

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Montie Beach of Houston, Texas, is the first woman president of the Dancing Masters of America. Tall and slender, with curly white hair, she has been teaching dancing for thirty years. She thinks that the young people are becoming more dignified in their dancing nowadays. "Texas," she says, "is a great place for dancing"—a remark that might indicate that Mrs. Beach is sometimes given to punning.



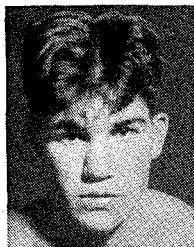
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Alexander Karageorgvitch, paid \$1,000,000 (par) annually as king-dictator of Jugo-Slavia, is the world's highest-salaried ruler, except the Mikado, but his job is somewhat shaky. The Four-Power pact, by lessening France's dependence upon the Little Entente, has weakened Alexander's dictatorship, which he holds with France's approval. Called "Kara (Dark) George" by his enemies because of his complexion, he proudly adopted the name.



Keystone

Lou Brouillard. Twenty-two years old, 160 pounds, squat, broad-shouldered, left-handed, smiling. The Worcester French-Canadian was once welterweight champ. Recently he lifted Ben Jeby's middleweight crown, and is now said to be pointing for light heavyweight honors. He is one of twelve children, hard-headed in business, started work as a carpenter's helper, now owns a lunch diner in Worcester. He likes to follow sensational murder trials, but seldom goes to a fight save as participant. He smokes black cigars.



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Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, for fifteen years aggressive and nationally known editor of the Unitarian *Christian Register*, has begun a new department, "Religion Today," as a Saturday feature of the *Boston Evening Transcript*. Short and stocky, Dr. Dieffenbach is noted for his militancy and courage. Fellow editors who disagree with his liberal views admire his sincerity and ability.



Courtesy of the Boston Evening Transcript

Barnum Brown, a Kansan who gave up \$38,000 a year as an oil geologist to become a scientific bone hunter at less than a seventh as much, is probably the first man ever to hunt dinosaurs with an air-plane. He tried it three years ago, found he could spot fossil-bearing strata from the air, and has now gone to Wyoming and South Dakota to locate new finds by plane.

Since 1897 he has uncovered skeletons of hundreds of dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures. Tho his job is curator of fossil reptiles at the American Museum of Natural History, he will exhume any kind of ancient skeleton that comes to light. Four years ago he found arrowheads of a new type near Folsom, New Mexico, and proved they belonged to early Americans antedating the Indians, probably inhabitants of our continent 20,000 years ago.

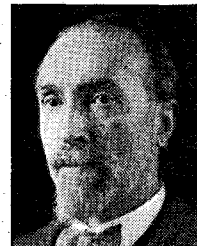


Léon Blum, recently reelected as leader of the Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies and only remaining Simon-pure Marxist in European politics, is one of the worst-hated and best-loved Frenchmen. Reason: He holds the balance of power between Right and Extreme Left. Without his support the Dala-dier Government could not survive. He refuses to join coalitions, preferring to wait until his party's growth pushes him into the Cabinet. Dark, suave, intellectual, M. Blum resembles a banker-diplomat or a professor. Bone-dry, he paradoxically represents Narbonne, a southern wine district.



By Berings

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, instead of wearing the cut-away, striped trousers, and stovepipe of the traditional "City" man, prefers a business suit, a turn-down collar, and a broad-brimmed felt hat. In a rig of that sort, he was strolling through the bank one day when a new clerk said to him, "This is no place for a walk. Be so good as to get out!" Mr. Norman was greatly pleased. He enjoys not being recognized, and once visited America as "Prof. Clarence Skinner."



At home, he is England's "mystery man." Interview him if you like, but do not expect any very serious wear and tear on your lead-pencil. When he returned from the United States in 1926, and reporters besieged him, he said, "My head is perfectly empty." On another occasion, his deliverance to the press was, "Don't believe everything you hear."

Louis Edward Kirstein began his career as an errand boy in Rochester. He worked his way up step by step, and became head of Filene's in Boston, and an outstanding Jewish philanthropist and civic leader. More than half a century in work and business entitles Mr. Kirstein to a place on the President's board of mediation in labor disputes. At sixty-six, Louis Kirstein is justly proud of the achievements of his children. Mrs. Mina Curtiss is the author of the moving "The Midst of Life." Lincoln Edward Kirstein edits the quarterly *Hound and Horn*.



Wide World

Jan Bata, the Czecho-Slovakian cheap-shoe king of Europe, who learned the business in Lynn, Massachusetts, and who is now here to watch NRA at work, is doubtful whether the "New Deal" can supplant his brand of rugged individualism — and that of his brother who preceded him. A cobbler and son of a cobbler, he fired none of his some 30,000 employees during the depression. He hired 2,000 more. He is an iron-jawed, tall, large-boned, paternalistic man who will not let his workers smoke or drink, and makes them save part of their pay. He has no labor troubles, he says, because he hires no radicals.



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What's the Name, Please?

de Cespedes—Provisional President of Cuba—Cubans give it *deh thes'pedth-es*.

Pinchot—Pennsylvania's militant Governor—*pin'show*.

Brown—dramatic critic and journalist—rimes with *croon*.

Herriot—French advocate of debt payment—slightly stress second syllable, *air-yo*.

Durante—movie comedian—in three syllables—*dew-ran'ty*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

Cuba Steps Into the Dawn of a New Day

Highly Significant to All the Nations of Latin America Appear the Tact and Discretion of Washington Diplomacy in the Cuban Crisis

REVOLT, riot, and bloody revenge swept to a dramatic downfall Cuba's "reign of terror." The world now watches that glamorous and tragic island's first faltering steps in her "new deal."

Underground forces, long fermenting, seemed suddenly to explode. With the relentless swiftness of the machine-gun fire which dispersed the angry mobs on Havana streets, event succeeded event:

On August 9, the dictator Machado declared a state of war, and President Roosevelt warned Cuba to abandon political

the accusation that the new provisional government was formed "under the menace of the big guns of American war-ships." However, retorts the *Philadelphia Record*, "Roosevelt sent three war-ships to Cuba AFTER Machado was ousted. Before he did so he asked the permission of the new provisional President, and expressly disclaimed any intention of intervention."

Fortunately, the leading dailies of the Latin-American countries, better informed and sober-minded, praise the discretion of President Roosevelt as "highly significant

by the demands of foreign countries for the protection of the interests of their nationals by a Power which claims the sole right to intervene."

The Importance of Sugar

Fundamentally, as the press insists, Cuba's political and international relations are determined solely by one thing—the price of sugar. While sugar remains unprofitable, we can not expect an orderly, peaceful Cuba.

Eighty per cent. of Cuba's production is sugar, and the island can produce one-fifth of all the world's sugar requirements.

Thirteen years ago Cuba was rich. In New York raw sugar sold for twenty-two and one-half cents a pound. Ten years later it had fallen around a cent a pound, and Cuba was stricken.

In the upheaval that followed, great financial interests of the United States became masters of the Cuban sugar industry. Scores of planters, habituated to a placid rural life, like the aristocrats of colonial Virginia, found themselves working for wages on their own plantations. As the new owners sought to restore prosperity, two thousand *ingenios*, or sugar mills, were reduced to about two hundred in number.

With the fall of General Machado, President Juan Vicente Gomez, for a quarter of a century the dictator of Venezuela, remains now the only "boom" dictator of Latin America.

Hipolito Irigoyen of Argentina, Carlos Ibanez in Chile, Augusto Leguia in Peru, Hernando Siles in Bolivia, Washington Luis Pereira in Brazil—all have gone down in revolutionary defeat and violence.

Debts Left Behind

Practically every one of the fallen Latin-American Presidents left behind him a mountain of unpaid foreign debt, largely owed to citizens of the United States. Most based their régimes on enormous expenditures of United States capital, building roads, harbor improvements, beautiful buildings and other public works.

Thirty-five years have passed since the Spanish-American War ended and Cuba gained political freedom. The United States inaugurated a military administration under General Wood, designed to get Cuba on her feet politically and economically. American control formally closed in 1902: but the enactment of the Platt Amendment (1901) gave the United States the right to intervene when order demanded. At least four times has our Government had to send troops to quell disorder.

Other aspects of the Cuban situation will be found on pages thirty-seven and thirty-eight of this issue.



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THE AVENGING CUBAN HERO

Rogelio Perez Villalon was carried through the streets of Havana after he had shot and killed Col. Antonio Jimenez, chief of the dreaded secret police

strife; on August 10, leaders of Machado's Liberal party condemned mediation efforts; on August 11 the Cuban Army revolted, but without violence; on August 12, after going through the formality of asking for a leave of absence, Machado cursed and raged as three loyal soldiers dragged him to an airplane and held him in his seat as the craft took off for the British island Nassau, in the Bahamas; the Provisional Government was established; and on Sunday morning, August 13, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada took oath of office as provisional President. Then, early next morning, two American destroyers, the *Taylor* and the *Claxton*, entered the harbor of Havana. But with the new deal assured, they were ordered to the Guantanamo naval base.

Europe and Latin America are primarily interested in the attitude of the Roosevelt Administration in helping this stumbling satellite republic back to national health and prosperity. Without waiting for accurate news, a certain section of the European press—the *Paris Ordre* is typical—makes

for the peoples of our continent, especially Cuba," as the influential *Prensa* of Buenos Aires expresses it. The *Jornal do Brasil* of Rio de Janeiro, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, also commends the wisdom of Washington in the use of its good offices to terminate strife and turmoil. "Altho some elements pretended to see United States intervention as abusive and unwelcome, the Cuban people, excepting only the old régime, considered the gesture on the part of the United States as necessary."

Will the new provisional government be able to maintain itself? According to the Cuban Constitution the present government will remain in control until 1935. National elections will be held on November 1, 1934, and provincial officials will assume their posts May 20, 1935. Municipal officials will assume office February 24. But, warns the *London Daily Telegraph*, "if Cespedes fails, the hand of Washington may well be forced, very much as different British governments have been forced from time to time in Egypt