

Wide World Photos

SPEEJACKS IN NEW YORK HARBOR AFTER CIRCUMNAVIGATING THE GLOBE

thing possible should be done by Government regulation and otherwise to promote its safety. Above all, there should be Federal restrictions against airplanes being flown over cities and outdoor assemblages except at a considerable height. For even the best pilot may make an error in judgment; even the best of machines may experience some mechanical trouble which may necessitate a quick descent.

AN ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON

INTO the port of New York came a motor yacht just under one hundred feet in length with a beam of seventeen feet and a draught of six. Vessels of this type and size as a rule do not excite much interest in the waters along the Atlantic coast. This particular vessel, however, had dropped in from a trip around the world—the first voyage to be made by a craft of this kind.

Speejacks sailed a year ago last August from Miami, carrying Mr. and Mrs. Gowen, of Cleveland, on a honeymoon voyage. She passed through the Panama Canal, and thence westward, through the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Atlantic, back to the starting-place. The voyage was a perilous one, for Speejacks was almost entirely dependent upon her engine power and her gasoline supply. From the photograph it would appear that the only sails which she carried were one square sail and a jib. The signal mast upon which these are set does not look heavy enough to carry sail in much of a blow.

We should say that the feat of the Speejacks is one not likely to be repeated. A power yacht is certainly not the most comfortable type of ocean craft that can be built. A Gloucester schooner with auxiliary power could make the voyage in comparative comfort and at greatly reduced expense. Why burn gasoline where the trade winds blow?

STOP, LOOK—AND LISTEN

WHY shouldn't a Museum of Art include music? Isn't music one of the greatest and finest of the arts?

Four years ago a remarkable series of concerts, free to any one who might care to come, was the contribution of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to the concert season. These first concerts were very quietly ushered in, for with the exception of brief announcements in the daily papers and the placards placed in the doors of the Museum they were unheralded. On the first Saturday night in January, fifty-four symphony orchestra players took their places in the north end of the huge gallery above the great Fifth Avenue Hall of the Museum and under the leadership of David Mannes gave as delightful a concert as might be heard in New York. The hundreds who came to the first concert felt the pride of those who officiate at some event which proves later to have been one of much importance as they mingled with the thousands who came thereafter.

Following the example of New York, London's museum also has added music to the arts which it offers the public, and has had presented a series of chamber music concerts.

It has been the custom for many years to have a symphony orchestra, led by Mr. Mannes, play in the Metropolitan Museum of Art on reception days. The possibilities for concerts of good music as an additional part of the work of the Museum interested Director Edward Robinson, the trustees, and Conductor Mannes; and such a series was planned. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made generous donations to make these evenings possible, as have Robert W. de Forest, Edward S. Harkness, Henry Walters, Arthur Curtiss James, and Michael Friedsam.

Mr. Mannes's programmes have been arranged with the utmost care and have

delighted alike the trained musician and the average music lover. The philosopher-composer Brahms has been heard many times at the Museum concerts, both in his symphonies and the more widely known Hungarian Dances. Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Dvořák, Schumann symphonies have been played, as have overtures, symphonic poems, suites, and shorter selections by the most representative composers. Contemporary musicians have not been neglected. For this season's concerts, four on Saturday nights in January and four in March, Mr. Mannes will present programmes which prove that the Museum concerts have attained the full dignity of symphony concerts. A partial list of the works to be played is as follows: Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the Fourth of Tchaikowsky, Schubert's "Unfinished," Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Haydn, the first movement from César Franck's D Minor Symphony, Theme and Variations by Beethoven, one of the Liszt "Hungarian Rhapsodies," "The Fountains of Rome" by the Italian modernist Respighi, two movements from a suite for strings and solo flute by Bach, the "Festival Overture" of Brahms, minuets by Mozart and Schubert, Volkmann's suite for strings with cello obbligato, Weber's overture to "Oberon," Berlioz's "March to the Gallows," Wagner's "Forest Sounds" from "Siegfried," overture to Tannhäuser, Tchaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite and "Marche Slav."

The director of the Museum, Edward Robinson, has arranged that this year, as in the preceding ones, the Museum will be open for a short time after the concerts so that those who so desire may visit the galleries and collections before going home. As usual, lectures illustrative of the music to be played will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Museum on the afternoons of the concert days.

SHALL WE TURN THEM BACK TO THEIR PERSECUTORS?

AMONG those fleeing from the Turk are Greeks and Armenians who have relatives in America.

Naturally these refugees think of their relatives here as natural and competent protectors. Some of them have tried to join them in this free country. Those among them who have made their journey as far as the Port of New York have found for the most part an impassable door between them and their kin.

Nothing could illustrate more effectively the stupidity and heartlessness of a law that attempts to deal with a human problem on the basis of arithmetic. The so-called quota law determines the fate of an immigrant, not by the qualities he possesses, but by the percentage already admitted from the country from which

he hails. It happens that the Turkish quota of 2,388 is exhausted for the year. It matters not that there are Americans of Greek and Armenian origin prosperous enough, as well as willing, to support these relatives, mainly women and children, who are coming to them for succor. They have to see these people who are no menace to the labor market, who are otherwise admissible, and who are eager for education, turned back.

To pass a law which would admit all otherwise admissible refugees would open the gate to a flood of immigrants from many parts of the world; for there is scarcely any part of Europe or Asia from which people are not ready to flee. But there is no reason why these particular refugees should not be admitted. The number is limited. The emergency is quite extraordinary. And the alternative of turning them back is exceptionally inhumane.

Congress should lift the Turkish quota sufficiently to enable the otherwise admissible refugees from Anatolia and Thrace to join relatives here who are ready and able to take care of them.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN POST OFFICE RECIPROCITY

A VERY interesting and significant conference was recently held at Ottawa when Canadian and United States officials met for the first time in joint conference to discuss measures for the more effective handling of mails passing between the two countries.

