

the fighting front, where on one occasion his life was endangered. His distinguished service as the chief administrative officer of the Red Cross brought him honors and decorations from all the Allied Governments.

We do not recall the death of any private American citizen during the last decade which has elicited more genuine tributes of both sorrow and admiration from so wide a circle of friends and associates. Not only do these tributes come from his fellow-financiers but from men of science and letters. For example, Dr. William Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, said: "I rejoice in the pride in having engaged the association and friendship of Mr. Davison, in the memory of his fine qualities, and in his benefactions and achievements." Dr. John H. Finley, formerly the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, who was associated with Mr. Davison in the Red Cross work during the war, said: "No words can tell you my sorrow over the loss of my beloved comrade in the greatest of crusades." Henry Fairfield Osborn, the head of the American Museum of Natural History, said: "The American Museum is deeply indebted to his intelligence and devoted service of many years as its treasurer."

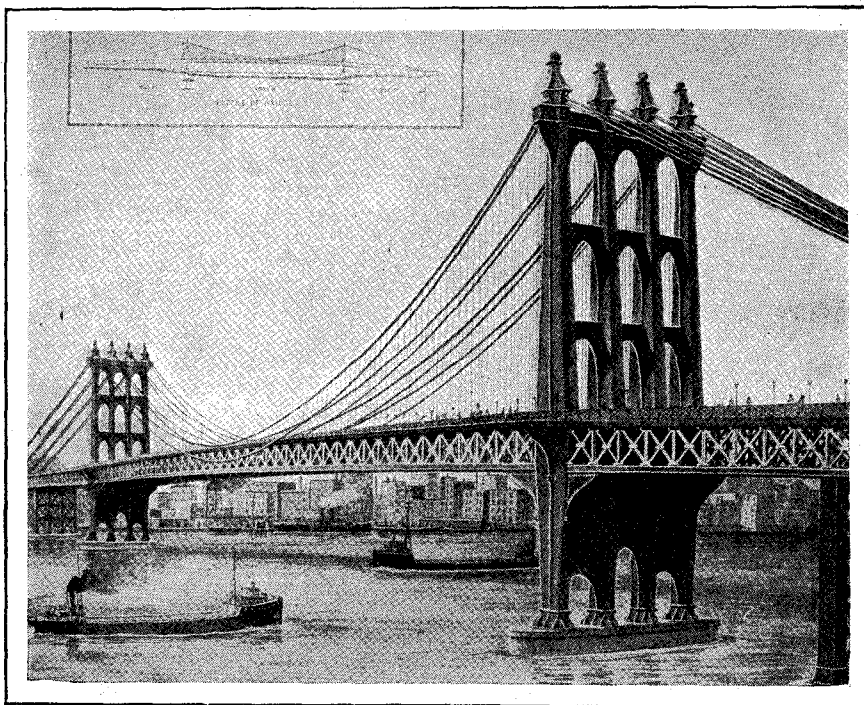
Mr. Davison made a very handsome fortune during his short and active life—short because he died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. But he made much more than a fortune. He impressed himself upon the constructive financial and industrial life of the country in a way which confirms the judgment of Henri Bergson, the distinguished French philosopher, who said after a visit to this country that he found that the Americans did not worship the almighty dollar, as they are sometimes said to, but that they regard the dollar as the unit of measure of achievement and service.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE

CANADA and the United States are about to be connected by the longest and largest single-span suspension bridge in the world. It will cross the Detroit River at Detroit.

Construction work has been started by C. E. Fowler, chief engineer of the project. A joint Canadian-American company, authorized by the Dominion Parliament and by Congress, has been organized to build the bridge.

The bridge's span is to be 1,803 feet, 203 feet longer than that of the Williamsburg Bridge. The weight of the bridge and approaches will be 107,000 tons. Six of the enormous cables are to be twenty-one inches in diameter. The lower deck will contain four electrified



DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED

railway tracks. The upper, or highway, deck will be 97 feet wide, with two roadways carrying six lanes of traffic, two sidewalks, and two trolley tracks. The clearance above the river level will be 110 feet. The steel arched portals will give a towering architectural effect as impressive as that of the Woolworth Building.

Railway trains, which are now ferried laboriously across the river, will go over the bridge under their own power.

THE TURN OF THE BALANCE AT GENOA

RECENT despatches from Genoa are not such as to enable us to judge the merits of the issue which has ranged France and Belgium on one side, and Britain and Italy on the other. Evidently France and Belgium want more safeguards placed about the property rights of foreigners in Russia than are demanded in the note which other Powers have presented to the Russian Bolsheviks. It is reported that these demands were drafted by three experts—one French, one Belgian, and one British—and that they have been presented in the name of most of the Powers gathered in Genoa. Britain evidently is apparently willing to make some concessions to the Communists which France, and particularly Belgium, believe to be dangerous for the future stability of international commerce, and even the institution of private property. Britain needs trade as a reviving force for her own prosperity so much that she is willing to take some chances. Belgium, on the other hand, needs for her own prosperity the thorough safeguard-

ing of property rights, and France is supporting Belgium.

As the Chairman of the Belgian delegation pointed out, Belgians have invested several hundred millions of dollars in Russian industries, and in consequence have owned many factories, producing a vast proportion of the foundry output, the steel rails, the chemical products, the glass tableware, and the window glass of Russia. What Belgium wants is to have Russia acknowledge that these industries belong to Belgians. Apparently Britain is willing to recognize the right of the Russian Government to seize these properties without the consent of the owners, but asks Russia to pay the Belgians (and other foreigners) that have claims to such properties. The Bolshevik attitude seems to be summed up in the phrase, "Heads I win, tails you lose." The Bolsheviks argue that since the Bolshevik Government recognizes no right of private property, Russia owes the foreigners nothing; while since other governments recognize the right of private property, they owe the claims made by Russians upon them. According to one report, the French are ready to concede the right of Russia to seize property for the use of the Government but not for the purpose of selling it to the highest bidder. As we go to press the Conference was awaiting the Bolsheviks' answer to the demands presented to them.

It is conceivable that the Russian answer may be such as to leave this issue acute as between France and Britain; but it is expected in some quarters that Russia's answer will be satisfactory neither to Britain nor to France. Of

course it is to the interest of Russia as well as Germany to drive as many wedges as possible between the Allies, and the Russians are acute enough to know that the interest of the Bolshevik Government lies in playing upon England's need for international trade.

Everything that has happened has given Americans reasons for gratification that they are not represented at Genoa. It is, for example, obvious that the very discussion which has been going on would not have been possible if the Powers were sticking closely to the conditions which they laid down when the Genoa Conference was called; for all this discussion is really a debate as to how far they shall depart from those conditions. If the American Government were represented at Genoa, it would either have to abandon its policy with regard to Russia, which is hardly conceivable, as it has been followed by both the Wilson and the Harding Administrations and is based on fundamental American ideas of what constitutes honor and credit in business, as well as good faith in government, or else it would have to take the side of France and Belgium in a question which is essentially European, and involves European international politics.

As to threats or warnings of the break-up of the Entente, there seems little reasonable ground for fear. It is inconceivable that Lloyd George would consent to any arrangement that would lead Britain to abandon France for the sake of establishing relations with the Bolshevik Government of Russia. Even some of the Germans, as indicated by the comments of a German financial paper, realize that Russia in her present condition has no source of strength for any other nation, for by her Bolshevik Government she has, as the Bourse "Courier" says, been reduced to a "scrap-heap."

WU WINS

IN the game played between the Manchurian general, Chang, and the general of certain northern Chinese provinces, Wu, for the control of what they both call Chinese unification, General Wu has turned out to be the victor.

Some attribute Chang's defeat to the failure of Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the so-called liberals of the south, to fulfill his promise of attacking Wu from the south while Chang was attacking from the north.

