

refuses to protect its citizens against mob violence.

A question at once arises as to how it is to be determined whether a State has or has not been guilty of neglect of duty. The text of the bill as it is now before the lower house throws no light on this point; apparently, therefore, the Federal court before which such an action is brought must determine the guilt of the State before it takes up the evidence in an individual case. Here may be one Constitutional question; another sure to be raised is that of the limits of State rights and Federal rights.

The proposed law goes further than to make the acts above described felonies; it prescribes a fine of \$10,000 on a county in which a person is lynched, the sum to go to his family, his parents, or, if there is neither, to the United States. The present bill goes further by making a county co-responsible which allows a mob to take a person through its territory into another county where he is lynched.

A clause has been stricken out from the original bill which would make an offense against an alien committed against his country's treaty rights a crime against the United States as well as against the State where it took place. This would meet a difficult situation that has sometimes arisen, memorably once in Louisiana. Probably it was thrown out as not germane to the main object of the bill.

In urging the passage of this bill Mr. Mondell, the Republican leader in the House, said:

The real question before the American people is: Shall we as a people permit the world, claiming, as we do, to be the most enlightened and most advanced nation, continue to allow other peoples to point to us as the scene of more mob violence than that which takes place in any other part of the world? Undoubtedly the finger of scorn of other nations is now pointed at us for not taking any steps to check the mob outrages which shock the sensibilities of all civilized peoples.

Shall we continue to permit such frightful and atrocious crimes as burning at the stake without taking any steps to check their occurrence and punish the participants? We are convinced that a vast majority of the American people will look with favor upon any legislation which tends to remove this blot from our National record.

The number of lynchings is not diminishing; 63 took place last year, about two-thirds of which were for offenses other than assaults upon women; five persons were burned alive, in five cases bodies were burned after death; since 1889, 3,307 persons have been killed by mob violence.

BOIES PENROSE

SENATOR PENROSE, whose sudden death at the age of sixty-one took place in Washington on the last day of the old year, had been a leader and a forceful influence in the Republican party during almost or quite a quarter of a century. His position as head of the Senate's Finance Committee was of the highest importance; especially at the present moment it entailed upon its chairman wearing and strenuous labor in connection with the shaping of the new Tariff and Tax Bills, and this effort undoubtedly affected Senator Penrose's physical condition.

Mr. Penrose succeeded Senator Don Cameron in the Senate in 1897, and had been a member of his party's National Committee for the last seventeen years with the exception of the four years preceding 1916.

There has never been any question as to Mr. Penrose's intellectual ability and force as a manager of men. He is classed by most people as an extreme reactionary. Conservative he undoubtedly was, and his view of public life was that of the old-time politician rather than that of a progressive statesman. He had, however, definite convictions as to political and industrial questions, and he was not of that type of reactionary who would without conscience throw aside those convictions to play politics, as the phrase goes. Thus it may surprise some readers to know that in his early political career he helped secure a reform charter for Philadelphia; on the other hand, he was charged with the expenditure of large sums and the merciless exercise of political threats in his first election as United States Senator. It may surprise readers also to know that in the period immediately preceding the Republican Convention of 1916 Mr. Penrose was in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as President by the Republican party. This was not because he had forgotten that Mr. Roosevelt had often charged him with being an unscrupulous representative of capitalistic interests, nor was it altogether inconsistent with his former bitter antagonism to Mr. Roosevelt; it was because he wanted harmony and peace within the party. Mr. Roosevelt, though in frequent opposition to the Pennsylvania Senator, had great respect for his mental power.

In his legislative views Senator Penrose was naturally, from his State connection and economic associations, a leading advocate of a strong protective tariff. He was a member of several important Senate committees. He opposed the Wilson Peace Treaty, fought the Prohibition Amendment, and was influ-

ential in the nomination of President Harding.

A HEROIC ADVENTURE

PHYSICAL heroism for the public benefit is not confined to the battlefields of great wars. We have just learned of an extraordinary adventure of a scientist connected with the American Museum of Natural History, of New York City, which deserves to be recorded with some of the feats of the European War.