This meeting was attended by the Postmasters-General of both countries

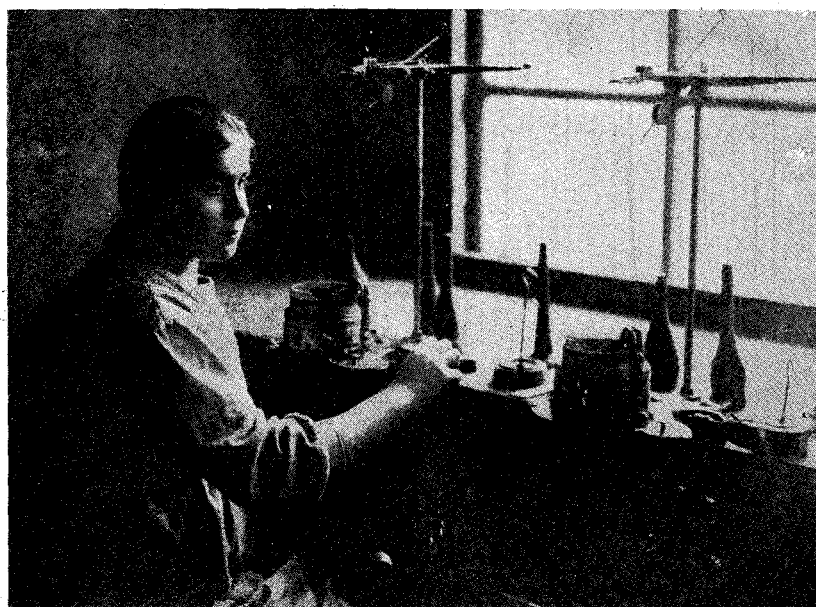
and by a number of their department heads; a great variety of subjects were discussed and many important decisions arrived at.

Some of the many matters dealt with were the adjustment of weight limits for merchandise parcels and the rates of postage and insurance thereon; arrangements for the transit of the mails of one country through the territory of the other; the equalization of special delivery rates; direct correspondence between postmasters in this country and Canada and *vice versa*; the distribution of post-cards mailed in Canada for United States

points prepaid in United States postage stamps; the extension of United States railway mail clerks' runs to points in Canada; and a great many other subjects not always of interest to the general public but of great importance to the smooth and efficient handling of the mails and the elimination of red tape.

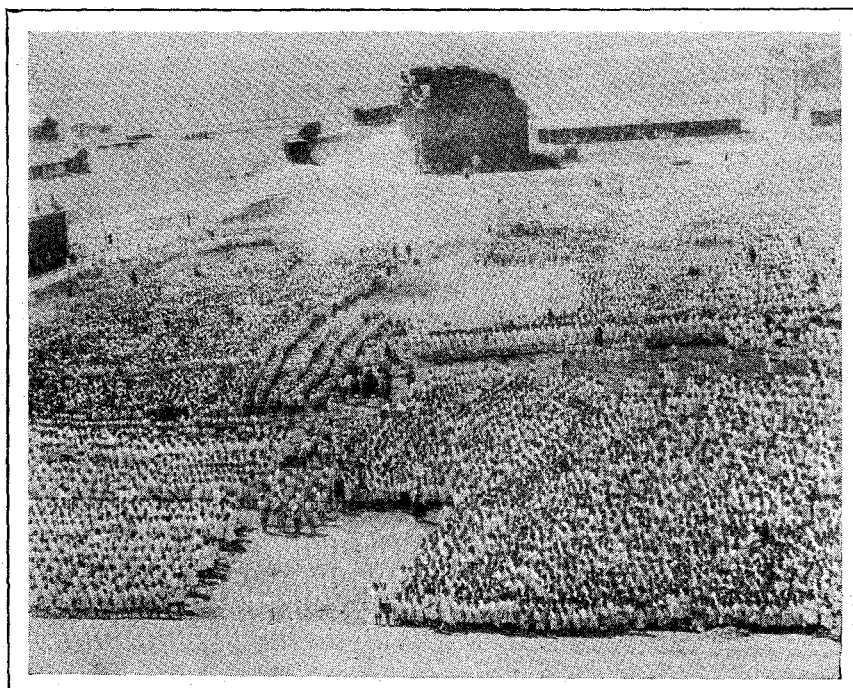
This conference is the culmination of a long series of events appertaining to postal matters affecting this country and the Dominion which began in the year 1763, when Benjamin Franklin opened post offices at Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal and established the first postal service between Montreal and New York, via Lake Champlain and Lake George. Since then from time to time various postal conventions have been entered into by this country with Canada, but the recent conference is the first occasion upon which officials actually responsible for the conduct of postal affairs in both countries have met in joint session, have discussed common problems, made mutual concessions, and arrived at solutions mutually satisfactory. Negotiations in the past have been conducted on the basis of diplomatic interchanges.

A real spirit of reciprocity marked the proceedings. "We ask no concessions," declared the Hon. Hubert Work, Postmaster-General of the United States, "except those that are going to be of mutual advantage. We are willing to concede anything conceived in that spirit. We ask for no privileges and no advantages, but only the opportunity to co-operate." While in his address of welcome the Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General of Canada, assured the visitors that, "although in their journey from Washington to Ottawa they crossed



Courtesy Near East Relief

AN ARMENIAN CHRISTIAN GIRL WHO ESCAPED FROM A TURKISH HAREM AND IS NOW AN AMERICAN WARD



P. & A. Photos

"THE LARGEST ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD"—SOME OF THE 17,000 CHILDREN OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE AT ALEXANDROPOL, TRANSCAUCASIA, HONORING VISITING OFFICIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES