

## DOINGS OF THE WEEK

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Flight of Yancey and Williams Across Atlantic—Big Postal Deficit.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
ONCE more the Atlantic ocean has been conquered by American aviators. Capt. Lewis A. Yancey and Roger Q. Williams were the heroes of this achievement, having flown from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, to the vicinity of Santander, Spain. Though they fell short of their destination—Rome—by 900 miles the flight across the ocean was considered a great feat. It was made in the Bellanca monoplane Pathfinder in 31½ hours and except for about two hours the airmen were unable to see the water because of dense fogs. Head winds exhausted their supply of gasoline and they were compelled to land on the Spanish coast just a little beyond the place where the French transatlantic plane Yellow Bird was forced down recently.

Spanish officials and citizens gave them a hearty welcome and hunted up a supply of gasoline with which, next day, they completed their flight to Rome. They landed at the Littorio field there and the officials and people greeted them uproariously. Even Premier Mussolini was at the field to meet them, but as they were late in arriving he had left just before they landed and soon afterward received them at his residence. They were made the guests of the Italian government and treated royally.

The Chicago Tribune's amphibian plane 'Untin' Bowler, which started from Chicago to blaze a route to Berlin via Greenland and Iceland, was held up for days in the Hudson Bay region and on the tip of Labrador by unfavorable weather conditions. As its pilots were in no especial hurry they wisely declined to take long chances. At Port Burwell the work of refueling was exceedingly difficult, and the plane was in constant danger of being demolished by floating ice.

Two air-rail services between New York and Los Angeles were inaugurated last week. One carries passengers by the Pennsylvania railroad to Columbus, Ohio, and thence by plane to the California city. The scheduled time for the trip is 48 hours. The other route is by the New York Central to Chicago, by the Santa Fe or the Alton to Kansas City, and from there on by airplane to Los Angeles, with a scheduled time of 46 hours. The services started from both ends of the routes.

DORNIER works in Germany has just completed a seaplane so huge that it makes even the Germans gasp in amazement. It is designed to carry 100 passengers and is said to be three times the size of the big American NC-4. It has three decks and a navigating bridge for the crew. The pilots, according to Doctor Dornier, the designer, will have nothing to do with the motors, but simply sit on the glass encased bridge carrying out the captain's instructions. The mechanics will be directed by the chief engineer. Should half the motors fail simultaneously the plane can continue its flight with the crew repairing the damage while the pilot calmly remains at his post. The constructors are convinced the ship, with its inch thick sides, will be able to ride indefinitely in the heavy Atlantic sea.

DURING naval maneuvers in the Irish sea the British submarine H-47, a small vessel, collided with the big submarine L-12 and sank in 300 feet, carrying all but two of the crew of 23 men. Two men were lost from the larger craft. Of course steps to rescue the imprisoned men were undertaken at once, but the depth and bad weather made them unavailing. The wreck was located and another submersible dived and tried to communicate with the crew of the H-47 by code signals with a bell, but no response was heard.

PROTESTS against the rates proposed in the house tariff bill have been received from 38 nations and

have been submitted to the senate finance committee, which is laboring over the measure during the congressional recess.

Denmark's protest centers principally on the new rates on hides, skins, and natural flint; Belgium's on glass, cement, bricks, leathers, and chemicals; France's, on the general tariff situation and the balance of trade; Italy's, on virtually every commodity imported from that country; Netherlands', on diamonds, bulbs, strawboard; Spain's, cork and peppers; Switzerland's, watches and embroideries; Great Britain's, wool and glue; Mexico's, live stock and vegetables, and Uruguay's, meats.

"HAVE you one of these?" was the query heard all over the country on Wednesday, and the questioner would display one of the new small-sized bills, the issuance of which began on that day. Some of the recipients of these little bills objected to them, and for a time the bank employees had trouble with the currency until their fingertips became accustomed to it. Treasury officials hope the new bills will be found more convenient and will reduce the danger of counterfeiting. Of those that have been put out, the \$1 bill bears the portrait of Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Lincoln; \$10, Hamilton; \$20, Jackson, and \$50, Grant. In each case the back embellishment is appropriate.

PRESIDENT HOOVER is said to be considerably disturbed by a report from Postmaster General Brown indicating that the Post-Office department faces the possibility of a deficit of \$137,000,000 for the year 1929. The annual losses have risen from \$13,000,000 in 1924 to this huge sum, which includes \$42,000,000, which the department must pay to railroads as the result of a decision of the court of claims. Mr. Hoover has ordered an exhaustive survey of the entire postal service to determine the causes of the big losses.

One step which could be taken by the President without legislation and in advance of completion of the survey would be a reduction in the contract price for transportation of air mail and a relative increase in air mail rates. In other quarters it was said he would be urged to consider the contention that modernization of the Post-Office department's accounting methods would wipe out a large portion of the deficit.

Under the present system, the Postal department is required by law to handle hundreds of thousands of tons of congressional "franked" and departmental "free" mail matter annually. All of it must be accorded first-class handling and the system does not permit the department to take credit for the free service in its accounting.

PREMIER POINCARÉ'S great battle for political life began with the opening of the debate in the French parliament over the ratification of the debt agreements with the United States and Great Britain. If the chamber of deputies refuses to ratify, as Poincaré demands, the government must resign. The premier insists there must be no reservations, but the foreign relations committee voted for the insertion of a declaration that France never should be called on to pay more than she receives in reparations from Germany. The opposition also favors a reservation providing for a moratorium whenever the capacity of France to pay is not equal to the installments due under the debt accord. The ultra-nationalist group in the chamber, the strongest foe to ratification in any form, refused to delegate Louis Marin, who has been their leader, as their representative in the discussions, and this was taken to mean that they had decided to support Poincaré. In that case, it was predicted, the premier would be able to muster a small majority and the ratification would be signed by August 1.

Premier Poincaré aims at ratification outright by decree, thus maintaining the principle of France's good faith in paying up its debts. Then he hopes to get the chamber's approval for a separate bill embodying reservations, the principal among which is the clause making France's payments to America dependent on Germany's payments to France. France has replied to England con-

cerning the plan for a conference on August 10 to put into operation the Young plan for reparations, guardedly approving the British view that there should be but one conference at which the ministers and experts could deal simultaneously with all political as well as economic and financial issues. But France still thinks the conference should not be held in London.

Hugh Gibson, American ambassador to Belgium, had another conference in London with Ambassador Dawes on the subject of naval disarmament, but no further announcements were made. The British Labor government, it was said, intends to make severe cuts in the naval program adopted by the last government, possibly discontinuing work on the construction of six submarines and other war vessels.

RUMANIAN officials uncovered a plot to overthrow the present government of that excitable country and possibly to establish a military dictatorship. Numerous arrests were made and documents were seized that, it was said, were signed "In the name of his majesty, King Carol II," indicating that the exiled prince was aware of the conspiracy and had given his consent to it.

RUPTURE between Nationalist China and Soviet Russia is seen as the certain result of a renewal of the old feud concerning control of the Manchurian unit of the Trans-Siberian railway system. The governor of the district of Harbin arrested 174 Soviet officials and employees of the Chinese Eastern railway and promptly deported 37 of them across the Siberian border. Chinese directors replaced the Russians. Among those arrested were the Russian vice director of railways and the director of the trading commission. All Russian banking and trading operations in Harbin were closed. This action by the Chinese logically follows the recent raid on the Russian consulate general at Harbin which uncovered evidence that Russian unions and other Soviet agencies in northern Manchuria were spreading Communist propaganda designed to disrupt Chinese unity.

SOMETHING of a sensation was created when customs officials in San Francisco seized and broke open the baggage of Mrs. Ying Kao, wife of the Chinese vice consul in that city, on her arrival from China, and took opium valued at a million dollars from her seven trunks and four suitcases. The search of the baggage, which Mrs. Kao's attorneys said violated diplomatic rights, was conducted by permission of the State department. At this writing it has not been decided what action to take against the woman and her husband.

Mrs. Kao said the contents of the trunks were the property of friends in China, who influenced her to use her diplomatic privileges to bring baggage into this country. She understood at the time, she declared, the baggage contained "presents" for friends of her friends in this country.