Such military assistance on the part of Sun seemed to us to be very problematical because of the difficulties of railway transportation. Chang could scarcely have relied on such aid. He evidently believed himself to be strong enough alone to secure the upper hand.

Whether, however, he counted on Sun's help and was disappointed, or relied on his own resources and was overconfident, in either case he failed. His troops were put to rout. Most of them are reported as wandering about, harrying the land and committing murder and devastation.

According to information we have received, the victorious general, or super-Tuchun, Wu Pei-fu, had the sympathy of the Christian missionaries in China. This sympathy is attributed in part to the fact that one of the generals under Wu is himself a Christian and is known as the "Christian General."

If there was any real issue, vital to the development of China or of concern to the outside world, between these two super-Tuchuns, it has not been made clear to us. In fact, so long as all Chinese government except local or village government is dominated by Chinese military governors, these Tuchuns and super-Tuchuns, it is hard to see how any great progress can be made toward the establishment of that kind of order in the Far East which will enable other nations to treat China on terms of equality.

MR. BEVERIDGE'S VICTORY

IF Senator Reed, of Missouri, is renominated in the Democratic primaries as candidate for re-election to the Senatorship, the result will be obviously a defeat for ex-President Wilson. There can be no question about this, because Mr. Wilson has written open letters advocating Mr. Reed's defeat, calling him a "marplot," and making it plain that if the Democrats of Missouri wish to stand by him they must keep Mr. Reed out of the Senate. In this case the issue is drawn clearly and is unmistakable.

No such issue was evident in the Republican Senatorial primaries in Indiana. Naturally, Democratic leaders and organs would like to think that the failure of Senator H. S. New to secure the nomination at the hands of the Republican voters of his State is a sign of a revolt against the Administration of President Harding. They have so interpreted it. The New York "World," for example, declares without qualification that "the Republican voters of Indiana have repudiated the Harding Administration." It is true that Senator New is a personal friend of the President and has proved to be one of his most loyal political supporters. It is true that in many respects Mr. Harding and Mr. New have long belonged in the same group within their party,

that neither of them has ever seemed restive under restraints of party authority, that they have had congenial interests as newspaper men and as Senators, and that President Harding has made no secret of his confidence in Senator New. That the President desired Mr. New's renomination is, however, purely a matter of inference. There is no evidence, and no claim on the part of any one that there is evidence, that Mr. Harding either as an individual or as President undertook to exert the slightest influence in the primaries in Indiana. Whatever lesson the Indiana primaries have for the Administration, it is not the lesson of an open defeat.

There is nevertheless a lesson there for the Administration and for all party leaders.

That lesson consists, not so much in the fact that votes were cast against New, as that they were cast for Beveridge.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge was born almost sixty years ago on an Ohio farm. From there his family moved to Illinois. His boyhood was full of hard work. He followed the plow; worked on the railway; labored as logger and teamster. To an American with a mind and a character such a boyhood is not without promise. It did not prevent young Beveridge from going to high school and to college. He was graduated at De Pauw University, from which he later received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He became a lawyer and gained more than a local reputation for oratory. He was soon in demand as a campaign speaker. By the age of thirty-seven he was elected from Indiana to the United States Senate, where he served with conspicuous ability for twelve years.

Before his second term was completed his party, under President Taft, fell into the hands of the reactionaries. The progressive policies for which he had done good service during and immediately after President Roosevelt's Administration were made the object of attack from within the party which had been promoting them. As a consequence the Republican party began to disintegrate, and Indiana, always a doubtful State politically, chose as a successor to Beveridge a Bryan Democrat. The succeeding year was the crucial year of 1912, the birth year of the Progressive party. Like the vast majority of Republicans, Mr. Beveridge joined that party and became one of its leaders. In making his choice he was not swept off his feet by the emotional wave of the time, as were many; he made his choice deliberately and with full knowledge of what it meant. Since that time—ten years it has been—he has been