

WREATH OF IVY FROM SULGRAVE MANOR IS COMING SEPTEMBER 2

British Delegation Will Attend
Unveiling of Edmund
Burke Statue

JANE BURR'S MARRIAGE VIEWS ARE EXCITING

LONDON, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press)—A wreath of ivy from the Manor House of Sulgrave, ancestral home of George Washington, will be taken to the United States by the Sulgrave Institute delegation when it sails for America by the *British* on September 2 and placed on the grave of Washington Irving at Tarrytown.

The delegation which will include Sir Charles Wakefield, and Lady Wakefield, Sir Arthur Haverth and Lady Haverth, Harold Spender, Sir William Lettis, and H. S. Perria, will be present at the unveiling in Washington of the statue of Edmund Burke, presented to the United States by the British branch of the Sulgrave institution.

In connection with the preservation of the Sulgrave Manor House, Lord Northcliffe, recently wrote: "I warmly commend the Sulgrave Institution's plan to make Sulgrave for England what Mount Vernon is for America—a place of pilgrimage for all who honor the great George Washington and value the friendship between Great Britain and the United States which he brought about through his insistence on liberty for the American people."

August usually is a dull month for the London dailies, but this month has been somewhat of an exception as the large influx of American visitors has provided a great deal of copy for English readers.

Prominent among the visitors is a party of 58 girl students from Wooster University, Ohio, who visited France early in July and then attracted a lot of attention by adopting the unusual course of flying to England. They came in eight big airplanes, land in praise of flying. So much did they enjoy the trip that they are anxious to repeat the experience, some of them even declaring they would like to make the journey home by air.

An American woman receiving much attention by the press is Jane Burr, who has given to British readers some of her revolutionary views of marriage. Most of the illustrated papers have carried her portrait in masculine attire.

One daily is printing a column from Henry Ford, giving an impression of his life and work. Fourteen Chicago aldermen, who are touring Europe observing municipal government administration visited London and commented on London's streets and subways in a manner very favorable to British contractors.

The British competitors in the women's track and field meet tournament in Paris have been taking great pains to fit themselves for the contests in view of the fact that the strong team of American women athletes will make the triangular games more strenuous than the previous meetings, in which only French and British women competed.

Thirteen British women were selected last week from hundreds of entrants and expect to make a good showing. All the girls are abstaining from eating pastry and smoking while in training. They will wear as official uniforms black knickerbockers and loose tunics. They will wear no stockings.

Although the king and several members of the royal family sent messages of regret and tribute to the death of Lord Northcliffe, the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, the heads of the principal colonies and many other prominent personages maintained silence. This silence on the part of the leading politicians was noticeable. After the sharp things Premier Lloyd George said about Lord Northcliffe in his speeches, it probably would have been difficult for him to frame a eulogy. Northcliffe was credited with being the power that brought down the Asquith cabinet in the war, although Mr. Asquith never expressed his resentment against Northcliffe publicly. The Earl of Balfour, Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain, and Winston Spencer Churchill also refrained from sending messages to Lady Northcliffe.

ILLITERACY IN CUBA SAID TO BE INCREASING.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 19.—Illiteracy among white Cubans between the ages of 10 and 14 years has increased 15.5 per cent between 1907 and 1919, and among blacks 22.3 per cent, according to an analysis by Diaria de La Marina of data contained in the 1919 Cuban census, which has just been made public. The paper points out that this increase in illiteracy occurred while Cuba enjoyed self government, and declares that it indicates a "fundamental crash" failure of the Cuban school system.

The following figures are quoted by Diaria de La Marina to substantiate its analysis. The 1907 census showed that 70.5 per cent of natives white and 69.9 per cent of natives black could read and write. The 1919 tables showed a decrease in these percentages to 55.1 and 47.6, respectively.

In pointing the moral of its analysis, the paper asserts that this illiteracy imperils the republic, for the ignorant children of 1919 will soon be the citizens who will direct the country's destinies.

A machine has been invented for vending sandwiches when coins are inserted that keeps them fresh and cool in an ice surrounded compartment.

