohah opened to good busi- ness at the Century Aug. 25, the first play of the new season. Frank Munroe plays Joe Lacy, and with him are most of the men who won favor last year. Alice Murrell is a capable Geraldine, and Helen Lackaye is as dashing as ever in Kate Brandon, the mine-owning widow.

Gus Weinberg, a local favorite, will star at the Grand in The Burgomaster. Ruth White plays Willie Van Astorbilt, and the cast is a worthy one. The Yankee Regent, which is play- ing this week, is the creation of I. Blumenstock, a St. Louis author.

Maggie Cline in her songs and Benjamin Chap- lin in his impersonations of Abraham Lincoln in the one-act play, At the White House, head the Columbia's bill for the week of Sept. 1. Other features are Gertrude des Roches and her company in 10 A. M.; or, The Morning After, and George Farron and company in At the Threshold.

The Iron Master is the attraction for Sept. 1 at the West End Heights, succeeding What Happened to Smith. Miss Magrane is still the top- liner.

A bright vaudeville bill is drawing good houses to Mannion's Park.

The Transatlantic Burlesquers will succeed Bryant's Extravaganza company at the Gayety Sept. 1.

Williams' Ideals will appear at the Standard Sept. 1.

The Actors and Actresses' Annual Baseball Fete, given for the benefit of the ice and milk fund for poor children, was given Friday after- noon at Sportsman Park. Nearly all the The- sians playing in Summer gardens and in the the- atres just opened for the new season partici- pated. In Bertram and Miss Woodward sang, Mabel Rhoda, Delmar's prima donna, made a sensational debut with Harry Honeywell, an actor. Vaudeville events were given on a stage specially prepared under the direction of Frank ... An auction of actresses was held ... a large sum realized thereby for the pure milk and ice fund. GEORGE H. MOSSER.

BALTIMORE

John Barrymore—Florence Bindley at the Auditorium—Other Plays. (Special to The Mirror.)

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—At Ford's on ... Daniel Frohman will present John ... Wida Johnson Young's play, The ... which is described as being usually entertaining and full of bright ... The advance sale of seats would indicate ... play will be well received. This will be ... of the regular season at this house.

... with a matinee on Labor Day, ... will play a return engagement at ... of The Street Singer, which ... ar last season.

... Street Theatre next week. This ... e one of unusual interest. ... Regiment will be next week's ... y's.

... the World Beaters will hold ... arge number of patrons of ... as usual Friday will be ... y's.

... Dreamland will be the ... HAROLD RUTLEDGE.

BOSTON

All Theatres Open This Week—List of Plays. (Special to The Mirror.)

Boston, Aug. 31.—Next Monday will see all the houses in the city opened and in full swing for the regular dramatic season. The weather will control everything. If it is a fine day every- body will keep out of doors, but if stormy, good houses will prevail. Labor Day in Boston is en- tirely dependent upon the elements. There will be a new feature to disturb this year, for vaude- ville has assumed unwonted proportions, and it remains to be seen if the regular houses feel the effect of three first-class vaudeville theatres in lively competition. Certainly Boston has never seen before the conditions with which September will open.

The chief dramatic newcomer will be David Kessler, at the Park, who will make his initial appearance in this city and will come as an English-speaking star. He is to appear in The Spell, a three-act play by Samuel Shipman—né Schiffman—and he will have the support of Ida Conquest, Emily Rigi, Charles Dickson, Walter D. Greene, and George Staley, the last named being just engaged to replace Mark Price.

Fascinating Flora will open the regular season at the Majestic, and will come straight from the Casino, in New York, with Adele Ritchie and all the others who have been playing there for so long.

Coming Thro' the Rye will open the regular season at the Colonial, and will have Frank Lalor in his original character. Sallie Steubler will replace Stella Mayhew, but nearly all the original favorites will be retained. It is under- stood that the legal fight which was threatened between the rival owners of the farce has been obviated, and that things have been patched up.

Especially interesting will be the opening of the new régime at the Boston, where Lindsay Morison and his new stock company will make its first appearance in The Pit. The place has been completely reconstructed during the long Summer vacation, and all playgoers are on the qui vive for the private view which will be given to a selected group to-night in connection with the final dress rehearsal of The Pit. Then the general public will be admitted to the place next Monday, and the house will open under most auspicious circumstances.

The Castle Square will open its Fall and Win- ter season of opera on Monday, with The Sere- nade. There will not be much of a change, for opera has been holding the stage all the Summer, but the organization is to be built up in per- sonnel, and the productions will be more elab- orate during the coming months. The scheme of alternating casts will be retained during the Winter, for it has been employed with excellent effect all the Summer, and the players are in fine condition as a result.

The Belle of Mayfair has opened exceedingly well at the Hollis, and the first week has proved a success in every way. While the cast is by no means the same as a year ago, the performance is just as good in nearly every respect, and the Gibson Girl pictures make the playgoers sit up and pay attention to an unusual degree—thanks to the presence of Margaret Rutledge. She can't sing a little bit, but she certainly makes a stun- ning Gibsonian, in her black gown.

Hap Ward is the new star to come to the Globe next week, and Not Yet but Soon will be the play. Lucy Daly will be in the cast with her, as usual, and as she is one of the Daly family so famous hereabouts, it goes without saying that all Revery will be up in full force to see the performances.

Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl, will be the melodrama at the Grand Opera House, a re- peater from last season, but one well remem- bered for a successful engagement.

The Master Workman will be the play in which the stock company at the Bowdoin Square will open its regular Fall and Winter season. This organization and that at the Boston will have a stock company monopoly this Winter.

Clara Lane was so ill that she could not sing Martha at all at the Castle Square this week, and for a while there were prospects of a lively time getting a prima donna, but Lois Ewell was all ready to take the part when her alter- nating night came, and she was put forward in the vacancy, and as soon as possible Belle Thorne came on from New York and gave a number of performances here with excellent ef- fect. She had not sung in Boston for some time, but was well remembered from appearances in The Pearl of Pekin and Venus several years ago. She made an excellent Martha.

There was universal sorrow here at the death of Richard Mansfield, for Boston always claimed him as its own. It was at the Hollis in its first season that he gave his last comic opera ap- pearance—Ko Ko in The Mikado—and made such a success that it led to his producing Prince Karl here, followed by giving Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at the historic Museum. After that he was no longer Boston's exclusively, but his engagements here were always the most in demand of any star. He did not play here last season—indeed, he carried out the state- ment that he made at his final visit at the Colo- nial that he would never play in Boston again.

A rumor from the West has it that R. A. Bar- ret will bring to Boston for a Winter engage- ment the opera company which he has had at the Manhattan Beach, Denver, during the Summer. It would do well, for Miss Pocahontas, the Cadets' opera, has never been given here professionally.

Mabel Going made a lying trip to Bar Har- bor this week to see the presentation of her dancing pantomime, La Genevieve, given there under fashionable patronage.

An important modification has just been made by the New England Insurance Exchange of its rules relative to the fire insurance in buildings in which moving picture machines are operated. The new rule reads as follows:

Local committees may promulgate a reduction of not over 75 per cent. from the 1 per cent. minimum charge for the installation of moving picture machines when installed in strict compliance with the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Electrical Code.

The original recommendation of the Executive Com- mittee, and adopted by the exchange some months ago, was for an increase in the rate of 1 per cent. on all policies covering buildings where these moving picture machines were used, without exception.

Buildings that are used as theatres permanently are subject to no increase in premiums on account of the use of moving picture machines, but any other building where entertainments are presented through this medium will be affected by the new rule, and the owners of such buildings are now required to secure a permit from the fire insurance company be- fore allowing such entertainments to be given. The new rule also applies to the contents of these build- ings, and the permit to have a moving picture ma- chine installed must be included in the policy in the form of an indorsement. In cases where portions of a building containing these machines are rented, the tenants will also be subject to the increased rate on furniture and stocks contained therein.

Several of the leading members of The Belle of Mayfair company were entertained upon one of the warships at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, returning in time for their evening performance at the Hollis.

Lindsay Morison's aged mother made a special trip from England, arriving here this week, so that she might be present at the opening of the Boston with the stock company of which her son is the manager.

The Green Bird was given at the Majestic last Monday night for the benefit of the striking tele- graphers, and some seats brought as much as \$10 apiece.

Gertrude Binley, the Brookline girl, who has appeared with Nance O'Neil and also with stock companies at the Bowdoin Square and Park, has brought suit for divorce against her husband, William Day Thorne, who is also an actor. The papers were filed at Dedham.

Bertha Gallard and her mother have been spending a part of the Summer at Bedford Springs, one of the fashionable suburban hotels, although little was known of their presence here.

Mrs. Mary McKenna took a dose of Paris green this week and was found dead by her husband when he returned to their home in Walnut

Street, Roxbury. He was a member of the California Quartette, which had been in en- gagements in this vicinity.

Quite the latest site for an opera house paper—was that given to Oscar Hammerstein, Huntington Avenue, near the Christian St. Church. My compliments to Mr. Hammerstein. His letters to half a dozen real estate agents as to a site have worked more columns than anything here in a long time. Each agent told a newspaper man "in strictest confidence," of course, and the result has been columns. I sus- pect that the same tactics were employed in Phil- adelphia and Chicago, for rumors come of simi- lar opera houses there. You can't beat him.

Lucille La Verne gave a luncheon at the Adams House this week to Marion H. Brazier, the pres- ident of the Professional Women's Club. Rose Morison is the latest addition from the stage to join the club.

Quite a number of theatrical men were in- terested in the presentation of a seven-foot clock to John W. Allison, of Bowdoin Square, this week. Among the number were Dr. Geo. E. Loth- rop, Jay Hunt and Edward Kelley.

Mrs. Erving Winslow has returned to Boston after a Summer at her country home in Con- cord. JAY BENTON.

PHILADELPHIA

The New Lyric—Good Business at The Standard—Melodramas and Stock. (Special to The Mirror.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The fine weather of the past week has greatly aided our theatres, be- sides bringing many families home from their Summer vacation. The coming week also adds the Lyric, New Forrest, Garrick, Grand Opera House and Kensington theatres to the lost al- ready opened.

The Chestnut Street Theatre, under the direc- torship of Percy Williams, which is now under- going many improvements, regardless of expense, will open the season Sept. 16 with the Orpheum Dramatic Stock company in If I Were King. Harry McKee Webster will be the stage-manager, and Grant Lafferty, for many years with B. F. Keith, will have charge of the business manage- ment. Popular prices will prevail. The company thus far engaged include William Ingersoll and Josephine Lovett for the leading roles, and Helen Keimer, Evelyn Francis, Robert Cummings, and Hammond McGregor.

The New Lyric Theatre has had a large ad- vance sale for the opening, Sept. 2. Lou Fields in his latest, The Girl Behind the Counter.

The Garrick Theatre, under the sole manage- ment of Nixon and Zimmerman, with Frank Zimmerman, late of the Chestnut Street Theatre, as business-manager, enters the field Sept. 2, with Lulu Glaser in Lola from Berlin.

Many improvements have been added to the Grand Opera House during the Summer. There is a skating rink in the building on the second floor. Wine, Woman and Song, with the famous Bonita, opens a two weeks' engagement Sept. 2.

Hart's Kensington Theatre, with The Great Wall Street Mystery, opens Sept. 2. This is the only theatre in the mill district devoted to dra- matic offerings this season which is sure of large weekly returns.

The Broad Street Theatre, with The Hurdy Gurdy Girl, is getting in line for the opening on Sept. 9. The play will remain for two weeks and be followed by Dallas Welford in Judgment Opinion on Sept. 23, and Henrietta Cross in The Christian Pilgrim on Oct. 7.

The Chestnut Street Opera House closes its vaudeville season on Aug. 31, and will require three weeks for renovation and decorating, open- ing with The Belle of Mayfair on Sept. 23.

The Walnut Street Theatre is likely to open Sept. 16 with one of Al. E. Aaron's attractions.

Joe Morris in the Heart of Virginia had a profitable week at the Park Theatre, and de- serves credit for a brilliant offering. Marlon Bellou in The Little Organ Grinder, comes to this house on Sept. 2.

Chas. E. Yale's production, "The Way of the Transgressor," had a big week at the National Theatre. His offerings are always in good taste to attract public attention. A Chorus Girl's Luck in New York follows on Sept. 2. The Gambler from the West, opens on Sept. 9.

The Girard Avenue Theatre has been largely patronized since the opening night.

Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall is attracting very big houses. When Knighthood Was in Flower, follows on Sept. 2. The Singing Girl from Killarney will appear Sept. 9.

The Life of an Actress attracted the usual large clientele which can be relied on to attend Blaney's Arch Street Theatre with every change of programme. Harry Clay Blaney in The Boy Detective comes Sept. 2; Will H. Vedder in Kid- napped for Revenge comes on Sept. 9; Her Fatal Love appears Sept. 16; Barney Gilmore in Dub- lin Dan comes Sept. 23, and Lottie Williams on Sept. 30.

At Forepaugh's Theatre the Middleton and Barbier Stock company for the opening week, in the Bishop's Carriage, fully deserved the high praise and criticism accorded it by both the public and press. It is a splendid working organiza- tion and will prove its worth as the season pro- gresses. Winchester will be the programme for the week of Sept. 2.

Darcy and Speck's Stock company at the Stand- ard Theatre is keeping up its reputation of former years. Jess of the Bar Z Ranch was well received. From Tramp to Millionaire is due here Sept. 2. This is a list of the company: Ed J. Le Saint, Mattie Choate, V. D. Brooke, Eleanor Caines, A. C. Henderson, Charles J. Harris, Jack Reagan, George Roehm, Will Louis, and Maud Barber.

The German Theatre with a first-class dra- matic stock will open the season on Sept. 14 with The Maid of Orleans.

Dumont's Minstrels at the Eleventh Street Op- era House are again in their glory. The house is packed nightly and everybody is delighted.

The New Adelphi Theatre (adjoining the New Lyric Theatre) is rapidly approaching comple- tion. The opening date is Sept. 30, with Joe Weber's company.

Sousa and his band at Willow Grove will give his final concert on Sept. 2.

The prospects are very bright for a long, profit- able theatrical season. S. FERNBERGER.

WASHINGTON

Edwin Arden in a Yiddish Play—Fascinating Flora—Music at Luna Park. (Special to The Mirror.)

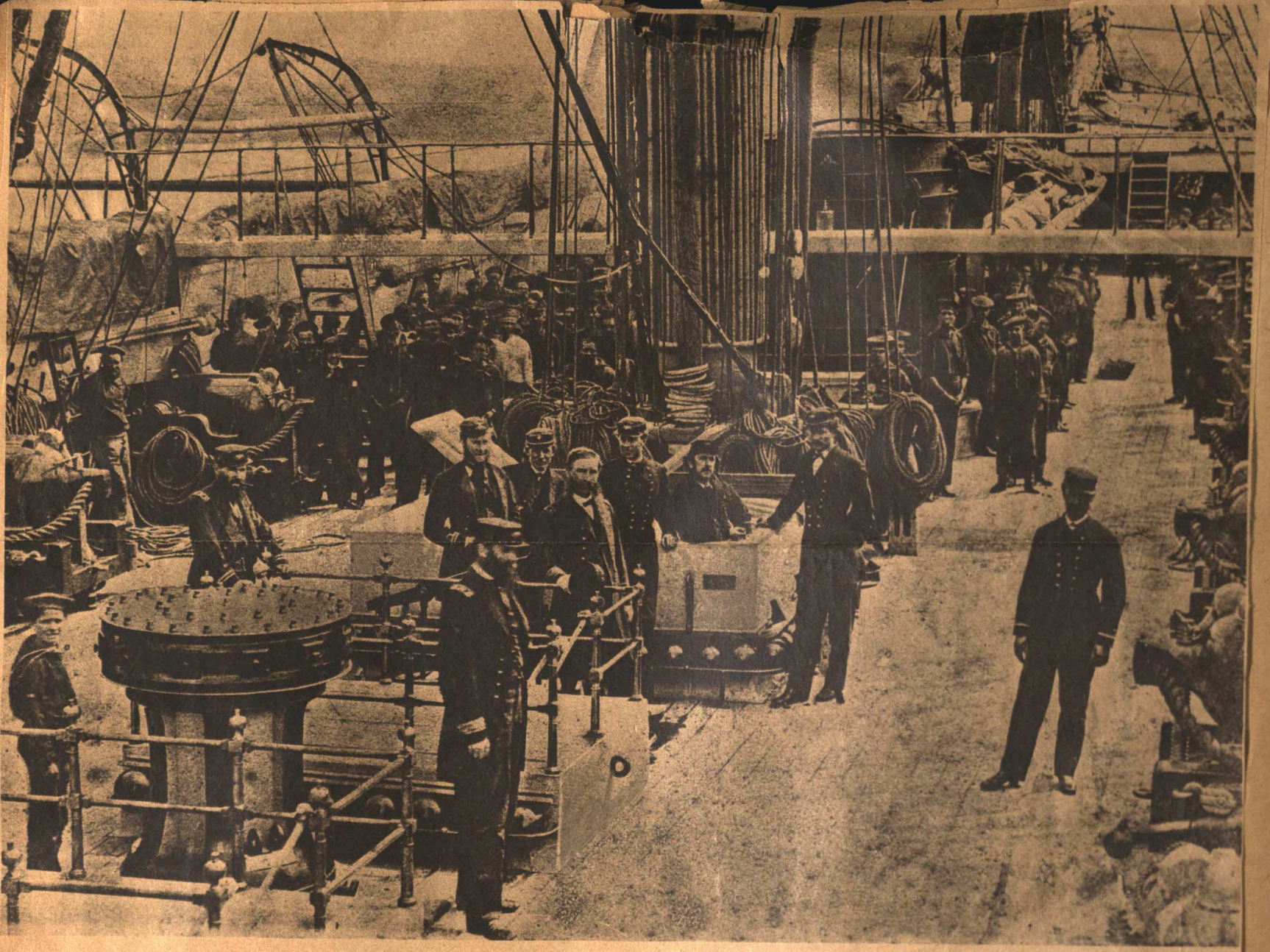
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The new Academy Music, which has been rebuilding for several months, will throw open its doors for the season on Sept. 2, the opening attraction being Al. H. Woods' production, Since Nellie Went Away. The attractions that will follow com- prise Charles E. Blaney's A Child of the Regi- ment, on Sept. 9; Lillian Mortimer in Brinco in Arizona appears Sept. 16, and Broadway After Dark on Sept. 23. Lottie Williams in Josie, the Little Madcap, comes on Sept. 30, and From Sing Sing to Liberty on Oct. 7.

The season at the Columbia Theatre com- mences Sept. 7 with the first production in English of a play from the Yiddish, entitled Ruth, with Fernanda Eliscu appearing in the title role. The translation was made by Prof. William Addison Hervey, of Columbia University. Edwin Arden will have the leading male part.

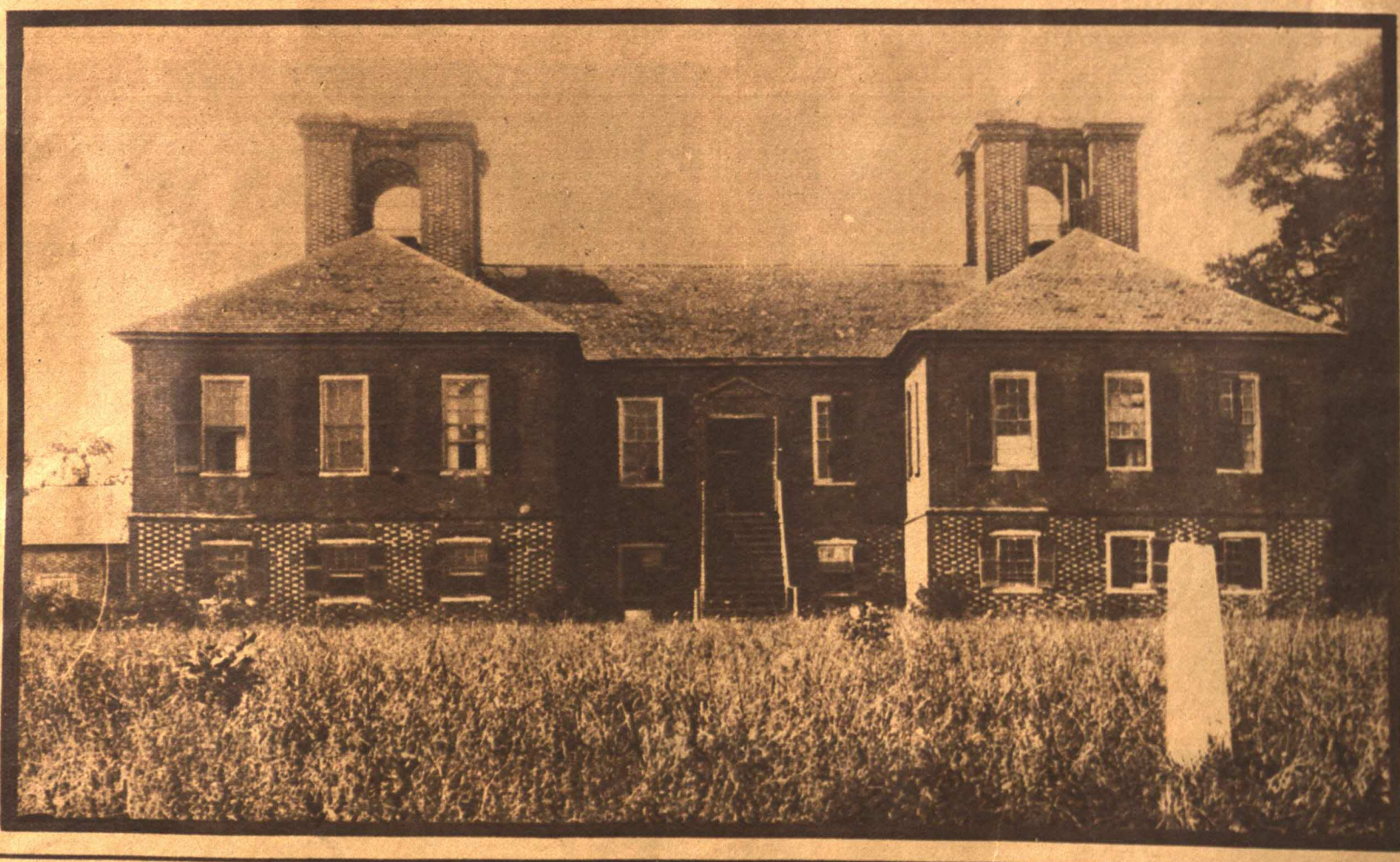
The opening attraction at the National, on Sept. 16, has not been fully decided upon. Hen- rietta Crossman in The Christian Pilgrim, Mrs. Leslie Carter, The Silver Girl, Blanche Walsh, Sam Bernard and Ben Hur will be seen here during the season. During the short vacation additional improvements will be made in the front of the house and a new stage, with en- larged traps, will be installed.

The Belasco Theatre reopens Sept. 16 with Fascinating Flora, followed by Joe Weber's company in Hip, Hip, Hurray.

At the Majestic Theatre the Kathryn Purnell Stock company, under W. D. Fitzgerald's man-



THE U. S. S. PENSACOLA, first of three of that name, pictured in 1868.

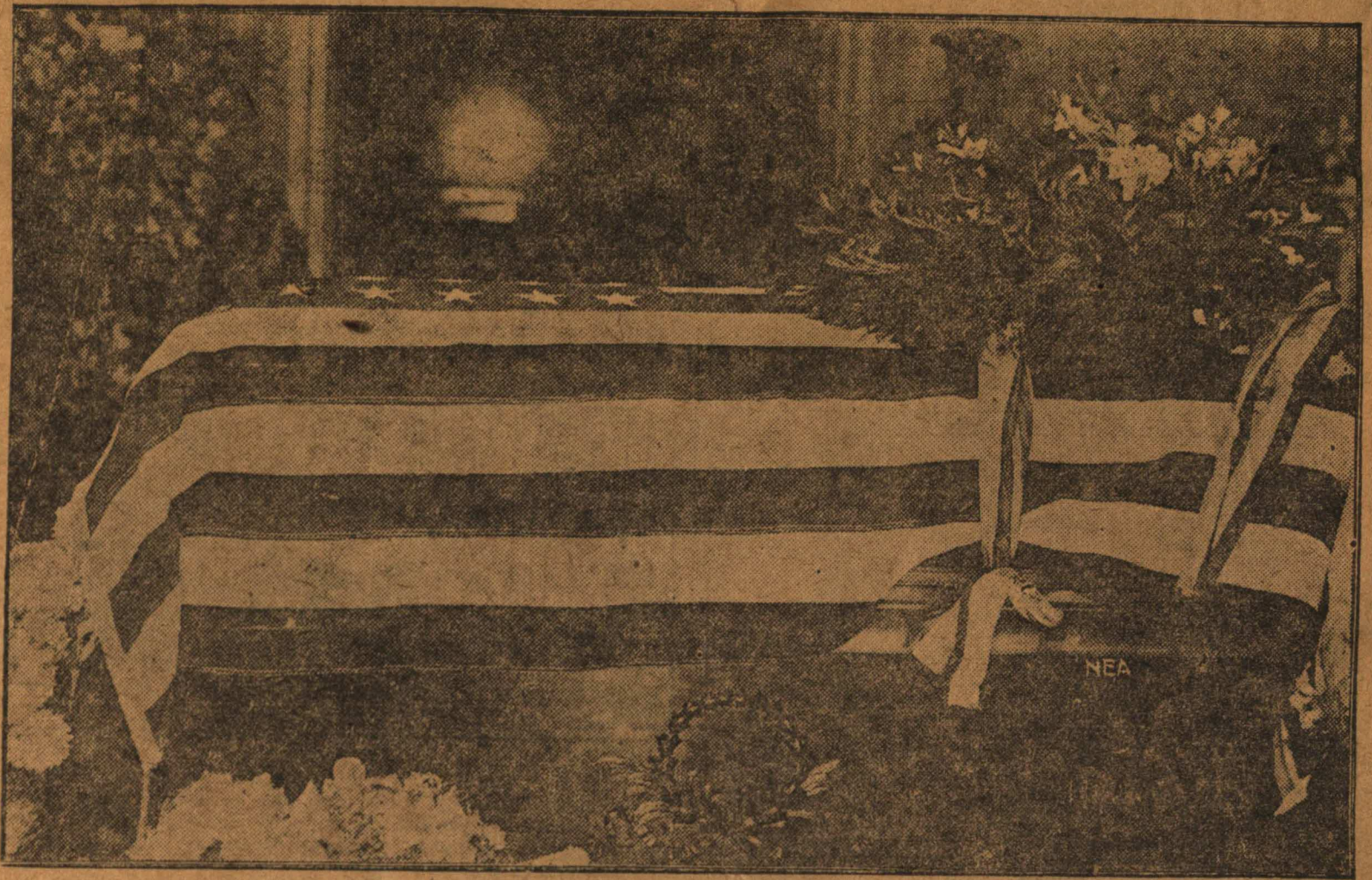


BIRTHPLACE OF FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERAL

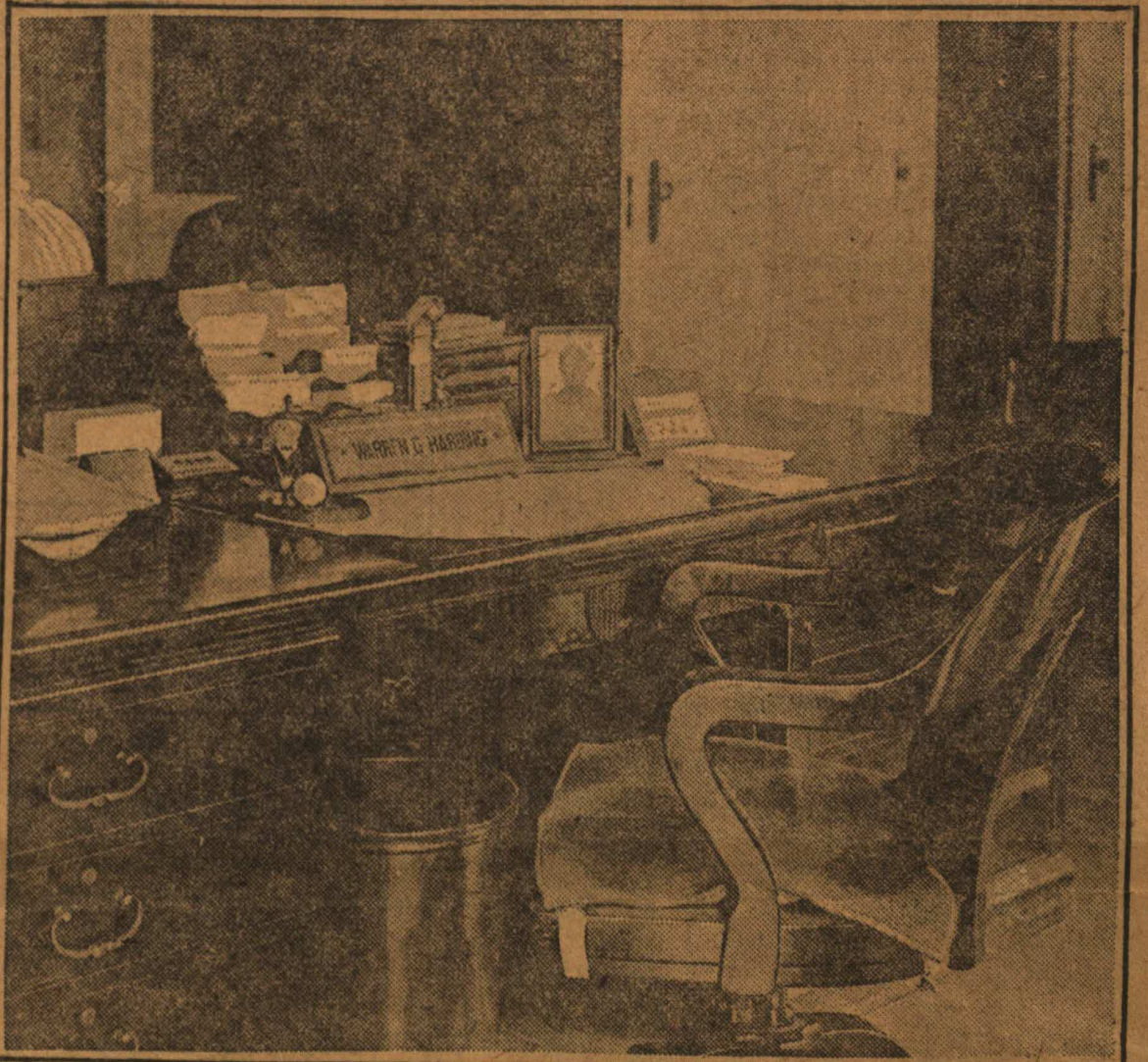
Stratford, where the South's greatest soldier, Robert E. Lee, was born, has recently been purchased by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Stratford is located in Westmoreland county, Virginia.



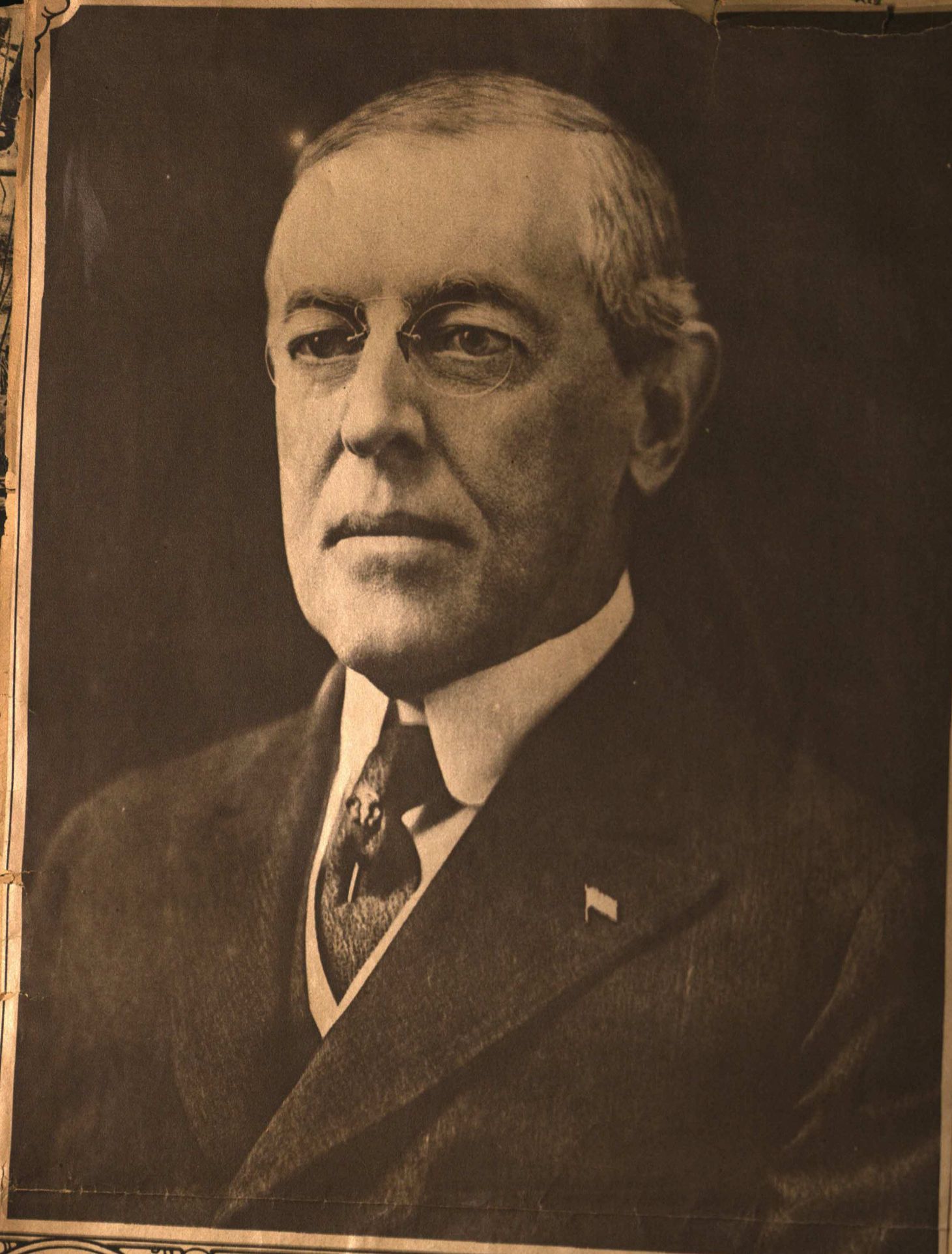
HARDING'S BODY LYING IN STATE



This is a closeup of the flag-draped casket as it lay in the east room. Floral offerings from all over the country were banked high around it.



HERE IS THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING'S DESK IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE—JUST AS HE LEFT on what was to be a combined business and pleasure trip to Alaska and the Far West. Notice his mother's photograph in an easel frame.



Latest photograph of President Wilson.

© CLINEDINST..

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PRESIDENT-ELECT AND PRESIDENT: HERBERT HOOVER,
Back in Washington After His Good-Will Journey to the Republics of South America, Calls Upon President
Coolidge at the White House.



LINCOLN'S FAVORITE ROCKING CHAIR, FROM PARLOR OF HIS SPRINGFIELD HOME, WAITS BESIDE A FIREPLACE AT THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A PRESIDENT IS MARTYRED

From Palm Sunday to Good Friday is only five days, and that was all the time Abraham Lincoln had to begin building a real peace among the States. He refused to glorify the victory. He told his Cabinet: "Enough lives have been sacrificed. We must extinguish our resentments." Then, on the night of April

14, the Southern Actor John Wilkes Booth stole into the President's box at Ford's Theater and shot him from behind. In the words he had already spoken at Gettysburg, the people of all the States were to find the final meaning of the Civil War: "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."



NEAR CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT LOOKING SOUTH TO MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER, LEWIS AND CLARK FIRST SAW THE PACIFIC OCEAN IN NOVEMBER 1805



THE NATION WAS SPANNED BY RAIL IN 1869, WHEN A GOLDEN SPIKE WAS DRIVEN AT PROMONTORY POINT NEAR GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH (ABOVE)

WEST AND EAST BECOME ONE

Americans got their first knowledge of the vastness of their country from the expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, which left St. Louis May 14, 1804, reached the Pacific one year and six months later. They found plains teeming with buffalo, antelope, rivers swarming with fish, mountains crested

with eternal snow, strange flat-headed Indians. The winning of this Western land was the great achievement of American enterprise in the 19th Century. On May 10, 1869, a laconic telegrapher tapped out a message from Promontory Point: "The last rail is laid. The last spike is driven. The Pacific railroad is finished."



A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON

This Likeness of Washington in His Later Years Hung in an Obscure Place in the United States Embassy in Madrid Until Recently, When It Was Identified by Mrs. Guy Burrage of Philadelphia as the Portrait by Gilbert Stuart Which Richard Meade, Her Grandfather, Presented to the Embassy in 1818, at the Time He Was American Minister There.

simp.

Go, on a Tuesday evening, to the tiniest wooden church in a country district of Georgia and slip quietly into the last of the rough-hewn wooden benches. The sexton has lighted the oil lamp on the table below the pulpit and has built a warm fire in the little stove near the centre of the church. Now he is out in the yard ringing the bell that is mounted on a ten-foot post, or striking with his hammer a piece of iron hung from the branch of a near-by tree.

Slowly the congregation gathers, the deacons one by one taking their places near the front and to one side, while the women group themselves about the stove. Curious but not unfriendly glances and much low talking shows that you have been noticed and are being discussed. If you are lucky you may be forgotten as the service goes on. Otherwise, your presence may spoil the meeting for them and for you as well; there will be "book songs," but no spirituals.

Gradual Beginning

The aged preacher mounts to the pulpit, a small bare table at the edge of the raised platform. Slowly and impressively he "lines out" a hymn just as he heard the white preacher do it seventy years ago when as a pickaninny he used to climb up into the high balcony at the rear of the white church. It is not a spiritual, but an old hymn of the camp-meeting type. Then he calls by name upon one of the deacons for the first or "mourner's" prayer.

The deacon drops on his knees and with uplifted hands begins haltingly. His audience encourages him with frequent responses—"Oh, yes, Lord Jesus"—"Ain't it so!"—"Deliver us, good Lord!" As he goes on, a bit faster now, he falls into a chanting rhythm, pausing from time to time to intone in a peculiar way the words "O-o-oh Lo-ord." And the whole congregation answers with the same "O-o-oh Lo-ord!"

The older women are swaying back and forth, and one of them is tapping nervously with her foot. When finally in the course of his prayer he mentions something that calls to mind the words of an old spiritual, this same woman who is tapping begins, probably quite unconsciously, to croon it almost under her breath.

The spark catches, others near her join in, and the crooning becomes an audible undertone—"Jesus, Jesus, is my ond-ly friend, Jesus, Jesus, is my



"The Spiritual Bursts Forth, Free of All Restraint"

ond-ly friend, Jesus, Jesus, is my ond-ly friend; King Jesus is my ond-ly friend!" Louder and louder it grows as more and more join in, till it seems actually to compete with the prayer. The deacon pauses a second, ceases abruptly his chanting, and drops into prose for a concluding line or so. And as he ceases the spiritual bursts forth free of all restraint:

*When my face become a lookin-glass
When my face become a lookin-glass
When my face become a lookin-glass
King Jesus is my ondly friend.*

*When my room become a public hall
When my rooms become a public hall
When my room become a public hall
King Jesus is my ondly friend!*

Later in the service, when the collection is being taken, spirituals will again be sung. At this time the men will be more apt to lead off and the songs chosen will probably have many verses and perhaps a bit of

humor. Taking the collection is a slow affair. Members go forward individually and lay their contributions on the table, a little at a time, making perhaps as many as three or four trips. The sum is constantly being counted by one of the deacons, who from time to time announces the total. A gift of 10 cents or more is likely to receive recognition through the deacon's announcement—"From Sister Mary Jones 15 cents." Meanwhile a constant singing is kept up.

How these songs can best be taken down, and how you may even succeed in bringing in the recording phonograph and capturing them on the spot, is another story—and a professional secret.

Frequently Sung

Outside the church, spirituals are sung on numerous occasions. At the baptism on the bank of the creek, when the deacon chosen to serve as "Moses" wades out into the muddy waters of "Jerdan" clad in white from head to foot and armed with a shepherd's crook to test the depth and mark the place where the preacher will stand to receive the candidates; at funerals, as the line of mourners marches slowly along the path across the fields and into the wood to the tiny burying ground; in the shrimp and oyster houses, where groups of twenty or thirty women stand in rows between the long tables and sing for hours as they work; in the little outside kitchen where Aunt Mary cooks—in fact, anywhere, at any time, provided

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HOOVER'S FINAL LEAD 6,970,256

Record Total of 37,233,098
Votes Is Cast

(Copyright, 1928, by United Press)
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The United Press today announced the first official tabulation of the vote for major and minor candidates in the presidential elections of Nov. 6. The totals show Herbert Hoover's plurality over Governor Alfred E. Smith was 6,970,256 and that the total vote for all presidential candidates reached the staggering record of 37,233,098.

Totals:
Hoover, 21,958,569.
Smith, 14,988,313
Thomas, Socialist, 211,787.
Foster, Workers (Communist), 35,948.
Reynolds, Socialist-Labor, 11,835.

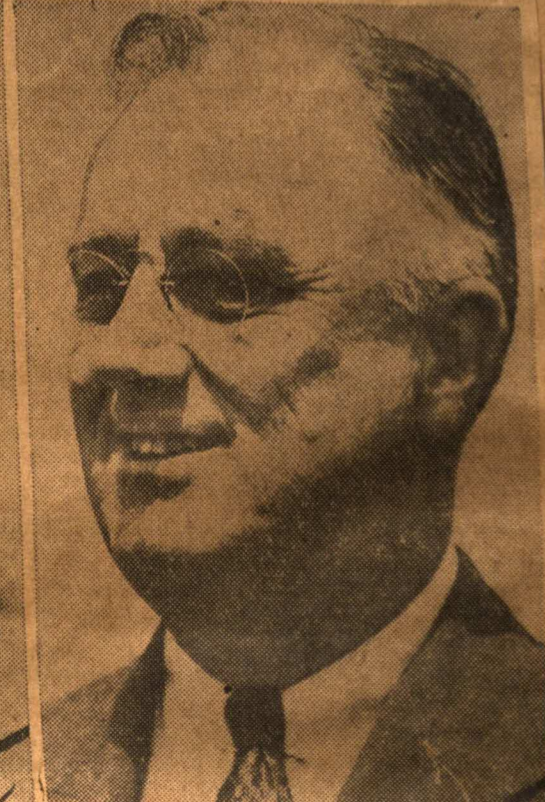
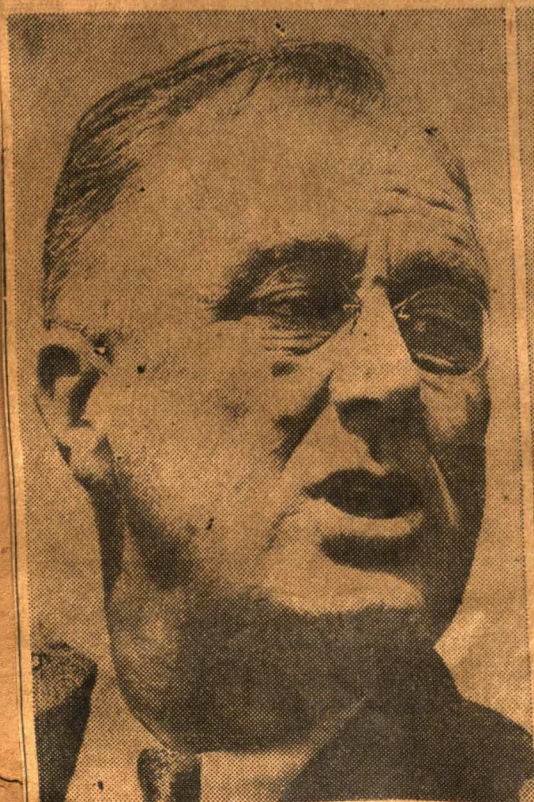
Varney, Prohibition, 12,109.
Webb, Farmer-Laborite, 9077.
There were several thousand scattering votes in the various States with names written in as jokes and having no political significance.

All minor candidates, including the scattering votes, polled a total of 286,206 votes.

The tabulation makes no difference in the number of States carried by each of the major candidates. Hoover carried 40 and Smith 8.

State	Hoover	Smith
Alabama	120,725	127,976
Arizona	52,533	25,537
Arkansas	77,751	119,196
California	1,151,021	614,793
Colorado	253,872	133,131
Connecticut	296,614	252,040
Delaware	68,986	35,354
Florida	144,168	101,764
Georgia	99,368	129,602
Iowa	623,818	378,936
Indiana	848,290	562,691
Idaho	96,580	52,288
Illinois	1,868,141	1,313,817
Kansas	513,671	193,003
Kentucky	558,054	381,065
Louisiana	51,160	164,655
Massachusetts	775,566	792,758
Maine	779,923	81,179
Maryland	301,479	223,626
Montana	110,758	77,330
Michigan	965,396	396,762
Mississippi	834,080	667,631
Missouri	27,191	124,598
Minnesota	560,977	396,451
New Hampshire	115,404	80,715
Nevada	18,327	14,090
New York	2,193,344	2,089,863
New Jersey	625,285	616,162
New Mexico	69,618	48,095
Nebraska	345,745	197,959
North Carolina	349,615	286,407
North Dakota	131,441	106,648
Ohio	1,627,543	864,210
Oregon	205,341	109,223
Oklahoma	394,046	219,174
Pennsylvania	2,055,382	1,067,586
Rhode Island	117,522	118,973
South Carolina	5,223	57,340
South Dakota	157,693	102,660
Texas	367,036	340,237
Tennessee	195,388	157,343
Utah	94,756	84,914
Virginia	104,609	140,146
Vermont	90,404	44,440
West Virginia	355,551	263,784
Wyoming	52,748	29,299
Washington	302,311	142,603
Wisconsin	544,205	450,259
Totals	21,958,569	14,988,313

A Photographer Catches the President in Three Different Moods



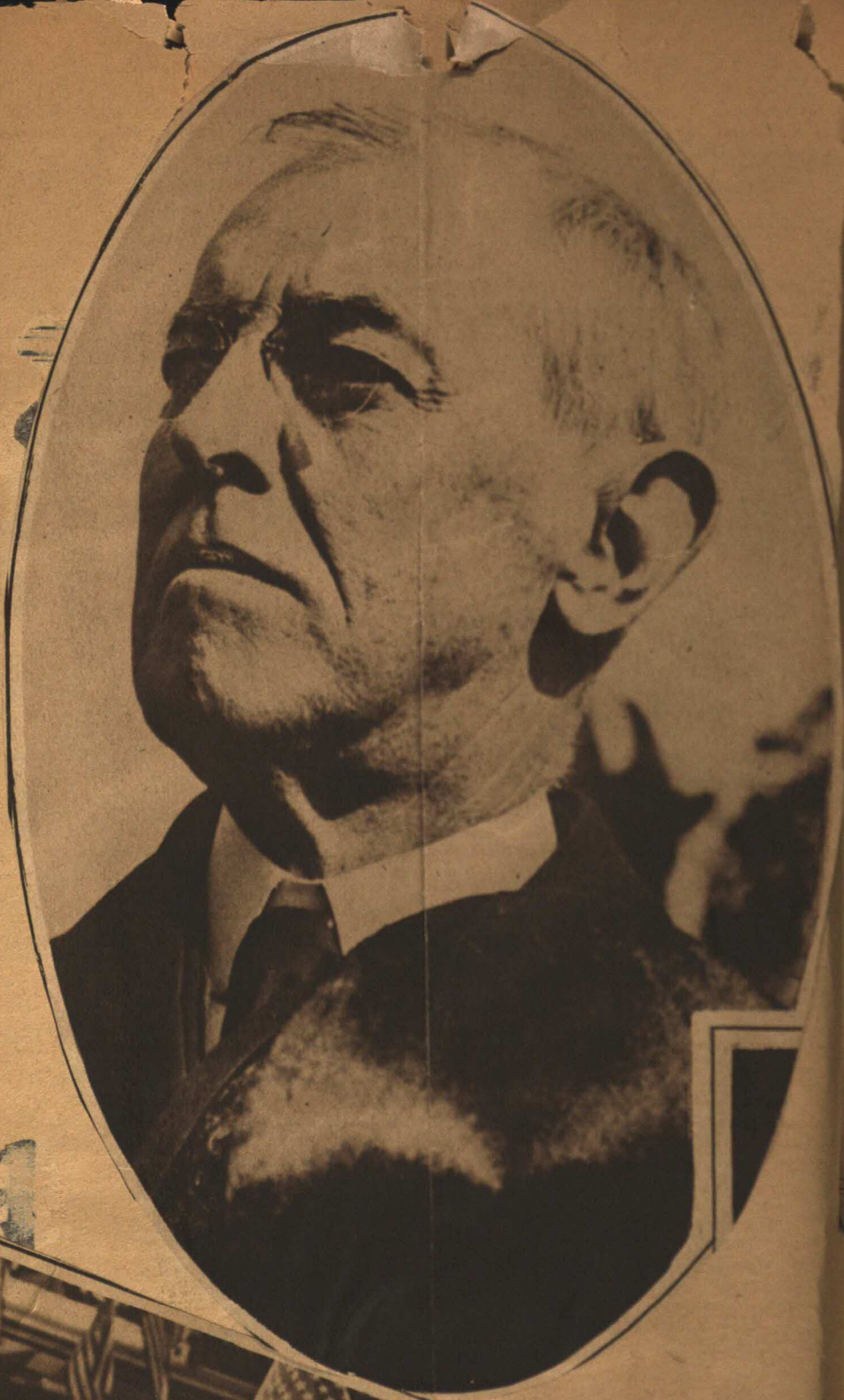


Calvin Coolidge

Born, July 4, 1872
Died, January 5, 1933



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE,



Standing bareheaded, the League's champion drives slowly through San Francisco's cheering crowds, his flag-bedraped car a veritable floral chariot. One of the President's businesslike Secret Service bodyguards from his vantage point on the runningboard of the car carefully scrutinizes the crowd.

Keystone View



Back to the bosom of his bleak Vermont hills. A fresh mound of earth lies beside the grave into which is being lowered the coffin of Calvin Coolidge. The mourners stand with bared heads in the rain. To the left of Coolidge's grave lie his son, Calvin Jr., his father and his mother in the cemetery at Plymouth, Vt.



The grieved ones Calvin Coolidge left behind. Florence Trumbull Coolidge, his daughter-in-law, and his son, John, assist the bereaved widow as they leave the Coolidge home in Northampton, Mass., for the funeral.

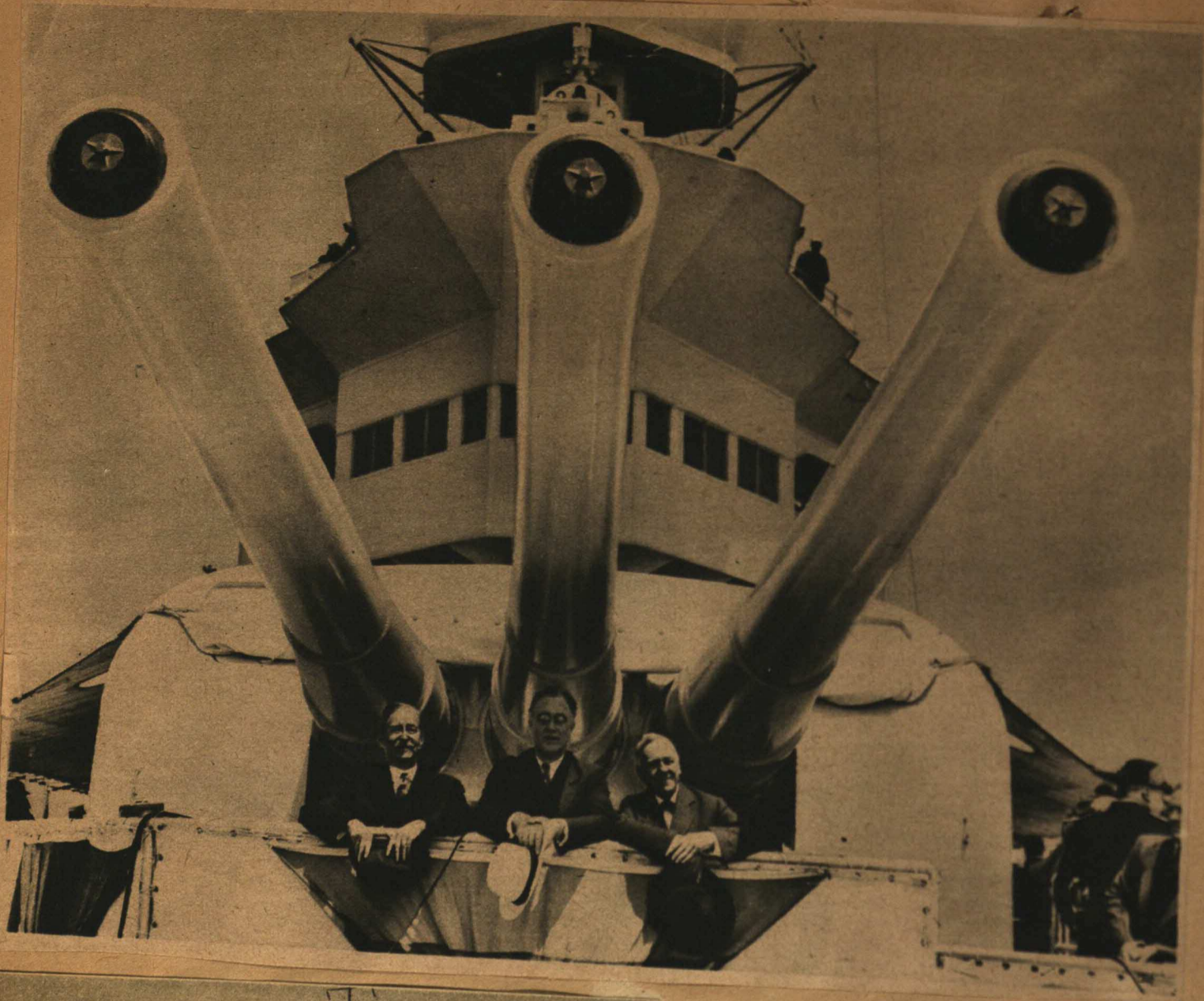


The highest and the humblest in the land rub elbows at the funeral of Calvin Coolidge, who died of a heart attack. President Hoover, looking very worn and wearied, and Mrs. Hoover make their way through the crowd in front of the church.

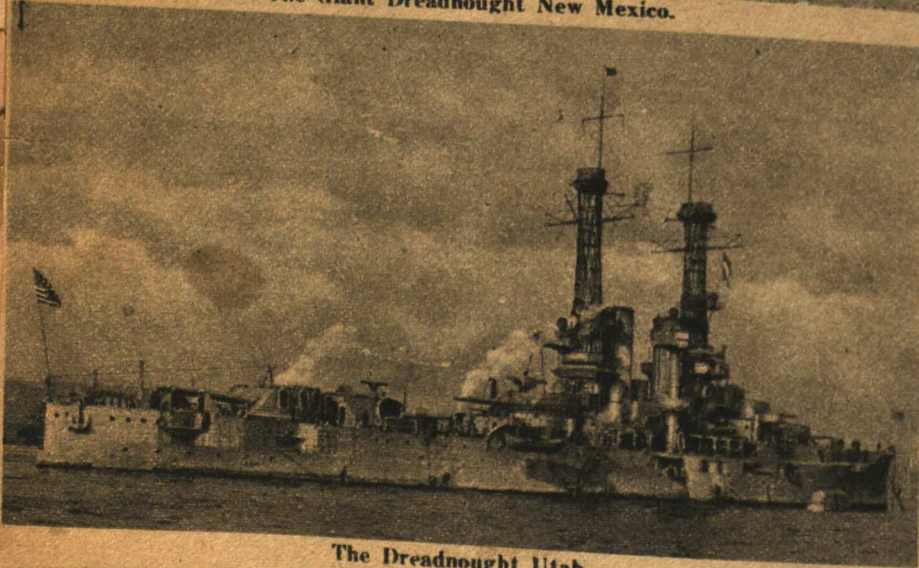
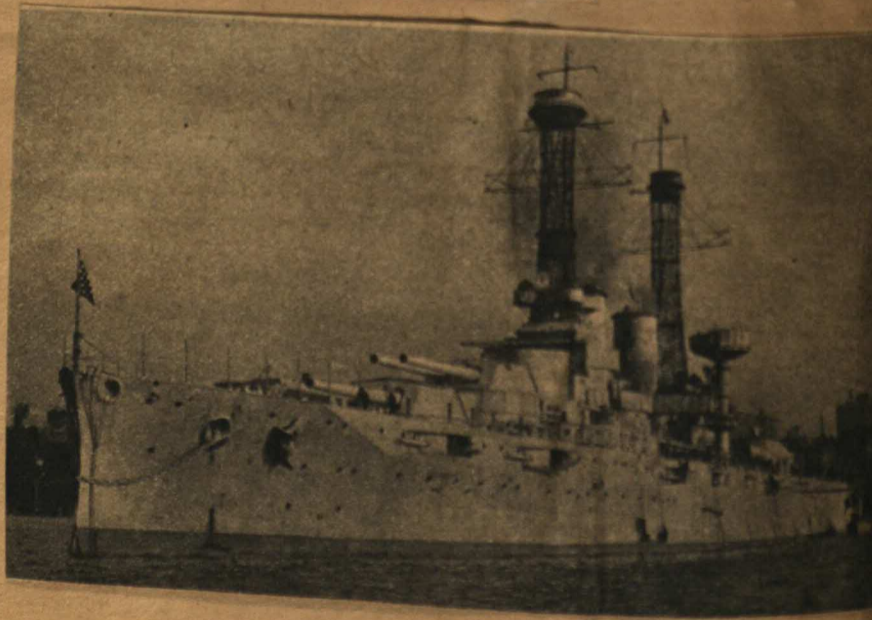
(By A. P.)

The little college town of Northampton never saw so many thousands before. Mourners who have come to do their former President honor are banked solidly as far as the eye can see on either side of the long line of funeral cars.

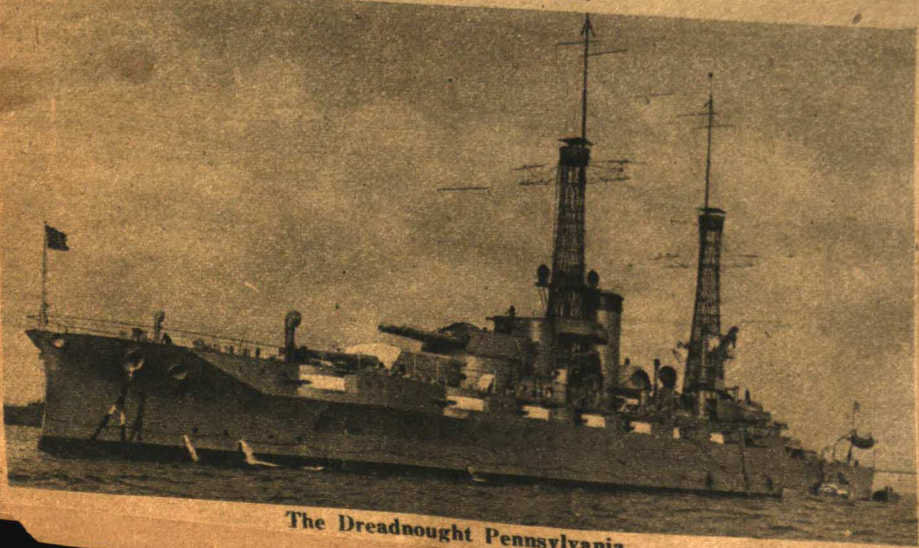




The Giant Dreadnought New Mexico.



The Dreadnought Utah.



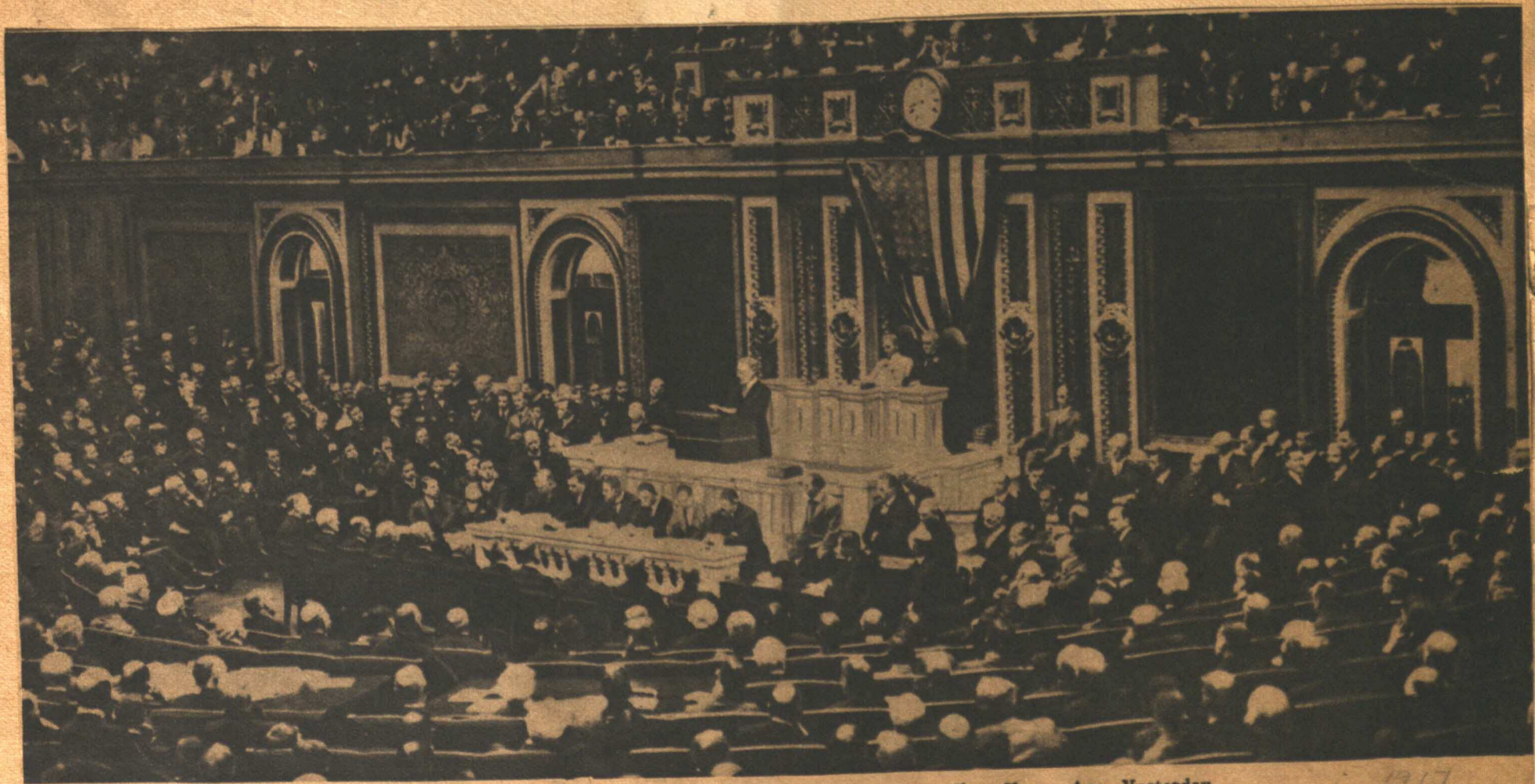
The Dreadnought Pennsylvania.

DREADNOUGHTS.

Name.	Tonnage.
ARIZONA	31,400
ARKANSAS	26,000
*CALIFORNIA	32,300
*COLORADO	32,600
DELAWARE	20,000
FLORIDA	21,825
IDAHO	32,000
*MARYLAND	32,600
MICHIGAN	16,000
MISSISSIPPI	32,000
NEVADA	27,500
NEW MEXICO	32,000
NEW YORK	27,000
NORTH DAKOTA	20,000
OKLAHOMA	27,500
PENNSYLVANIA	31,400
SOUTH CAROLINA	16,000
*TENNESSEE	32,300
TEXAS	27,000
UTAH	21,825
*WASHINGTON	32,600
*WEST VIRGINIA	32,600
WYOMING	26,000
Total tonnage.....	630,450
*Under construction.	



Governor Tilden Receiving the Election Returns at His Home in Gramercy Park, Nov. 7, 1876. The First Reports Indicated That He Was to Be the Next President.



President Wilson Delivering His War Message to Congress—Ten Years Ago Yesterday.

1917

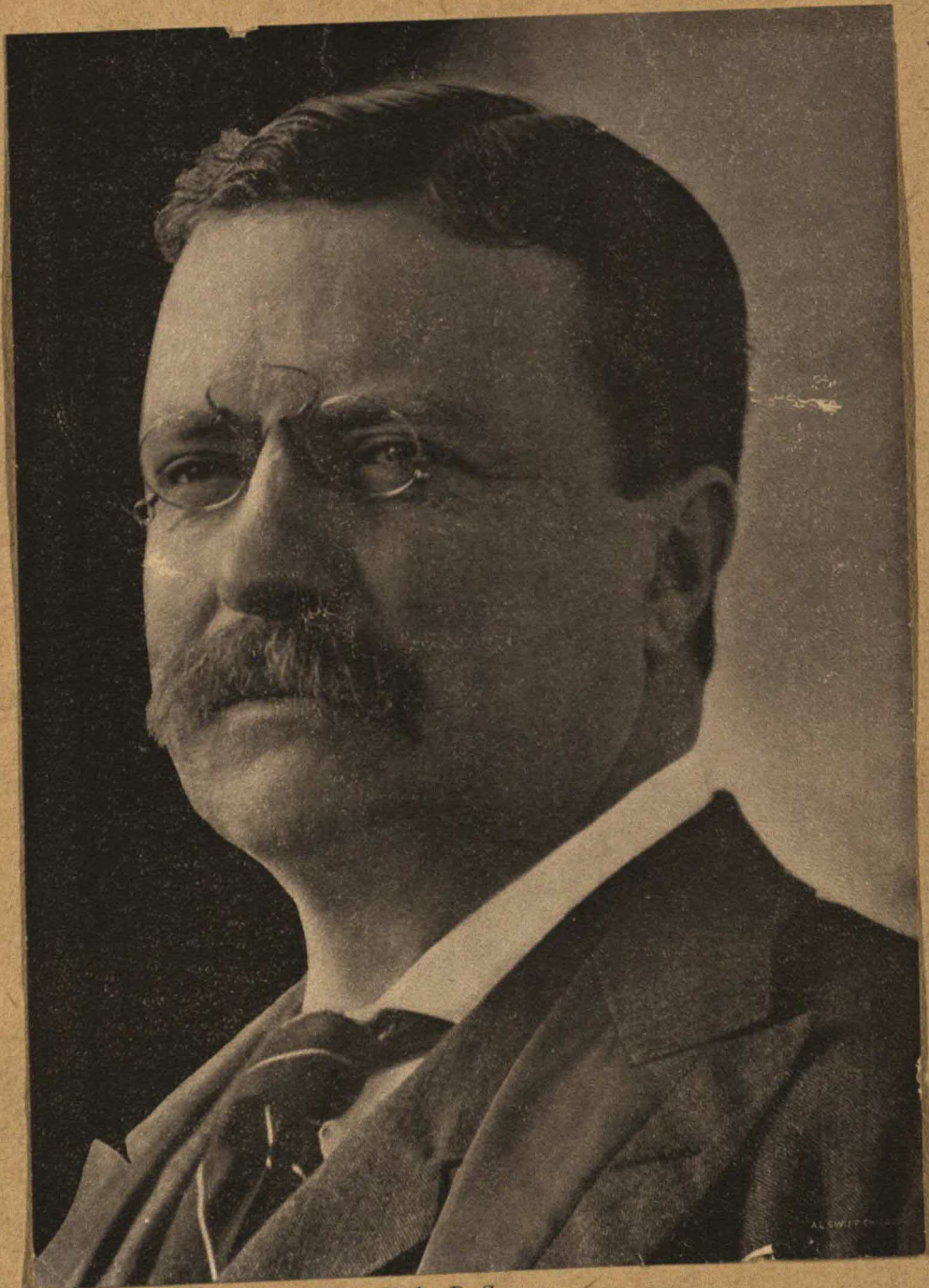


An Aerial View of Washington. The "Triangle," Where the Great Improvements Are to Be Made, Is Outlined in White.



Glenn H. Curtiss's newest type of passenger-carrying plane, the Eagle, successfully tried out recently over Garden City, Mineola and Hempstead. Roland Rohlfs, holder of the world's altitude record, piloted the machine, which carried a half dozen members of the Municipal Club of Brooklyn as passengers. The 150-h.p. Curtiss motors drive the Eagle. Above is shown the roomy interior of the fuselage, with its numerous comfortable wicker chairs.

Reynolds Union



Copyright 1903, C. M. Bell Photo Co., Wash., D. C.

Theodore Roosevelt
Jan 31st 1905

Supplement to Fort Worth Record, April 2, 1905.



General Pershing rides in triumph at the head of the First Division down historic Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House amid the tumultuous applause of 250,000 people, the greatest military review that Washington has witnessed in more than fifty years. *Above*—First Division passing under the triumphal arch in front of the Treasury Building and approaching the official reviewing stand before the White House.

Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson
Right—General Pershing mounted on Jeff, Virginia thoroughbred, leads his five miles of marching men down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Peace Monument.





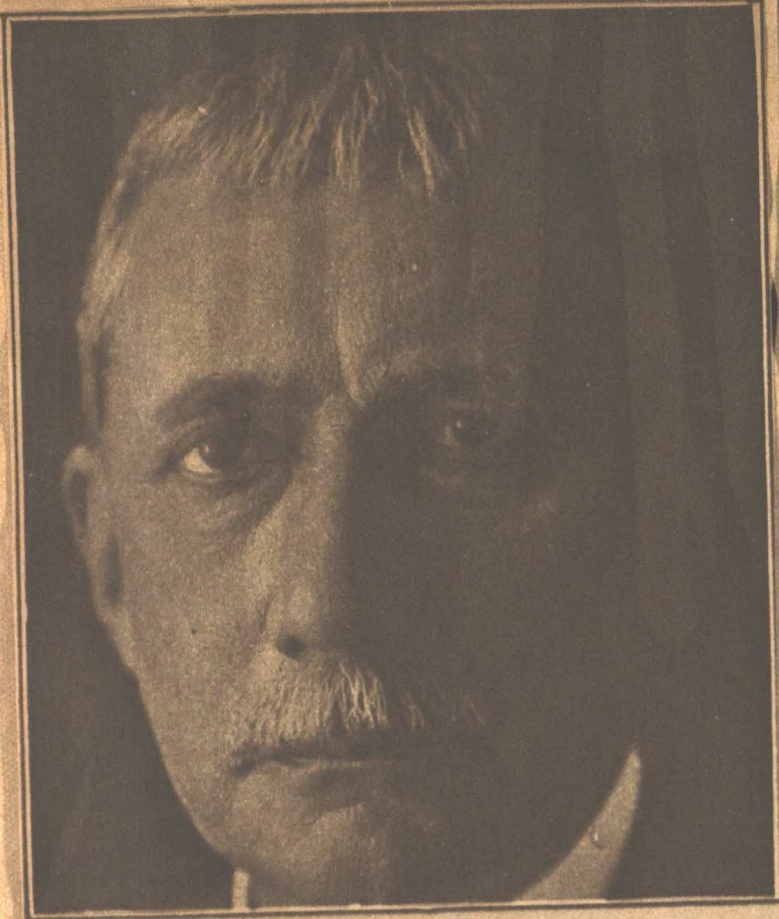
CAPTAIN CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

Flew 3,625 miles in non-stop flight, New York to Paris, in 33 hours, 30 minutes, May 20-21, 1927.

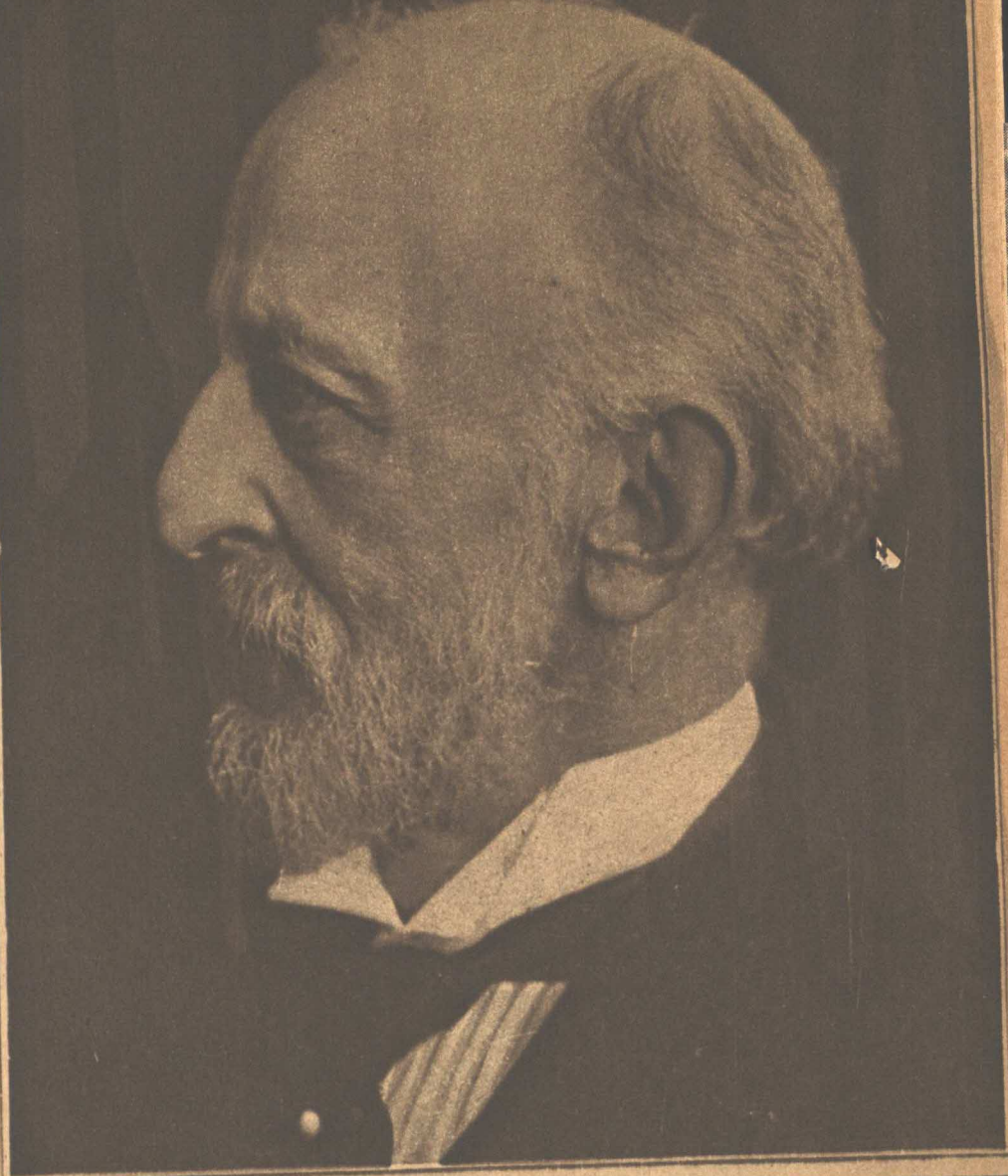




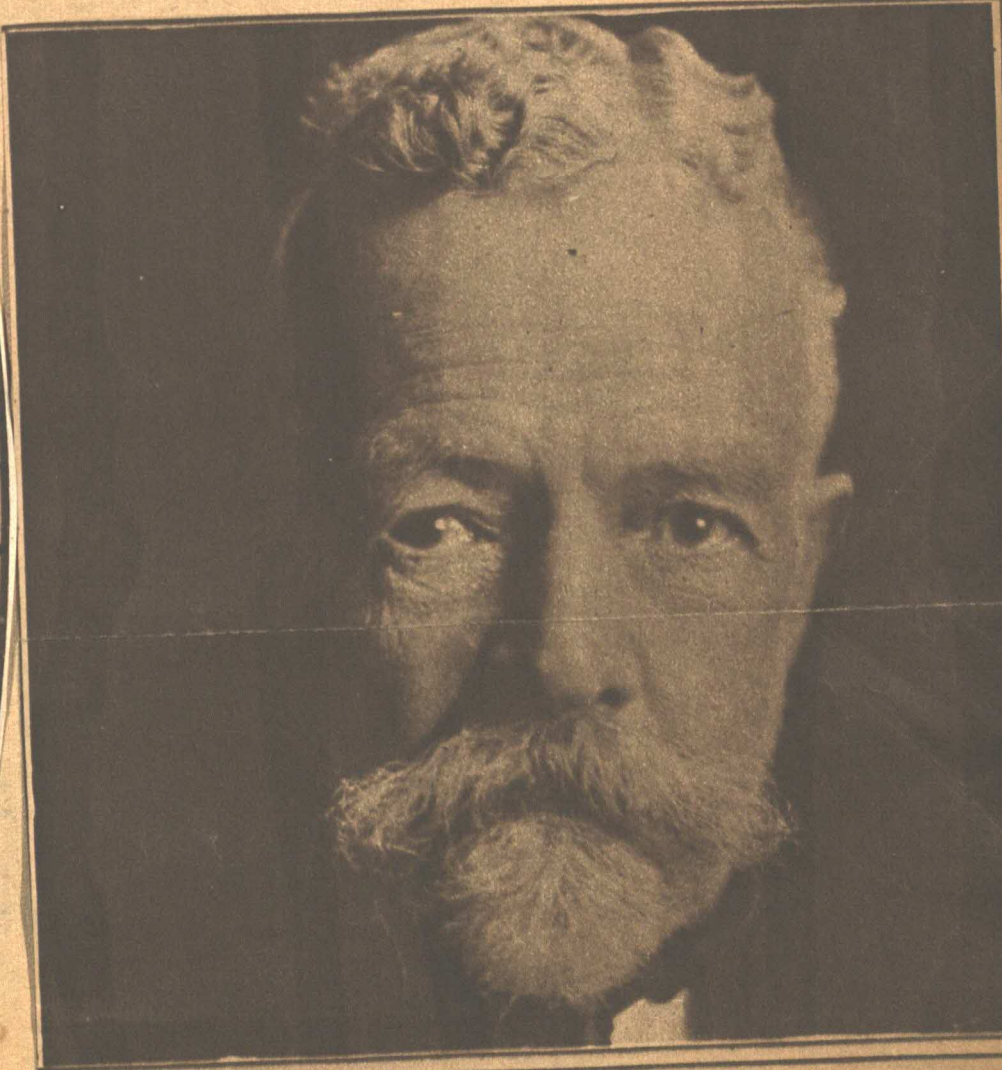
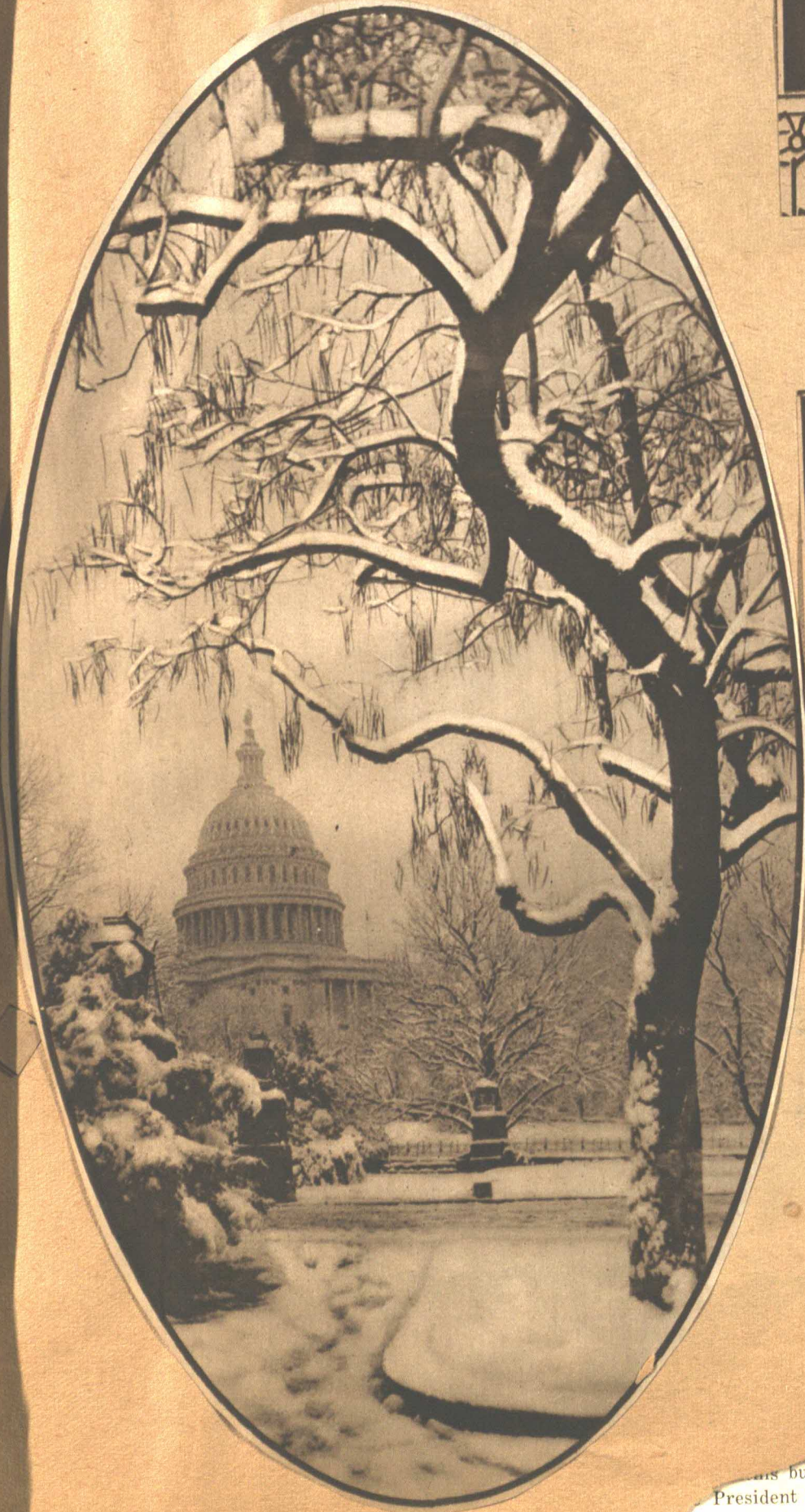
General Pershing acknowledges the thanks of the nation when the Senate and House in joint session pay glowing tribute to him as commander of our overseas army.



Elihu Root at 74 years is just as lively in the national, political and economic question field as he ever was and age has spun no cobwebs over his mind.



Oscar S. Strauss, 69 years old, is aboard on all big questions and men still wait for his opinion in matters that require sure thinking; he was a member of the Roosevelt Cabinet.



Henry Cabot Lodge, 69 years old, still in the whirlwind of public life; just mention League of Nations and see the senator go into action.

...ns building, a
President displaye

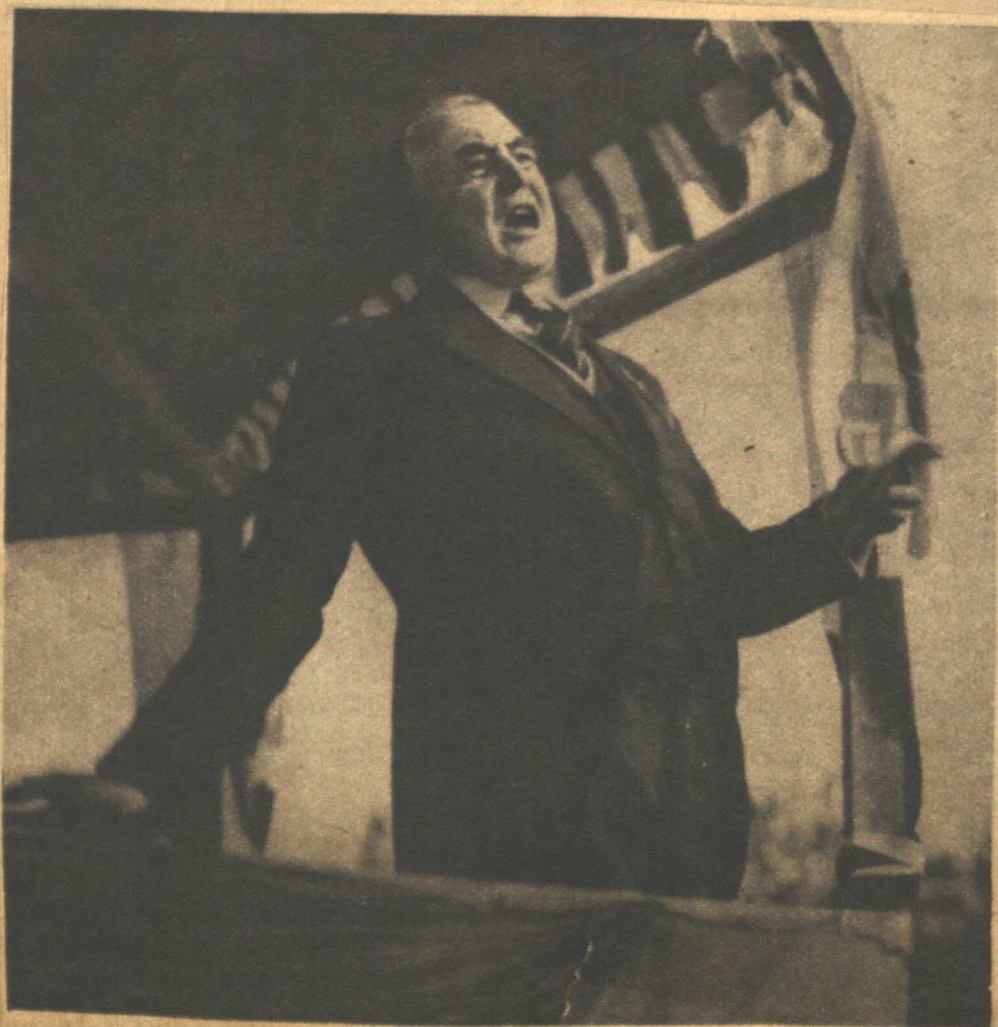
IE



Woodrow Wilson Broke Down on a Speaking Tour.



William Jennings Bryan Was a Tireless Campaigner.



Warren G. Harding Died on a Presidential Trip.



—Copyright: American Press Association.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST CABINET

Reading from left to right, around the table: President Wilson, McAdoo, McReynolds, Daniels, Houston, Wm. B. Wilson, Redfield, Lane, Burleson, Garrison, and Bryan



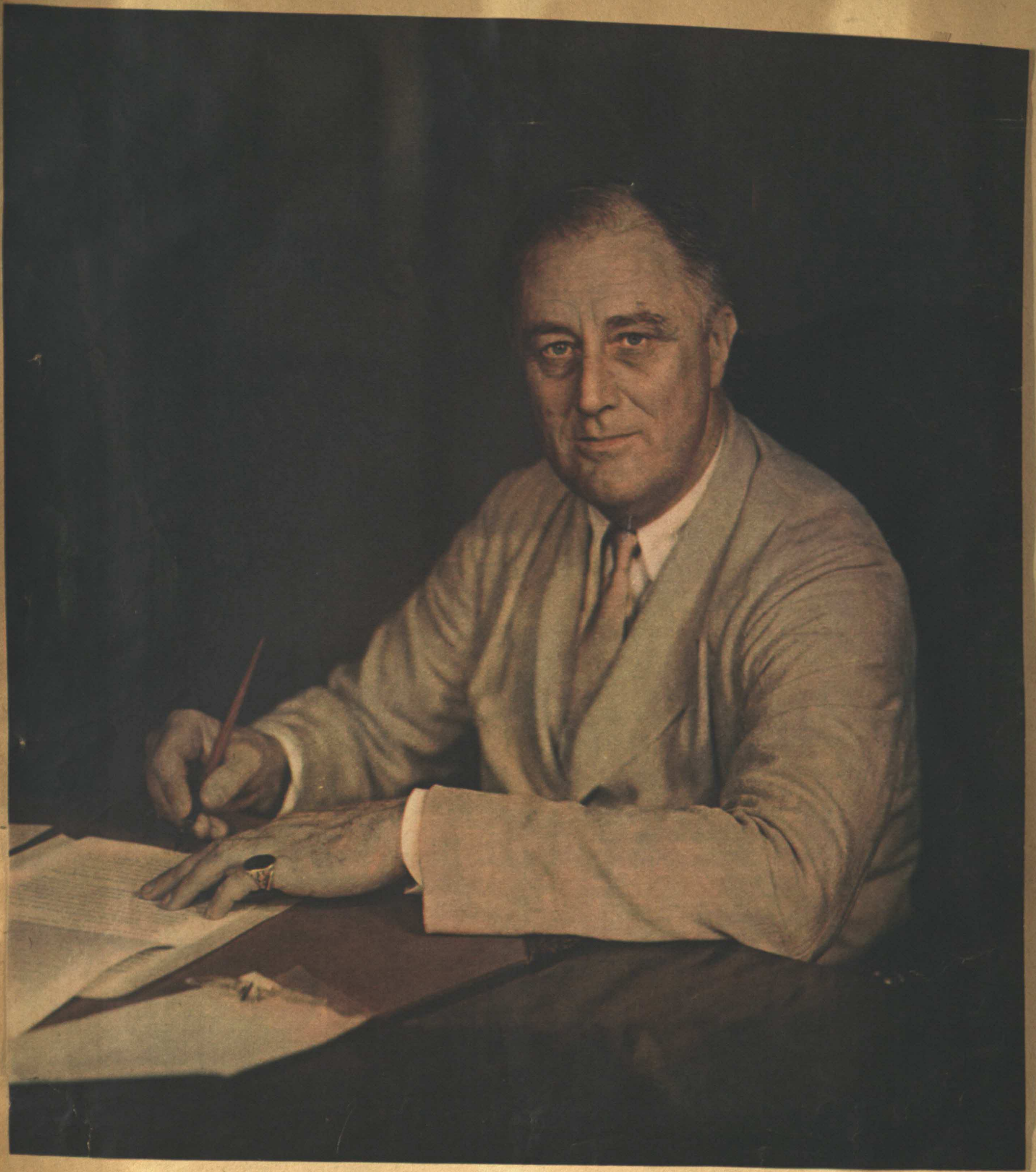
BIRTHPLACE OF MR. WILSON

Showing the historic old manse, at Staunton, Va., in the heart of the Renowned Valley



MR. WILSON'S OLD LAW OFFICE, ATLANTA

It was on the second floor of this building, at the intersection of Marietta street with Broad, that the future President displayed his shingle as a legal practitioner





WASHINGTON: NIGHT VIEW-

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Where three great Americans will live for ages. High in the Black Hills of South Dakota, work has been resumed on the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, noted sculptor. These pygmy-like men are completing the face of Thomas Jefferson. Beyond is the head of George Washington. That of Abraham Lincoln will complete the gigantic undertaking.

(By Publishers Photo Service)



Photo Brown Brothers.

Theodore Roosevelt as a Hunter in the West.



© Brown Brothers.

Theodore Roosevelt Driving Home a Point in a Speech.



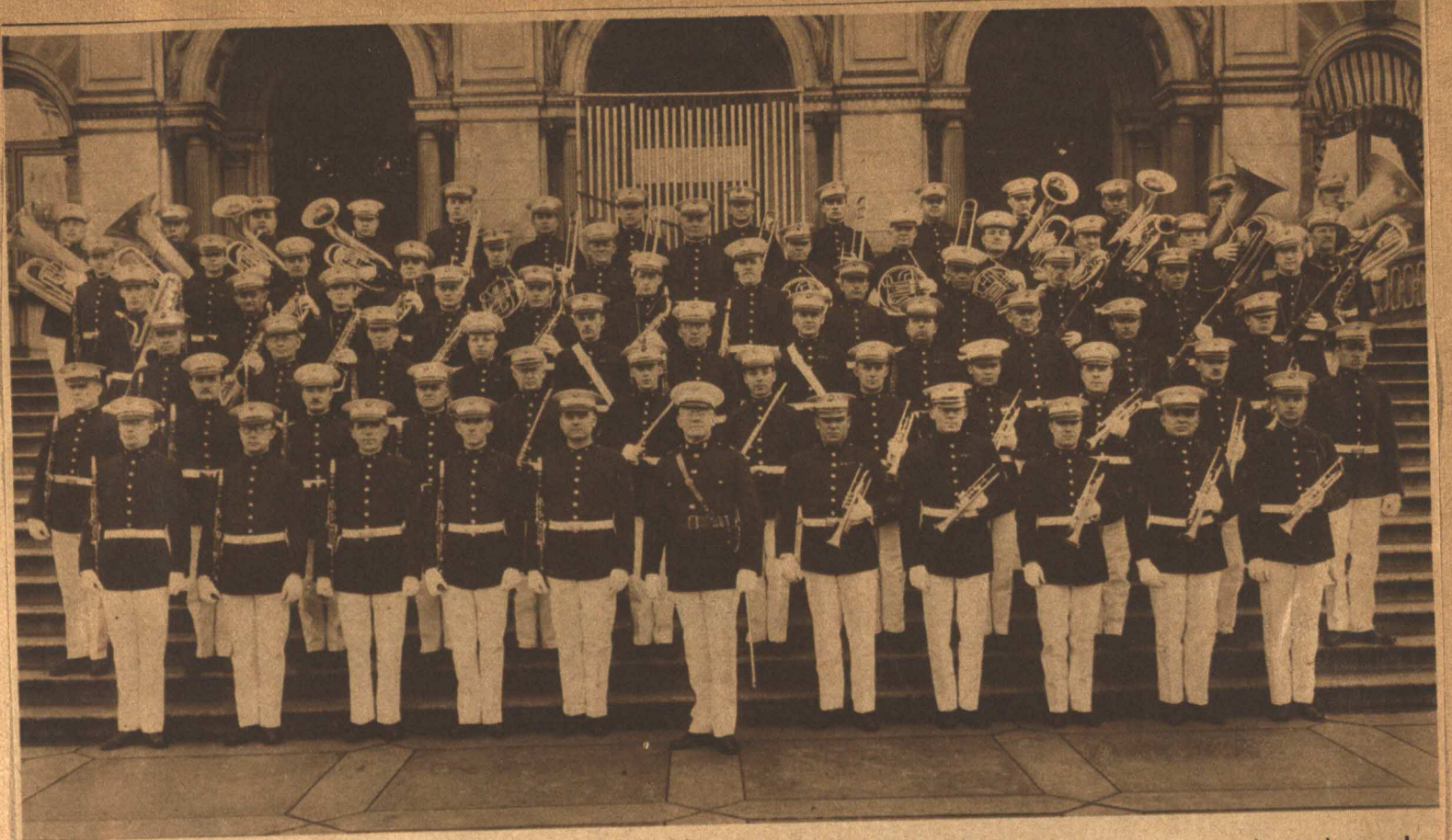
Roosevelt Enjoyed the Presidency.



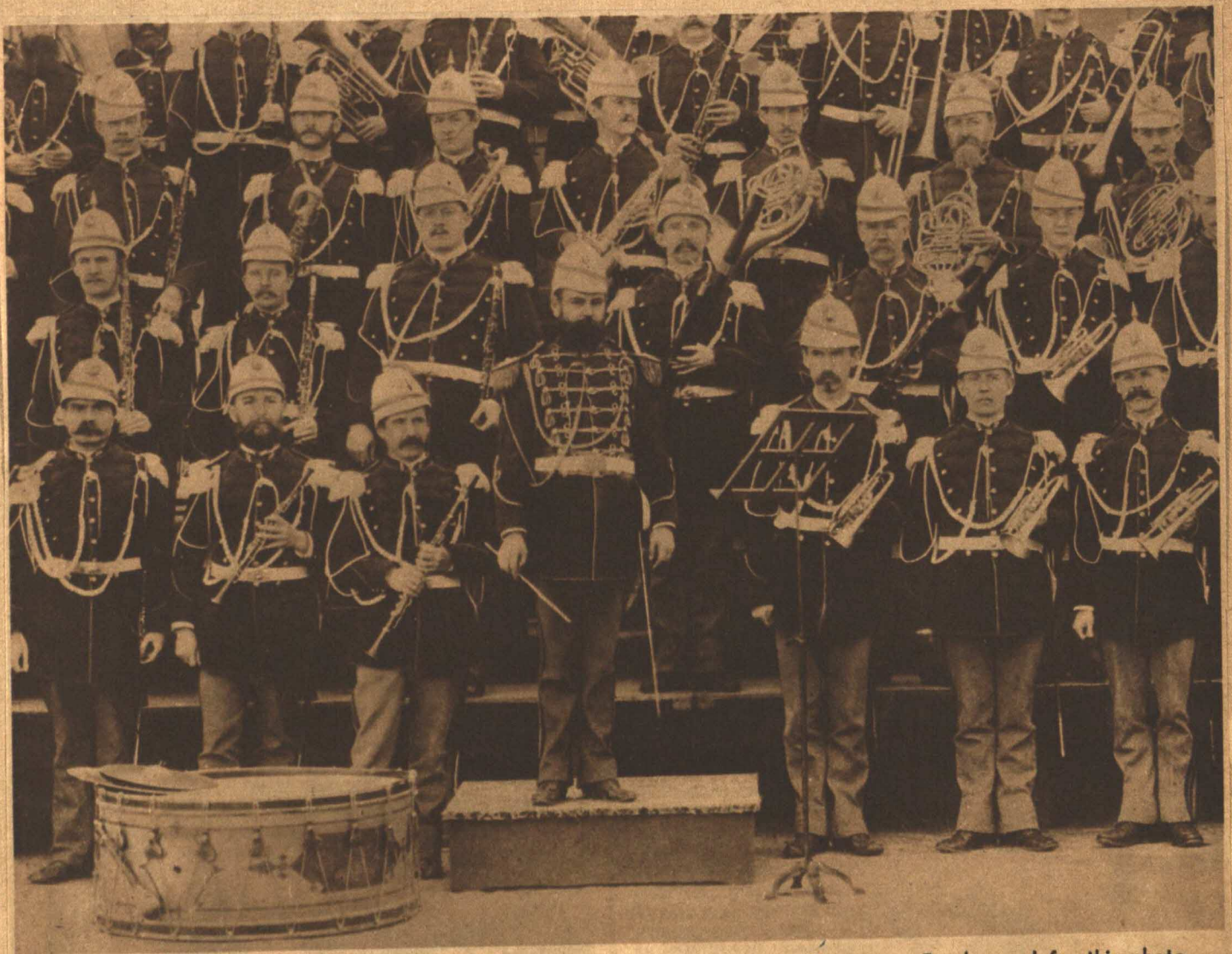
WARRIORS' RETURN—When our fighting men returned from the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States Marine Band played the welcoming music. The photo, made on the occasion, shows the band on the march on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, through ranks of returned warriors lined up for review.



HASH MARKS—That is what the soldier calls his service stripes. Here Frank Colchester (left) compares his with Frank Wiblitzhauser. Colchester, enrolled in September, 1908, is a musician first class and is holding an E flat clarinet. Wiblitzhauser, enrolled in 1907, is holding an alto saxophone. Each stripe represents four years' service.



PERSONAL APPEARANCE—And here is the Marine Band of the present, wearing Summer uniform—scarlet jacket and white trousers. Capt. Taylor Branson, wearing sword, is in the center. There are 75 musicians in the band. (Photo Copy-



"GAY NINETIES"—Back in the days when women wore the bustle, the U. S. Marine Band posed for this photo in Washington. The uniforms as you can see were not what they are today. Festoons of gold braid, epaulets and beehive helmets were standard equipment. The heavily-bearded baton-wielder here is John Philip Sousa. You'll note he wore his sword while conducting. This photo was made in 1890.

Wilson in President Days



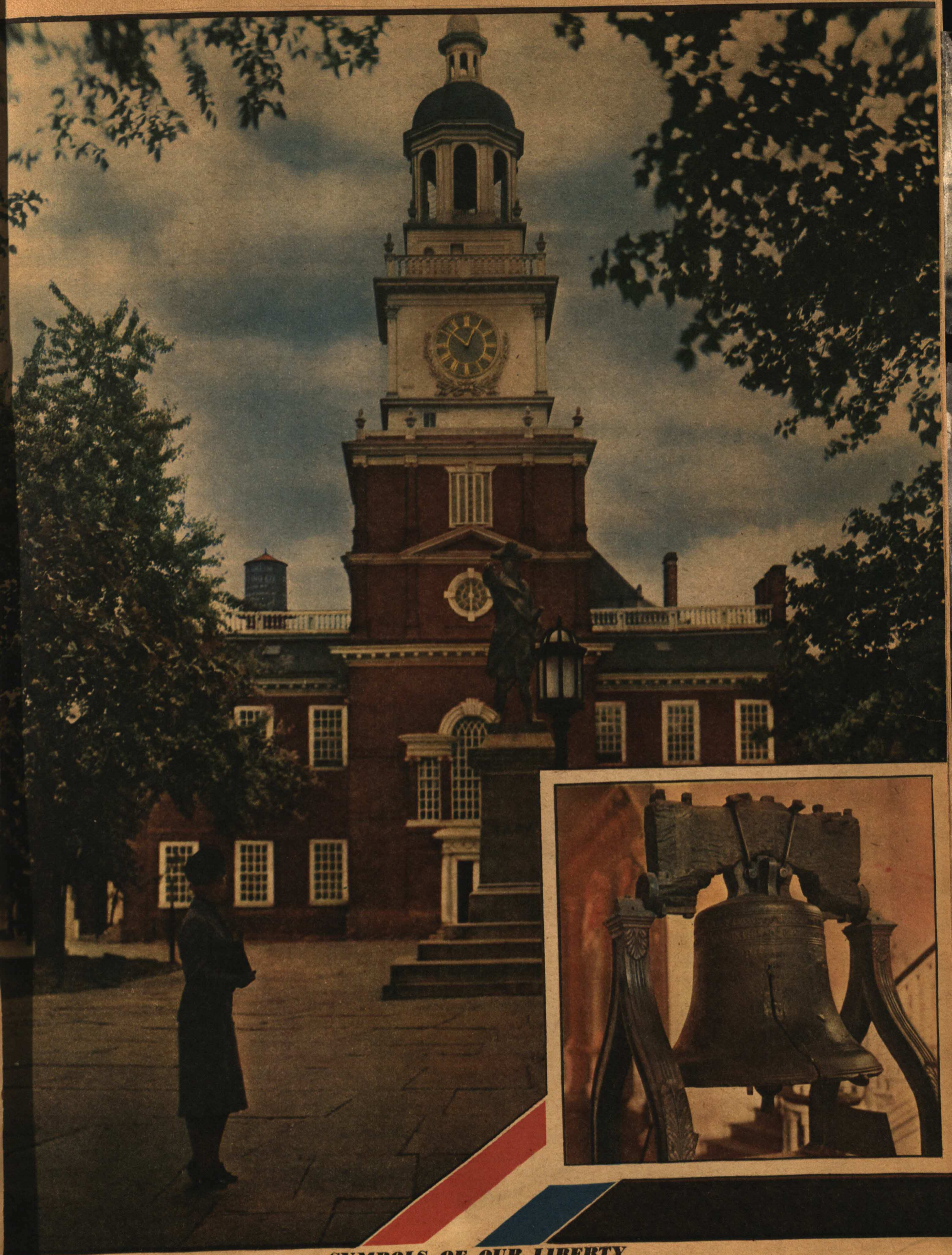
ABOVE is a picture of Woodrow Wilson in the strenuous days when he was President, sitting in his office at the White House, leading the nation as its executive in time of war and negotiations of peace. In the chair and at the desk pictured, Mr. Wilson transacted some of the most important governmental business in the history of the country.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE



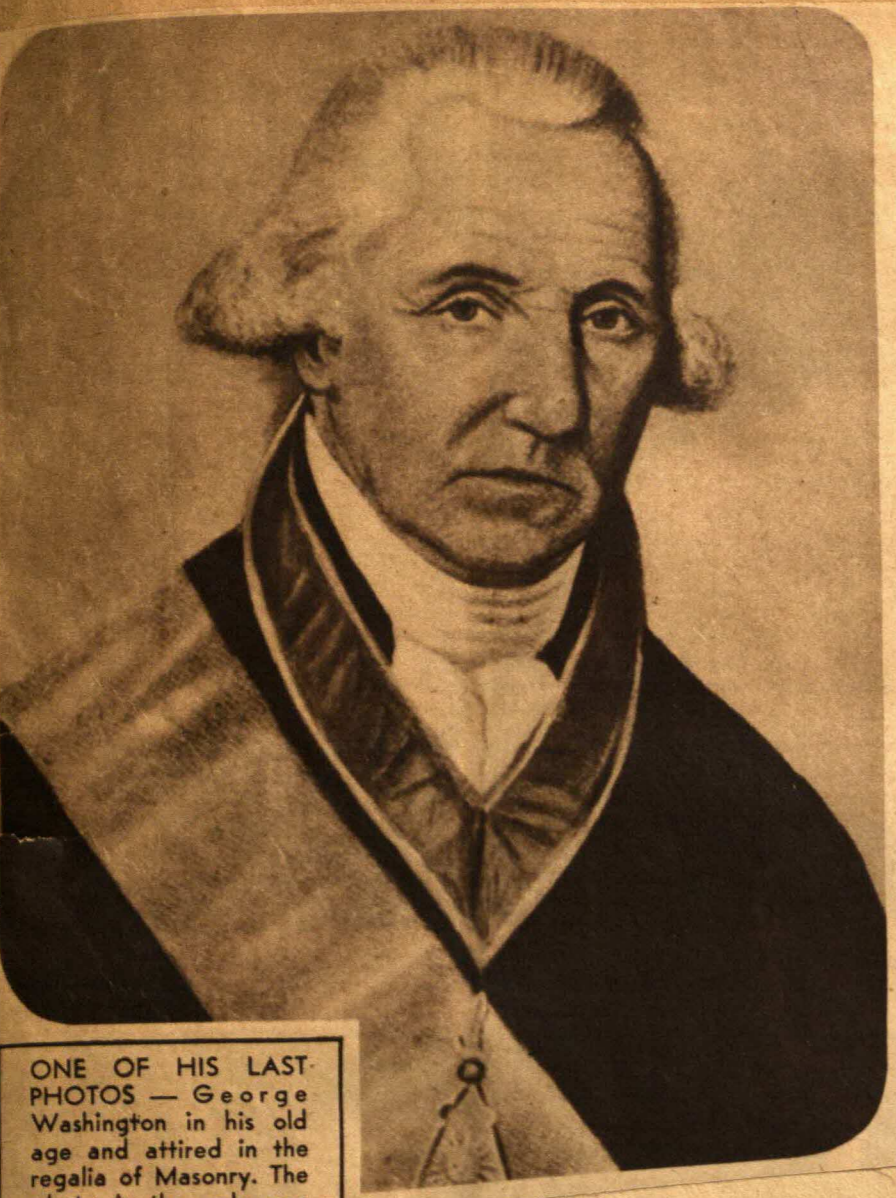
ELLEN AXSON WILSON
First Wife of the President



SYMBOLS OF OUR LIBERTY

IT Was in Historic Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Now a National Museum, That the Second Continental Congress Adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The Liberty Bell, Cast in London

to Become the New Province Bell of Pennsylvania, Arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1752. In June, 1753, It Was Placed in the State House, Later to Become the Seat of the Continental Congress. (See Also Pages 2 and 19).



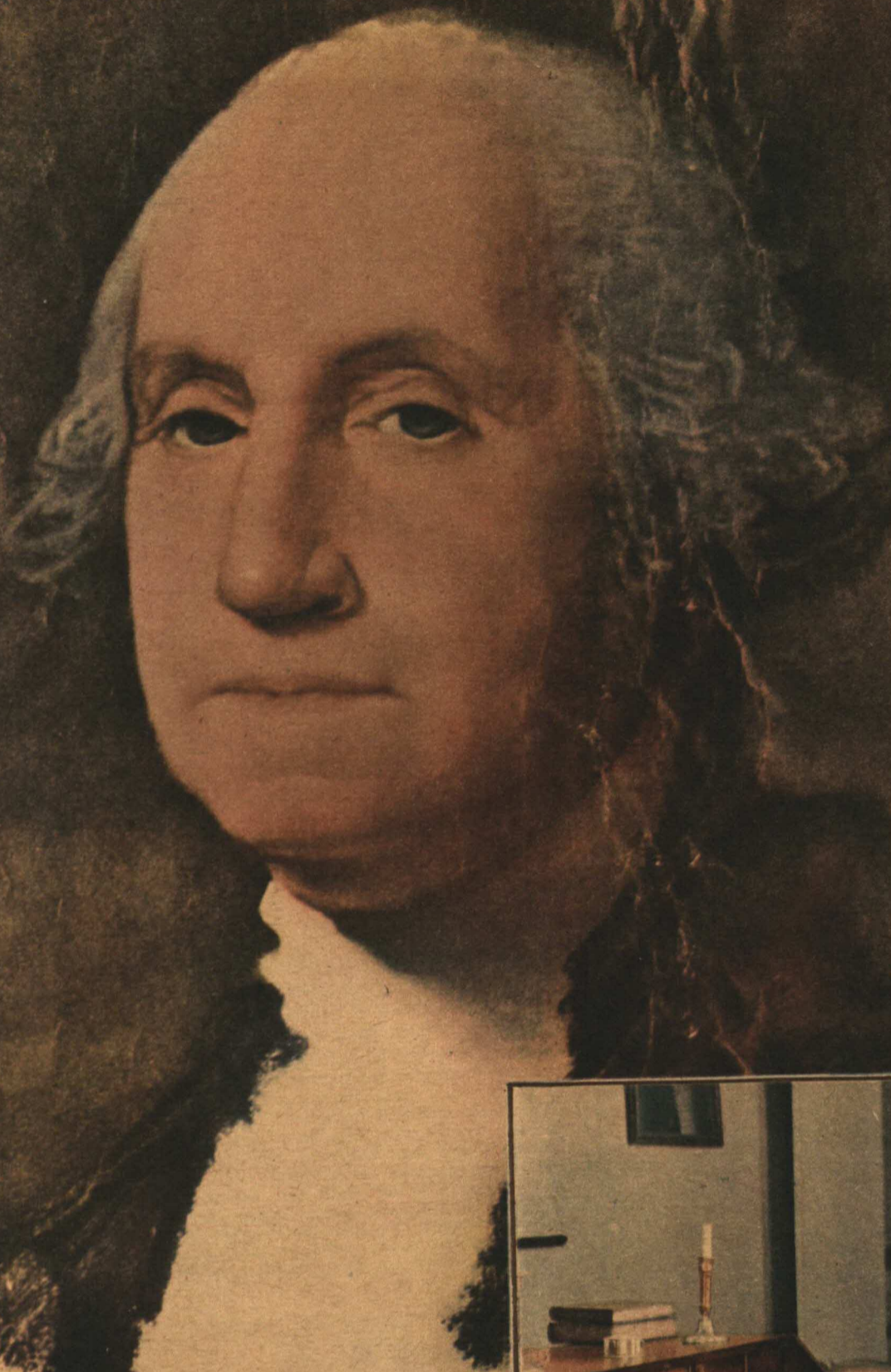
ONE OF HIS LAST PHOTOS — George Washington in his old age and attired in the regalia of Masonry. The photo is the only one made from life of Washington during his last years.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT

George Washington, called "The Father of Our Country," was born Feb. 22, 1732. He took command of the Continental Army July 3, 1775. After winning the war for the Colonies, he delivered his farewell address Dec. 4, 1783, at Franncee's Tavern, N. Y. On Dec. 23 of that same year he resigned his commission in the army and retired to his home at Mount Vernon, Va. He was chosen as the first president of the convention that drafted the United States Constitution in 1878 at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and his name as president and deputy from Virginia headed the list of signers of the adopted document. He was elected first President of the United States, and was inaugurated at New York, Nassau and Wall Streets, April 30, 1789. His second inauguration was at Philadelphia. The only Fourth of July address he ever made was at Lancaster, Pa., in 1791. George Washington died at his Mount Vernon home, Dec. 14, 1799. His death was due to exposure in a storm while riding over his estate with his managers. A vault was made for his body under the dome of the Capitol at Washington, but the body was interred at Mount Vernon.



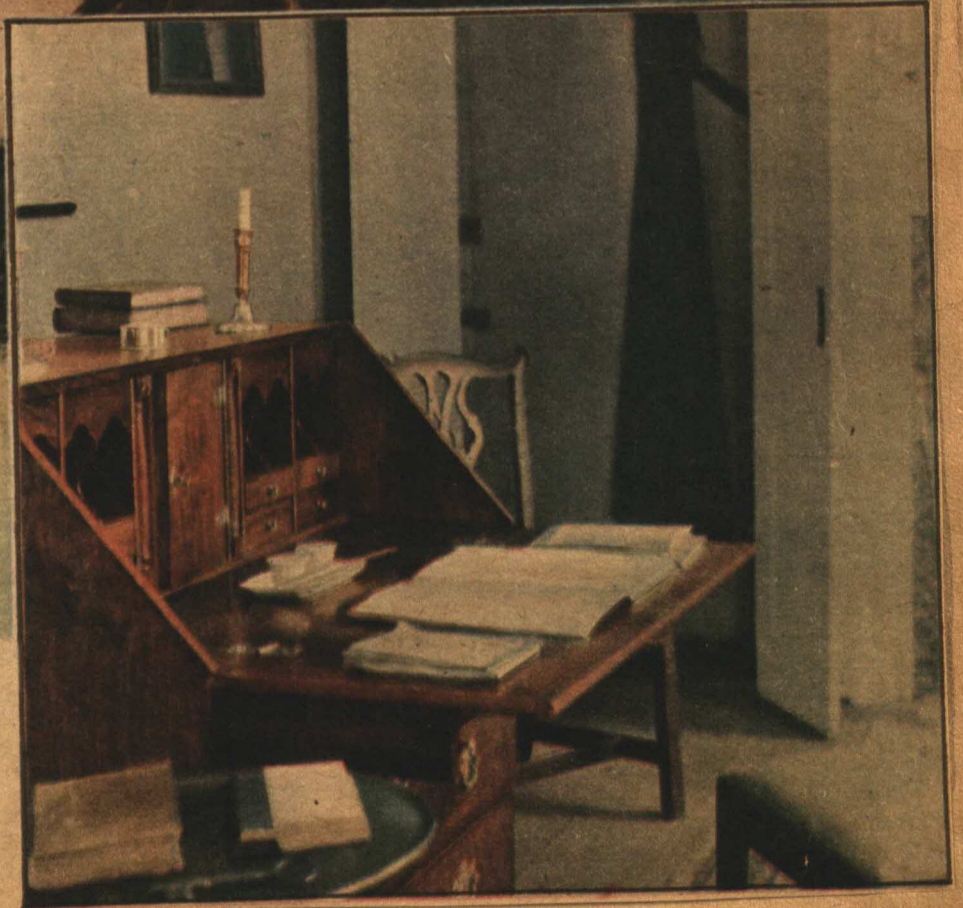
MOUNT VERNON, on the Potomac in Virginia, famous home of Washington, in its Winter garb.



**FIRST COLOR PHOTOS OF
VALLEY FORGE**

(See Pages 10 and 11)

George Washington's desk at Valley Forge, Pa., as restored in the building which once served as his headquarters, is pictured in the natural color photo at right. A cloak and hat actually worn by the first President hang beside the door. Above, the famous Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington.





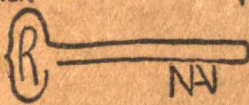
THE AMAZING PARALLEL OF THE ROOSEVELTS

BOTH ARE 7th IN DESCENT FROM Klas Maylensen van Roosevelt AND BOTH WERE - HARVARD GRADUATES EDITORS OF THEIR COLLEGE PAPERS GRADUATES OF COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL MEMBERS OF N.Y. LEGISLATURE ASST SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY (BOTH RESIGNED FROM THAT OFFICE) GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK CANDIDATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENT; EACH WAS SHOT AT BY A MANIAC AND BOTH BECAME PRESIDENT!



LOYAL GERMAN IS A LOYAL AMERICAN -in Northville, Mich.

EQUAL CIRCLES IN NEVER HAN



SIGNATURE OF C.R. KEENAN Oakdale, Pa.

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robbed streets, which
e hill, stand old houses
skeletons and balconies
of the Harz Mountains—
houses are no longer—
quite rectangular, and
ave sagged and bent. But
have been freshly plas-
s have a light blue, gray,
their wooden balconies
have been filled with
y seem gay with
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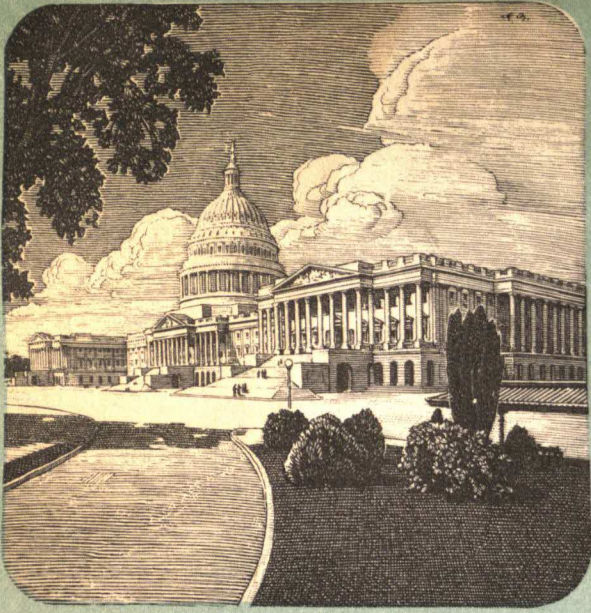
THE
AMAZING
PARALLEL
OF THE
ROOSEVELTS

BOTH ARE 7TH IN DESCENT FROM
Klas Marlensen van Roosevelt
AND
BOTH WERE -
HARVARD GRADUATES
EDITORS OF THEIR COLLEGE PAPERS
GRADUATES OF COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL
MEMBERS OF N.Y. LEGISLATURE
ASST SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY
(BOTH RESIGNED FROM THAT OFFICE)
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK
LEGISLATURE
VICE-PRESIDENT;
KIDNAPED BY A MANIAC
BECAME



LOYAL
GERMAN
IS A
LOYAL
AMERICAN
-in Northville, Mich.





THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

The Capitol, its imposing dome a familiar symbol of Federal unity, stands at the very hub of Washington. In 1793 George Washington declared its cornerstone "well and truly laid." Completed in its present form in 1863, the Capitol, the workshop of our Congresses, contains in its majestic wings both House and Senate chambers.



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Within the majestic marble temple that is the Lincoln Memorial, a heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln looks out through the colonnade to the Reflecting Pool, the Washington Monument, and the Capitol beyond. Inscribed on interior walls are the great leader's memorable Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address.