NEW ORLEANS has been struggling with a bad street car strike. In riotous clashes with the police several of the strike sympathizers have been killed and many hurt, and cars and other property have been destroyed. The street car company obtained a federal court injunction against the strikers and the United States marshal swore in and armed 250 deputies to guard the company's properties. Both government and civic conciliators were busy trying to settle the affair. The men offered to return to work if the company would recognize their union and new contracts were made, and the company said the workers could have their jobs as individuals.

GOSSIP in Washington concerning President Hoover's selections for ambassadorships is revived. The latest is that of John N. Willys of Toledo, automobile manufacturer, will be given the post in Rome. It was admitted at the White House that Dr. Hubert Work, retiring chairman of the Republican national committee, has been offered the place of ambassador to Japan, and no one doubts that Senator Edge of New Jersey is to be ambassador to France. There are no guesses as to who will be sent to Madrid and Berlin.

excursion is being run as a demonstration of the fundamental problems in British geology and their relation to natural resources.

The party includes: Dr. E. O. Ulrich, United States Geological Survey, senior paleontologist, national museum, specialist in stratigraphy of the lower Paleozoic; Dr. T. L. Tanton, geological survey of Canada, specialist in pre-Cambrian geology; Prof. R. M. Field, department of geology, Princeton University, director of the international summer school of geology

and natural resources, specialist in paleo-oceanography and sedimentation; Prof. C. E. Gordon, head of the department of geology, Massachusetts agricultural college; Prof. T. H. Clark, department of geology, McGill University, lower Paleozoic stratigraphy; L. L. Lee, state of New Jersey agricultural experiment station; Henry Jeffers, Walker-Gordon company, specialist in grassland management; R. F. Norris, Princeton '23; J. S. Whay, Princeton '20, and W. J. Newell, Princeton '20.

### GRAY FOR AGE; COLORS FOR YOUTH

(By D. J. Walsh.)

DOCTOR ANTHONY MOROW turned over in his bed that morning and looked at the clock. Just 7:30. He could hear the rattle of dishes in the kitchen below. Myra always arose early and sharply at eight she would come to the foot of the stairs and call—just as she had called every morning for the past several years—

"An-tho-nee. . . breakfast is on the table. . . An-tho-nee!"  
The sun was streaming across the gray rug like a golden shaft and a gentle breeze ruffled the soft mull curtains. It was a day for youth. . . for bright colors. . . laughter. . . beauty. He looked up toward the ceiling and closed his eyes with a groan. Gray! Gray everywhere! Even the furniture and the rug were gray! Dull—drab! Gray was a color for old folks. . . Doctor Morow sat up and looked in the mirror of the gray enameled dresser. Slightly bald, rotund, rosy checked. . . not so bad for fifty-six. He wasn't ready for gray yet! Myra was seemingly quite content to settle down in the bungalow on the edge of town with sewing and church duties—and gray room, but not him! He would move his belongings to the room at the end of the hall and make a real man's room of it. He jumped out of bed and while the water ran in his bath he stood before the open window and did the daily Jozen, the last four not so spry as the first four. He shivered as the ice spray struck his back—but that would bring back the vitality! Cold showers—exercise—youth!

He even touched Myra's powder puff to his round face after shaving and dressed carefully. Doctor Morow was particular about his clothes and this morning he chose an unusually colorful tie—one his niece Ethelwyn had sent from Hollywood at Christmas saying they were all the "rage"; a background of old blue with dashes of orange. He viewed the effect with satisfaction.

"Not bad—for fifty-six—many years to go yet. . . breakfast is on the table. . . An-tho-nee!"

In his office, sharply at nine, he donned his long white linen coat and looked through his appointment book. His office girl was on her vacation. The list of patients was small. Rosamonde Leahy at 9:30. There was—a girl! Nice little thing—lots of pep and a classy little dresser. Drove a green roadster; just recently come to Fairmont; whispered around she had been on the stage; old Mr. Lawrence at 10:45 and Mrs. Dibble, city librarian, on her noon hour; then, little Jackie Adams at 3:30, after school.

Miss Leahy came in promptly at 9:30, dressed in an orange colored knit suit, a tight-fitting white hat and white golf shoes.