English Morals At Low Ebb, A London Preacher Claims

Sacredness of Marriage Is Openly Pooh-Poohed; Lust Tramples Truth; Means a Crash or Return to a Spiritual View of the Universe

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Rev. John E. Wakerly, the new president of the Wesleyan Conference, denounced the immorality existing today in English society both high and low, in his presidential address.

On the same day that his utterances were published here, there appeared a dispatch from New York in which the prevalence of vice and immorality in America was denounced by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

American readers may be interested in learning that according to Dr. Wakerly, English morals are apparently quite as bad as American morals.

"Human life by many is held very cheaply," was his indictment. "There is scarce a day when you do not open your paper upon some sordid story of the slaughter of some innocent."

"The standard of morals between the seas are many places in very low. The sacredness of the marriage relationship is openly pooh-poohed; lust tramples truth, integrity, and domestic happiness beneath its feet."

Pope Pius XI Keeps a Close Check on Vatican Expense

Declined Fowl at Supper and When He Ordered Croquettes Next Day It Took a New Chicken; Whereupon the Cook Gets "His Head Washed"

ROME, Aug. 19.—A fresh and searching wind of inquiry and re-organization is blowing through the Vatican with the advent of the new Pope, and some of the old established dependents of the palace, who are very numerous, find it altogether too bracing to be pleasant. Pius XI comes of a practical and prosperous bourgeois stock, and feels himself perfectly competent to look into even the smallest details of the vast organization of which he is the head.

The Pontiff, while adhering to state and ceremonial occasions to all the pomp and splendor which is traditional in the Basilica of St. Peter and the Vatican Palace, desires that his private life be ruled by a truly apostolic simplicity and frugality, and he is reported to have said that he intends to spend money rather on the propagation of the Faith than on the restoration or beautifying of buildings and monuments.

In Italian households, humble or aristocratic, the cooks buy all that is necessary for the feeding of the family, and good housewives usually go through the cook's accounts every day in order to keep check of them. It appears that His Holiness does the same. It is related that the other day a fowl, price 20 lire (rather less than a dollar) was provided for the Pope's supper. For some reason he did not eat it, and orders were given that the following day the cook make chicken croquettes for lunch. The croquettes duly arrived, but when the accounts were looked through in the evening, it was found that the cook had charged the

FLYING FISHES PLAY WAY OFF MANDALAY

City of Thousand Pagodas Continues to Attract American Visitors

MANDALAY, Burma, Aug. 19.—With its thousand pagodas, its deserted palaces, its picturesque ruins, the city of Mandalay continues to be a place of chief attraction for the European or American visitor to Burma.

The palace grounds, surrounded by a wall and moat, are about a mile and a half square. The buildings have a cheap gaudiness about them which compares in many ways to that of an American street carnival. Still preserved are the throne rooms, and the apartments of the king, the Senior queen and numerous junior queens. Mindon Min, the next to last king of Burma, married 57 wives—seeking, evidently, to discover what the "57 varieties" are like.

From the palace grounds an American taxi takes the visitors to the foot of Mandalay hill, one of the holy places of Burmese Buddhism. Here those who are adherents of the Buddhist religion and are willing to remove their footwear may obtain great merit by climbing the nearly 400 steps which lead to the summit.

The zayats (rest houses) built at the foot of the hill are interesting chiefly on account of the pictures which appear along the walls. Most of these depict supposed incidents in the life of Gautama Buddha, and provide good instances of an inconsistency which is typical of Burma: Though Buddha was an Indian, he is always pictured in Burmese clothes. And though he lived about 600 years before the time of Christ, electric lights and electric fans are to be seen in the same room with him.

Arakan pagoda, on the other side of the city, presents a striking appearance by its being plastered over with gold leaf. The image housed here was stolen and carried away from Arakan by the Burmans in 1784. It was cast during

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Russians Sink to Cannibalism, Says Letter Smuggled to U. S.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—In extremities of starvation, Russia has sunk to cannibalism, according to a letter received in this city by a friend of L. A. Trofimov, a Russian resident here. The friend fearing the Reds, refuses to allow his name to be made public.

Stories so horrible as to challenge belief are in the letter—stories of mothers killing, cooking and eating their children; of dead bodies rotting in the streets; of a hopeless, despairing nation.

The letter, smuggled past the strict mail censorship in possession of a mutual friend leaving Russia, brands life in the soviet nation as "a terrible nightmare daily growing worse."

"Yes, the horrible pictures of the letters painted are true," says Trofimov, who fled from Russia under forced passports in 1918. He had served in the Russian navy under the czar, Kerensky, and, for a short time, under Lenin, and was a submarine commander in active service during the war.

"I myself saw the beginnings which inevitably led to this. But there will be a reaction, probably resulting in the return of monarchy."

"Lenin, the one sincere man of the Bolsheviks, is conservative, in his radicalism. If he dies, as the papers say is likely, men more radical will get control and the peasantry will rise against them. Then, probably a monarchy, for the people of Russia do not know of a good republican such as America. All they know is sovietism and monarchy, and between the two they will choose monarchy."

Conditions Pictured

"What else will they do when there is no food, no hope of food and scarcely a house in Russia fit to live in? The wooden buildings are torn down for firewood, the brick buildings are tumbling down. Unrepaired roofs admit the water, which freezes between the bricks of the walls and causes them to become dislodged. People live like animals in the basements. All this because the houses have no owners and who cares if they tumble?"

"Cannibalism? Yes, I believe it, for when I left Russia everyone was consuming and no one producing or planting. This would bring the terrible desperation of hunger which will lead to cannibalism."

Text of Letter
Limerpool, March 25, 1922.

Dear Brother:—
I have a chance to send you this letter by a friend of ours who goes abroad.

I wish to give briefly the picture of the life in soviet Russia. Hunger, indigence, and disease kill hundreds of people every day. The people die like flies and dead bodies lie in the streets for several days, and rot.

The most hunger is in the Volga region and Crimea. Inhabitants have eaten up all the cats, dogs, horses and have entered into cannibalism. Often mothers kill their children, cook and eat them.

There is no hope for help and this makes our life worse every day. All who have a chance flee from Russia. If you are able to do something for us I know that you will do it, because we do not know what will happen to us month to month. We would all with great pleasure leave the country of "communist paradise" and go abroad.

I was just graduated from the high school, but I am not allowed to attend university because of my past helping my father and we both can hardly earn enough money for several pounds of black bread.

Gets Worse Daily
Yes, the life is a terrible nightmare and is daily getting worse. All are emaciated and downcast and beset with despair—but there is none nor any place from which to obtain it. The fields in Russia have not been sown and next year Russia will die out.

We all beg you to write a few words and advise us how to leave.
Prices of food in Russia:
One pound of black bread, 150,000 rubles (before the war a ruble was the equivalent of 49 or 50 cents in American money).
One pound of meat, 200,000 rubles.
One pound of sugar, 250,000 rubles.
One pound of butter, 1,000,000 rubles.
Thirty-six pounds of flour, 4,000,000 rubles.
One pound of potatoes, 100,000 rubles.
One man's suit, 30 to 40,000,000 rubles.
Shoes, 8 to 10,000,000 rubles.
The average daily earning is 1,000,000 rubles. How is it possible to live, in this question.

TUBERCULOSIS UNION
ANNOUNCES NEXT MEETING

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The International Union against tuberculosis, which has just closed its meeting in Brussels, announces that the 1926 meeting of the organization will be held in the United States in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial of Philadelphia. The next meeting in 1924 will be held in Bern, Switzerland. The president-elect for the American meeting is Dr. Theobald Smith, Director of the Rockefeller Foundation, Animal Research Laboratory at Princeton, N. J., and discoverer of the bovine tubercle bacillus.

The National Tuberculosis Association also announces that its next annual meeting in 1923 will be held in Santa Barbara, Cal., June 18 to 25.

A Danish inventor claims to have perfected a meter for correctly measuring heat supplied to residences from central plants.

Population considered, Italy is the world's greatest consumer of candies.