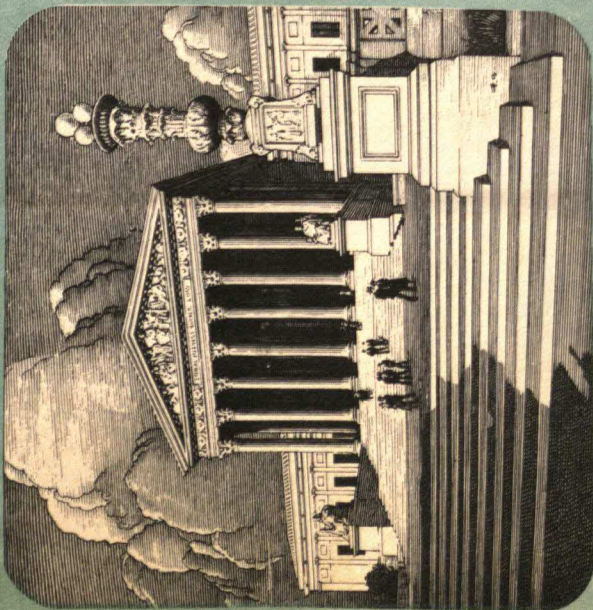
THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Tallest masonry structure in the world, the 555-foot Washington Monument soars skyward from the landscaped Mall between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial. Material symbol of Washington the city and Washington the man, the austere shaft was begun in 1848, but interruptions delayed completion until 1884.



THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES

Plunging his cane into the ground where now stands the stately Treasury Building with its many-columned facades, Andrew Jackson, after fiery debates, located for the undecided officials of his day this home of the Treasury Department, the largest administrative department of the Government of the United States.

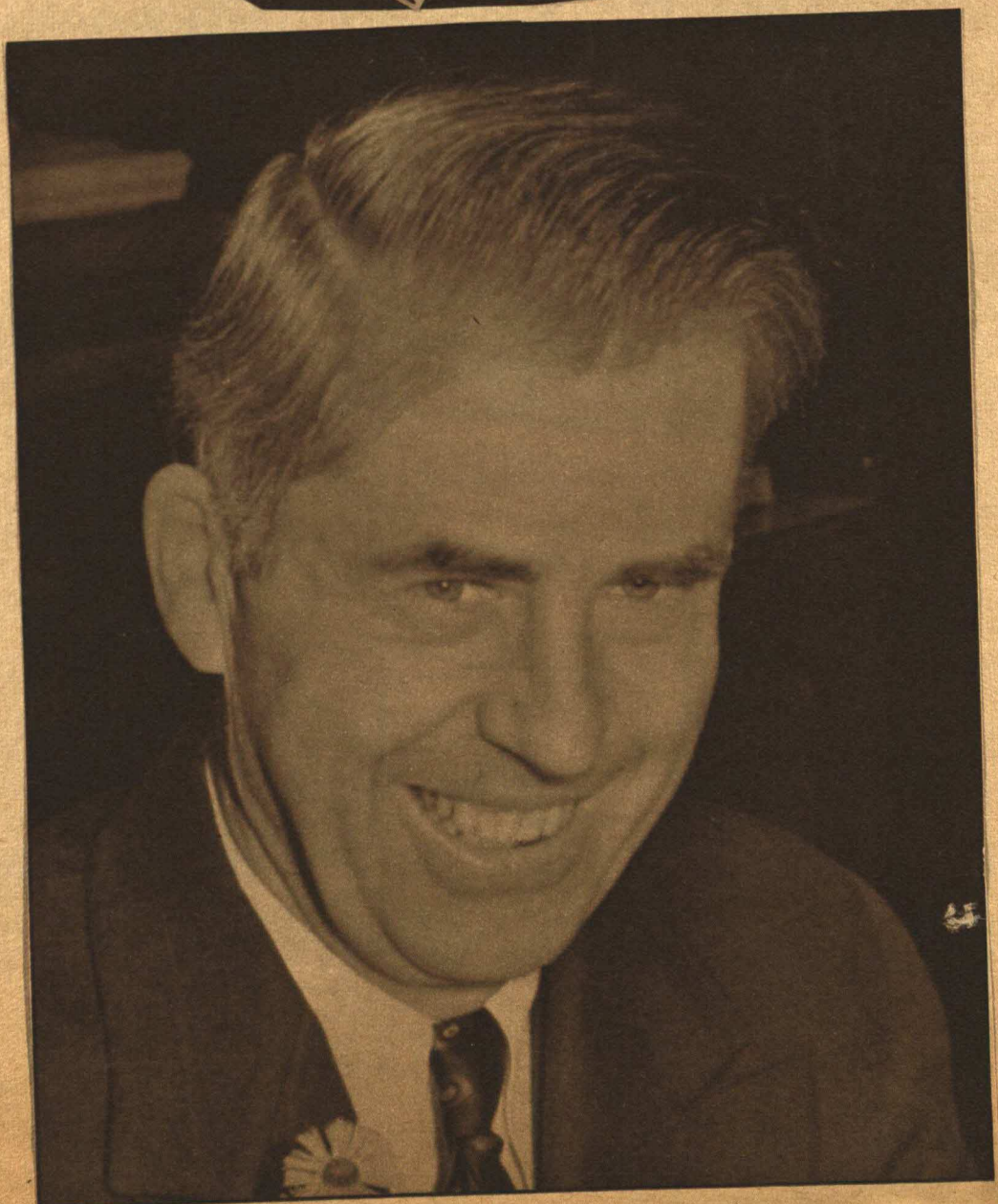


THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING

The brilliant splendor of the new Supreme Court Building contrasts with time-mellowed adjacent structures on Capitol Hill. Here in a building of classic beauty, built of white marble and of Corinthian architecture, now sits our highest tribunal. Before moving into this magnificent structure in 1935, the court convened in the Capitol.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



☆ HENRY A. WALLACE



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COL. E. M. HOUSE and PRESIDENT WILSON

The Colonel and Wilson were strangers four years ago, but to-day Colonel House is consulted more closely than any cabinet officer and goes abroad for information that cannot be trusted to mere ambassadors. He is the President's human barometer. Government officials invite him to their homes—but he can take his grip to the White House without invitation



WENDELL L. WILLKIE



CHARLES L. MCNARY

Votes on Nov. 5 Are Announced as 49,808,624

(Copyright, 1940, by the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The American electorate cast a new record vote of 49,808,624 last Nov. 5 and chose Franklin D. Roosevelt as the Nation's first third term President by a plurality of 4,914,713.

Final returns as compiled by the Associated Press—official in 46 States and unofficial in Nebraska and Rhode Island—show the popular vote to have been divided this way:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat	27,241,939
Wendell L. Willkie, Republican	22,327,226
Norman Thomas, Socialist	116,796
Roger W. Babson, Prohibition	58,600
Earl R. Browder, Communist	48,789
John W. Aiken, Socialist-Labor	14,861
Others	413

Nebraska and Rhode Island hoped to complete their official canvasses before Monday, when the presidential electors meet in the 48 States for the formality of casting their electoral votes, which were divided 449 for Roosevelt and 82 for Willkie. Nebraska's unofficial total was complete except for two precincts.

The President's total popular vote, including 417,418 American Labor party votes in New York State, was 509,658 less than the previous high of 27,751,597 which the Chief Executive himself established four years ago with the aid of 274,924 American Labor votes. His 1932 total was 22,821,857.

Largest for Republican.

Willkie's popular vote was the largest ever given a Republican nominee, winner or loser. It included 22,428 Independent Democrat votes in Georgia and 2,496 Jeffersonian Democrat votes in South Carolina. The previous record Republican vote was 21,392,190 for Herbert Hoover over Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Only 239,459 votes were cast this year for minor party candidates. This was their smallest showing since 1924, when they polled 121,587, not counting the vote cast for the Lafollette third party ticket. There was no so-called "third party" in the field this year.

The total popular vote was 4,161,507 above the previous record of 45,647,117 in 1936 and 9,992,102 more than the 1932 total of 39,816,522. It was within one-fifth of 1 per cent of the 49,719,200 estimated by the Associated Press on Oct. 24 as the probable vote this year. The AP's pre-election estimate four years ago was 45,473,000, which was within two-fifths of 1 per cent of the actual vote.

Recession in Plurality.

President Roosevelt's plurality was the smallest since Woodrow Wilson's 591,385 in 1916, and represented a recession from his 11,072,014 and 7,060,016 margins in 1936 and 1932, respectively. But his electoral vote of 449 to 82 for Willkie was exceeded only by his own 523 to 8 and 472 to 59 victories in his two previous elections. Otherwise this closest approach was Hoover's 444 to 87 in 1928.

Roosevelt carried 38 States. Willkie's pluralities were in Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Vermont.

The President's percentage of the total vote was 54.7; Willkie's 44.8, and minor party candidates 0.5. Roosevelt's 1936 percentage was 60.8; 1932, 57.3.

Largest in Texas.

Texas gave Roosevelt the largest plurality of any State—640,999. Wyoming gave him the smallest—6,654. Willkie's biggest plurality was in Kansas—124,435; his smallest in Michigan—6,926.

Roosevelt's New York plurality was cut from 1,112,552 four years ago to 224,440 this year. The 1940 American Labor party vote was nearly twice as large as Roosevelt's plurality in New York. Democratic leaders, however, contend that Roosevelt would have received all of the A. L. P. vote as Democrats if the separate party had not been organized in 1936. Without the A. L. P. votes, Roosevelt's total would have been 192,978 less than Willkie's in New York.

The poor showing of the minor parties was attributed in part to failure to get on many state ballots. Communists were barred by some States. Other parties failed to get the necessary number of signatures for qualifying petitions. Minor party ballots were not counted in North

Vote for President Nov. 5, Official in 46 States and Unofficial in Two Others

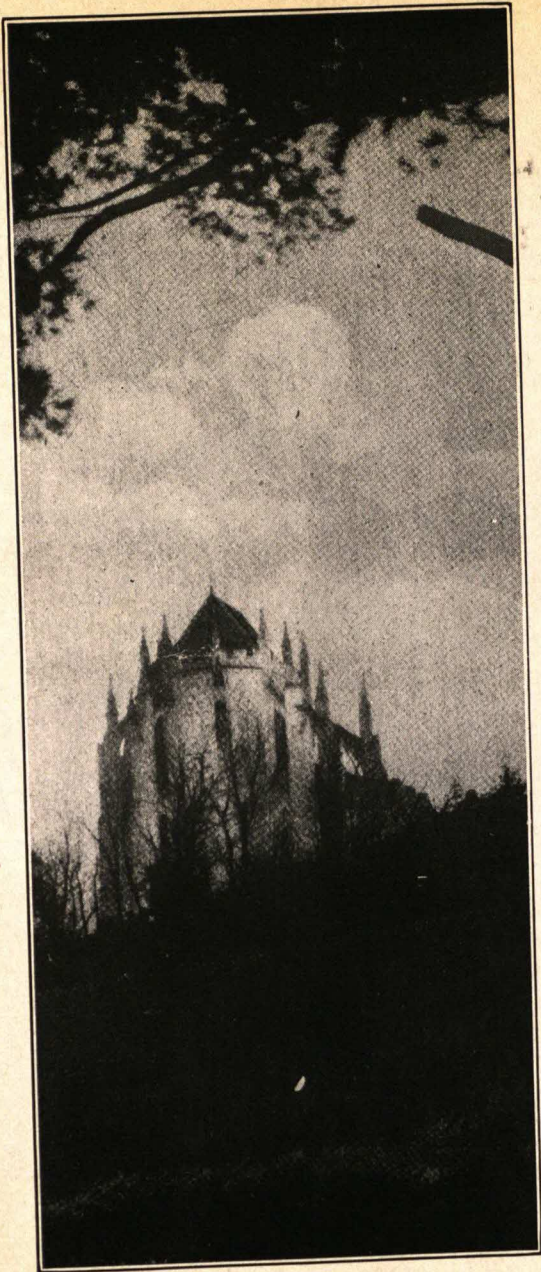
(Copyright, 1940, Associated Press.)

The official vote for President in the Nov. 5 election, by States, excepting Nebraska and Rhode Island, which are unofficial, as compiled by the Associated Press:

State—	Roosevelt.	Willkie.
	Democrat.	Repub.
Alabama	250,726	42,184
Arizona	95,267	54,030
Arkansas	158,622	42,121
California	1,877,618	1,351,419
Colorado	265,364	278,855
Connecticut	417,621	361,819
Delaware	74,599	61,390
Florida	360,407	126,412
Georgia	265,194	46,362
Idaho	127,835	106,555
Illinois	2,149,934	2,047,240
Indiana	874,063	899,466
Iowa	578,800	632,370
Kansas	364,725	489,160
Kentucky	557,222	410,384
Louisiana	319,751	52,446
Maine	156,478	163,951
Maryland	385,546	269,544
Massachusetts	1,076,522	939,700
Michigan	1,032,991	1,039,917
Minnesota	644,196	596,274
Mississippi	168,267	7,364
Missouri	958,476	871,009
Montana	145,698	99,579
Nebraska	259,435	345,408
Nevada	31,945	21,229
New Hampshire	125,292	110,127
New Jersey	1,016,404	944,876

State—	Roosevelt.	Willkie.
	Democrat.	Repub.
New Mexico	103,699	79,615
New York	3,251,918	3,027,478
North Carolina	609,015	213,633
North Dakota	124,036	154,590
Ohio	1,733,139	1,586,773
Oklahoma	474,313	348,872
Oregon	258,415	219,555
Pennsylvania	2,171,035	1,889,848
Rhode Island	181,881	138,432
South Carolina	95,470	4,360
South Dakota	131,362	177,065
Tennessee	351,601	169,153
Texas	840,151	199,152
Utah	154,277	93,151
Vermont	64,269	78,371
Virginia	235,961	109,363
Washington	462,145	322,123
West Virginia	496,146	372,662
Wisconsin	704,821	679,206
Wyoming	59,287	52,633
Totals	27,241,939	22,327,226
1936	27,751,597	16,679,583
1932	22,821,857	15,761,841

Note—Democratic totals include 417,418 American Labor party votes in New York in 1940 and 274,924 in 1936 for Roosevelt electors. Republican total for 1940 includes 22,428 independent Democratic votes in Georgia and 2,496 Jeffersonian Democrat votes in South Carolina for Willkie electors. Other vote total for 1936 includes 882,479 Union party votes for Lemke electors.



ST. ALBAN'S LOFTY CATHEDRAL
Overlooking the City of Washington. Only a wing of the great American Westminster was completed in 1924



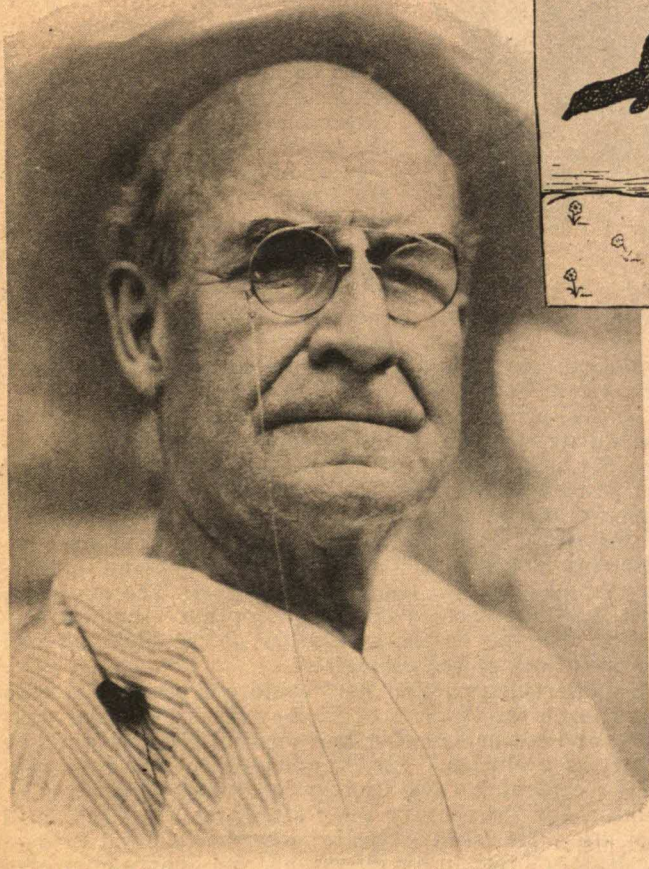
BETHLEHEM CHAPEL
Showing the exact spot in which the twenty-eighth President lies buried

he had "the right to teach the ape doctrines to the students of the university regardless of the wishes of parents and taxpayers."

Dr. Birge declined to compete for Mr. Bryan's \$100. In a speech in West Virginia Bryan repeated his offer of \$100 to any professor who would sign a statement that he was a descendant of an ape. Many professors in this case immediately volunteered, and Bryan sent \$100 to Professor Spangler, with whom an extended controversy developed.

Bryan first began to attack the teaching of the theory of evolution in the schools of America when he came to the conclusion that young people were going away from the church as a result of their college training. "These repeated indications of unbelief, especially among college students, puzzled him," wrote Mrs. Bryan. "Upon investigation he became convinced that the teaching of evolution as a fact instead of a theory caused the students to lose faith in the Bible, first in the story of creation, and later in other doctrines which underlie the Christian religion. He then read numerous books, and, as always when investigating a subject, he read widely on both sides of this question."

As he lectured in various parts of the country fond parents complained to him



Underwood & Underwood photo

Bryan at Dayton. "Hour by hour he grew more bitter," according to H. L. Mencken, who was there.

that their children were straying from the fold, and wished his advice. "Four parents, two fathers and two mothers," Bryan wrote, "have complained to me that their daughters had their faith undermined in another woman's college. What shall it profit a student, boy or girl, if he gain an education and lose a soul?"

He insisted that something must be done at once about this crying shame. "Shall teachers, paid by taxation, be permitted to substitute the unproven hypothesis of scientists for the 'Thus saith the Lord' of the Bible, and so undermine the faith of the children of Christian taxpayers?" "The hand that writes the pay check rules the

school," Bryan told the legislature of West Virginia, when he made a speech urging the legislators to pass a law making it illegal for teachers to teach the theory of evolution in the schools of that state. And he liked the phrase so much that he repeated it in his book *Seven Questions in Dispute*.

In this book he also gave the following as his opinion of the functions of a teacher: "If a teacher of evolution insists that he should be permitted to teach whatever he pleases, regardless of the wishes of the taxpayers, the answer is obvious. He should teach what he is employed to teach, just as a painter uses the colors that his employer desires. . . . If we are so careful not to permit employees of the public to do other things that are objectionable, why should we permit teachers employed by

the state to deny the existence of God, whose name we stamp upon our coin—'In God We Trust'—or scoff at the Bible, which our President uses when he takes the oath of office?"



Frueh in the Chattanooga Daily Times

"Me and the boy friend, the boy friend and me, we stick together like sap to the tree."

tion of academic freedom arose many years before. He wrote in the *Commoner* in 1901 defending the right of college professors to teach what they believed to be right, when six professors resigned from Leland Stanford University because of the attempt of the widow of Senator Stanford to regulate their teaching. "It is a good sign," wrote Bryan in a *Commoner* editorial, "when the teacher rebels and surrenders his salary in preference to surrendering his principles."

But this was a case of the wicked corporation influences and the wicked rich trying to dictate the educational policies of America.

In 1905 Bryan had resigned from the position of chairman of the board of trustees of Illinois College, his alma mater, because the college accepted a gift from Andrew Carnegie. "Our college," he wrote the trustees, "cannot serve God and Mammon." And he was more anxious to force it to serve God than Carnegie was to force it to serve Mammon.

Deep down in his heart Bryan had an utter contempt for education, because it was undemocratic, and because he was, in spite of some years of formal instruction, uneducated. He lacked that rarest of intellectual virtues, speculating curiosity, and he was bitter in his denunciation of those who possessed it. "It is better," he wrote, "to trust in the Rock of Ages than to know the age of the rocks; it is better for one to know that he is close to the Heavenly Father than to know how far the stars in the heavens are apart."

He resented fiercely the activities of scientists in search of knowledge. He told the legislature of West Virginia on April 13, 1923: "Men who would not cross the street to save a soul have traveled around the world

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

BRYAN
[Continued from page fifty-one]

in search of skeletons. If they find a stray tooth in a gravel pit, they hold a conclave and fashion a creature such as they suppose the possessor of the tooth to have been, and then they shout derisively at Moses."

Bryan did not wish anyone else to believe what he was afraid to believe, for he could not endure the thought that they might to that extent be superior to him. He had been the representative of the common man too long to enable him to acknowledge the value of intellectual leadership.

Feeling as strongly as he did about the dangers of teaching evolution, Bryan went about to state legislatures and asked them to pass laws making the teaching of evolution a crime. He and his propagandist friends succeeded in persuading the legislature of Florida to pass such a law. Kentucky escaped by only one vote, and Tennessee passed such a law in 1925. In consequence, the attention of the world was to be focused on Dayton, Tennessee.

Before considering the Dayton trial in detail, it is necessary to note that Bryan had not abandoned politics completely for religion. It was his ambition to become United States senator from Florida in 1926. He once told a Democratic dinner that it had been his boyhood ambition to sit in the United States Senate, and, as we have seen, he was once an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate from Nebraska. Writing to the editor of the Sanford Herald, of Sanford, Florida, sometime in 1925, Bryan said in part:

I dread the idea of taking on any additional load of care, but I feel that this is my last opportunity to render a service to the party which has made me what I am and given me all I have. I regard a union of the South and West as the only hope of the party. Being a resident of the South and acquainted with the West, and having an influence, I believe I could render the party more service than I could in any other way and—if it does not seem like assuming too much—I believe I can render the party more service than any other person now in the Senate or likely to be there during the next few years.

Aside from this service that I can render to the party at large, I feel that I can be of service to Florida. . . .

IN a letter to the editor of Labor, of Washington, D. C., Bryan wrote: "The term in the Senate would enable me to help lay the foundations for the next Presidential campaign and for the Presidential campaign following. By that time I would be seventy-two and I dare not look much beyond that time."

There was one other enterprise in which Bryan was interested during 1925, besides the anti-evolution movement, Florida real estate, and the United States senatorship from Florida.

He planned, through the agency of a travel bureau, a great pilgrimage to the Holy Land to take place in the spring of 1926. A publicity agent was to go along, and the educational manager of the Intercollegiate Tours sent circulars and invitations to a list of people selected by Bryan from among his acquaintances.

There is among Bryan's papers in the Library of Congress a fragment of the rough draft of a prospectus drawn up for the contemplated pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It assured those to whom it was designed to appeal: "It is not necessary that the pilgrims who accompany should think as Mr. Bryan does on either politics or religion, but it is highly desirable that they be sympathetic to a religious view of life, and to ap-

proach this experience with a sense of the spiritual values involved."

The words "think as Mr. Bryan does" were crossed out, and in the margin was substituted "wholly agree with." The next paragraph assured prospective pilgrims: "It should be understood, however, that this pilgrimage is not a long-faced affair. There will be fun, and plenty of it, wherever Mr. Bryan is," and added in the margin, apparently in Bryan's handwriting, was: "'Be of good cheer' was a phrase used by the Saviour." But the crowning inducement was the following:

Pilgrims may expect from Mr. Bryan a series of addresses that embody his beliefs and enthusiasms and that are wholly appropriate to the places visited. Among them will be an address on Abraham at a spot made sacred by his presence, an address on Mars Hill at Athens, an oration delivered on the rostrum where Demosthenes thundered against the Macedonian, another in the great stone theater at Ephesus where occurred the uproar over the Apostle Paul; in connection with our traversing the land of Goshen, an appreciation of the career of Moses; over the manger at Bethlehem, his famous oration on the Prince of Peace; Good Friday in the Garden of Gethsemane, an interpretation of the Passion; at dawn on Easter morning, a service beside the Garden Tomb; and in the afternoon on the summit of Olivet, the Great Commission.

In addition, during the voyages Mr. Bryan will hold his usual Sunday Bible classes.

BUT the plans for this great pilgrimage were interrupted by the demands of the religious crusade against Darwin's theory of

evolution created by the efforts of some men in the town of Dayton, Tennessee, to break the law.

In the spring of 1925 four men were sitting in Robinson's drug store on the main street of Dayton, Tennessee, discussing the recent anti-evolution law passed by the state legislature of Tennessee. Two of them were lawyers; one of them was a chemical engineer, George W. Rappleyea, manager of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company; and the fourth was John T. Scopes, an instructor of biology in the county high school. The engineer, Mr. Rappleyea, gave it as his opinion that "the best way to find God was in the laboratory of the biologist and the open book of the geologist."

Scopes remarked that he "could not see how a man could teach the theories of biology from the state textbooks and escape bringing in a general discussion of the theory of evolution." Mr. Rappleyea took down from a shelf a copy of A Civic Biology by Professor George W. Hunter, for the country drug store was also the school book store. He asked Scopes whether he followed Professor Hunter's text in his classroom, and Scopes answered that he did.

Mr. Rappleyea suggested that in that case Scopes was guilty of violating the anti-evolution statute and ought to be arrested and tried. He urged Scopes to test the law by consenting to be arrested. At first Scopes was reluctant. He did not enjoy publicity. But he finally consented, and the next day a warrant was sworn out by Rappleyea for the arrest of Scopes. Then Rappleyea sent a telegram to the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City asking that organization for support of Scopes' case. Scopes was arrested on May 9, 1925, and held for action by the Rhea County grand jury. On May 25 the grand jury returned an indictment against Scopes charging him with violating the state's anti-evolution statute, and Judge J. T. Raulston called a special term of the Rhea County circuit court to hear the case on July 10.



P. & A. photo
In a Dayton pulpit. On his first Sunday in the town Bryan delivered two sermons.



IN 1902 A LOCOMOBILE STEAMER UNDERGOES A BRAKE TEST TO PROVE THAT IT CAN BE BROUGHT TO A STOP MORE QUICKLY THAN A HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGE

AUTO'S 50 YEARS

MOTOR INDUSTRY LOOKS BACK TO DAYS OF HORSELESS BUGGY

In late 1895 a new American magazine called the *Horseless Age* made a daring prophecy about the automobile. "Those who have taken the pains to search below the surface . . .", said the *Horseless Age*, "know what a giant industry is struggling into being. . . ." Following year, Charles E. Duryea, who was building cars in Springfield, Mass., made the first automobile sale in the U.S., and thus founded the industry whose 50th anniversary is being celebrated this year (see pp. 36-37).

In 1896 the U.S. was behind Europe in motorcar development. Ten years earlier the Germans, Daimler and Benz, had invented light, gasoline-powered internal-combustion engines and built self-propelled vehicles. By the early 1890s there were scores of automobiles running in Europe. A few Americans were using gasoline engines to run carriages—Charles and Frank Duryea in 1893, Elwood Haynes and the Apperson brothers in 1894, Charles B. King and Henry Ford in 1896.

Not all early cars were gasoline-driven. R. E. Olds had built a steamer in 1886, sold another to a customer in India in 1893. Many builders felt electric cars would outstrip gas buggies. Near end of the century engineers and mechanics all over the U.S. were building noisy contraptions. A few got financial backing and started companies. Bicycle and carriage makers like Winton and Studebaker were experimenting with engines, foreseeing an era's end and another's beginning.



FIRST U.S. AUTO WAS THE 1893 DURYEY "GAS" BUGGY

CAR DESIGN HAS EVOLVED SLOWLY

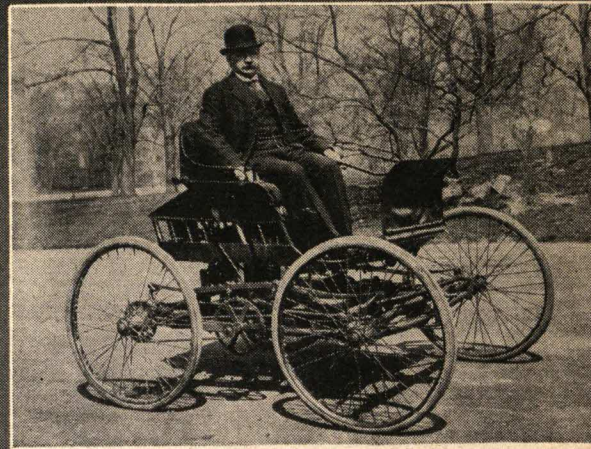
In 1900 more than 4,000 motor vehicles were built, and the industry was already moving out of the alley shops and carriage works into factories of its own. By 1905, following the French and German examples, the horseless carriage had been abandoned in favor of a truly functional design, thereafter described by the French name, *automobile*.

Until this time the engine was carried under or behind the seat and was not easily accessible. In moving it up front the wheelbase was made longer and the over-all height was reduced. The tonneau was lengthened out to accommodate a side door in place of the rear entrance and the tiller gave way to the steering wheel. Running boards were added. Four-cylinder engines, delivering speeds up to 60 mph, were common and spark-plug ignition had replaced the finicky "make-and-break" system. From this time on the changes in automobiles were made through a multitude of refinements, traced in the photographs at the right.

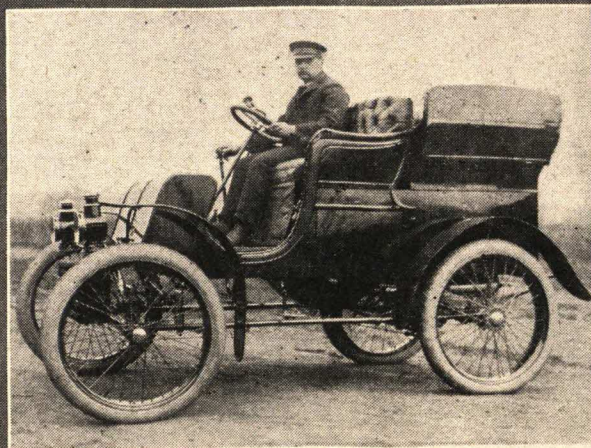
By 1910, because of its greater mechanical simplicity and power, the gasoline car had largely disposed of its steam and electric rivals. Automotive engineers got together on standardization of parts, setting in motion the great, endless chain conveyors of low-cost mass production. The average car price went down to its all-time low of \$800 in 1918. Small companies which had survived this period died by the score in the '20s, unable to keep pace with great engineering staffs. The Depression further narrowed the field. Today, of more than 1,000 companies once in the business, only 10 survive.



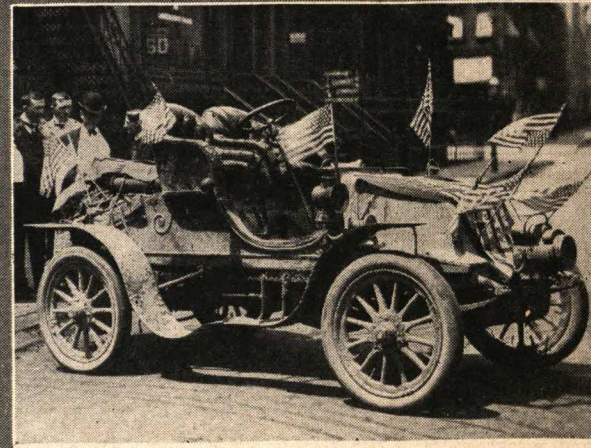
CHARLES DURYEY, co-builder of the first horseless carriage, is shown above in his 1896 car, the first sold to public. It had two cylinders, pneumatic tires.



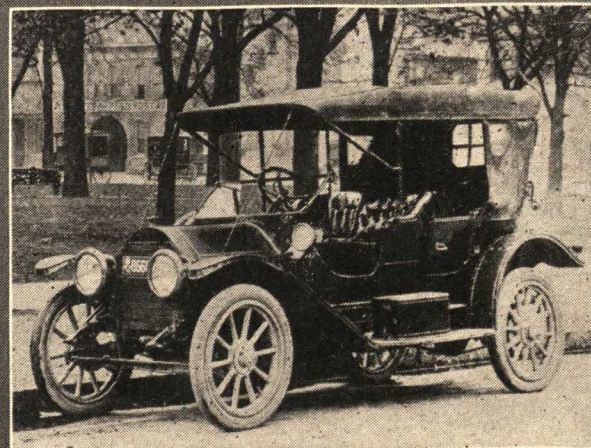
ELWOOD HAYNES sits in his 1894 gasoline car which went 6 mph. In 1895 he joined the Appersons, carriage builders, to make the Haynes-Apperson.



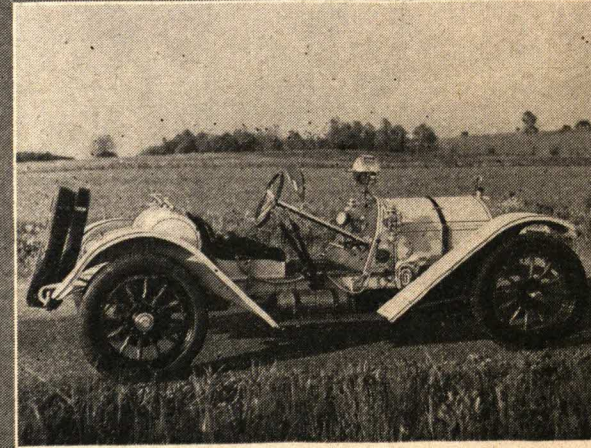
1901 PACKARD shows emergence of steering wheel, mudguards, rear-entrance tonneau. James W. Packard built his first car in 1899. Driver above is unidentified.



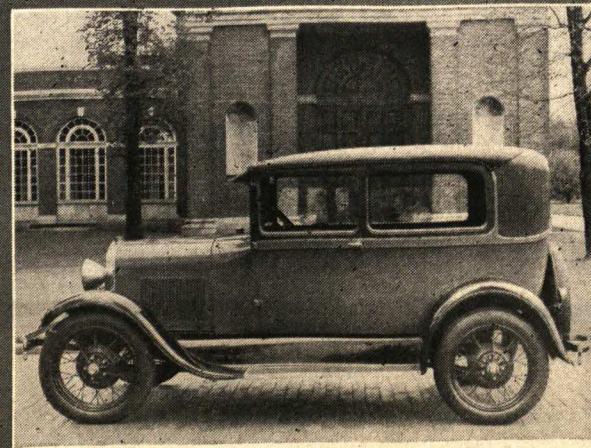
1903 WINTON runabout was first car to cross U.S. Trip took 63 days. The Winton was among the first companies to install engine in front under a hood.



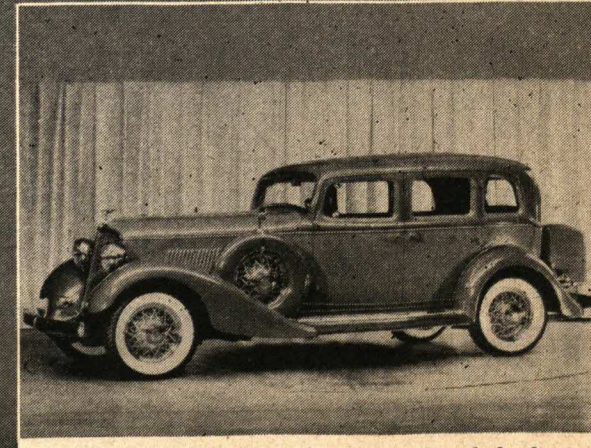
1911 CADILLAC was the first to use the electric starter, invented by C. F. Kettering. Electric lights had become standard. The big toolbox was still a necessity.



1915 STUTZ Bearcat roadster, a leading favorite of sportsmen drivers, shows trend to low, simple lines. Demountable rims lessened tire-changing troubles.



1928 FORD Model A ended 20-year stream of 15,000,000 Model Ts. Loss of sales leadership to Chevrolet forced a change. Safety-glass windshield was standard.



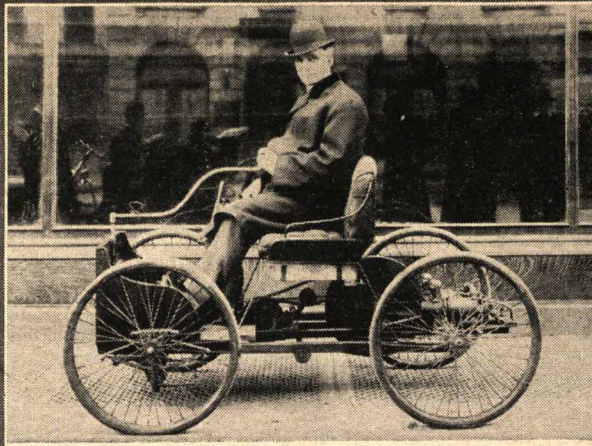
1932 GRAHAM Blue Streak introduced fender skirts. Luggage trunk and white side-wall tires were popular features. Cleaner, rounded lines are evident.



AMATEUR MECHANICS LIKE TO BUILD OWN AUTOS



CHARLES B. KING sits at tiller of his 1896 "experimental wagon," first gasoline car driven in Detroit. Later King built the well-known Northern car.



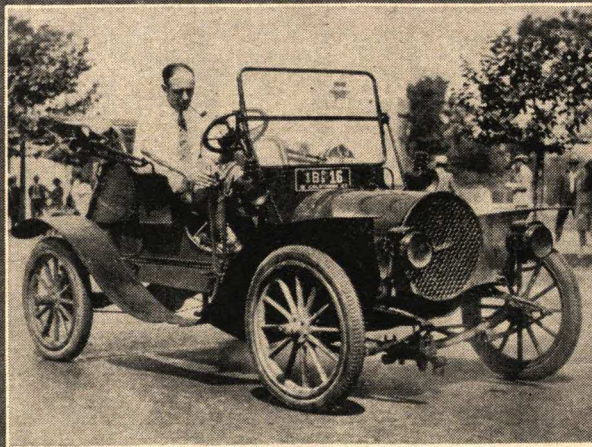
HENRY FORD drove his first car in June 1896. It was called a quadricycle, had two cylinders, went forward but not back. The Ford Motor Co. was formed in 1903.



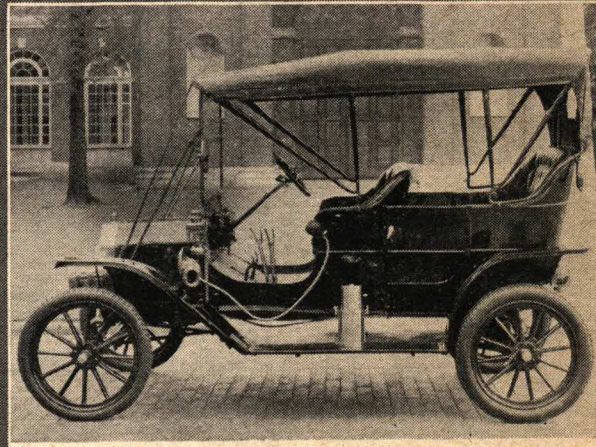
RANSOM E. OLDS was first volume producer, making 425 Curved-Dash Oldsmobiles in 1901. Price: \$650. In 1904 he left Olds Motor Works and founded Reo.



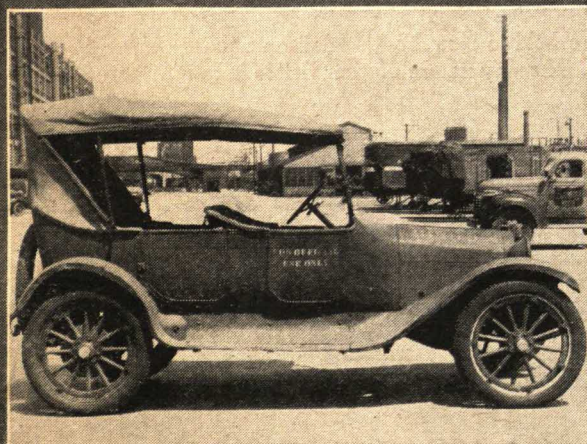
1905 BUICK touring car shows progression to the use of side door and honeycomb radiator, acetylene lights. It still employed chain drive. Cost: \$1,200.



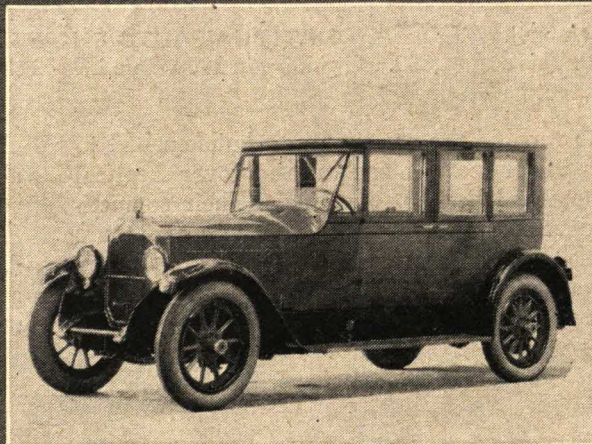
1907 FRANKLIN had air-cooled engine. Bevel gear had replaced chain drive, disk clutch permitted three speeds forward and one reverse. Windshields were new.



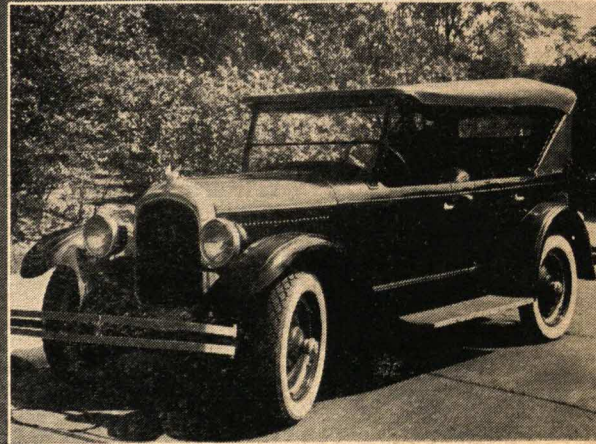
1909 FORD was first Model T, which became highly utilitarian car. It cost \$850. Production reached 100 a day in first year. It introduced the left-hand drive.



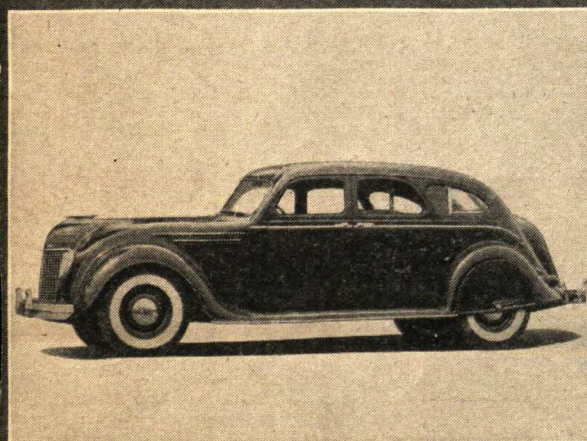
1915 DODGE marked debut of company. It popularized the all-steel body and sold for \$785. Dodge brothers originally built engines for Ford Motor Co.



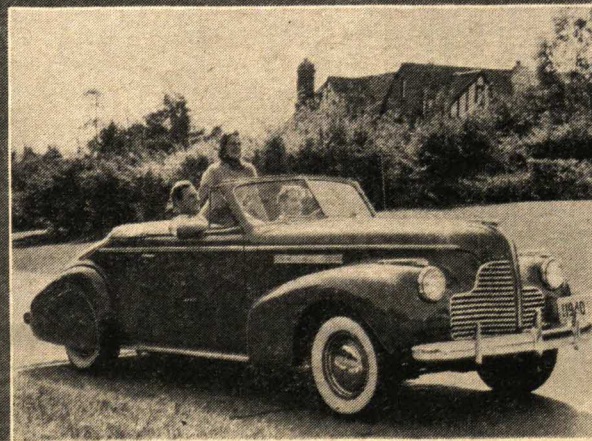
1920 PACKARD was a 12-cylinder, \$5,000 luxury-model sedan. Note the sloping windshield. The trend to popular-priced closed cars began with 1922 Essex.



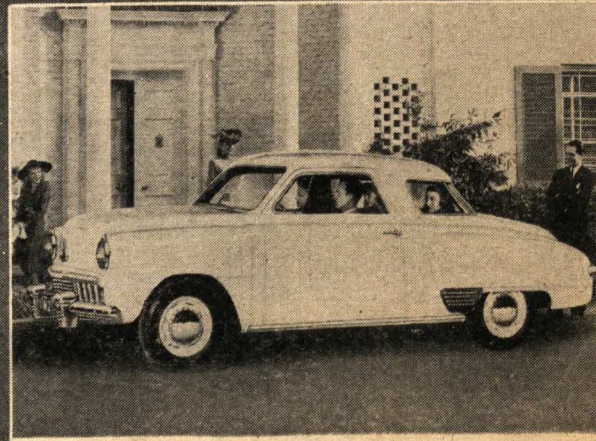
1924 CHRYSLER, company's first, created a sensation owing to clean design, innovations such as four-wheel hydraulic brakes. Note the use of disk wheels.



CHRYSLER AIRFLOW, 1934-37, was the first streamlined car. It was a sales failure but design features like split windshield were quickly copied.



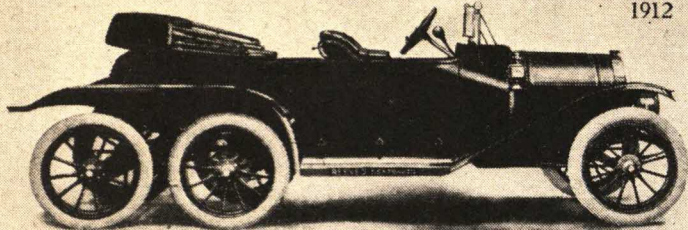
1940 BUICK six-passenger convertible embodied such advances as knee action, coil springs. Running boards were gone. Top lowered and raised by control button.



1947 STUDEBAKER, first real postwar car in production, widens passenger compartment by bringing it out to the fender lines, greatly enlarges rear window.

The Reeves "Sextoauto"

1912



The Octoauto's Sister

Rides like a Pullman Palace Car.

No shock, no jolt, no bounce, no rebound.

An old and accepted principle to accomplish easy riding applied to the automobile.

Not a single experiment embodied in the whole car.

It's a phenomenal car, and bound to revolutionize automobile construction where comfort in riding is a consideration.

Tire trouble and expense actually reduced.

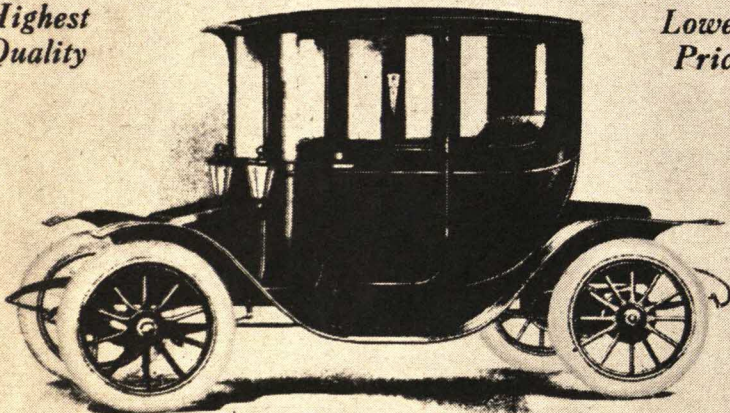
For full information, description and price, address

REEVES SEXTO-OCTO COMPANY, Columbus, Indiana

AD FOR SIX-WHEEL CAR PREDICTED IT WOULD REVOLUTIONIZE INDUSTRY

Highest Quality

Lowest Price



Model M Coupé

\$1850

The Standard Electric

ELECTRIC CARS, which were run on batteries, emphasized quiet, nonvibrating performance in early advertisements. Electrics were popular up to 1910. This cost \$1,850.

THE AUTO WAS A BORN SHOW-OFF

At the turn of the century auto builders had to wage a life-or-death campaign to win over skeptical investors and hesitant customers. Their competition developed great spectacles. Races and tours became the proving grounds where speed, economy and reliability of rival makes were put to the test. There were road races, track races, beach races, hill

climbs and distance contests. A cross-country reliability contest, the Glidden Tour, was a national institution from 1905 to 1913.

The public watched the records fall. In the first American contest in 1895, J. Frank Duryea averaged 7.5 mph over a 52-mile course to defeat a German Benz, the only other car among six starters to



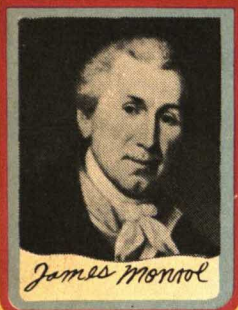
NATIONAL AUTO SHOWS were held in New York's Madison Square Garden beginning in 1900. This is 1903 show. Of many names of cars visible here only three—



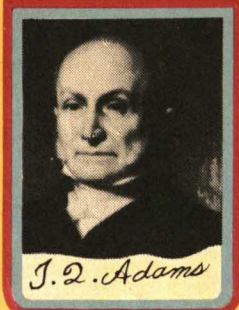
HILL-CLIMBING MEET at Eagle Rock, N. J. in 1903 drew 36 entries and crowd of 3,000. Ability to raise dust on hill was mark of a powerful car but was hard on horses.



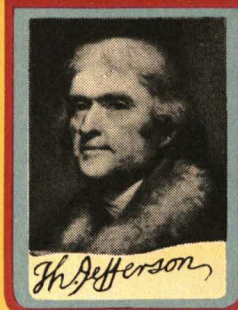
ON TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP in 1903, Packard breaks down in desert. Canvas served as portable road in such cases. Trip took 62 days. Umbrella took place of top.



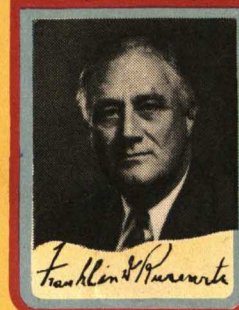
James Monroe



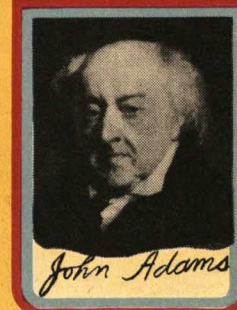
J. Q. Adams



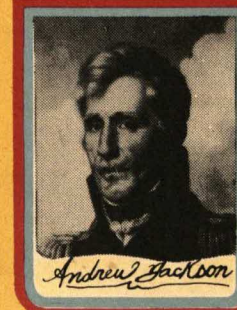
Th Jefferson



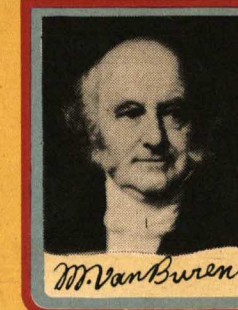
Franklin D Roosevelt



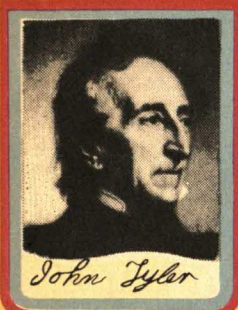
John Adams



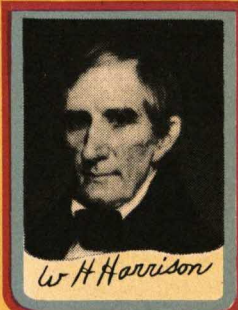
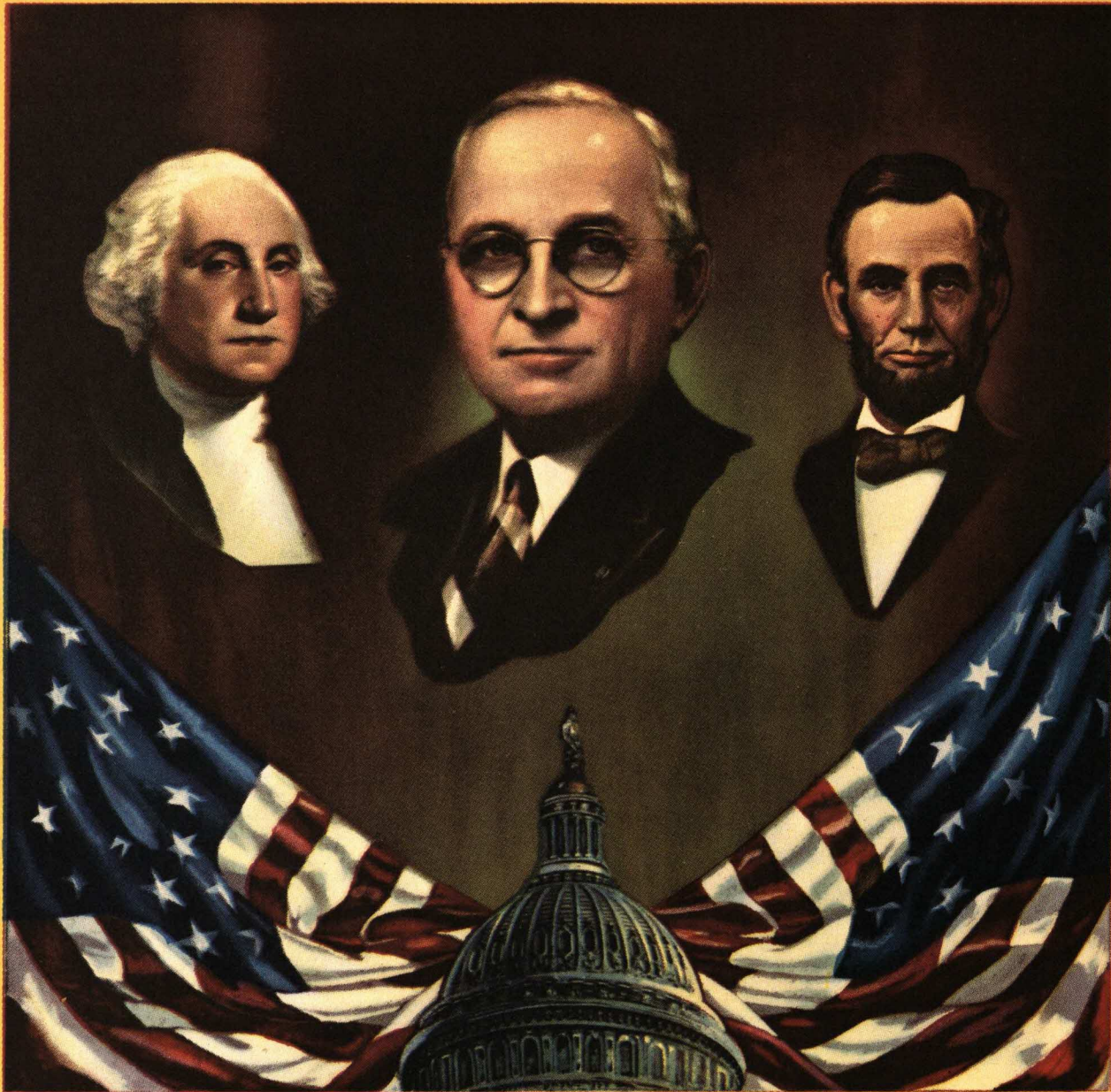
Andrew Jackson



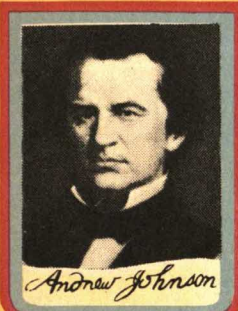
M. Van Buren



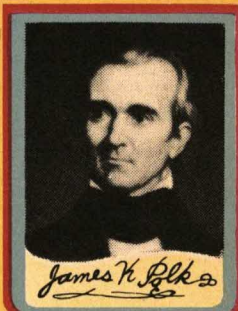
John Tyler



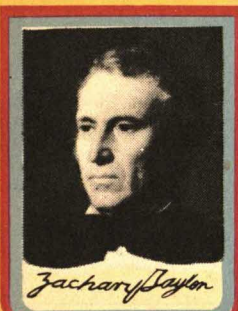
W H Harrison



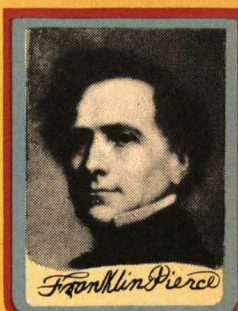
Andrew Johnson



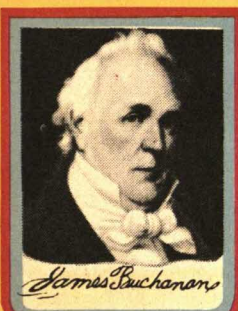
James K Polk



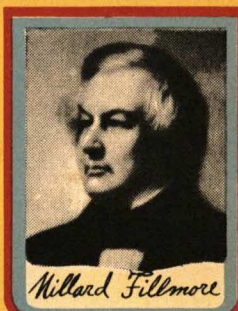
Zachary Taylor



Franklin Pierce

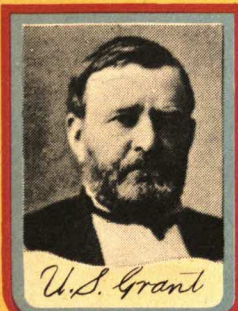


James Buchanan

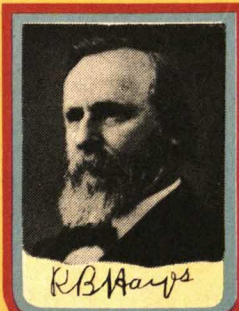


Millard Fillmore

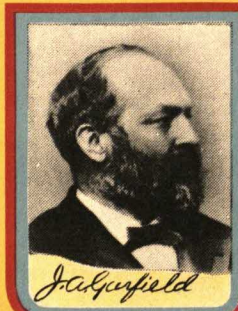
The Presidents Of The United States MADE IN U.S.A.



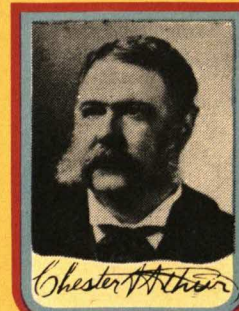
U.S. Grant



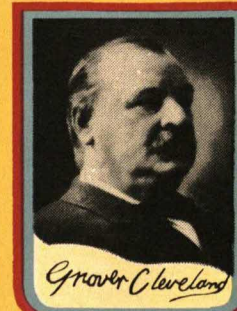
R B Hayes



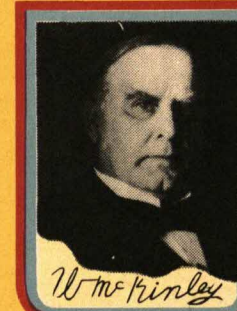
Julia Field



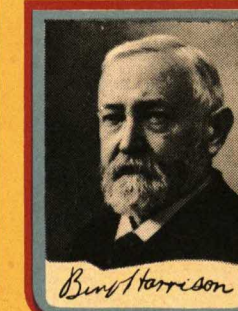
Chester A Arthur



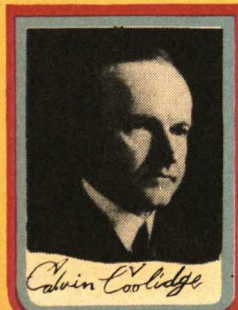
Grover Cleveland



Wm McKinley



Ben Harrison



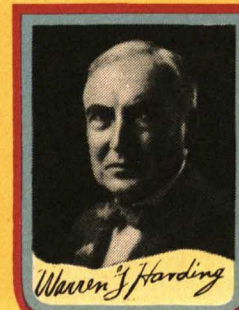
Calvin Coolidge



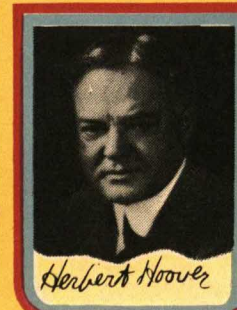
Woodrow Wilson



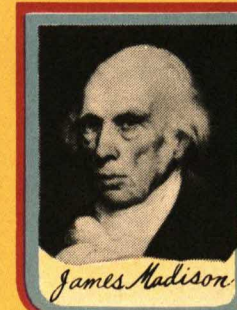
Warren G Harding



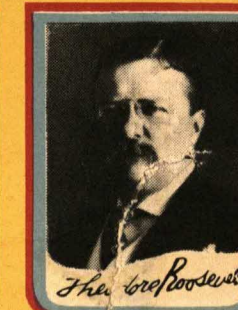
Herbert Hoover



James Madison



Theodor Roosevelt



Theodor Roosevelt



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford sit in the first Ford car, built in 1896



GRAND STAIRCASE, lined by members of Garde Républicaine, leads from the main floor to foyer where the

ball was held. Guests shown arriving were much less colorful than guards in golden helmets with scarlet plumes.



OPERA WAS FLOODLIGHTED. CROSS OF LORRAINE,

PARIS DANCES ON

Victory ball at famed Paris Opéra

In true Parisian style Paris celebrated the first anniversary of V-E Day with a ball that on the surface was reminiscent of the elaborate gaiety for which the city was once far-famed. There was gay music, bubbly champagne, lovely women squired by stalwart men under the glittering chandeliers of the Paris Opéra. But a closer look at the 2,000 dancers thronging the stately marble halls disclosed a difference. Though the committee had requested "even-



MODEL OF MONUMENT to liberators of Paris, for which ball helped raise funds, stood in the opera house.

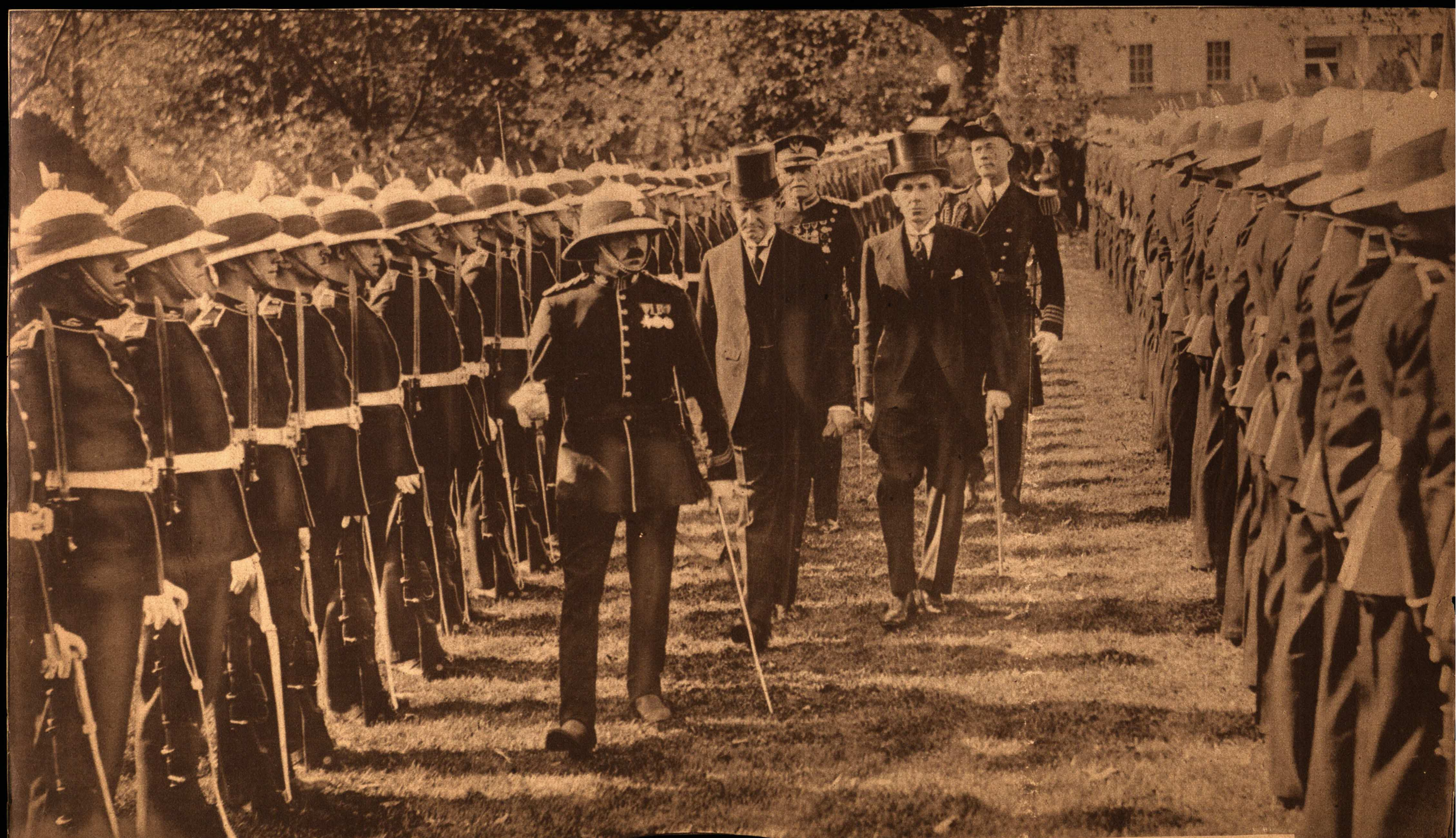


109

THOMAS E.

DEWEY

Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.



November 20, 1927

BRITISH TROOPS APPEAR IN THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS FOR FIRST TIME SINCE 1814: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

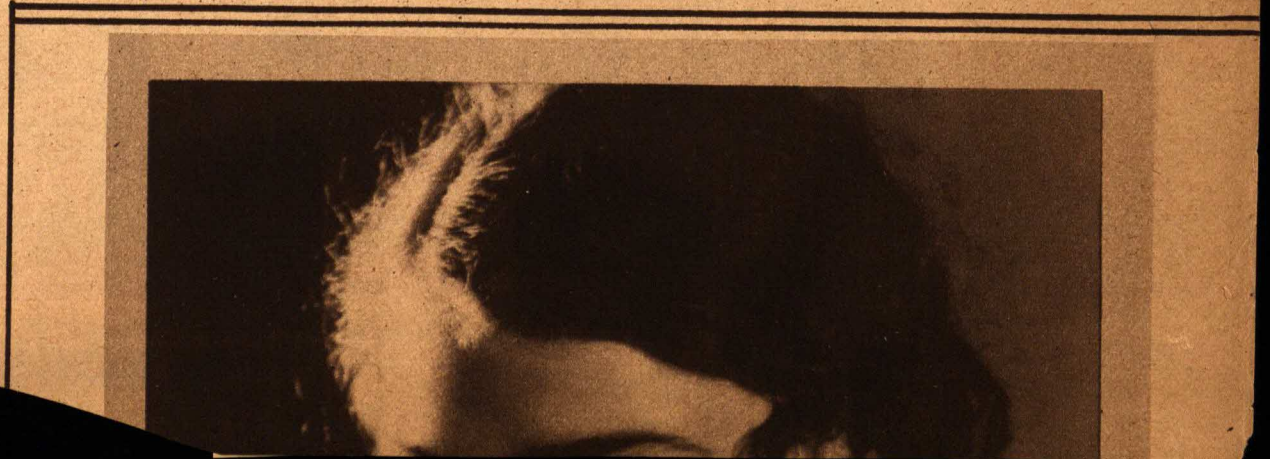


LORA
FOSTER
in Ziegfeld's
"Follies" at the
New Amsterdam
Theatre.
(Alfred Cheney
Johnston.)



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND LUPE
VELEZ
in "The Gaucho," at the Liberty Theatre.

LOUISE
HUNTER,
Formerly of the
Metropolitan, Who
Makes Her Broad-
way Début in
"Golden Dawn,"
Opening at the New
Hampshire






THE DESCENDANT OF THE ANCIENT GODS OF JAPAN GOES TO HIS ENTHRONEMENT: THE EMPEROR HIROHITO, the 124th of His Line, Riding to the Railway Station in Tokio in a Golden Coach, on His Way to the Ceremonies at Kyoto.



THE NEWEST EQUIPMENT FOR PROTECTION AGAINST ENEMY AIRPLANES: ONE OF THE ARMORED CARS OF THE ARMY, with the machine gun. Give the Gunners Greater Freedom in



THE COMPOSER OF "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA": PIETRO MASCAGNI at a Rehearsal of His New Opera, "Il Piccolo Marat," at the Gaité Lyrique in Paris. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

 THE SKIPPER OF THE LOS ANGELES ON A VACATION: LIEUT. COM. C. E. ROSENDAHL on the Links at Biloxi, Miss. (Times Wide World Photos)



AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN WASHINGTON: LOUIS J. TABEL, National Master of the National Grange, Receives an Olive Wood Gavel Made in the Holy Land by the Orphans Cared For by the Near East Relief. Fredrick Midgley, Past Master of the Worcester (Mass.) Grange



EMILIO
PORTES GIL
Riding With President
Calles, Whom He
Succeeds as Presi-
dent of Mexico, to
the Inaugural
Ceremonies at the
National Stadium
in Mexico City.

"SHOULD I FAIL, THEN MAY THE
NATION CALL ME TO ACCOUNT":
EMILIO PORTES GIL,
Who Was Chosen to Fill the Place
Left Vacant at the Assassination of
General Obregon, Takes the Oath of
Office as Successor to President
Calles.



AN: ONE OF THE SCENES FROM THE NEW
 "BROKEN BELL,"
 ... as the Faun, With Merle Alcock, at the Left,



A MASTER
 CRAFTSMAN IN
 THE ART OF AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION:
 CAPTAIN ANTHONY C. H. FOKKER
 With



ONE OF THE
 OF THE F

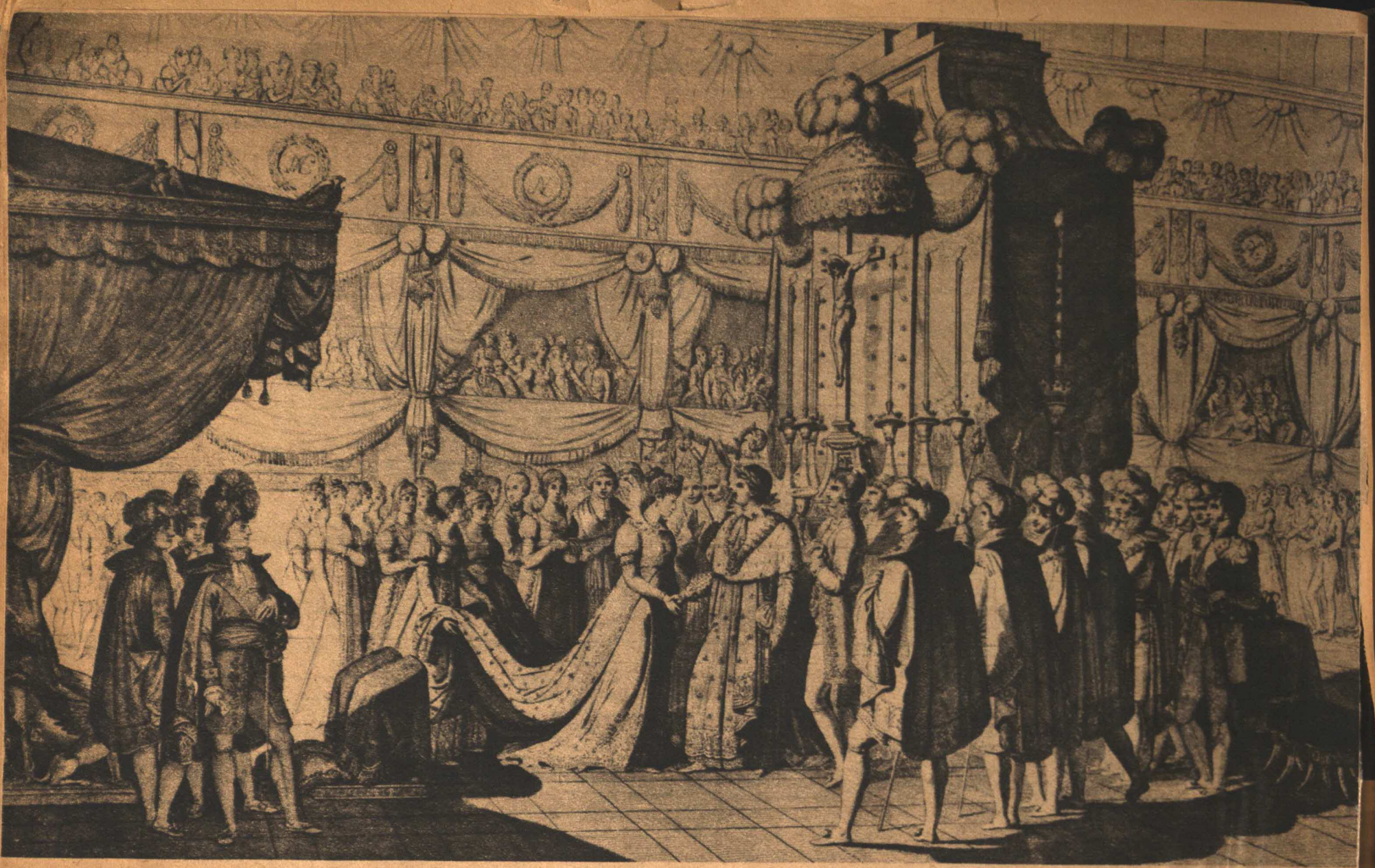




FOR VICE PRES. **FRANK C. KNOX** OF ILLINOIS



FOR PRESIDENT **ALFRED M. LANDON** OF KANSAS



The Marriage of the Emperor Napoleon and Marie Louise of Austria.

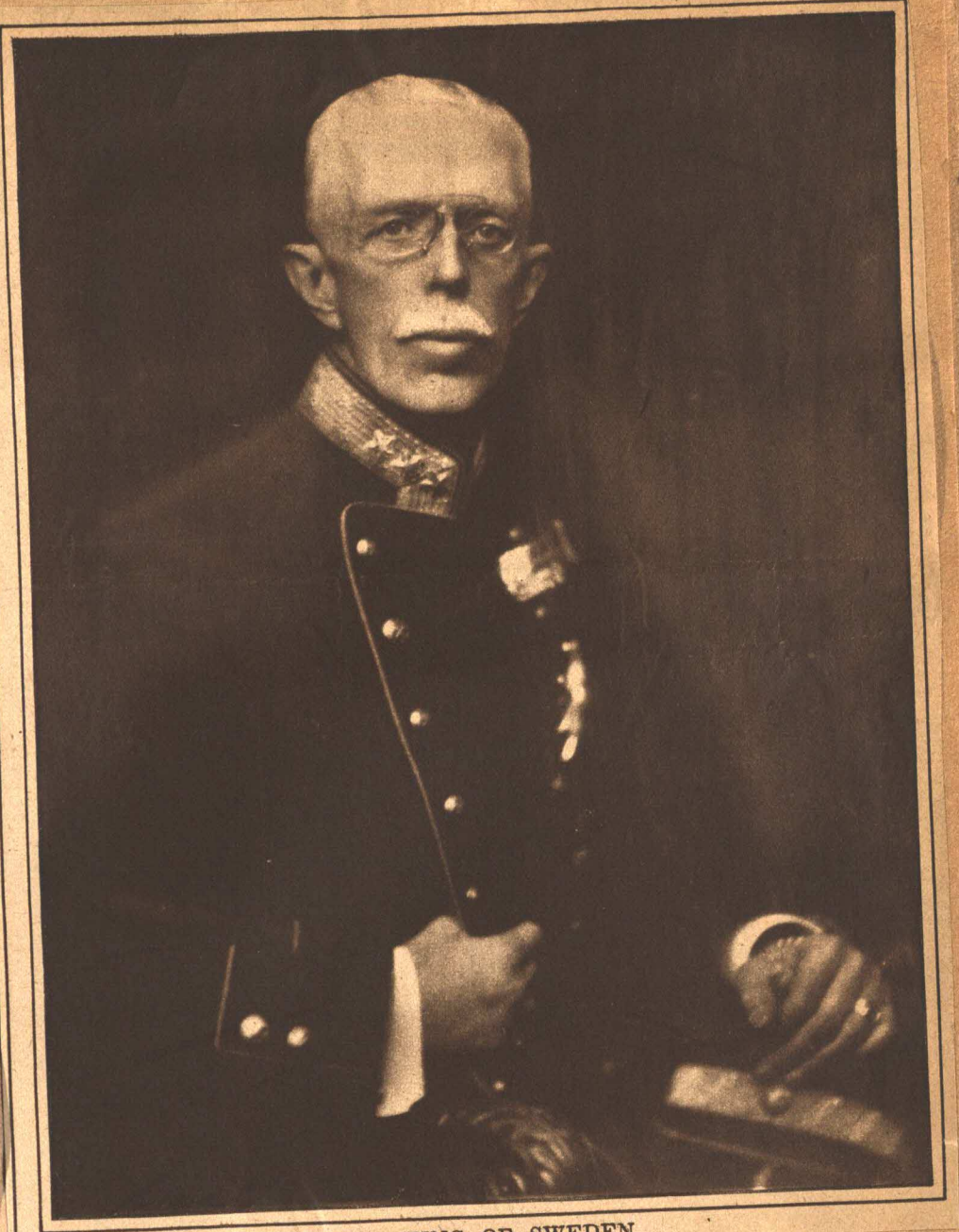
QUEEN
MARY'S
CARD:
WHEN
SUMMER
WEAVES
HER
MAGIC
SPELL,
Painted
by Flora
Pilkington.



L A S T
R I T E S . —
Photo shows
funeral of
Msgr. Ignaz
Seipel, the
"savior" of
Austria, at
Vienna. He
served as
chancellor
of his ha-
rassed coun-
try from
1922 to 1929
and secured
League of
Nations aid.
He died
from a heart
attack.



THE LAST APPEARANCE OF KING GEORGE BEFORE HIS ILLNESS: THE KING Standing Bareheaded Before the Cenotaph in London During the Silence of Armistice Day.



THE KING OF SWEDEN,



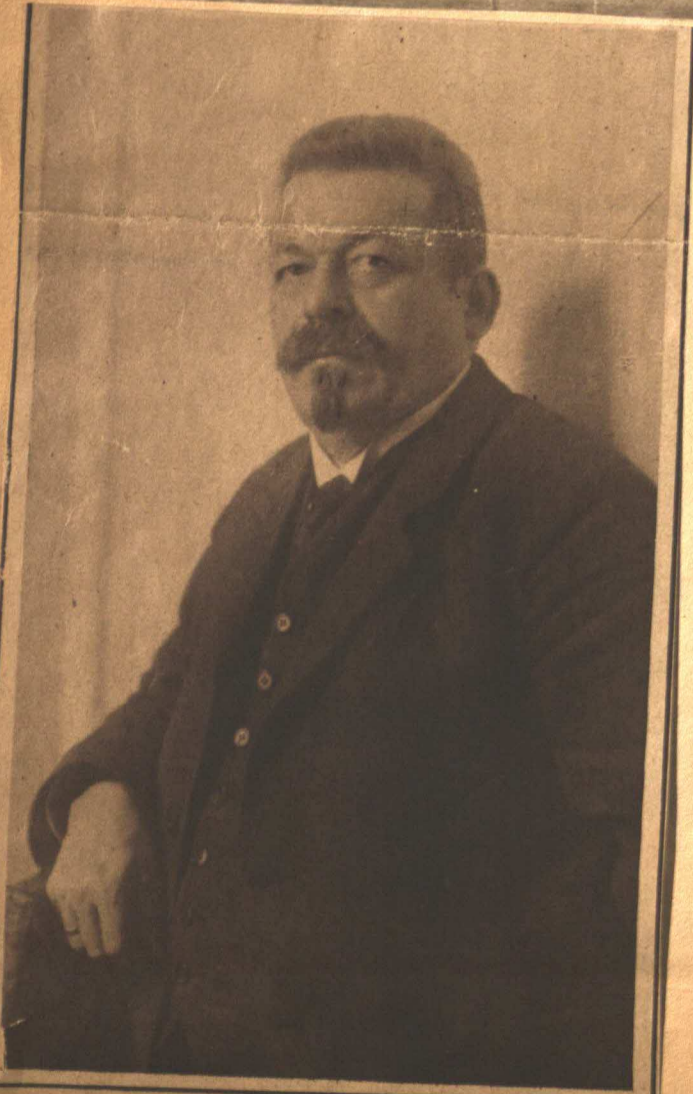
PAUL VON HINDENBURG,
President of Germany.