"Oh, Doctor Morow, what a stunning tie! Look! It just matches my sport dress, doesn't it? Nearly canceled my appointment. Would you have been sorry? I'm going out to play golf—all by my little lonely this morning—need the practice, and I knew if that oasty old drill of yours hurt me it would just spoil my day. You won't hurt me now will you, Doctor Morow. . ."

Doctor Morow carefully adjusted a towel about his patient's chin and smiled down at her. "Hurt you? Hurt you? You look just like a summer rose in bloom, all color and loveliness. Now open wide and maybe, maybe. . . if you are so lonely this morning, all by your lonesome, what do you think of me when the ray of sunshine leaves this gloomy old office all dark and we just won't use the old drill today."

"I just dread going out there all alone," she said petulantly as she adjusted her hat over her carefully marcelled hair and patted her already overpowdered nose with feathery puff. "I get so lonesome."

"Lonesome right now, and for two cents I'd go to. . ."

Miss Leahy opened her purse and as she placed two copper pennies in his outstretched palm his fingers closed over hers and he reached for the telephone to cancel his other appointments. Color! Youth! No grays or drabs about Rosamonde. They stopped and bought some golf shoes, and further on they purchased a set of clubs. Next week he would have his tailor measure him for a golf suit. A sporty looking tweed—tan or brown—anything but gray! Gray was meant for age. Colors for youth.

Doctor Morow prepared to drive from the first tee with gusto. It looked easy, but he dug into the ground behind his ball and Rosamonde took his club and instructed him how to hold it and to swing clear through. By noon they were in the sand bunker between the third and fourth holes. His new shoes were tight and felt like lead. One o'clock

found them trying to rescue his lost ball from the creek that flowed between the sixth and seventh holes. Three o'clock found them on the ninth green. Rosamonde was by this time calling him "Tony," and as they walked toward the clubhouse she slipped her hand through his arm.

"We'll have just a bit to eat in the grill and then we'll have a delicious long drive before dinner to the Green Lantern. My 'gang' will be there—good music and everything."

Doctor Morow was flapping—a large blister on either heel. His neck smarted frightfully and his collar, which had been so white and fresh when Myra had announced that breakfast was on the table, was sadly wilted and chafed the back of his neck. He was too tired to undress for a shower; too tired to eat. He called Myra that he would not be home for dinner—out with friends—and then followed Rosamonde to the green roadster. The golf bags—he carried both—weighed a ton. He had slipped his shoes off under the luncheon table and exposed the blistered heels to the cooling air. The shoes were now tighter than ever.

The drive revived him, although his head continued to ache badly. The sun had been very hot on the links. He dozed once or twice. . . dead tired, but Rosamonde would not allow him to sleep long. Her gay chatter did not diminish. By the time they were headed back down a shady road toward the Green Lantern in the early twilight he felt so much better he placed his fat white hand over the smaller one at the wheel. Nice grip—but that orange-colored dress was—rather flashy.

Duzens of cars were parked around the roadhouse and music floated out into the air. As they entered Rosamonde turned to him expectantly. It was a waltz, and Doctor Morow could waltz. He had always waltzed. He began to perspire again; his neck was raw and his feet were crying out in revolt. Rosamonde conducted him to the table at which her friends were seated, and he danced again—twice—then he reeled out of a door that opened upon the veranda overlooking the entrance. He carefully lowered himself into a chair, his bones creaking when he moved. With his handkerchief he fanned his sore neck and was just removing his second shoe when a taxi turned into the driveway. The passengers alighted with considerable laughter and merriment. Then as the car backed up and started to turn around, Doctor Morow came to his feet.

"Wait! Taxi! I'm coming! And if you go off and leave me I'll shoot you, Wait!"

He delivered a message to a waiter together with a liberal tip; got his hat from the check girl, and with his shoes in one hand, the other pressed firmly against his aching back, he painfully left the Green Lantern and climbed into the taxi.

Myra was reading in the living room and answered his greeting as he hurried upstairs. He took a warm bath, opened the blisters on his heels and applied a healing lotion, creamed his sunburned neck, and then groaning wearily, he crawled into the cool sheets of the gray enameled bed.

"My dear," he said softly, as Myra came into the room, "this is—a sweet home. And this particular chamber such good taste for middle-aged folks like us. Gray is so soft, so soothing, so restful. . ."

#### Jonah Story on Jug

An independent version of the story of Jonah and the whale, probably current in ancient Greece long before the Hebrew Bible was written, is believed to be depicted on a decorated pottery jug found in the former Greek Island of Cyprus and recently acquired by the British museum.

The scene painted on the jug, probably at least 25 centuries ago, shows a ship from which a sailor is falling or being thrown into the waves. Awaiting him in the water is a great fish, apparently ready to swallow him.

The jug shows evidence, according to the museum authorities, of having been made by some potter of ancient Cyprus, who was influenced by the Phoenician sailors and traders, then numerous in the Mediterranean.—Detroit News.

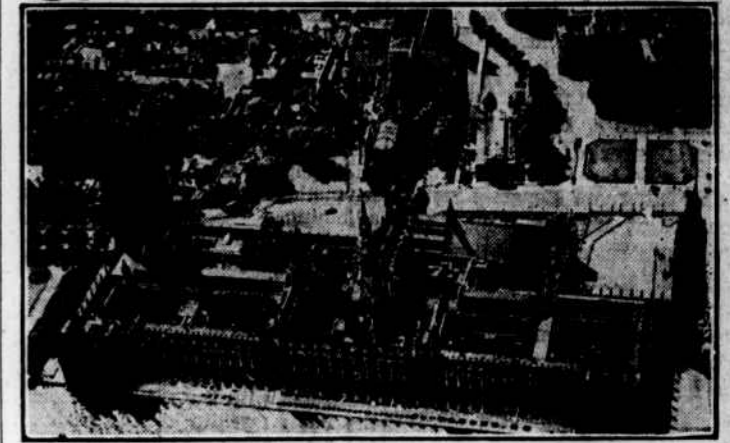
#### Rosenthal's Sly Dig

Rosenthal, the famous pianist and composer, who is well known for his wit, was once invited to a musical evening at a friend's house, where at the same time a pianist was invited who should play the very short so-called "Minute Waltz" of Chopin, the best-known arrangement of which is by Rosenthal himself. The pianist, however, played the work far too slowly, and one could see Rosenthal frowning. After the piece was over, however, Rosenthal got up, went to the player, and thanked him most heartily, saying in a genial way: "This Minute waltz, my dear sir, as I have heard it tonight, has provided me with a most delightful quarter of an hour."

#### The Cause

"Since my husband took to golf he has become very irritable. What makes him like that?" His golf.

## Britain's Government



Air View of British Houses of Parliament.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

THE British general election which recently turned the government over to the Labor party and reversed numerous policies, also brought into prominence the cabinet form of government which differs markedly from the form followed in the United States. During the past two decades one of the outstanding world developments has been the spread of the responsible cabinet system.

Before the World War broke up the autocracies of Europe, France was the only republic on the continent employing the British form of cabinet government. Now the list includes, besides France; Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria.

Recent agitation to permit members of the United States cabinet to be present on the floor of the senate and house and to take part in debate on matters concerning their departments serves to bring out the differences between the privileges and duties of the cabinet members of various countries.

To begin with, the "cabinet" of the United States is a cabinet in name only, for the government of the United States is in no sense a "cabinet government" as are the governments of Great Britain and France, and those of a large number of the other leading countries of the world. There is not even formal sanction for the existence of our cabinet as an advisory council to the President. The members have an undoubted legal status as heads of the various administrative departments, but the President need never call them together. President Washington held no cabinet meetings at first, and President Wilson did not call his department heads together for a period of many months. When the President does receive the advice of his cabinet, he is under no obligation to follow it.

#### Great Britain's Cabinet.

Great Britain is "the mother of cabinets" as well as "the mother of parliaments." Her cabinet is not of a fixed size, and while most members are heads of departments, there may be members "without portfolio" who have no special duties. In direct contrast to the situation in the United States, every member must be a member of either the lower or upper house of parliament. All have seats in both houses and therefore not only have the privilege of debating but also of voting. Of greatest importance, when an important vote in the house of commons goes against the cabinet its members must resign so as to permit a new cabinet, usually of the opposing political party, to be formed.