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SOUTHERN HEAD ASKS CO-OPERATION PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF SOUTH

Reviews Briefly History of Decisions Leading Up To Wage Cut

PLEDGES PROTECTION TO NEW EMPLOYEES

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"Under the Transportation Act of 1920 a Labor Board was constituted by the Congress to adjudicate issues between railway employees and management as to wages and working conditions."

"In the summer of 1920, on the application of employees, that Board ordered wages to be increased with a retroactive effect to May 1, 1920."

"Southern Railway System obeyed this order, as it has all other orders of the Labor Board, but the increased wages into effect and paid the back wages to the benefit of, among others, its shop crafts, thereby at once wiping out a year's profits and making necessary a suspension of dividends which have not since been resumed."

"In the winter of 1922, under changed economic conditions, the Labor Board had before it proposals to reduce the wages of the shop crafts when the shop crafts again sought and had their day in court."

Board Cuts Wages
"After hearing both sides the Labor Board entered its orders which among other things reduced wages, a 20 per cent machinists from 77 to 70 cents per hour."

"Our men declined to work for the wages and under the conditions prescribed by the orders of the Labor Board, the jurisdiction of which they had previously invoked to their own benefit."

"The President of the United States mediated in an attempt to adjust the dispute and made a proposition to the parties."

"The shop crafts accepted this proposition."

"The Southern Railway system of the shop crafts that it also accepted the President's proposition and invited its men to return to work with seniority unimpaired."

"After procrastination upon the part of the committee of the shop crafts, they declined to negotiate with the management of Southern Railway System and stated that the least must be settled nationally or not at all."

"For 45 days Southern Railway System has maintained its operations under great handicaps by reason of strike conditions, without material curtailment of service to the public."

"During this period the sound house work which has made it possible to carry on has been done by officers and loyal employees of other departments of the service."

No Hope Settlement
"It now seems that there is no hope of an early national settlement of the strike."

"The foregoing statement of developments step by step is given you in order that you may have an appreciation of the situation of the Southern Railway System in its relations with its shop crafts up to the moment of the present crisis."

"We owe you a duty which we cannot longer compromise. Therefore today I gave out the following public statement:

"Every effort has been made so to operate our property that the most credit honorably return to work. Every effort has been made to settle with our men, we have gone to the extent of offering the terms that they had previously agreed to accept. We have thus held out every reasonable inducement, without result."

"We must now turn to employing others, for the road must be run; we must give those who employ protection, for, it may be that those we have up to this time protected by keeping their jobs open may now turn against us, even to an attempt to prevent others from working."

"Call is now made upon every employee, upon every patron, of this company, and upon every citizen along its lines, to rally to the support of the road that has served you and protect your own interest in the maintenance of transportation. With your help we can run the road, and we pledge all the resources of the company to that end. If it means war to run the Southern Railway, then let us have it now—not later."

Protect New Men
"The new men which will now employ must be protected in their inalienable right to work through the machinery provided by the law of the land. We will invoke that law where support necessary. We are assured of the support of the National Government in the stand we have taken and we now ask for the co-operation and assistance of the State, County and Municipal governments."

CUBAN CONGRESS CUTS SALARY OF LEGISLATORS

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 2.—Congress has decided that the country is being overcharged when it pays \$30,351 a year for each of its 24 senators and \$12,000 a year for each of its 130 representatives.

Under an economy program the senate has agreed to reduce its quota by \$25,000 a year and the house by \$255,000, bringing the congressional budget to \$7,718,000. This will bring the figure for a senator to about \$7,330 a year and a representative to \$10,000.

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WOMAN JUDGE QUITS CUPID'S COURT; CALLS LOVERS' UNION "SILLY"

Jury Foreman Also Walks Out, But President Delker Defends His Co-operative Enterprise for Matrimonial-Mating

HAMMONTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—(Special)—Mrs. Justice Helen Long Rodger, presiding officer of Cupid's Court, knocked the group from under the tribunal and also the Lovers Co-operative Union today by resigning.

She sent word to the Hammonton Motion-Picture Theater and Social Hall, where the court was sitting, that her housework prevented her from attending in "that stuffy place" and that, furthermore, she felt she had been "deceived" in the whole affair.

Cupid Foreman Walks Out
While the court staggered under this blow J. Lewis O'Donnell, foreman of Cupid's jury and also Republican chairman of Atlantic county, walked out to keep an appointment, leaving President Thomas B. Delker and Secretary Lewis Conley, of the Lovers' Co-operative Union, flat in the midst of an argument.

As a result Delker has called off all further sessions. Seven couples were figuratively united today.

Mrs. Justice Rodgers spoke of the court over which she presided yesterday "as unacceptably silly," and wondered "how I ever came to be mixed up in it."

"Never Again," She Says
Never again, she said, would she lend assistance to the Lovers' Co-operative Union.

"I have a suspicion," said the former justice, "that Mr. Delker and Mr. Conley formed this for their own advantage—the arranged matrimony—for themselves rather than for hundreds of others. It began as a joke, but when

Dr. Delker began to take on the duties of a national matchmaker I began to see the absurdity of it. I'm sorry I presided yesterday."

President Delker met this blow with dignity.

"It is true," he said, "that I have received more than 100 letters from women, offering to marry me, because of the ingenuity I displayed in organizing the union. But I have not replied to them. I have held aloof, although I do not deny that if I were convinced of the fitness of any particular candidate I might consider matrimony."

Sessions in Atlantic City
Delker is a widower. Secretary Conley was brief when he heard what the court officer had said.

"If she thinks I'm trying to get married," he declared with some heat, "she hasn't got as much sense as I thought she had."

President Delker and Secretary Conley, called the joint session, nevertheless, and disposed of seven cases, making eleven for two days, when Foreman O'Donnell, yawning widely, told them he was getting tired.

"Next week," said the president, "I will hold this court in Atlantic City. I will have regular jurors there. No judge will send word that her housecleaning is interfering with her court duties. We will have a real court. And I can promise results. Furthermore, I have completed arrangements to hold a session of this court in New York City."

SWEDEN WILL SEE
JENNY LIND RELICS

Dust Covered Ocean Waves and "Cloudy" Chariots in Old Royal

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19.—Customs and other relics of the two Swedish nightingales, Jenny Lind and Christina Nilsson, will be displayed along with a collection of other treasures of theatrical history in Sweden's first Dramatic Museum which will be opened during the latter part of August. The collection is being installed in the historic old Royal Theater in the Castle of Drottningholm, which was patronized nearly 200 years ago by King Gustaf III, a famous protector of drama and the arts.

Among the interesting stage "props" that delighted the gallery gods of the 18th century, and have been stored away ever since the mouldy vaults of the castle, are a dust-covered set of ocean waves and a couple of chariots, with clouds attached, for the exclusive use of the gods of Olympus. The picture collection, which includes stage settings, costumes, plates, portraits, etc., covers the theatrical history of various countries, and with respect to certain periods of French history is the most complete in the world. The theater itself and the stage machinery will be restored to its original character.

Jenny Lind, it will be remembered, is the singer who gave music in America its first great impetus when she appeared at Castle Garden, New York, in 1850 under the management of P. T. Barnum.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE VISCOUNT? SAYS 'NO'

Henry Edward Pellew, of Washington City, Rejects Ex-mouth Title

To be or not to be a viscount was the problem before Henry Edward Pellew 94, 1637 Massachusetts avenue, yesterday, according to the Washington (D. C.) News.

Through the death of the fifth Viscount of Exmouth yesterday, Pellew succeeded to the title, all thought of which had left his mind during his nearly fifty years of American citizenship.

Pellew was told of his succession to the title by his daughter, Miss Marion G. Pellew, this morning.

New Viscount Is Surprised
He was too upset to know what to do when told that Cousin Edward A. Pellew, the fifth Viscount of Exmouth, had died and the title had come to him as soon as George Pellew, second eldest son of the first Viscount of Pellew.

Miss Marion Pellew has made up her mind. She will stay in Washington.

Nor will her father cross the Atlantic after surviving the first enthusiastic move to begin a viscount, she says.

Her brother, Charles E. Pellew, former chemistry professor at Columbia university, New York, will be more interested in the title than she or the sixth Viscount, Miss Pellew thinks.

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