AMIENS CATHEDRAL



Marshal Foch, whose opinion of Germans tallies with Daniel B. idea of good Indians. The first of the world's military leaders coming from a meeting of the "Big Four," before whom he pleaded the Rhine be kept guarded.
Underwood & Looney



Latest picture to be received of Herr Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany. Son of a tailor, Ebert started out in life as a harnessmaker.
Bain News



Lying in state at Marseille. On flag-draped catafalques in the Prefecture of Police at Marseille rest the bodies of King Alexander of Yugoslavia (left) and Louis Barthou, France's Foreign Minister, victims of an assassin's bullets. From here the remains of the former were taken to Belgrade and of the latter to Paris for impressive funeral ceremonies, at which practically every country in the world was represented.

(By Acme)

It's Happened Before

Another Edward Wed Widowed Commoner
1936. Nearly 500 Years Ago.



HE SET PRECEDENT . . . BY WEDDING HER.

Handsome, well-knit Edward IV (left) upset the royal apple cart back in 1464 by marrying a previously married commoner, Elizabeth Woodville (right).

BY CHARLES NORMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP).—If Edward VIII of England marries American-born Mrs. Wallis Simpson, he will be the second Edward in Britain's royal line to wed a previously married commoner.

The first was Edward IV, 1442 to 1483.

The fourth Edward was a handsome, well-knit man, a soldier who did not hesitate to expose himself on the field of battle, and a patron of learning.

He was "of goodly personage and princely aspect," say the old accounts, and his body was strong and straight. He is described as joyful but not proud in prosperity, and fierce and resolute in war.

Edward IV's inclination to follow his own bent brought dissension to the councils of state and civil war to the country at large.

In 1464 he sent the powerful Earl of Warwick to France to negotiate a match between himself and the Lady Bona, daughter of the Duke of Savoy and sister of the French queen. The suit was well received, but before emissaries could reach England to break the news Edward had placed himself beyond reach of advice by falling in love with and marrying Elizabeth Woodville, a widow.

This marriage, writes John Trussell, historian, in 1636, "displeased King Edward's mother and disquieted the council and state."

Warwick, incensed at the turn of events, plotted to overthrow Edward and even enlisted the support of the King's brother, the Duke of Clarence, but another brother, the Duke of York, remained faithful. Before the two factions had done, the flower of England's chivalry had been slain and the countryside laid waste in the Wars of the Roses.

Elizabeth Woodville, who reigned jointly as Queen Consort, bore her royal husband seven children. One was briefly and tragically a king, Edward V, murdered with his brother, Richard of York, in the Tower of London. The other five children were all girls. The eldest, Elizabeth, became the wife of Henry VII.

Edward IV, who died April 9, 1483, was buried at Windsor, ancient royal seat from which the family of Edward VIII took its name.



COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

and His Bride, Formerly Miss Anne Spencer Morrow, Who Were Married Last Week at the Home of the Bride's Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, at Englewood, N. J.



Edward VIII.



Mrs. Simpson.

Route of King and Queen During Their Visit to New World



Solid black line in map above shows westward route of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, the broken line their return trip, culminating in their visit to the White House early next month. During the coming week they will travel from Kingston, Ont., to Banff, Alberta.

(By Associated Press)



His Majesty George VI

MAY 16, 1937

Vivex Process Natural-Color Photo. Copyright, 1937, by Bertram Park, from Pictures, Inc.



OUR ROYAL VISITORS

June 4, 1939



DRUM MAJOR—Pictured at attention is Drum Major H. H. Florea. The drum major really has his day in the spotlight when the band plays on the march.



BORDERING ON THE MIRACULOUS—Plants are being raised in the Smithsonian soil. Artificial light and chemical solutions are being used as substitutes. The exp (plants most constantly used) will be submitted, one to light rich in red, others to has been arranged for the experiments. By "picking to pieces" that which we kno of plant growth. In the photo at the left we see Dr. Earl S. Johnson as he lights growing plants. At the right, Dr. Johnson points to some tomato plants which ha





February 9, 1936

LONG LIVE THE KING! This composite color-photograph shows His Majesty Edward VIII as he will appear in the coronation robes and the crown of Great Britain. Though he now rules the empire on which the

sun never sets, the coronation will not take place for a year, due to the period of mourning for his father, the late George V. Two full pages of natural color photos of the royal family appear on pages 10 and 11 today.

Washington Poised for Visit Of Great Britain's Royal Couple

By ELIZABETH OLDFIELD.

Written for King Features Syndicate, Inc.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In gay holiday mood, huge crowds poured into the "District" today in anticipation of one of the most colorful spectacles ever offered in this capital of democracy—the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth of England.

The city already wore a festive air. Troops who will guard the line of march along which a million persons are expected to press for a glimpse of Their Britannic Majesties were in evidence everywhere.

Preparations for the unprecedented welcome of a reigning British monarch have official and social Washington on edge.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull completed arrangements to accom-



A TYPICAL SCENE AS THEIR MAJESTIES TOURED CANADA.

pany Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and a reception committee to the Canadian border at Niagara Falls where the King and Queen will arrive next Wednesday at 9:35 P. M.

The Secretary of State will be the first member of official Washington to greet Their Majesties when the royal train pulls into Suspension Bridge station at Niagara Falls. He and Mrs. Hull will be presented by Sir Ronald as will other members of the committee including George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol; Major General Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., Military Aide to the King; and Rear Admiral James O. Richardson, U. S. N., Naval Aide. Lady Lindsay will remain in Washington.

Extraordinary precautions will be taken to protect the Monarchs while they are on U. S. soil.

Immediately after initial greetings at Niagara, the royal party will again board the train and start for the capital. Secret Service men will be on guard in all parts of the King's train but two complete specials will race ahead of the official entourage.

Crack railroad men who can detect by ear any defects in the rails as the locomotive speeds over them will be on the leading train, preceding the party every mile of the way to Washington. Newspapermen will fill the second train ahead of the royal 12-car limited.

But it will be here that the royal visitors will be accorded every possible protection during the spectacular welcome in which the capital is striving to out-do itself. Forces of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will vie with silk hatted delegations in staging the first show of its kind in this country.

Great Care

Shortly before 11 a. m. Thursday, President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner and members of the Cabinet will leave the White House for Union Station to greet the King and Queen.

The President, riding in his bullet-proof car with Secret Service men on the running board, will leave the executive mansion by the southeast gate and proceed direct to the palatial "President's Reception Room" in the station. This suite has recently been redecorated in gray, gold and blue, and refurbished for the occasion at a cost of \$16,000.

There, President and Mrs. Roosevelt will greet their distinguished guests, in a precedent-shattering scene.

While the welcome is being

given, an officer stationed at the Plaza will telephone Bolling Field. Within three minutes 42 pursuit planes and ten "flying fortresses" will thunder over the Capitol Building (adjacent to the station) at a height of 2,000 feet.

After the King and Queen have been introduced to the various dignitaries, the party will leave by a private door leading onto the concourse. As they appear, the Marine Band will sound "Ruffles and Flourishes," to be followed by "God Save the King!" At the conclusion, a salute of 21 guns by a battery of field artillery will be fired, the guns roaring at intervals of five seconds.

King with F. D.

The King will ride in the first car with the President and his military aide, Colonel Watson. The Queen, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, will follow in the second car, accompanied by a Naval aide.

The Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Queen's entourage; Lord and Lady Lindsay, State Department officials, the Canadian Prime Minister, William Mackenzie King, and other dignitaries will follow.

Escorting the King's motor will be the First Squadron, Third Cavalry and Machine Gun Troop, Tenth Cavalry. The Cavalry Squadron escorts the royal party from Union Station, down Delaware Avenue which is lined with Marines, and makes a loop around the Capitol Building and East Plaza which will be lined with Blue Jackets.

They then come out on Constitution Avenue and the escort splits into two columns facing inward and standing at attention. The royal party passes through this line into a bracket of four armored Scout Cars awaiting them. These four scout cars will be led by 15 light tanks and a police escort which will go into motion as soon as the Presidential car gets into the bracket of scout cars.

The party then is to proceed down Pennsylvania Avenue followed by the Third Cavalry; a Machine Gun Troop of the Tenth Cavalry; the 16th Field Artillery and the First Cavalry. Three bands from the Army, Navy, and Marine corps composed of more than 80 musicians to each band, will be stationed at various routes along the line of march.

Guard Route

Five thousand soldiers, sailors and marines will line the route, standing five feet from the curb, thus leaving a corridor between the crowds and troops. The crowd will be held back by a wire cable guarded by uniformed police.

The Royal Party will pass through the Capitol grounds but will not pause. The route from Union Station Plaza will be:

South on Delaware Avenue to the United States Capitol; enter the Capitol grounds; keep to the left and directly in front of the United States Building the royal cars will make a right "U" turn and proceed north to Constitution Avenue; make a left turn west into Constitution Avenue; thence west on Pennsylvania to Treasury Place and the southeast gate of the White House. A squad of 50 Metropolitan Police will remain outside the iron fence surrounding the Executive Mansion.

The whirl of activity scheduled to follow, leaves the King and Queen only time for sleep.

Luncheon at the White House is set for 1 p. m. A sight-seeing tour of the capital, with the King and Queen viewing the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial, is next on the program.

The much discussed Garden Party at the British Embassy with the political and social elect of the nation attending is on the schedule for five o'clock that afternoon. Their Majesties will have to be back in the White House dressed for the State dinner by 8 p. m.

That night they will spend in the White House.

Friday morning sees Their Majesties receiving members of the British colony at the British Embassy. Immediately afterward, they will drive to the Capitol Building where Vice-President Garner, and Speaker Bankhead will introduce them to members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Capital Awaits Their Britannic Majesties

Preparations were completed today for the Royal visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to the nation's capital. British Embassy garden party in honor of the couple will highlight Washington's social season.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH

Return Dinner

At noon the royal party will board the U. S. S. Potomac with President and Mrs. Roosevelt for a sail to Mount Vernon, where the King will lay a wreath at Washington's tomb. On returning, he will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the presence of representatives of the U. S. veterans' organizations.

A return dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be given Friday night at 8 o'clock at the British Embassy. At 11:30 p. m., Their Majesties will entrain for Red Bank, N. J.

There, on Saturday morning, they will drive to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, and board a U. S. destroyer. With naval escort, the party will proceed up New York Bay to Pier 1, North River, landing at the Battery.

Meet Mayor

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia will greet the monarchs and accompany them on a drive to the New York Worlds Fair, where a luncheon will be given in the Federal Building.

Later, the King and Queen will visit Columbia University. At 4:15 p. m. they will begin the automobile drive to Hyde Park, N. Y., home of the President.

Numerous smaller cities and towns will glimpse the royal train as it passes on its route to Washington. Switching from the New York Central to the Pennsylvania at Buffalo, the train will pass through East Aurora and Olean, N. Y., and the Pennsylvania towns of Emporium Junction, Driftwood, Keating, Renovo, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg and York. Baltimore, Md., is the next point en route before reaching Washington.

After leaving Hyde Park, the King and Queen will journey north toward Montreal, swinging east just before reaching that city and continuing on to the maritime provinces.

Exhausting Series Of Functions Faces Royal Pair in U. S.

By MARTHA MARTIN.

With pomp, dignity, and a spirit of fun, the leading citizens of New York and Washington will go to every length this week to "entertain" King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England as they climax their exhausting transcontinental tour with a brief stay in the United States.

A survey of the program arranged by British and Americans indicates that the royal

PAGE 3 SUNDAY NEWS, JUNE 4, 1939



King George and Queen Elizabeth turn on their smiles as they stand together on the rear platform of the train which took them on their exhausting transcontinental tour of Canada. On Wednesday night they will enter the United States at Niagara Falls for a brief but very busy stay in this country.

couple will need constitutions of iron, plenty of black coffee to keep them awake, and a 23-hour-day in order to fulfill the obligations of cementing British and American friendship. No non-union worker is asked to put in the hours of labor which face their Majesties from the moment they arrive in Washington's Union Station at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

When they enter the United States at Niagara Falls on Wednesday night they will be met by a reception committee headed by

the right people and none of the wrong ones, says she will have a number of "average Americans" among her 1,350 guests. Some of the "average" ones are John L. Lewis, William Green, J. P. Morgan, Col. Charles Lindbergh, Gen. John J. Pershing, Mayor LaGuardia, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Grover Whalen, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, John W. Davis, Alanson B. Houghton, James W. Gerard. After the garden party the King

and Queen will attend a state dinner and reception at the White House.

The music and dance program which Mrs. Roosevelt has arranged to follow this White House dinner is as strictly American as the famous Roosevelt picnic hot dogs. Marian Anderson, celebrated colored singer, whose recent appearance in Washington was preceded by an uproar which resulted in

(Continued on page 30, col. 3)



Lady Lindsay
Invites some "average" Americans.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay. They will entrain at once for Washington, where President and Mrs. Roosevelt will meet them at Union Station on Thursday morning.

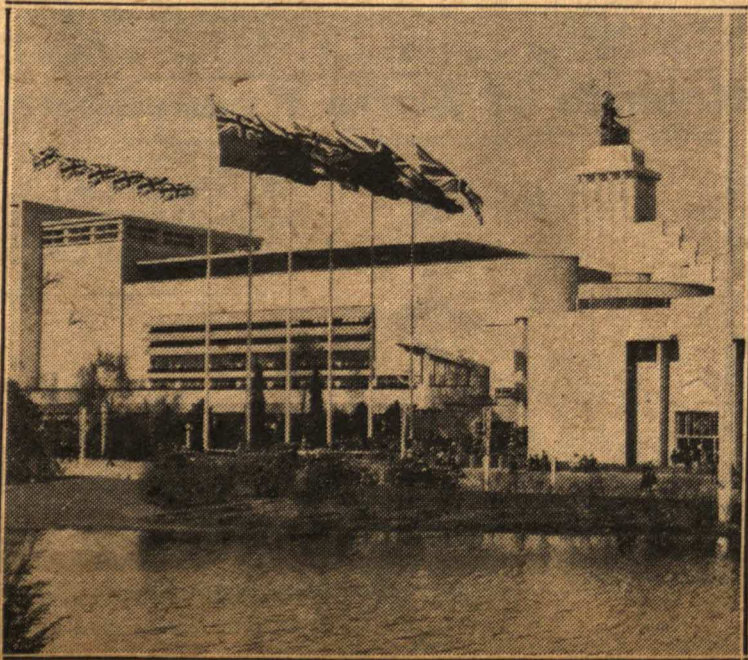
Then the "work" begins.

Then the Garden Party.

There'll be an automobile procession to the White House, a reception for the diplomatic corps, then lunch. After that the King and Queen will attend the much-discussed garden party at the British Embassy.

Lady Lindsay, who has been working for weeks to invite all of

Scene of Royal Tea



View of the British Pavilion, one of the most impressive at the World's Fair, where the royal couple will preside at a reception and tea. There will be about 600 guests—all selected by Lady Lindsay.



THE HEIR TO THE THRONE AT HIS INVESTITURE
AS PRINCE OF WALES: KING GEORGE AND
QUEEN MARY,
With the Prince of Wales, at the Ceremonies at
Carnarvon Castle in 1911.



AT THE AGE OF 50:
KING GEORGE
as He Appeared in 1915.



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V,
of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas.
From a recent photograph made at a court at Buckingham Palace.



THE TRIUMPHANT NAVY ARRIVES: THE
When the Tigers Got



AN EASTERN TEAM
GOES WEST TO DE-
FEAT: MARSTERS
OF DARTMOUTH

Makes a Gain of 15
Yards in the Game in
Chicago When His
Team Lost to North-
western, 27 to 6.

(Times Wide World
Photos,
Chicago Bureau.)

THE STAR OF THE
SHOW IN ACTION:
STRONG

of N. Y. U. Breaks
Through the Carnegie
Tech Tacklers in the
Game in Pittsburgh,
When the Violet Team
Overwhelmed an Un-

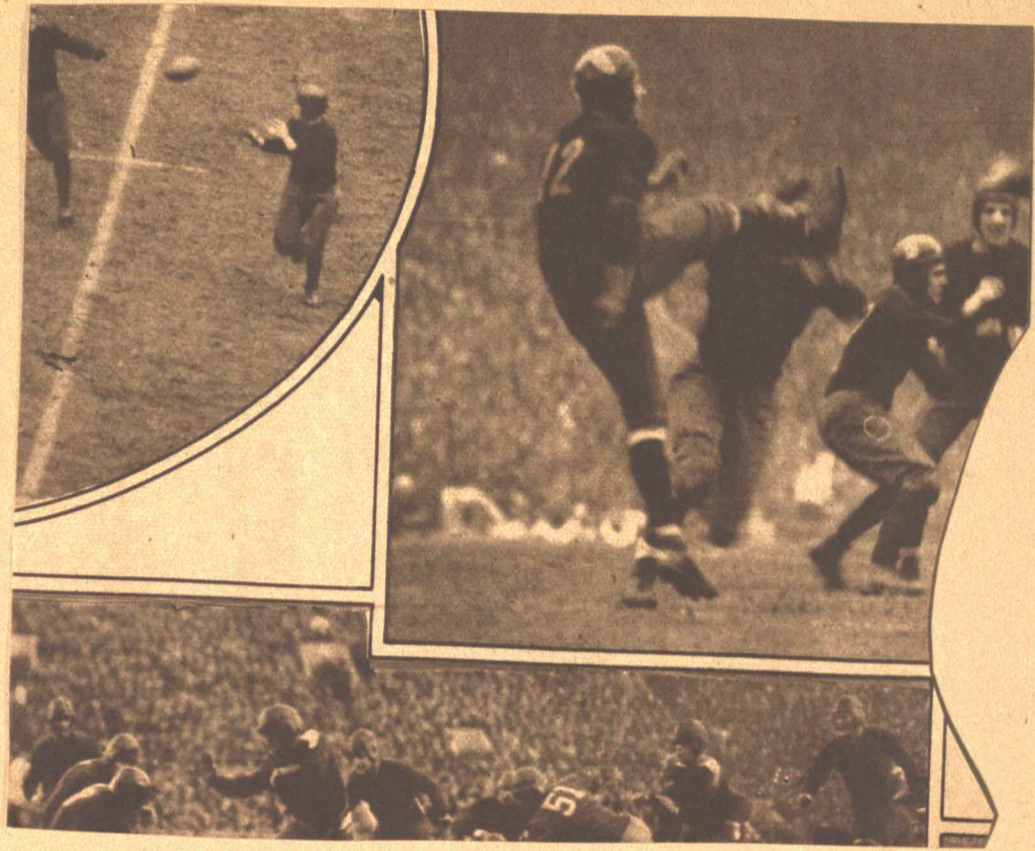




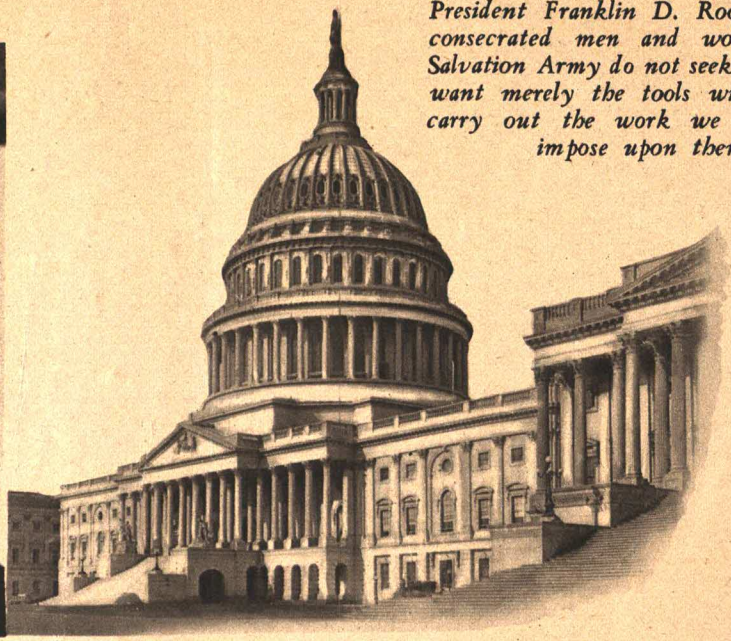
THE KING WITH HIS OFFICERS IN WARTIME.
At the Right Is Lord Kitchener.



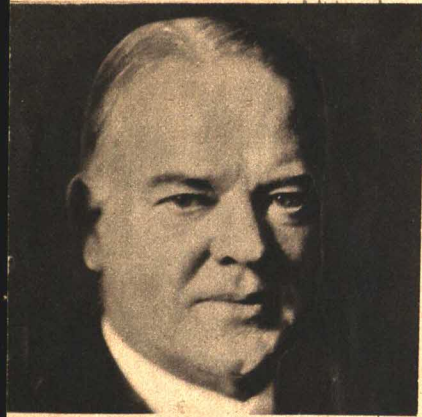
AS A CHILD OF TWO.
One of the Earliest Pictures of King George.



MADE BEFORE THE START OF THE GAME
First Setback of the Season With a Score of 9 to
(Times Wide World Photos, Philadelphia Bureau.)



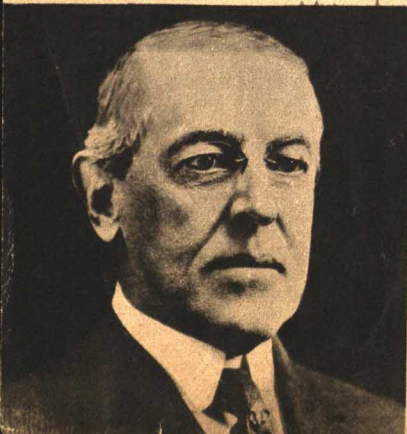
President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "The consecrated men and women of the Salvation Army do not seek praise. They want merely the tools with which to carry out the work we continue to impose upon them."



Former President Herbert C. Hoover: "The Salvation Army is one of the noble bands of devoted men and women who have accepted and are faithfully executing the Divine commission of rescuing their unfortunate fellow-creatures from the bondage of sin and sorrow, and of helping them to 'rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things.'"



The late President Calvin Coolidge: "It is a comfort and inspiration to know that, great as are the forces of evil, there is a power for good like the Salvation Army, which, despite its amazing growth, adheres to the simple purpose which called it into being."



The late President Woodrow Wilson: "I sincerely wish God-speed to any organization which, like the Salvation Army, has as its main object the betterment of humanity and the making of bad citizens into good ones."



In Washington, D. C., each Christmas for many years the wife of the President of the United States has been a gracious visitor and given out the first Christmas basket at the Army distribution. Above, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt presents Christmas cheer.

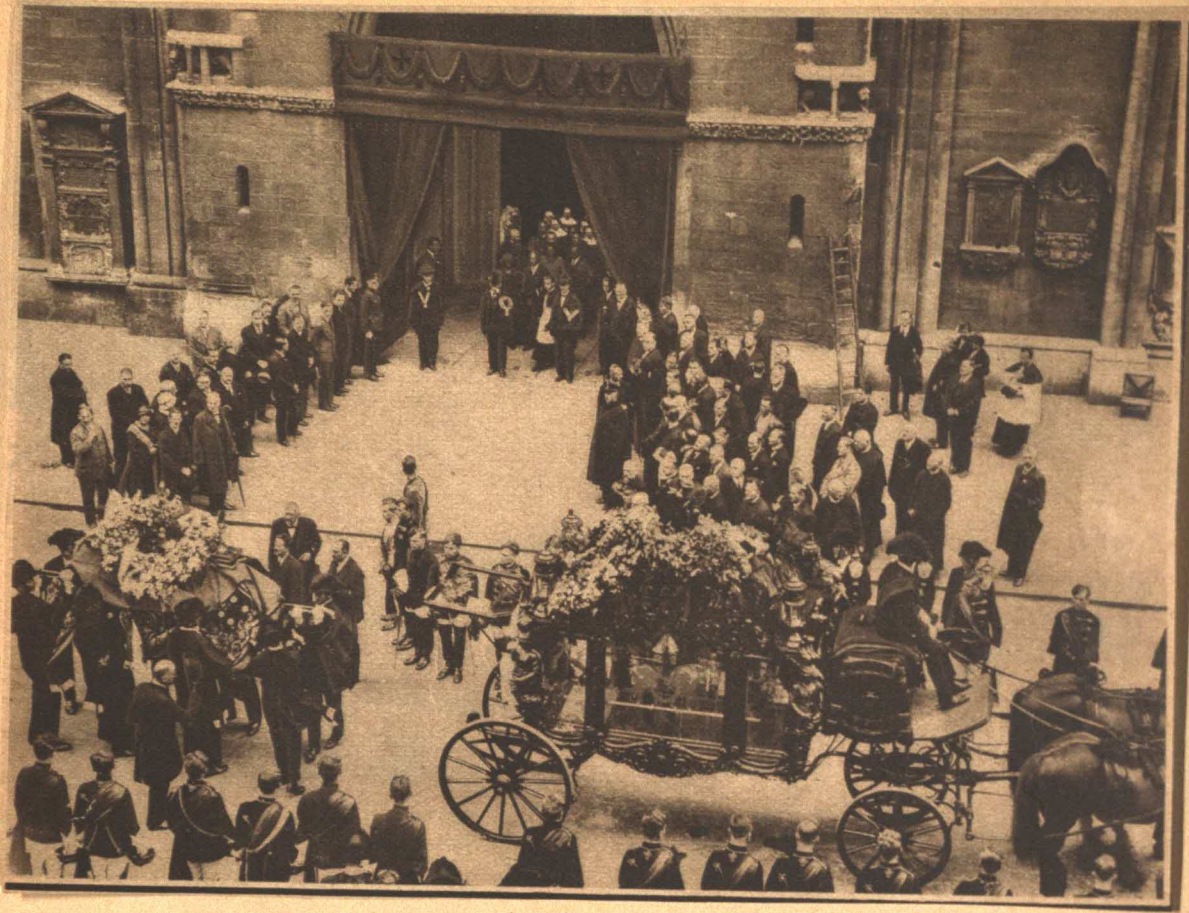
The annual Christmas distribution of food to the poor and the dinner and toys for the children have been eagerly awaited events for many years; in fact, the Army pioneered in this Christ-like service of bringing, on so large a scale, practical remembrance to those who otherwise would be deprived of "A Happy Christmas." ❄ ❄ ❄



109 ←

EARL
WARREN

Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.



A ROYAL GATHERING AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE FORTY YEARS AGO.
In the Group, From Left to Right, Standing, Are: The Duke of Clarence, the Queen of Norway, Princess Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife and the Prince of Wales, Later King Edward VII. Seated: the Duke of York, Who Became King George, and Princess Victoria.



THE SOVEREIGNS AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT IN 1921: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY, Wearing Their Crowns and Robes of State.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND: QUEEN VICTORIA Holding Her Great-Grandson, the Present Prince of Wales. Behind Stand King Edward VII and King George.



NEW LUSTRE TO THE NAME OF CAGLE: THE ARMY HALFBACK,
Stopped an Undefeated Team From Nebraska, Going Through the Line for a Gain in the Game at
West Point, When Army Beat Their Rivals From the West 13 to 3.



**GUAR-
NACCIA
WRITES
HISTORY
FOR HAR-
VARD IN THE
YALE BOWL: THE
CRIMSON HALF-
BACK**

**Making a
Lateral Pass
to French in
the First Pe-
riod of the
Game Which
Brought
the First
Victory
Over the Elis
in Six Years
With a Score
of 17 to 0.**

*(Times
Wide World
Photos.)*





"THE SAILOR KING"
in Naval Uniform, From a Picture Taken
in 1880, When He Was 15.



ON BOARD AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP AT THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET:
KING GEORGE
and the Prince of Wales With Admiral Beatty, Admiral Rodman and Admiral Sims, on the U. S. S. New York.



From the Backbone of America

MORE important perhaps than any other group of American society is the typical farmer, who owns and operates the fair-sized farm and grows miscellaneous products with the average knowledge of agricultural science. It is this class, especially as found in the Middle West, that is the real backbone of our social organism and its soundest element. Leah Baird is the consummate product of this group, having been born and bred on an Illinois farm. And that is why she typifies so perfectly the wholesome young womanhood of our nation, with its beauty, its strength, its cleanness, its brains, its charm, and its general, universal appeal. And that is also why Miss Baird's stellar productions are popular, not in certain isolated sections of the United States, nor in the cities to the exclusion of the villages or vice-versa, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of our country—and, in fact, over the entire civilized globe, for the film fans of other lands have been quick to recognize how perfectly all the virtues of her type are embodied in Leah Baird.

Life on the average American farm gives a boy or girl, above all else, a sound physical health and the chance to grow up normally. But, more important even than health, is the close acquaintance and understanding of Nature and her handiwork. What does the average city-bred girl know of the richness and variety of the earth's products, from the tiniest grain to the greatest tree—or the beauty of snow-covered acres, spring-verdured meadows, summer-scented fields, and autumn-tinted foliage—or of the myriad things the earth brings forth and how they fructify and bloom—or of the family life of the cattle and other animals on a farm. What has the city girl that can replace the real community life of the average small farm community—with its church-going, its Sunday-school picnics, its little red schoolhouse and the spelling bees, its buggy-riding and its country-lane courtships—and all the other myriad contacts of real neighborliness?

While the average city girl knows now that milk does not come in bottles and that flour does not grow in containers, she is still largely ignorant of all the wonders of nature—she figures beauty in terms of tailor-made complexions and trotteur gowns—she knows the other girls and boys in her class, but may not even know the name of the family that has the other apartment on her floor.

Many a city girl overcomes her handicap, of course; just as many a country girl improves on her own lesser handicap—but the country girl has the edge on her metropolitan cousin. It's a case of 60-40, with Miss Rural receiving the bigger end of the division.

That is one of the advantages which Leah Baird has—and to her credit be it said that she has builded up on her country girlhood and breeding, adding to it all the polish, education, manner and fashion of the veriest metropolitan girl, so that she embodies in her own self the virtues of both classes and stands forth the American young woman supreme!

And it is not only a question of personal equipment, magnetism and ability that accounts for Miss Baird's established popularity, but also the fact that the rare combination she stands for is equally at home in rôles of every calibre and in every situation conceivable for the American girl! On the farm or Broadway—on Main Street or Fifth Avenue, or even



Leah Baird—A Late Pose, a la Smile

Third Avenue—in the lowly cot or the gorgeous mansion—in a calico dress or an ermine opera cloak—lolling in a limousine or clicking at a typewriter—everywhere she fits in to the part, as if to the manor born. Versatility and adaptability are Leah Baird's middle names!

After she had spent a happy, wholesome girlhood on the small Illinois farm, Leah Baird went to a convent where she received a superlative education, specializing in English literature. Upon graduation, although her training and upbringing were far removed from the stage, she determined on a dramatic career and soon went to Chicago to study at the Ziegfeld's Institute, conducted by the father of the famous Follies producer. It was a great gap that she had to bridge and a hard struggle, but she won through at last and finally secured an engagement with a company which was in

Chicago at the time. Her professional début was in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," where her performance stamped her forthwith as a capable actress. On the speaking stage she made her greatest hit in "The Gentleman from Mississippi," which was a signal success in New York, and with which she also toured the country for two seasons.

Miss Baird has been a familiar name to picture audiences since 1911, when she first appeared in old Vitagraph productions, playing ingenue rôles in the stock company headed by the famous John Bunny. When the screen's product rose from the one and two-reelers of those days to the feature productions we now know, Miss Baird rose with them and soon she was featured and then starred in her own right. Among her best remembered photoplays are "Hearts of the First Empire,"

(Continued on page

Prince of Wales Reception Turns Back The Clock 60 Years

IT was history repeating itself. The famous old Academy of Music in New York had been decorated on November 19 last to look as nearly as possible as it looked fifty-nine years ago when the celebrated "Diamond Ball" was given there in honor of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of England. Now the grandson of the late king, another Edward, Prince of Wales, was the guest of honor at a reception planned by William Fox, the motion picture producer and theatre manager, present owner of the Academy.

The famous Seventh Regiment of New York acted as escort to the present Prince of Wales, just as the same regiment had escorted his grandfather so many years ago. The chair on which "Baron Renfrew" (the future Edward VII's incognito while here) sat, had been found and refurnished for the visit of his grandson. Perhaps most interesting of all were the eighteen venerable men and women who had attended the brilliant ball of October 12, 1860, and who lived again their memorable experience of the long ago.

But time had built a bridge between the two occasions on which modernity had crossed. A newspaper account of the reception to the son of Queen Victoria in 1860 describes his ride to the Academy in "a studiously plain barouche, drawn by six black horses belonging to the Adams Express Company." The present heir to the British throne rode to the Academy in a latest model motor. And the Prince of today saw that which had been undreamed of in his grandfather's youth—a motion picture performance.

When William Fox extended an invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit the historic building he planned that the Prince should be given exactly what he wanted in the way of entertainment. Careful questioning disclosed that the royal guest liked motion pictures—especially comedy—and most especially slap-

*The Prince
of
Wales
Shaking Hands
with
William Fox
in the
Year of 1919*

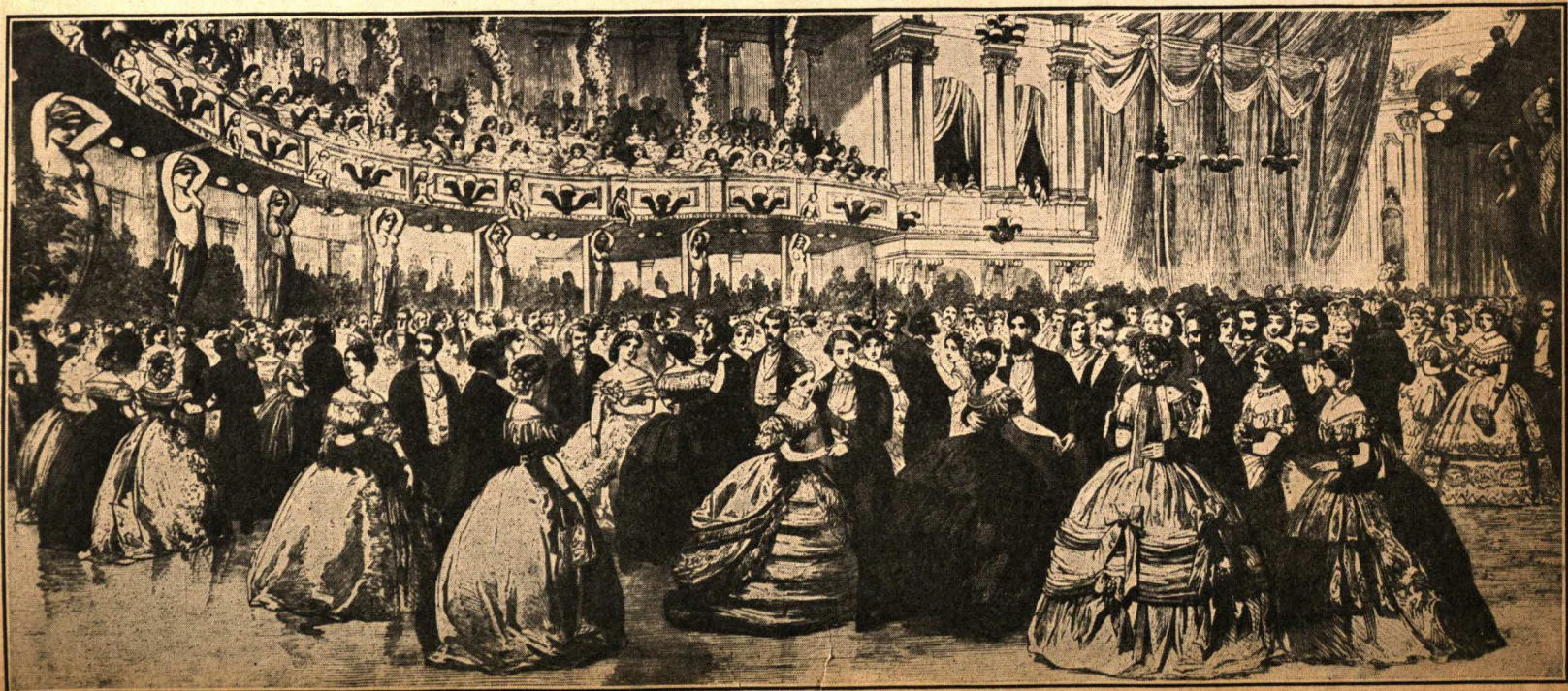


stick comedy. The bill to commemorate the Prince's visit was a short but well chosen one.

Vast throngs crowded the two entrances of the Academy on Fourteenth Street and

Irving Place. Inside the building was an eager and expectant crowd. Many notables were glimpsed. Prominent members of the

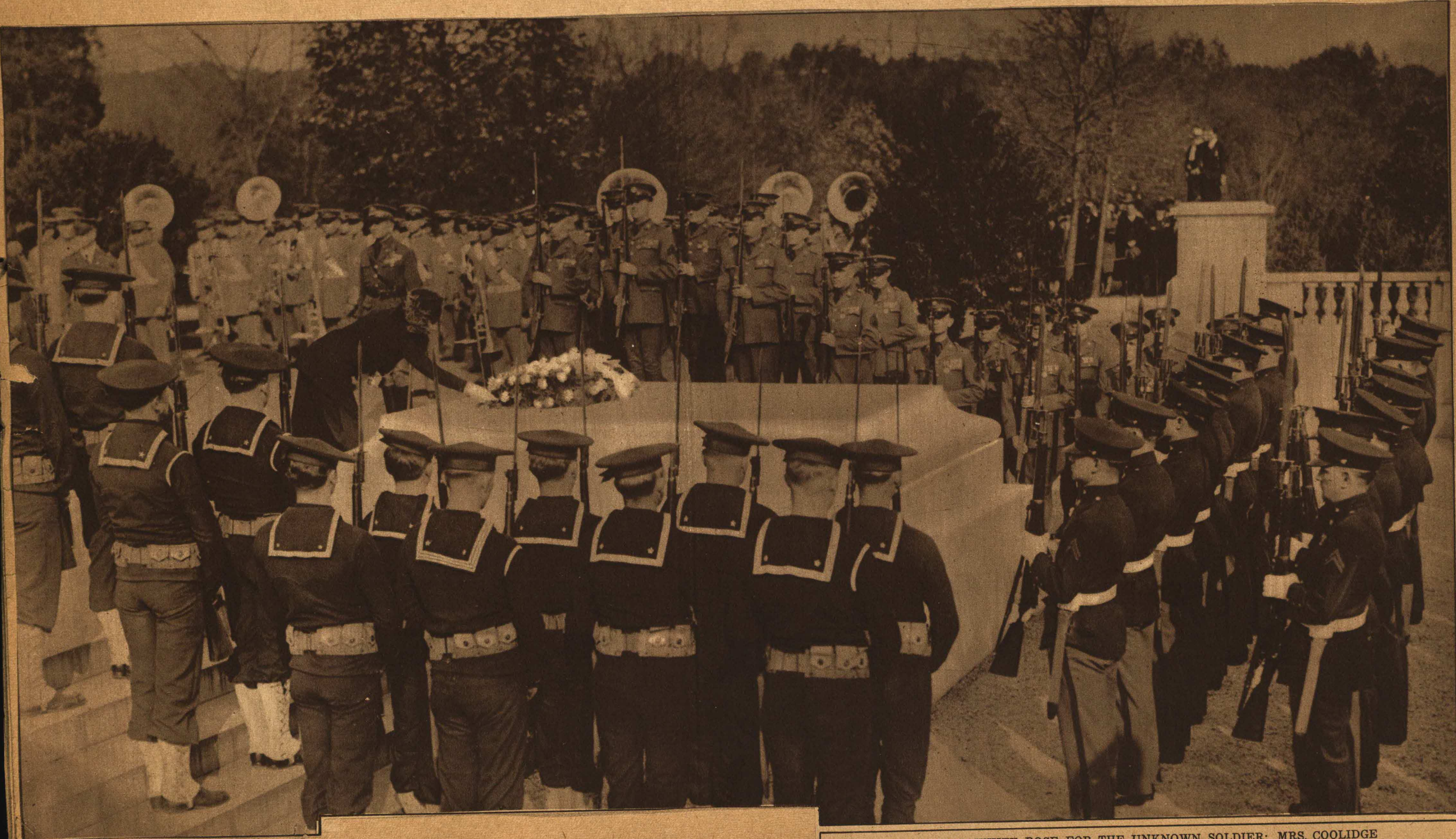
(Continued on page 49)



Academy of Music As It Was In 1860 When the Late King Edward, At That Time Prince of Wales, Was Entertained There



THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO: SCENE IN THE NATIONAL STADIUM AS EMILIO PORTES GIL,



A SINGLE WHITE ROSE FOR THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: MRS. COOLIDGE
Lays a Flower Beside the President's Wreath on the Tomb at Arlington During the Ceremonies on
Armistice Day.