The cabinet, under the British system, is really a committee of the house of commons which the party in power permits to manage all executive affairs, and to shape and lead all legislative action. The cabinet in action is the real government; while it functions the prime minister is the real ruler, and parliament is his instrument.

But there are checks and balances. The house of commons can force the resignation of the cabinet, and the cabinet can force the dissolution of the house. The matter is thus put squarely up to the people, who elect another house, from the majority party of which a new cabinet is chosen.

Practically all of the other part of the western world is under cabinet government. This includes all of Europe except Russia and Switzerland, South Africa, and the French portions of North Africa. Canada brings a large part of North America into the cabinet column. In the East, Australia and New Zealand have true cabinet governments, Japan has a slightly modified form, and China a nominal one.

The constitutions of most of the countries of the western hemisphere have been modeled after that of the United States with an absence of responsible cabinets.

The British cabinet form of government came into existence by a series of happy accidents. Because the old privy council became such a large, unwieldy body, the king fell into the habit of consulting with only the few leaders, holding a small council in his cabinet or private apartment. Shortly afterward England had two German kings who could not understand English, and the "cabinet council" was permitted to meet without the sovereign. By the time an English-speaking king came to the throne the custom of excluding the king from cabinet meetings had been firmly fixed.

By degrees the king practically lost his power to dismiss the cabinet, and it became responsible first to parliament, and then solely to the house of commons.

Some students of government, looking further back, see the roots of parliamentarism, with its outgrowth, the "cabinet committee," at Runnymede, where Magna Carta was signed 714 years ago.

Runnymede lies only five miles down the Thames from Windsor, the town which holds the most sumptuous of the palaces of the British kings and which gave its name as an English family name to the present monarch when, during the World War, his German name became unacceptable. The meadow is only some twelve or fifteen miles upstream from London—so close that the city's citizen soldiers maintain a rifle range for practice on the edge of the famous tract.

There is a conflict of opinions as to whether Runnymede or Magna Carta Island, just off shore, was the site of the signing of the Great Charter. A generally accepted version of the historic incident states that the army of barons encamped on Runnymede, that King John's followers remained on the opposite bank of the stream, and that the meetings between the monarch and the leading barons took place on the little island. A cottage on the island houses a stone slab on which it is asserted that the document was signed.

#### Value of the Great Charter.

Though the original "Articles of the Barons" were signed on June 15, 1215, the day on which they were presented, the provisions were not put in the form of a charter and executed by John until June 19; so this day also might lay claim to the title, "Magna Carta Day." Four more days were taken up with the making of provisions for carrying out the charter. During the entire period of a week and a day the baronial army remained encamped under arms at Runnymede, while King John rode over each day from his palace at Windsor.

The Great Charter which was signed at Runnymede or on its nearby island has been pretty well accepted as the greatest document in English history. Some commentators have gone so far as to see in it the creator of the English constitution of today. Other English students of the charter feel that it did not differ materially from other charters granted by earlier kings, but that it has been especially valuable on account of the dramatic situation surrounding its signature and of the ideals, formulated because of the reverence for the document shown by subsequent generations. According to such views it harbored the germs which later developed into the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury and the parliamentary system.

A very large part of Magna Carta was devoted to restraining the king's taxing powers and to setting out feudal procedure, the latter a field now wholly without practical interest. Nor were all the steps taken in Magna Carta forward steps. It sanctioned the trial by ordeal, provided credible witnesses were present. One paragraph provides that no one shall be arrested on the appeal of a woman, except on the charge of causing the death of her husband. The reason assigned for this "reform" was that a woman could not prove her case in the judicial combat.

#### Americans Go to Study

##### British Isles' Geology

Ten geologists sailed from Quebec for Liverpool to inaugurate the first international summer school of geology and natural resources under the auspices of Princeton University.

For two months the party, traveling by automobiles, will visit and study the principal geological formations of England, Scotland and Wales.

A number of British geologists will act as guides in special localities. The