George K. Cherrie has been conducting natural history explorations in tropical America since 1884. It was his wide experience, his success in handling problems of transportation and in establishing desirable relations with the natives, that led the authorities of the Natural History Museum to send him as the Museum's representative with Colonel Roosevelt on the famous trip down the River of Doubt in 1913. Cherrie was in command in 1921 of a Museum expedition collecting birds and mammals in southwestern Ecuador near the Peruvian line. At seven o'clock on a September morning the accidental discharge of his shotgun, held in his left hand while he was retrieving a bird with his right, sent a charge of number eight shot through his right forearm, severing the ulna. Such ineffective first-aid treatment as could be given so serious a wound was at once applied, and as soon as animals could be secured Cherrie started for the port of Santa Rosa, distant eighty-five miles, where he aimed to catch the weekly steamer for Guayaquil. The pain occasioned by his wound was so excruciating that he was unable to ride on the level or down hill, and consequently walked all the way except up grade. The trip included the ascent and descent of a mountain eight thousand feet in height. He was able to get very little to eat, and was assured by the sympathetic natives he encountered that, as he was mortally wounded, why eat at all! He finally reached Santa Rosa three hours after the boat had left, but his party started after it in a canoe and caught it farther down the river. Until he reached the steamer he was unable to sleep.

When he arrived at Guayaquil, four days after the accident, his arm was as large as his leg and so gangrenous that his life was despaired of. But an operation was performed, and he improved enough so that he could come back to the United States. He is here now, and the physicians hold out hope that he will ultimately recover the use of his arm.

The pluck and determination shown by a man who could walk in such a condition to a dressing station for four days is eloquent testimony of the stock



PORTRAIT OF A MAN, BY MORONI. LENT TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART BY CHARLES CHAUNCEY STILLMAN

of which our American scientific explorers are made. All honor to them!

A NOTABLE COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS

THE increasing worth from an art standpoint of the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, as well as their magnitude, is indicated by the inconspicuousness of a collection of excellent pictures now on exhibition there, which are lent by Mr. C. C. Stillman in memory of his father, James Stillman. Amid the vast galleries of the Museum one must search and inquire to find these gems gathered by the well-known banker and art patron. The connoisseur, the critic, and the ordinary lover of good pictures will be well rewarded, however, for the trouble involved in finding them, scattered as they are in several rooms according

to their subject. The dozen paintings (one of which is reproduced above) represent old masters of the Dutch, Spanish, French, and Italian schools. The richly colored portrait by Rembrandt of his son Titus is a notable example of the great Dutch master, warm in tone and characteristically virile and spontaneous in style. Francia's "St. Barbara" presents a more feminine aspect of the patron saint of the soldier than the masterpiece by Palma Vecchio in Venice, but one well worth studying. Pontormo's "Halberdier" makes an interesting companion piece to the St. Barbara. Two full-length portraits by Moroni will attract special attention on account of the skill with which their neutral color scheme is handled by this master of portraiture. Religious paintings by Murillo, Tiepolo, and Boccaccio Boccaccio form notable examples of the

work of these masters. Good examples of Nattier and Vestier will please the lovers of these painters of the fair ladies of the *ancien régime*.

EGYPT

FOREIGN newspaper despatches have been reporting serious rioting, looting, and other disorders of a revolutionary character in Cairo, Egypt. These indicate that the British endeavors to carry on an Egyptian protectorate in the spirit in which it has approached Ireland and has successfully created a new nation out of South Africa are neither understood nor appreciated by certain elements among the Egyptians.

The story of Egypt is a dramatic one. With the possible exception of China it has had a longer unbroken national history than any other country known to man, most of which time it has suffered the pangs and perils of an outrageous despotism. Those who still continue to read the Old Testament will recall the despotism of the early dynasties. In modern times the Turks have taken over the autocratic scepter of the Pharaohs. When the Suez Canal was built, in the middle of the last century, the Turks were in control of southern Egypt and savage Sudanese dominated the Province of Sudan. For the welfare of the entire civilized world it was essential that civilized agents should administer and protect the Suez Canal as a great international highway of travel. Therefore a joint British and French protectorate was established over Egypt. But joint-stock companies are never successful in government administration. The partnership between England, Germany, and the United States failed in Samoa; the partnership between England and France failed in Egypt. France therefore withdrew on terms which were mutually satisfactory to her and to Great Britain, and for a generation Egypt has been a British protectorate.

The value of this protectorate to the Egyptians themselves and to the world at large is incalculable. The *fellahin*, or peasant farmers, of Egypt have never been so prosperous or so familiar with justice and order as they have been under British rule. Schools and hospitals have been established; the characteristic and terrible eye disease has been restricted and controlled; the river Nile has been dammed and its flood waters, which used to destroy innumerable crops, have been regulated and made a blessing instead of a menace; the Sudan has been civilized. But there are misguided Egyptians, as there are misguided Americans, who think that what