A Fine Human Document

by a *Very Human* Being

NOW and then a President of the United States has written something which became historical as a human document rather than as a state paper. For instance, Washington's farewell address, Lincoln's letter to a mother. These were the thoughts of great men written in a manner so human that none could fail to feel the heart behind them.

On the next page of *Cosmopolitan* Calvin Coolidge begins his account of what his years in the White House meant to him. I believe he has written a human document as fine as those by Washington and Lincoln.

I put especial emphasis on that word "human." You, of course, have heard that Calvin Coolidge was a sphinx. That he had ice-water in his veins. That he never smiled.

Bosh! Calvin Coolidge enjoys a joke as much as you do. He can tell as entertaining a story as you can. He's no hail-fellow-well-met—thank heaven—but he's a very human being.

THERE never was a man who took himself less seriously; but there never was a man who took his position more seriously. I don't think it ever occurred to Calvin Coolidge to consider himself a great man, but he considers the office of President of the United States the greatest office in the world.

Those who thought they were smart in calling him a sphinx seemed to resent the reserve of their President. That never worried him. He believed the words of the President are important; that they should be chosen carefully and used sparingly. But Calvin Coolidge the man—that's a different matter.

Let me illustrate. Mr. Coolidge invited me to luncheon at the White House. A Cabinet officer, a business man, a friend of Mrs. Coolidge, and one or two others were guests. We were ushered in with impressive formality. The conversation at luncheon was formal.

After luncheon the President and I went up to the library. For an hour we chatted about things which interested us as men and which had

nothing to do with politics, statecraft, or journalism.

We talked about how a man could best handle his job and Mr. Coolidge said something which might be taken to heart by any executive.

IHAD commented on how well he was looking. "I am feeling well," said he, "and the reason is that I am taking care of myself. That doesn't mean taking any particular exercise but using my energy in the manner which will make it most effective.

"Whenever a problem comes before me the first thing I say to myself is, 'Isn't there someone who can do that as well as I can?' and you would be surprised how often I find someone else can do it better. That saves me for the problems which only I can decide."

We talked about fishing and shooting, the sort of boots that do not slip on wet rocks, the sort of breeches that barbed wire does not tear, the sort of dispositions that make good camp companions.

And then we went downstairs where the President was to receive callers on official business. Gone was the fisherman. Gone the storyteller. His callers met the President of the United States. I had chatted with Calvin Coolidge.

AS I walked down the path from the White House I said to myself, "I am proud to be a citizen of a country which not only produces a man like that but which has sense enough to put him where he can do for his country what that man has done for this country."

That is the man whose story we have the honor to publish, and in our pages he will talk to you as to a friend.

I may exceed my province as a prophet when I say that I believe these words by Mr. Coolidge will become historical, but I am within my province as an editor when I say that his is the most warmly human document it ever has been my good fortune to publish.

RAY LONG

By CALVIN



To Ray Long
With Regards
L. L. Long

COOLIDGE

On Entering *and* Leaving *the* Presidency

IT IS a very old saying that you never can tell what you can do until you try. The more I see of life the more I am convinced of the wisdom of that observation.

Surprisingly few men are lacking in capacity, but they fail because they are lacking in application. Either they never learn how to work, or, having learned, they are too indolent to apply themselves with the seriousness and the attention that is necessary to solve important problems.

Any reward that is worth having only comes to the industrious. The success which is made in any walk of life is measured almost exactly by the amount of hard work that is put into it.

It has undoubtedly been the lot of every native boy of the United States to be told that he will some day be President. Nearly every young man who happens to be elected a member of his State legislature is pointed to by his friends and his local newspaper as on the way to the White House.

My own experience in this respect did not differ from that of others. But I never took such suggestions seriously, as I was convinced in my own mind that I was not qualified to fill the exalted office of President.

I had not changed this opinion after the November elections of 1910, when I was chosen Governor of Massachusetts for a second term by a majority which had only been exceeded in 1896.

When I began to be seriously mentioned by some of my friends at that time as the Republican candidate for President, it became apparent that there were many others who shared the same opinion as to my fitness which I had so long entertained.

But the coming national convention, acting in accordance with an unchangeable determination, took my destiny into its own hands and nominated me for Vice-President.

Had I been chosen for the first place, I could have accepted it only with a great deal of trepidation, but when the events of August, 1923, bestowed upon me the Presidential office, I felt at once that power had been given to me to administer it. This was not any feeling of exclusiveness. While I felt qualified to serve, I was also well aware that there were many others who were better qualified. It would be my province to get the benefit of their opinions and advice. It is a great advantage to a President, and a major source of safety to the country, for him to know that he is not a great man. When a man begins to feel that he is the only one who can lead in this republic, he is guilty of treason to the spirit of our institutions.

After President Harding was seriously stricken, although I noticed that some of the newspapers at once sent representatives

to be near me at the home of my father in Plymouth, Vermont, the official reports which I received from his bedside soon became so reassuring that I believed all danger past.

On the night of August 2, 1923, I was awakened by my father coming up the stairs calling my name. I noticed that his voice trembled. As the only times I had ever observed that before were when death had visited our family, I knew that something of the gravest nature had occurred.

His emotion was partly due to the knowledge that a man whom he had met and liked was gone, partly to the feeling that must possess all of our citizens when the life of their President is taken from them.

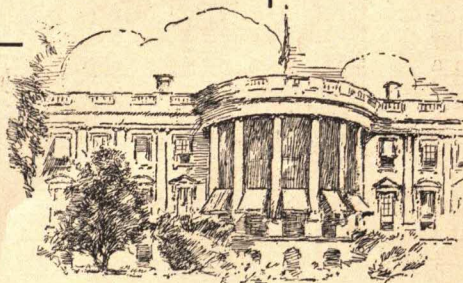
But he must have been moved also by the thought of the many sacrifices he had made to place me where I was, the twenty-five-mile drives in storms and in zero weather over our mountain roads to carry me to the academy and all the tenderness and care he had lavished upon me in the thirty-eight years since the death of my mother in the hope that I might sometime rise to a position of importance, which he now saw realized.

He had been the first to address me as President of the United States. It was the culmination of the lifelong desire of a father for the success of his son.

He placed in my hands an official report and told me that President Harding had just passed away. My wife and I at once dressed.

Before leaving the room I knelt down and, with the same prayer with which I have since approached the altar of the church, asked God to bless the American people and give me power to serve them.

My first thought was to express my sympathy for those who had been bereaved and after that was done to attempt to reassure the country with the knowledge that

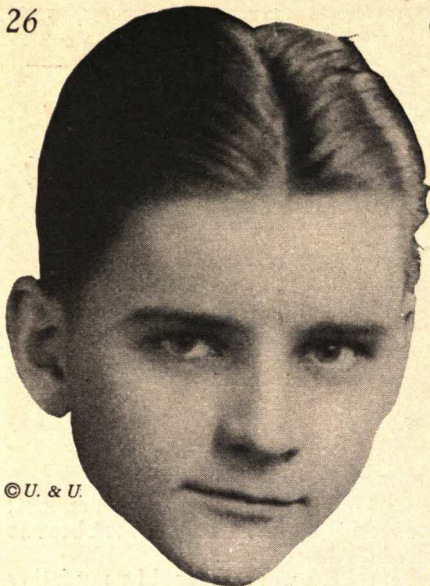


I proposed no sweeping displacement of the men then in office and that there were to be no violent changes in the administration of affairs. As soon as I had dispatched a telegram to Mrs. Harding, I therefore issued a short public statement declaratory of that purpose.

Meantime, I had been examining the Constitution to determine what might be necessary for qualifying by taking the oath of

IN THIS, the first part of Mr. Coolidge's account of his years as President, he tells you the human reasons why he did not choose to run in 1928. They are reasons which will touch the heart of every American; reasons which will make you understand when he says, "It costs a lot to be President."

Next month, in Part Two, he tells you why his years as Chief Executive make him believe that eight years is as long as any man should occupy the Presidency. This belief is not based on the reasons which politicians give; it is based on the experience of a man of great common sense. And he explains it so that every man, woman and child in this country will understand.



© U. & U.

Calvin
Coolidge, Jr.

“When he went
the power and
the glory of the
Presidency
went with him.”

office. It is not clear that any additional oath is required beyond what is taken by the Vice-President when he is sworn into office. It is the same form as that taken by the President.

Having found this form in the Constitution I had it set up on the typewriter and the oath was administered by my father in his capacity as a notary public, an office he had held for a great many years.

The oath was taken in what we always called the sitting room by the light of the kerosene lamp, which was the most modern form of lighting that had then reached the neighborhood. The Bible which had belonged to my mother lay on the table at my hand. It was not officially used, as it is not the practise in Vermont or Massachusetts to use a Bible in connection with the administration of an oath.

Besides my father and myself, there were present my wife, Senator Dale, who happened to be stopping a few miles away, my stenographer, and my chauffeur.

The picture of this scene has been painted with historical accuracy by an artist named Keller, who went to Plymouth for that purpose. Although the likenesses are not good, everything in relation to the painting is correct.

Where succession to the highest office in the land is by inheritance or appointment, no doubt there have been kings who have participated in the induction of their sons into their office, but in republics where the succession comes by an election I do not know of any other case in history where a father has administered to his son the qualifying oath of office which made him the chief magistrate of a nation. It seemed a simple and natural thing to do at the time, but I can now realize something of the dramatic force of the event.

This room was one which was already filled with sacred memories for me. In it my sister and my stepmother passed their last hours. It was associated with my boyhood recollections of my own mother, who sat and

reclined there during her long invalid years, though she passed away in an adjoining room where my father was to follow her within three years from this eventful night.

When I started for Washington that morning I turned aside from the main road to make a short devotional visit to the grave of my mother. It had been a comfort to me during my boyhood when I was troubled to be near her last resting place, even in the dead of night. Some way, that morning, she seemed very near to me.

A telegram was sent to my pastor, Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, to meet me on my arrival at Washington that evening, which he did.

I found the Cabinet mostly scattered. Some members had been with the late President and some were in Europe. The Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, and myself, at once began the preparation of plans for the funeral.

I issued the usual proclamation.

The Washington services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol, followed by a simple service and interment at Marion, Ohio, which I attended with the Cabinet and a large number of officers of the Government.

The nation was grief-stricken. Especially noticeable was the deep sympathy everyone felt for Mrs. Harding. Through all this distressing period her bearing won universal commendation. Her attitude of sympathy and affection towards Mrs. Coolidge and myself was an especial consolation to us.

The first Sunday after reaching Washington we attended services, as we were accustomed to do, at the First Congregational Church. Although I had been rather constant in my attendance, I had never joined the church.

WHILE there had been religious services, there was no organized church society near my boyhood home. Among other things, I had some fear as to my ability to set that example which I always felt ought to denote the life of a church member. I am inclined to think now that this was a counsel of darkness.

This first service happened to come on communion day. Our pastor, Dr. Pierce, occupied the pulpit, and, as he can under the practise of the Congregational Church, and always does, because of his own very tolerant attitude, he invited all those who

believed in the Christian faith, whether church members or not, to join in partaking of the communion.

For the first time I accepted this invitation, which I later learned he had observed, and in a few days without any intimation to me that it was to be done, considering this to be a sufficient public profession of my faith, the church voted me into its membership.

This declaration of their belief in me was a great satisfaction.

Had I been approached in the usual way to join the church after I became President, I should have feared that such action might appear to be a pose, and should have hesitated to accept. From what might have been a misguided conception I was thus saved by some influence which I had not anticipated.

But if I had not voluntarily gone to church and partaken of communion, this blessing would not have come to me.

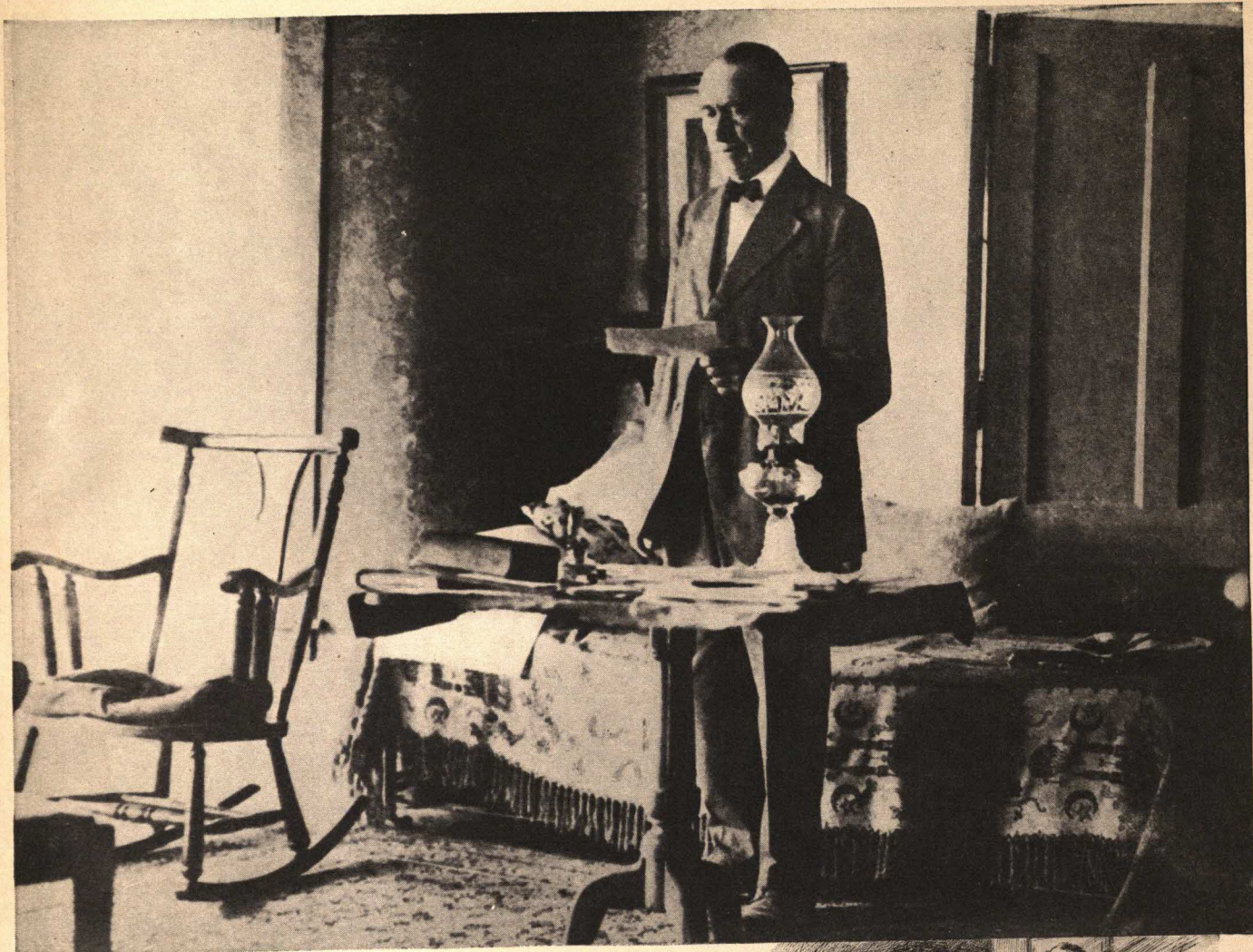
Fate bestows its rewards on those who put themselves in the proper attitude to receive them.

During my service in Washington I had seen a



“You will note that Mr. Coolidge takes a copy of *Cosmopolitan* with him for his reading-matter.”

P. & A.



Colonel John Coolidge

C "I do not know of any other case in history where a father has administered to his son the qualifying oath of office which made him the chief magistrate of a nation."

large amount of Government business. Peace had been made with the Central Powers, the tariff revised, the budget system adopted, taxation reduced, large payments made on the national debt, the Veterans' Bureau organized, important farm legislation passed, public expenditures greatly decreased, the differences with Colombia of twenty years' standing composed, and the Washington Conference had reached an epoch-making agreement for the practical limitation of naval armaments.

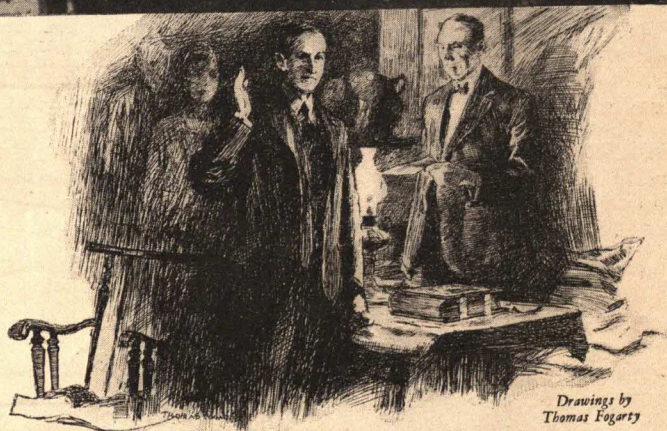
IT WOULD be difficult to find two years of peacetime history in all the record of our republic that were marked with more important and far-reaching accomplishments. From my position as President of the Senate, and in my attendance upon the sessions of the Cabinet, I thus came into possession of a very wide knowledge of the details of the Government.

In spite of the remarkable record which had already been made, much remained to be done. While anything that relates to the functions of the Government is of enormous interest to me, its economic relations have always had a peculiar fascination for me.

Though these are necessarily predicated on order and peace, yet our people are so thoroughly law-abiding and our foreign relations are so happy that the problem of Government action which is to carry its benefits into the homes of all the people becomes almost entirely confined to the realm of economics.

My personal experience with business had been such as comes to a country lawyer.

My official experience with Government business had been of a wide range. As Mayor, I had charge of the financial affairs of the City of Northampton. As Lieutenant-Governor, I was Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Governor's Council, which had to authorize every cent of the expenditures of the Commonwealth before they could be made. As Governor, I was



Drawings by
Thomas Fogarty

chargeable with responsibility both for appropriations and for expenditures.

My fundamental idea of both private and public business came first from my father. He had the strong New England trait of great repugnance at seeing anything wasted. He was a generous and charitable man, but he regarded waste as a moral wrong.

Wealth comes from industry and from the hard experience of human toil. To dissipate it in waste and extravagance is disloyalty to humanity. This is by no means a doctrine of parsimony. Both men and nations should live in accordance with their means and devote their substance not only to productive industry, but to the creation of the various forms of beauty and the pursuit of culture which give adornments to the art of life.

When I became President it was perfectly apparent that the key by which the way could be opened to national progress was constructive economy. Only by the use of that policy could the high rates of taxation, which were retarding our development and prosperity, be diminished, and the enormous burden of our public debt be reduced.

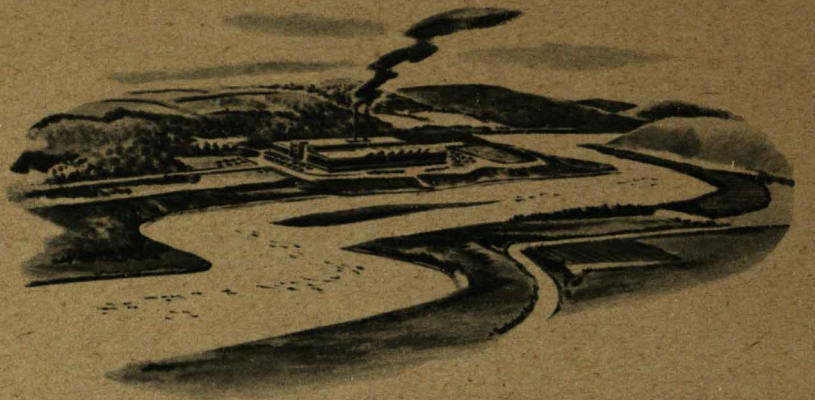
Without impairing the efficient operation of all the functions of the Government, I have steadily and without ceasing pressed on in that direction. This policy has encouraged enterprise, made possible the highest rate of wages which (Continued on page 204)



Illustrations by
F. R. Gruger

JENNY AND JENNIFER

Little things that become *Big Things*



THE U.S. ARMY Ordnance Department, early in 1942, asked one of our executives if we had a factory near a good supply of water, of sufficient size to make small calibre ammunition at the rate of many millions every twenty-four hours. We had such a factory on the Ohio River with enough feet of floor space.



"FROM CARS TO BULLETS
FOR TOMMY GUNS,
PISTOLS, REVOLVERS"

It was well placed near additional unused land and far enough from the city to allow the storage of powder and the loading and testing of ammunition.

The work of preparation was started immediately. The automobile machinery in the plant, which could not be used, was dismantled and put elsewhere. It was replaced by new and different equipment. A specialized laboratory was installed and staffed with engineers, metallurgists, and technicians drawn from our



"TESTING FOR EVERY
BATTLE FRONT
CONDITION"

widely diversified staff. Production executives and specialists were also selected from our own personnel. While the factory was being prepared for production, the Frankford arsenal

assisted the training of these production specialists who, in turn, were to train the workers and supervise the operation of the many departments of the plant.

The first finished ammunition produced in this newly organized plant went on test in May, 1942. The cartridge cases were then made of brass. Brass is an extremely vital war material. *Could steel be used instead?* Could steel be worked over the machinery and tools that were provided for the use of brass? Could the steel be treated to withstand the corrosion



"COULD IT BE DONE
WITH STEEL?"

of a long sea voyage and to resist successfully the humidity of the tropics and the sub-zero temperatures of the Arctic? The U. S. Army Ordnance Department—and our own engineers, metallurgists and technicians believed it could. More engineering talent—this time chemists—were added to the laboratory staff and the larger and more complete Chrysler Corporation's laboratories, in Detroit, were also directed to the solution of this problem.

The first of the new steel casings were made in the month of August, 1942. They were pretty good. Then began severe testing,—spraying with wet salt air, burying in salty mud marshes washed by the tide,—storing in hot damp rooms and open exposure to the

weather,—plating with lacquer, copper, cadmium, nickel, chrome, zinc, silver, lead—dipping in dichromate, sealing with plastics. A vast cycle of experiments were tried and tested and the results compared. From all this effort



"THOUSANDS PER
MINUTE"

came a standardized product made of steel, and approved for use on all the battle fronts.

The making of this ammunition is really the art of producing many pieces rapidly—many thousands per minute, every day, 6 days a week. Ninety-nine operations are performed to take each piece of ammunition from the lead, steel and powder stage to the formed, loaded, tested and packed, finished article—ready to shoot,—with every piece perfect in shape, finish, and firing efficiency.

We have made ~~over~~ *one* billion of this steel ammunition. Not that this is a top record for ammunition making but, to us, it is a milestone passed on the road to Victory. We will pass the second and third billion with much less emotion but we really got a thrill out of joining the ranks of the important producers of ammunition.

With this change to steel we release, with every billion rounds, thousands of tons of



"A LITTLE THING
BECAME BIG"

brass. This brass can now be used in war production where no other substitute is possible.

A finished round of ammunition weighs only a few ounces. *Little things often do become really big and important.*

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Tanks . . . Tank Engines . . . Anti-Aircraft Guns . . . Bomber Fuselage Sections . . . Bomber Wings . . . Aircraft Engines . . . Wide Variety of Ammunition . . .
Anti-Tank Vehicles . . . Command Reconnaissance Cars . . . Cantonment Furnaces . . . Troop Motor Transports . . . Ambulances . . . Marine Tractors . . . Weapon
Carriers . . . Marine and Industrial Engines . . . Gyro-Compasses . . . Air Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment . . . Powdered Metal Parts . . . Navy
Pontoons . . . Field Kitchens . . . Bomb Shackles . . . Tent Heaters . . . Refrigeration Compressors . . . Aircraft Landing Gears . . . and Other Important War Equipment

In the production of this war equipment Chrysler Corporation is assisted by 8,079 subcontractors in 856 towns in 39 states

[WAR BONDS ARE YOUR PERSONAL INVESTMENT IN VICTORY]

PLYMOUTH ☆ DODGE ☆ DE SOTO ☆ CHRYSLER

Divisions of CHRYSLER CORPORATION



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

One hundred and sixty-seven years ago today the United States of America came into being through the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. It is for that reason that we celebrate today, the Fourth of July, as a national holiday. This scene, the momentous presentation on July 4, 1776, of the declaration to Congress prior to its adoption, was taken by the News color camera from the historic painting by John Trumbull, which hangs in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. The declaration, signed by 56 American leaders banded together to throw off the yoke of George III, then King of England, was written by Thomas Jefferson, who is shown placing the document on the table before John Hancock (seated). Standing about the table are (l. to r.) John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and Charles Thomson. The Rhode Island delegation stands near the door (left, background). Its members are (l. to r.) Stephen Hopkins, with his hat on; William Ellery and George Clymer. (News Colorfoto by Warnecke and Cranston)

Passing of an Era



They'll miss it. Kids usually sing with joy when a schoolhouse closes, but youngsters will miss these outdoor lessons on sunny days. When school opens again they will have to go to P. S. 1 at Tottenville, a mile away.



Going. This is Public School No. 2, at Richmond Valley, S. I., the last "little red schoolhouse" in New York City. It closed for all time on June 30, thereby saving the city \$5,573 a year. Parents of its 15 pupils have twice saved it, but this last closing order is final. Building was erected in 1897.

→ Close. With the closing of P. S. 2 there will be lost that personal companionship of teacher and pupil that comes from having one instructor for six different grades. Here, Miss Ava Butler instructs Barbara Myers, 8, who is at desk Miss Butler occupied 25 years ago.



← Salute. Each day at the "little red schoolhouse" starts with Miss Butler and her pupils saluting Old Glory, held by John Plumb. Miss Butler will miss the old schoolhouse more than the pupils. She also got her early education there.

(All NEWS fotos by Petrella)



ONE WOMAN'S TELLING ANOTHER
... for simple headaches try a "BC" Headache Powder. Its fast working prescription-type ingredients help soothe minor headache and neuralgic pain. Keep a package handy!

QUICK-ACTING
"BC"
for HEADACHES
neuralgic and muscular pains



Headache tip to WAR WORKERS

Headaches tend to slow you down... impair your efficiency. Keep a package of quick-acting "BC" Headache Powders handy and be prepared for that next headache. 10¢ and 25¢ packages at all drug stores. Use only as directed.

You Can Get Quick Relief From Tired Eyes

MAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST TODAY



EYES OVERWORKED? Just put two drops of Murine in each eye. Right away it starts to cleanse and soothe. You get—



QUICK RELIEF! Murine's 7 scientifically blended ingredients quickly relieve the discomfort of tired, burning eyes. Safe, gentle Murine helps thousands—let it help you, too.



Invest in America—Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Front Line Defense AGAINST SUMMER SKIN DISCOMFORT

SOOTHING Resinol Ointment stands ready to protect you against the itchy, fiery smarting of sunburn, heat rash, chafing, minor insect stings, ivy or oak poisoning. Being oily, it lubricates parched skin, as its special medication acts gently to relieve the irritated surface. A stand-by for three generations—it pays to keep it handy and use it freely. For specially refreshing, delightful bathing, enjoy the light, fluffy lather of mild, pure Resinol Soap. The refreshing effect lingers.

Note—For guest cake Resinol Soap, sample Resinol Ointment, and a handy little Hollywood Stocking-Run Mender, send only 10¢ to Resinol, N-71, Baltimore-1, Md.

RESINOL OINTMENT AND SOAP

HOME

SUNDAY NEWS

Copr. 1939 by News Syndicate Co., Inc.

NEW YORK'S



PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

5 CENTS
PAY NO MORE

Vol. 19. No. 8

New York, Sunday, June 4, 1939★

40 Main + 16 Comic + 16 Coloroto Pages

ROYAL COUPLE FACES 'ORDEAL' OF U.S. VISIT

ITINERARY OF KING COMPLETE

When Royal Couple Enter United States They Won't Have Moment to Spare.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP). — American communities still cherishing the hope that the King and Queen of England may find time to make them a side visit while in the United States might just as well abandon it.

Not a spare minute is left for the royal pair on the detailed program of their visit released Thursday by the State Department. Where they will go and what they will see has been worked out in such detail that it took the department nine closely-typed pages to list the itinerary.

And the minutes have been so carefully allotted that, to meet their engagements, the King and Queen will have to keep exactly to schedule from the time they cross the border at 9:35 p. m., June 7, until they leave Hyde Park, N. Y., at 11 p. m., June 11, to return to Canada.

Reception Committee.

The committee which will go to the border to meet the royal visitors will be headed by Secretary Hull and Mrs. Hull, along with the British ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay. It will be composed of State Department and British embassy officials and the high army and navy officials. President Roosevelt has named as military and naval aids to the King — Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum and Rear Admiral James O. Richardson.

Sir Ronald said in a press conference Thursday that the sole political purpose of the King's visit to the United States was to improve the friendly ties between the two countries.

The King and Queen arrive in Washington at 11 a. m. Thursday, June 8, and into a stay of two days and one night here will compress:

The greeting at Union Station by President and Mrs. Roosevelt and an official reception committee; a luncheon at the White House; sight-seeing in Washington; a garden party at the British embassy; a state dinner at the White House, followed by a reception and musicale; a reception at the British embassy for members of the British colony; a visit to the Capitol; a visit to the Washington Navy Yard; a trip to Mount Vernon aboard the presidential yacht Potomac to lay a wreath at Washington's Tomb; a visit to the CCC camp at Fort Hunt, Va.; laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington, Va.; tea at the White House, and dinner at the British embassy for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

To Have Escort.

From here they will go by train to Red Bank, N. J., then by automobile to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, where they will embark on a destroyer and proceed with naval escort up the bay to the Battery, New York City. Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia will welcome them. Afterwards they will drive through New York City to the World's Fair where they will have luncheon and visit the Canadian, Irish and British pavilions. Later in the afternoon they are to visit Columbia University and then drive to Hyde Park, arriving at 6:15 p. m.

Royal Pa Busy V

(Continued from page 3)

the First Lady's resignation from the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be the star performer.

On Friday the royal couple will be taken to Mount Vernon on the Presidential yacht, U.S.S. Potomac. There King George will place a wreath on the tomb of George Washington. After a motor trip to Arlington Cemetery, he will lay another wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

That night the King and Queen will give a dinner for President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the British Embassy. The guests will number no more than thirty-six, all of them official.

American Style Seating.

The seating arrangement at the oblong table will follow American style—the King and Queen facing each other at either end of the table with the President at the Queen's right and Mrs. Roosevelt at the King's right. (At Buckingham Palace the King and Queen sit side by side.)

The ranking male guest sits at the Queen's left and the ranking woman guest at the King's right.

Later in the evening the King and Queen will leave by train for New York.

On Saturday the monarchs are slated to attend two functions at the Fair Grounds. One is a luncheon to be given in Perylon Hall by Grover Whalen, the other is a reception and tea at the khaki-tinted British pavilion, built at a cost of \$1,350,000.

Once again it is Lady Lindsay who engineered the list of 600 guests to sip tea with royalty.

Late in the afternoon they will motor to Hyde Park, the home of the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, for a much needed day's rest.

(Turn to page 1 of coloroto section for a handsome painting

King and Queen, done

News by Jes

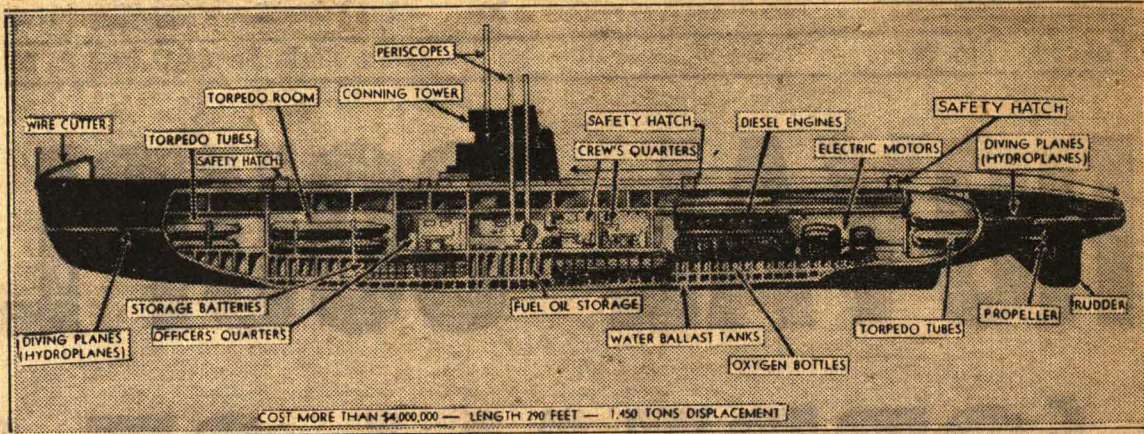
'Closed Shop' Trial Nears in Harlan County

Pineville, Ky., June 3.—With new hard coal and soft coal contracts safely negotiated, John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers' board of strategy will be forced to fight for the legality of the "closed shop" next week in this stronghold of rebel coal operators.

**BUND LEADER,
INDICTED OFFICER**

Hearing on a petition for an injunction to restrain thirty-three Harlan County coal operators from signing "closed shop" contracts with

Four Million Dollars' Worth of Sub



Cross-section of S-type submarine locates the principal operating features and quarters of men.

Crews Love Life on Subs—They Re-enlist!

Our Crossw

1	2	3	4		5	6
12					13	
15				16		
			18			
20	21	22				
24				25	26	27
31			32		33	
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52				53		
55				56		

HORIZONTAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—wading bird | 33—three-toed sloths |
| 5—molten volcanic matter | 34—war vessels of a nation |
| 9—cooking utensil | 35—of a light color |
| 12—poker stake | 36—march |
| 13—pertaining to grandparents | 38—school of whales |
| 14—mimic | 39—the fruit of a palm |
| 15—misfortunes | 41—feminine name |
| 18—change direction | 43—genus of palm trees |
| 19—about | 45—border (heraldry) |
| 20—a seraglio | 47—violation |
| 23—Ireland | 52—twitching of facial muscles |
| 24—metric measure | 53—baking place |
| 25—pertaining to an era | 54—Japanese receptacle |
| 28—belonging to the ear | |
| 31—for fear that | |

Oil Notes From

Indicating another oil producer for the northwestern edge of the Lovington area in Lea County, New Mexico, Magnolia Petroleum Company No. 1-Q State, section 36-16-36, Thursday was preparing to reacidize with 5,000 gallons. Well previously had been acidized with 1,500 gallons after which swab was lost. Operator pulled tubing, recovered swab and reran tubing through which it swabbed to 600 feet off bottom. A south offset to the Skelly Oil Company No. 1-N State, most northwestern producer, the well is bottomed at 5,108 feet, in lime.

Same company's No. 1 Selby, section 7-17-37, wildcat test one mile east of gas production in the pool, was drilling below 4,707 feet, in lime, with no shows reported.

Magnolia No. 1-R State, section 1-17-36, north offset to gas production in the pool, was drilling below 4,823 feet, in lime.

Repollo Oil Company No. 2-182 State, section 31-16-37, quarter mile north outpost to the most eastern producer in the pool, No. 1-181 State, had killed large volume of air and was drilling ahead below 4,182 feet. Test had been delayed several weeks while blowing air.

A south offset to the Repollo No. 1-182 State, United Producers Company No. 1 Caylor, section 6-17-37, was drilling below 4,803 feet, in lime.

Gaines County.

Humble Oil and Refining Company No. 1 W. T. Caswell, section 10, block A-24, psl survey, wildcat test in southern Gaines County which has been running high structurally with failures and the lone producer in that sector, Thursday





BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY

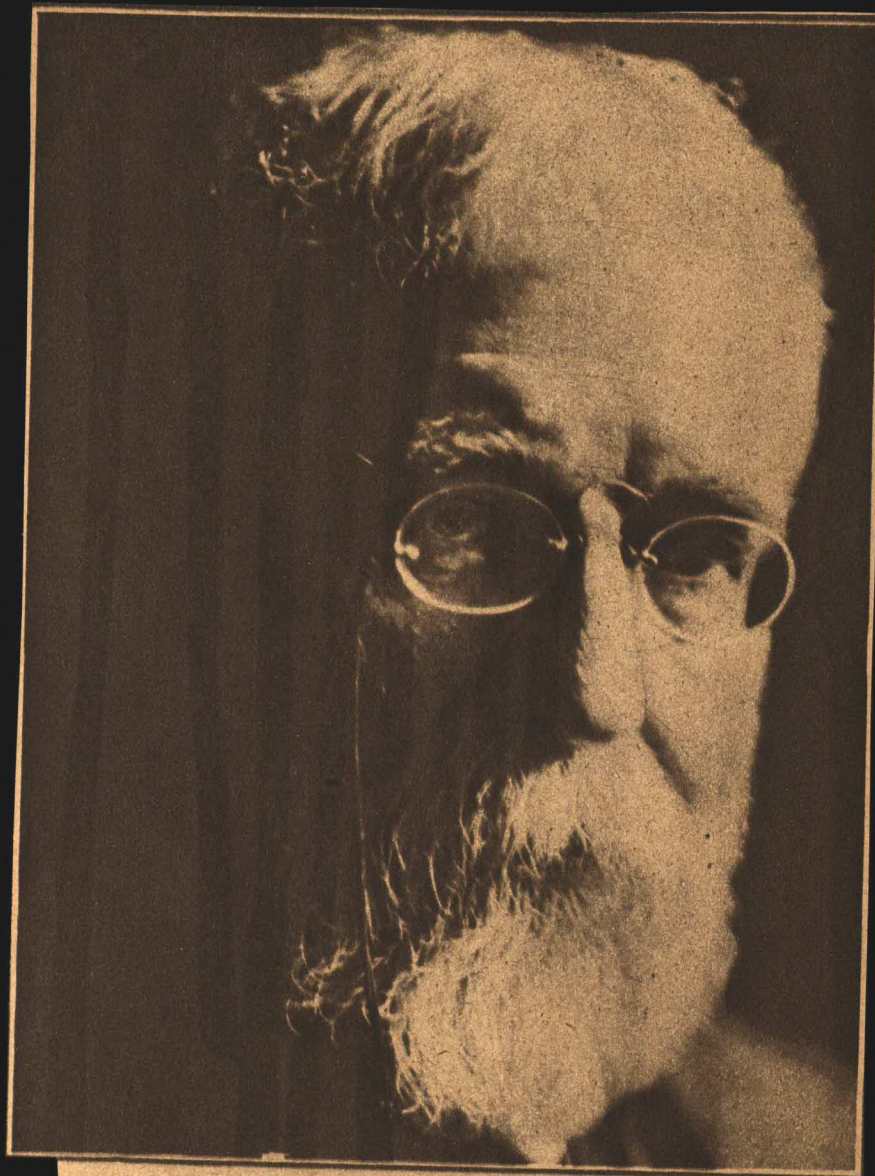
Few of the Subjects of His Majesty, George VI, Will Ever See Him Clad as He Is in This Magnificent Natural-Color Photograph, for the King Dons These Robes and Crown Only for the Most Formal State Occasions. With Queen Elizabeth, His Consort, and

Their Two Little Daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Rose, His Majesty Posed for This Colorphoto in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace and Gave It His Official Royal Approval Before It Was Released for Publication in the Sunday Mirror.

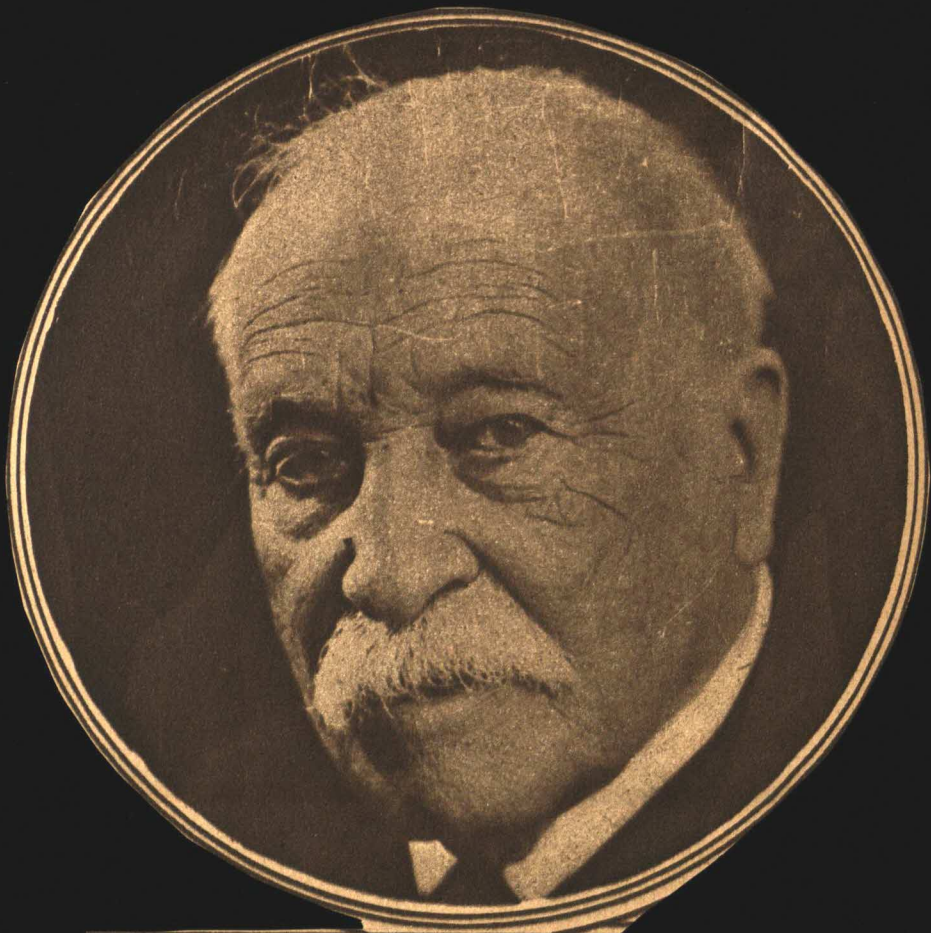
Colorphoto by Finlay Process, Copyright Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.



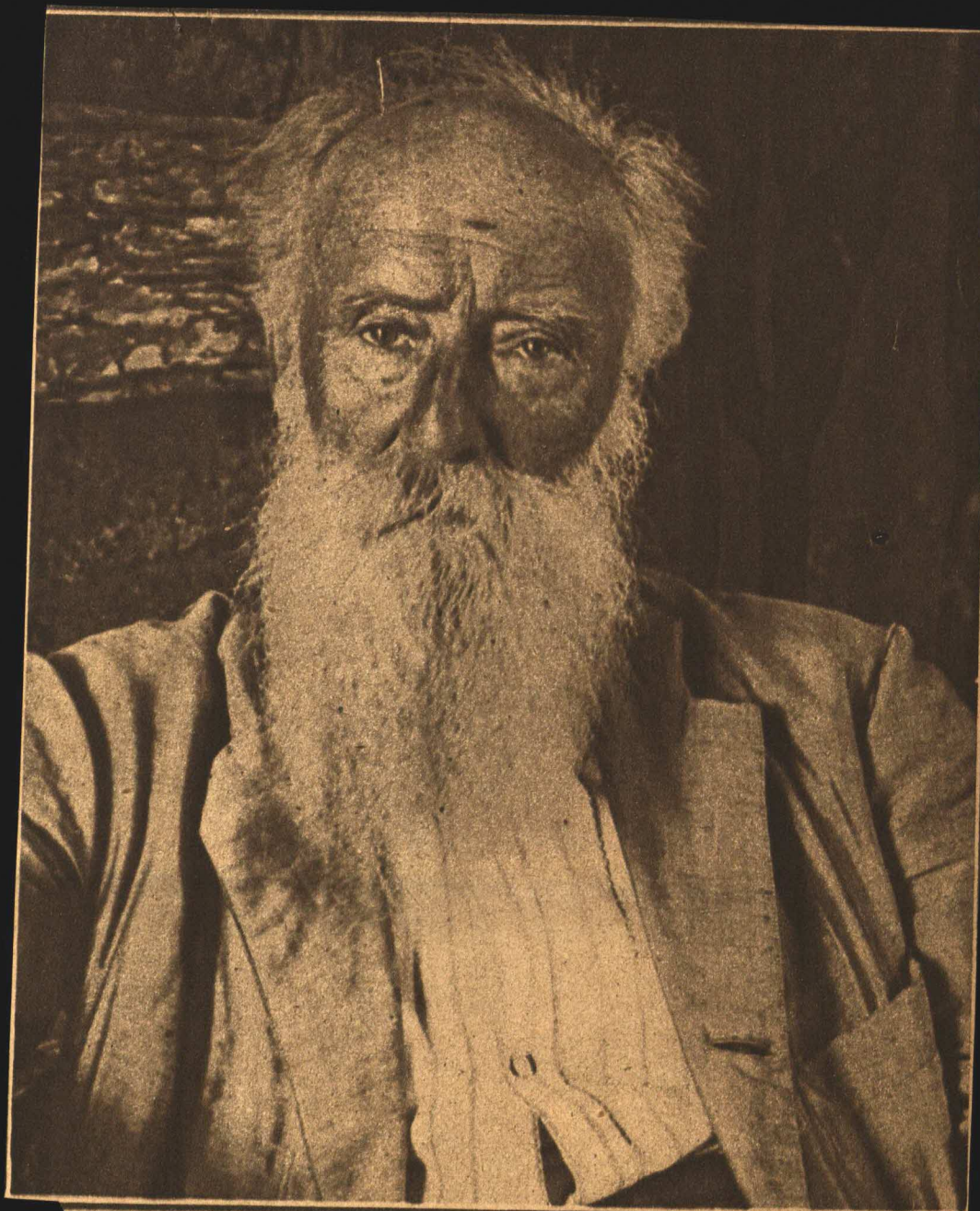
Samuel Gompers at 69 has the biggest job of the present time of any of the youngsters; he has been working for labor since he was fifteen.



Robert Underwood Johnson, aged 66, famous as an author and editor, has been designated as a director of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.



William Dean Howells, at the age of 82, is still prominent and holds his job as one of the nation's young old men.



At the age of 82, John Burroughs still holds his job as the foremost naturalist and author on kindred subjects.

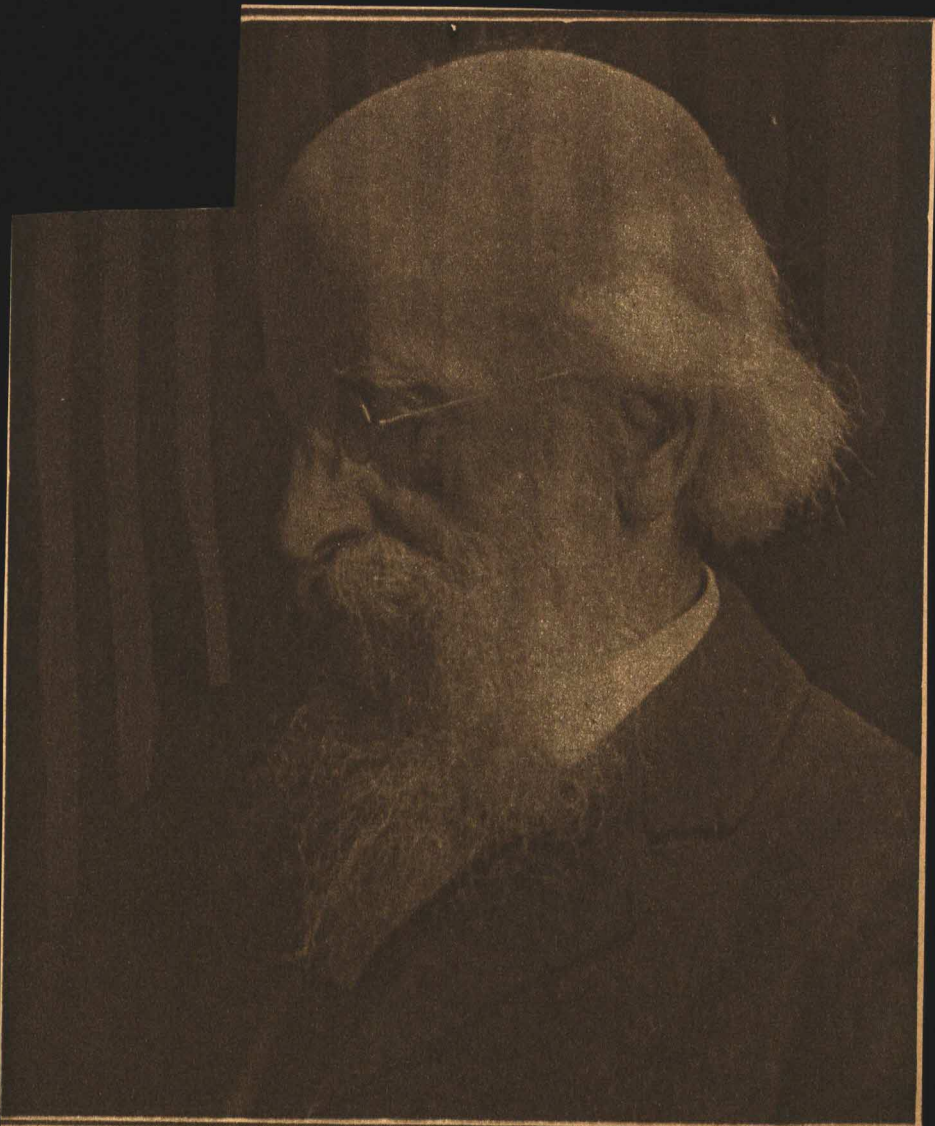


Dr. Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard College, is one of twenty-two men selected by President Wilson to represent the general public in the labor conference at Washington. Dr. Elliot is 85 years young.

50 YEARS AGO TODAY

JULY 5, 1881.

WASHINGTON.—At 11:45 p. m. all the cabinet had left the White House, where President Garfield lies dangerously wounded by an assassin's bullet, and as they left they all were more cheerful. They stated that there was much more reason to hope than there had been an hour or two ago. At midnight the condition of the President had further improved. His temperature and pulse had again fallen slightly and he was sleeping quietly. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton of New York and Dr. D. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia arrived this morning, in response to telegraph summons, held a consultation with physicians in charge of the President's case, and announced that they approved in every particular of the course of treatment. Early this morning the President complained of a pain in his feet, but as the day passed the pain was reported less severe. The city is entirely quiet. Flags are flying over the public buildings, but otherwise there are no tokens of the holiday. The avenue in front of the White House is filled with anxious throngs who listen eagerly to every word of news. The weather is intensely hot and the temperature in the sick chamber is high. At 2:25 p. m. the President awakened from his sleep and said to Dr. Bliss, who stood by his bedside: "Doctor, I feel better than I have at any time since I was wounded."



1919
Dr. Lyman Abbott is only 84 and editor-in-chief of the Outlook every day, and still finds time to be a lawyer and clergyman.

SUNDAY MIRROR MAGAZINE SECTION

His Majesty George V
1865-1936

Great Britain's Royal Family in Natural Color Photographs



For One Year Britain Will Mourn the Loss of Her Beloved King. This Portrait Was Made Only a Few Months Ago at the Time of the Seventy-Year-Old Monarch's Twenty-Fifth Jubilee. Below, the King and the Queen in Court Robes.

ary from having the family life enjoyed by others of lesser rank, all were extremely devoted to each other and the loss of their father was a great personal blow.

John Masefield, poet laureate of England, aptly summed up the character of the great British sovereign, who for twenty-five years guided England's destiny through war, chaos and economic depression to a new prosperity, when he penned the following lines upon the monarch's path:



The Duke of York, Now Heir to the Throne

To King, of all our many, has been proved, times so savage to the thrones of Kings, or won more than simple triumph over fate; was the most royal among royal things, most thoughtful for the meanest in his State;

gentlest and the most





Her Majesty, Dowager Queen Mary of England, Who Remains "First Lady" of Great Britain Until Her Son, the New King Edward VIII, Brings a Royal Bride to Buckingham Palace. Below, the State Coach in Which the British Sovereigns Ride on State Occasions.

TAKEN shortly before the death of Great Britain's beloved King George V., these striking natural color photographs of the British royal family give unparalleled presentation of the monarch who is mourned throughout the world.

Just a few months ago, Great Britain was celebrating the twenty-fifth jubilee of the seventy-year-old ruler's reign and the camera studies were made in commemoration.



The New Sovereign; a Boyhood Study.

Today, the "Sai King" is dead and his body has been buried with all the pomp and ceremony which England accords its deceased rulers. Probably the most colorful pageant this generation will ever see has been unfolded within the past two weeks—the climax will come one year hence when the former Prince of Wales, now King Edward VIII., drives in state to Westminster Abbey for the age-old coronation ritual.

Sunday Mirror Magazine's Parade of



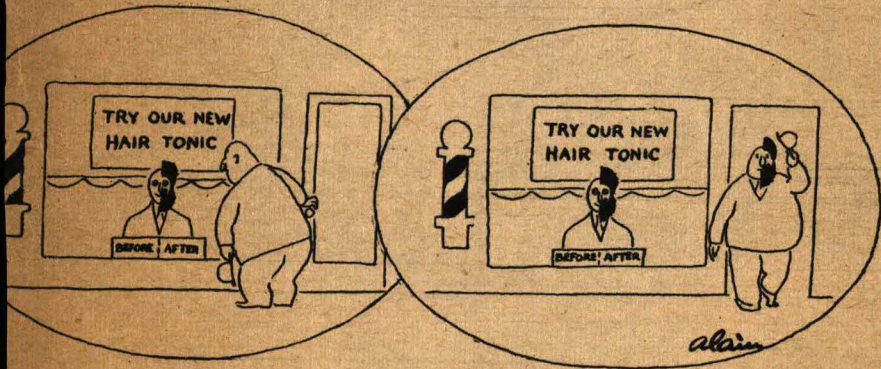
Nonsense! I don't mind eating backwards.

I'll be with you in a

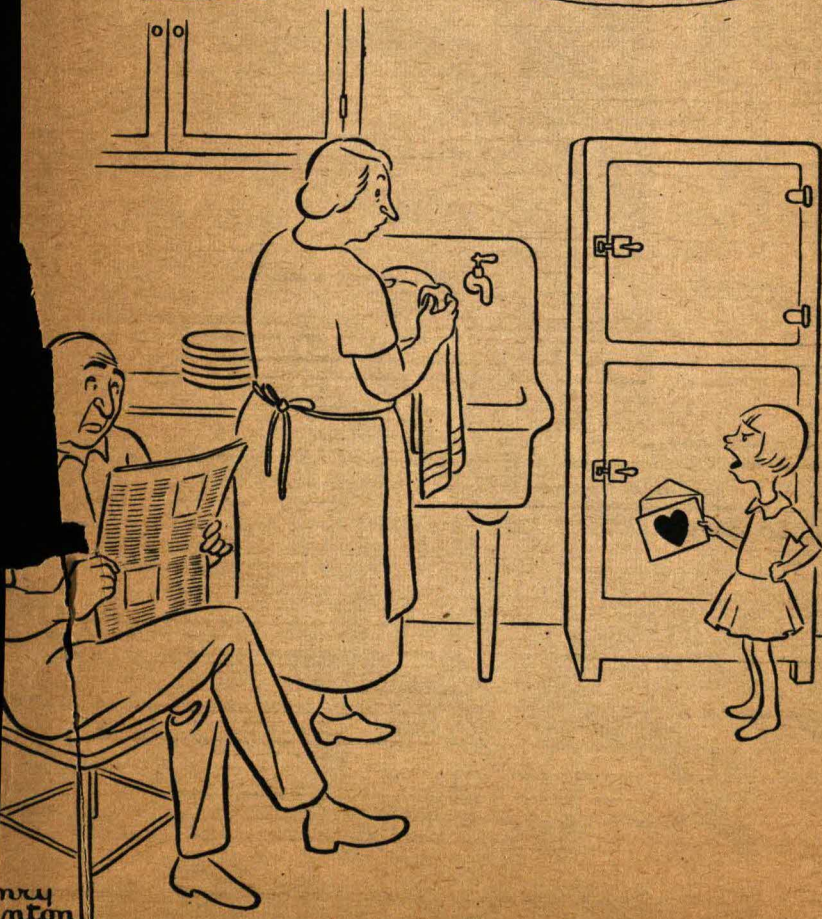


Henry Anton

Don't worry,



alain



Who's been opening my mail?!



Edward

I don't see why you're so set on

a Gentleman for his 'Woman in Re



OUR SHOTS RANG OUT

...om the Revolver in the Hand of the Beautiful Model in the Blood-Red ... and the Man She Professed to ... Sank to the Floor Among the Men ... Women of the Gay Little Party Which He Had Been Surprised.

Now, it was here that Joe began lying a gentleman, as they say. In the hospital bed to which he was removed, he faced death and said to detectives, woman—yes. But I never saw her before." But detectives are difficult to deceive, that is, when the shooting woman in the case wears—as did Lora—a blood-red ensemble that would excite any comment anywhere. Tracing the red dress, they came finally to the nest of Joe and Lora to find Lora weeping disconsolately, and still in the marked gown. They found, too, the gun and the recently made will, even though Lora had thrown or hidden it in an incinerator. Lora denied everything, she was indicted finally and held for trial.

Now, it was the trial that brings up the seeming need for re-definition of what it means to be a gentleman. Of course, Joe was subpoenaed, and having this time virtually recovered from

But the Jury Found Her Guilty of Shooting Her Man Despite Her Defense and Then Ordered His Arrest on a Perjury Charge

girls at his party swore that Lora did the shooting. Then, Joe was called to the stand, his wounded arm still in a sling. Question by question, the lawyers led him along preliminary lane to the point where they could ask, in effect, this:

"Mr. Walsh, others have testified, and you admit, that you looked directly at the woman who shot you; was she this defendant?"

Handsome Joe, whose lawyer later argued in his defense that he "lied like a gentleman," looked calmly at the girl he loved and answered, "No, I know this woman, and it was not she."

So Lora was found guilty and sentenced to from one to 20 years in State Women's Prison at Tehama. Joe was forthwith jailed for perjury. At this writing, was awaiting trial, he may go to jail, too, though both and Lora assured each other that a forgiveness, kissed and made up when were permitted to meet, before she was sent away.

Which brings us again to our question: Should the gentleman's code be modified to omit this odd business of "lying like a gentleman?" Obviously, the courts don't think much of it. As the fat, tempestuous Lora goes far to prove there can be no guarantee it will do a lady any good. And it can make a gentleman look very, very foolish.



SEIZED FOR PERJURY

... Joseph Walsh, Los Angeles Liquor ... man, When He Swore in Court That ... Woman Who Shot and All But Killed ... Was Not His Sweetheart, Lora ... Pitt, Pretty Model, With Whom He Is ... ured Above. Right, Walsh "Lying ... a Gentleman" to Save Lora When ... uestioned by a Detective at the Hospital.

wound came to court. Ed McCollum, ... a's step father, identified the .38 in ... case; her brother said she was at the ... collum home about the time the gun ... disappeared; Ennis and the three

operated by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad between Boston and New York, it had to halt for 46 minutes at Kingston, R.I., while a closed angle cock was opened. The Pennsylvania Railroad crew which took over the express at New York was not informed of the earlier incident.

▶On Jan. 21 the Colonial, another Boston-Washington express, experienced the same difficulty. An angle cock was found partly closed during an inspection at New Haven, Conn.

▶Still a third train traversing New England, the New Haven's New Yorker, developed the same trouble on Jan. 23. A partly closed angle cock was discovered at Providence. By this time the FBI had joined other government and railroad agencies in the investigation.

PRISONS:

Riot Acts

The contagion of prison riots, which broke out in eighteen major uprisings in twelve states last year, spread to a thirteenth last week with two outbreaks in Pennsylvania. At Western State Penitentiary, on the Ohio River in Pittsburgh's North Side, some 1,200 convicts, holding five guards as hostages, took control inside the prison's 20-foot walls the night of Jan. 18. They rioted for 26 hours and did \$250,000 worth of damage before capitulating in response to a promise from District Attorney James F. Malone to investigate their complaints.

But even as they gave in, nearly 400 of their supposedly less desperate fellow-convicts, at a subsidiary penitentiary and work farm more than 100 miles away at Bellefonte, started a four-day rampage. They captured seven guards—later releasing one who was ill—opened a storeroom containing a plentiful food supply and 500 rounds of ammunition for the seven guards' guns and sent out a defiant list of demands. They gave in unconditionally when threatened with invasion by 100 heavily armed state troopers and appealed to by the prison's Catholic chaplain.

RACIAL:

Capital Case

The segregation issue moved literally into Washington last week when the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that restaurants in the nation's capital could refuse to serve Negroes. The test case, uncomplicated by state versus Federal considerations, was based on an 1872 statute, passed by the now-extinct Legislative Assembly, which banned segregation. Holding the law invalid on technical grounds, the court tossed the problem into the lap of Congress.

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*\$31.00 in Florida, Texas and 11 Western States. (Zone 2)



Left: 20LA Side chair. With arms, tubular legs. \$27.50 (\$28.50 in Zone 2)



Right: 18TA Executive chair. Tilting seat, with arms, form base. \$47.50 (\$49.50 in Zone 2)

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New York Began as a Shipwrecked Sailor's Haven . . .

Henry Hudson, seeking a short route to India in 1609, had passed close enough to Manhattan Island to claim it. Warlike natives let fly their arrows so Hudson sailed away. His word that the new world burgeoned with untapped riches sent Dutch adventurers streaming back across the Atlantic. They used the Sea of Verrazano (now New York Bay) as their base for trading. Furs, notably beaver skins, were the treasure they bore back to Amsterdam.

The first buildings on the island appeared in 1613. These were thrown up almost overnight for shelter by mariners whose vessel had burned in the bay. Ten years later, the first real settlers came. They were Walloons, French-speaking Hollanders, a shipload of them, all honest, God-fearing folk who didn't want anything they hadn't paid for. Using beads and trinkets for currency, Peter Minuit bought the island for them.

Peg-legged Peter Stuyvesant, who followed placid Minuit as the peppery director-general of New Netherland, ran a wall of wooden palisades across the upper end of town, as protection against Indians and New Englanders. Below the wall dwelt some 800 souls, for the most part Dutch, though no less than eighteen languages and dialects were counted. The community was a thriving, going concern on Feb. 2, 1653, when Stuyvesant



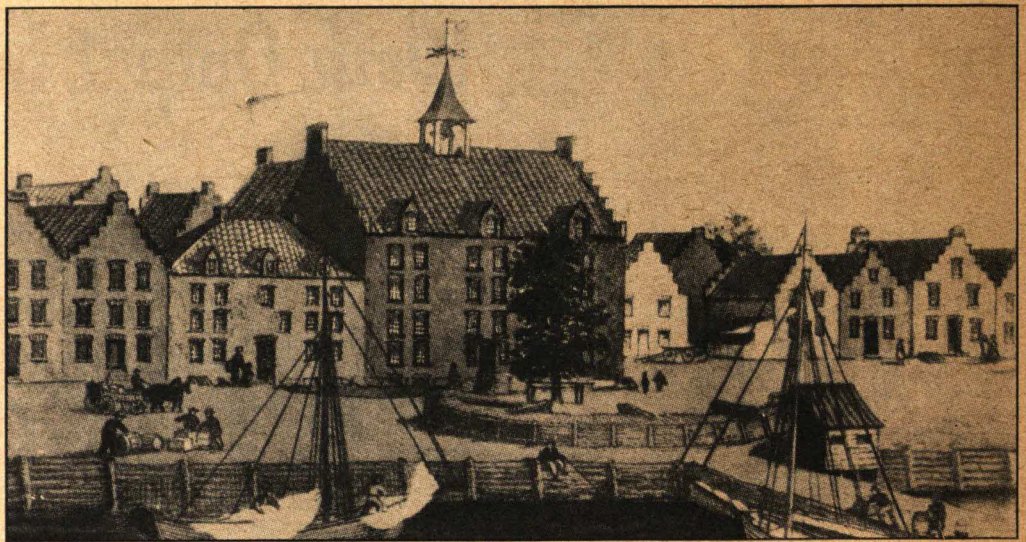
Brown Bros.

Minuit: A neat deal in realty

was granted formal letters of incorporation for the city of New Amsterdam.*

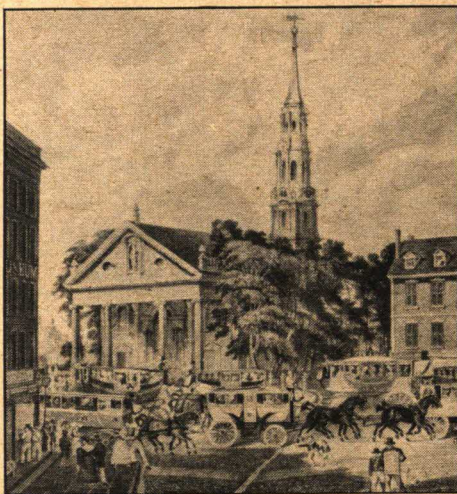
Three centuries later, old Peter Stuyvesant's city sprawled over 319 square miles and had a population of more than 8,000,000. Having come of age, it had acquired a surprising dignity. The anniversary would be observed but without fireworks or rude display of wealth and power. A Citizens' Committee planned to dramatize New York's "contribution to society in general," touching somehow on New York's part in all the areas of human progress.

*It became New York in 1664 when a British fleet moved in and took over bloodlessly, claiming that British, not Dutch, explorers had seen it first.



Brown Bros.

1653: A tiny Dutch settlement, clustered around the *stadt huys* or town hall at what is now the foot of Wall Street, New Amsterdam became a city on Feb. 2



Bettmann Archive

1831: Rapid Transit-Broadway stages passing St. Paul's Church



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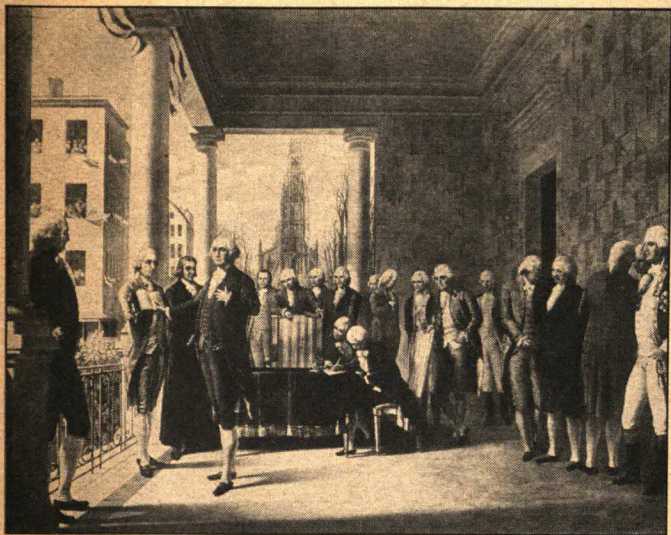
1886: Miss Liberty, brand new, started life as a harbor landmark



International

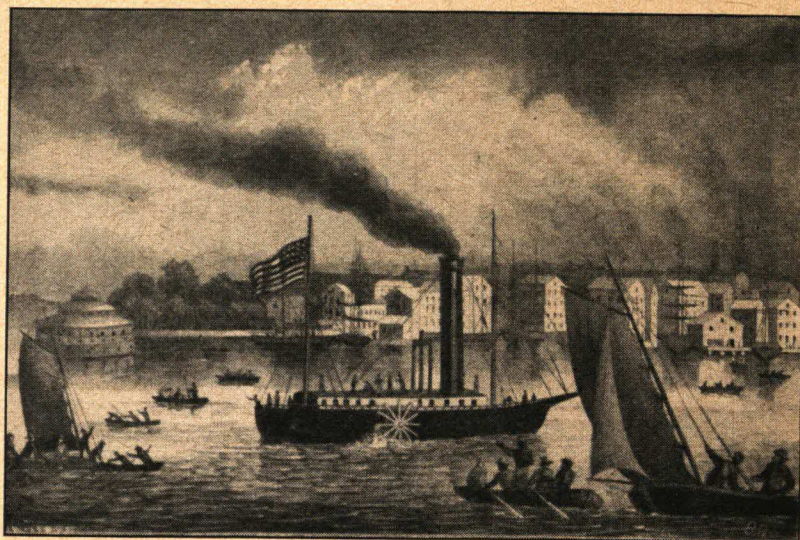
1927: The paper snowstorm became the city's traditional way of welcoming a hero home. This one was for Lindbergh, somewhere in the swirl

... On Its 300th Birthday, It's the World's Capital



Culver

1789: Washington was inaugurated at New York, then the capital of the United States



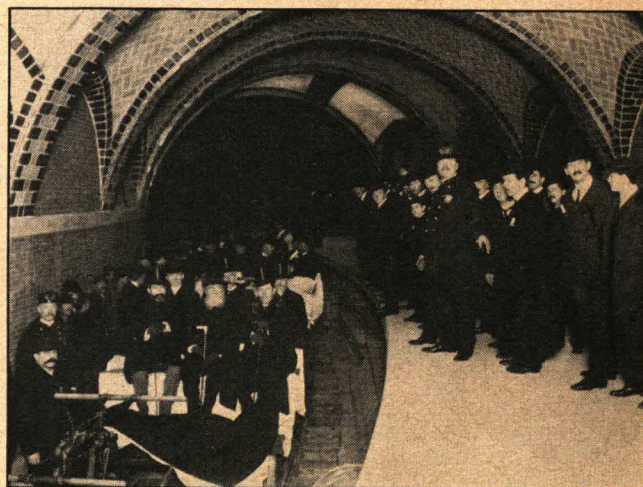
Culver

1807: The first steamship, Fulton's Clermont, chugged up the Hudson from Tenth Street, revolutionizing transportation



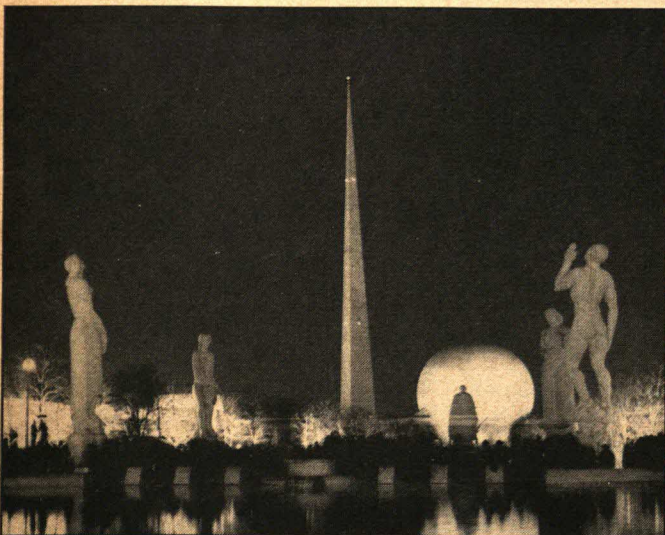
International

1900: On Broadway, cable car had to wait for plodding horsecar, while a hansom showed a horseless carriage the way



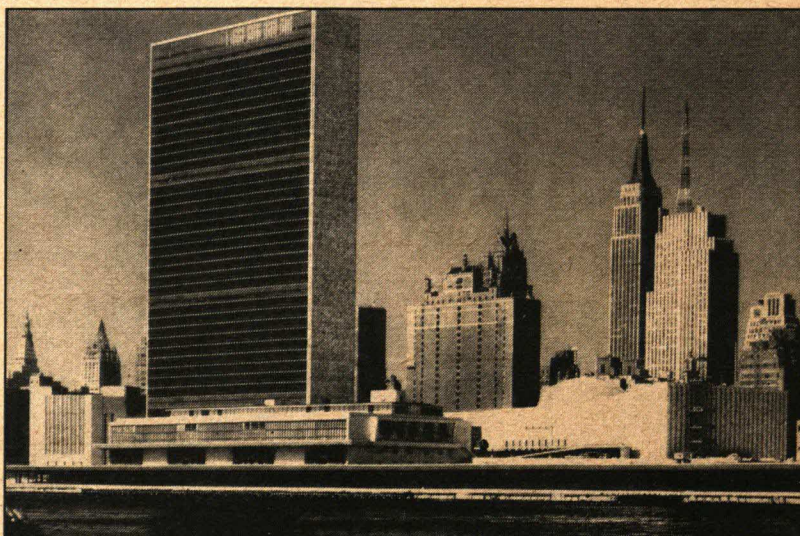
Culver

1904: The first subway train rolled into City Hall station, starting a half-century of transit growth



European

1939: Tylon and Perisphere were for two years the symbol of a New York's World's Fair
February 2, 1953



Ewing Galloway

1953: A modern monument to world peace and understanding, the U. N. Secretariat building dominates a new skyline

Dulles to Hear Europe's Woes

On Ten-Day Continental Swing

John Foster Dulles excels at the diplomatic art of listening. He settles back in a chair, crosses his legs, puts his hands in his pockets, blinks occasionally, and lets others talk. All next week Dulles will try to confine himself to this posture. From Jan. 30 to Feb. 8 he is giving the old diplomatic cliché "a tour of the horizon" a literal application. During those ten days, the Secretary of State, accompanied by Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen, will visit seven European capitals by air—and listen.

The American mission will find Europe stormbound, fog-ridden, and half sick. A flu epidemic spread from Britain across France and throughout Germany. In Britain, the outbreak of mild cases ranked as a mere annoyance compared with fogs that hastened the death of thousands (see page 32). But in France the bug confined 2,000,000 to their beds and 10,000,000 to their homes. Shops and offices closed. The fearful Paris traffic congestion suddenly gave way to clear boulevards. In Germany, the flu was borne on chill winds and snow. Typhoid broke out in Stuttgart and Munich. Schools closed, offices operated with half their staffs, and the U.S. Army flew in vaccine from America.

European statesmen and top American officials, on the whole, seemed remarkably immune to the ills of the common man. In any case, since Dulles was coming to listen, it would take more than flu to prevent them from talking. From Rome to Luxembourg they had a tale of trouble for the new Secretary of State. The chief capitals of complaint were Paris, London, and Bonn.

Paris: Dulles is scheduled to hurry from the airport to the U.S. Embassy for a conference with Ellsworth Bunker, American Ambassador to Rome; James Dunn, U.S. envoy in Paris; Samuel Reber, Acting High Commissioner in Germany; and Julius Holmes, American Minister in London. The diplomats will be joined at dinner by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, SHAPE commander; his chief of staff, Gen. Alfred Gruenther; Gen. Lauris Norstad, SHAPE Air Commander for Central Europe; and Gen. Thomas Handy, Ridgway's deputy for the U.S. European Command. The next morning at the Quai d'Orsay the Secretary will be closeted with Premier René Mayer,

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, Defense Minister René Pleven, and the Minister in charge of Indo-China, Jean Letourneau.

According to diplomats, Monsieur Dulez (as the French call him) "will have the European Army running out of his ears." The Secretary understands French perfectly and he will hear that the French Government continues to support the European Defense Community but—what about the drain in Indo-China that

proposal to abandon EDC in exchange for Soviet agreement on unifying Germany and holding a general election there. The British and French Foreign Offices categorically denied such approaches. But it is obvious that the Russians intend to strengthen the hands of those who are to be targets of Dulles's pressure for more speed and vigor in implementing EDC.

The British are ready to tell Dulles they can do no more to help EDC. They vigorously oppose a plan said to have been hatched by the new French Cabinet—that the British Government should commit itself not to withdraw its troops from the Continent for 50 years except under agreement with the EDC powers.

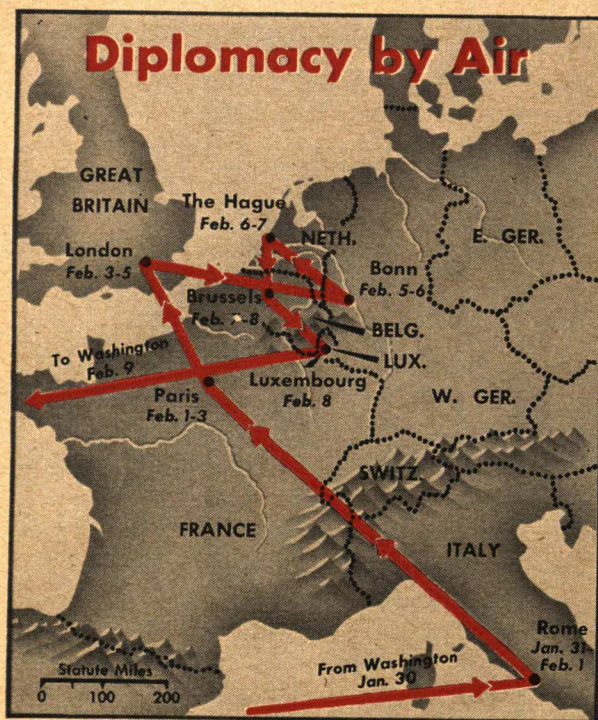
Rightly or wrongly the British are under the impression that the new Administration will ask them to participate in a blockade of China. They shudder at the thought and argue that no blockade of China can be effective unless Vladivostok is blockaded as well. They will also defend their recognition of Red China. They will claim the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has been instrumental in assuaging the lot of American civilians held by the Chinese and has been helpful in other matters.

Bonn: The temper of West German officialdom was as raw as the winter fog in the Rhine Valley. In a press conference, a national broadcast, and before the Bundestag, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was obliged to defend the good name and intentions of his government against the implications of two incidents that looked to the West German regime like part of a plot to discredit it. The first was the sudden arrest by the British—without consulting Bonn, Paris, or Washington—of seven ex-Nazis as ringleaders in an alleged conspiracy to infiltrate regular political parties

and establish a neo-Nazi regime. The second was the revelation—without checking Washington—by the U.S. High Commission of a survey purporting a show of resurgence of Nazi sentiment.

These actions, Adenauer was sure to tell Dulles, came at a time when they were certain (1) to hamper his efforts to get the Bundestag to approve the EDC treaty without substantial changes and (2) to strengthen demands of the Socialist opposition that EDC be dropped until after the Bundestag elections this fall.

Dulles's visit will give Adenauer his first chance on his home ground to put the German case before a U.S. Secretary of State since Dean Acheson's visit of November 1949. Dulles is not personally well known in Bonn but his knowledge of things European is solidly respected



How Dulles will cover the listening posts

puts France at a military disadvantage vis-à-vis Germany; what about an extra \$125,000,000 to bring French divisions up to the strength promised SHAPE; what about offshore procurement; what about the Saar? Above all, what about amendments to EDC to take into account French overseas commitments? Dulles will be told that if it comes to a choice between the European Army and maintaining French positions overseas, Paris won't hesitate to scrap EDC.

London: The Dulles talks will be held against a smoke screen already laid by the Russians, presumably in preparation for his visit. Within the last week the London diplomatic corps has been humming with rumors that the Russians have approached the French and are ready to approach the British with a



JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING

SCRAP BOOK

