

to the support of Mayor Kendrick, who has backed him to the limit.

Let us see what has been accomplished to date. This can be done best by means of comparisons. A fair comparison would be between the police records of February, 1923, and those of 1924. Here are the most striking:

	1923	1924
Number of arrests.....	7,000	8,740
Robberies	240	258
Larcenies	602	538
Value of property stolen.....	\$158,627	\$124,027
Value of property recovered.....	\$34,068	\$39,356
Automobiles stolen	275	131
Valuation	\$473,043	\$155,225
Thieves arrested	291	378
Disorderly houses closed.....	32	82
Disorderly houses removed.....	3	32
Speakeasies closed	11	158
Speakeasies removed	1	42
Gambling-houses closed	15	28
Gambling-houses removed	5	12

This is a very creditable record. One interesting comment should be made. You may note that there were 18 more robberies this year than last, but that the amount taken was nearly \$34,000 less. This signifies that the thieves have been driven into the smaller kinds of thieving and into the outskirts. In fact, since this campaign began there has been no major hold-up in Philadelphia.

As every one expected, the General worked against heavy opposition. A majority of ward magistrates released large numbers of the prisoners brought before them. This had been provided for, and the men were promptly re-arrested on warrants issued by the Mayor or by several friendly magistrates who established their courts in the City Hall where they could sit on any case. There were semi-suppressed murmurs and threats, and, finally, a week or two ago there developed almost a head-on collision between the General and the most powerful machine politician in Philadelphia. It was whispered around that Butler was good for about a week more.

Then came an extraordinary demonstration. It had been wondered how many citizens would really get behind the Mayor and his Department of Public Safety when it came to a show-down. Within a few days the Mayor received indorsements, personal and on the part of groups and organizations, signed in all by over 150,000 names. Churches by the dozen passed resolutions supporting the Mayor and his policies. The result has been a sudden ending to all open opposition on the part of machine politicians and an overwhelming determination on the part of the populace to give the Mayor and General Butler all the support they may need.

Ludendorff at the Bar

ONLY Gilbert and Sullivan could do justice to the highly entertaining trial of von Ludendorff, Hitler, and their associates for high treason. This all came about because of the complete failure of the wholly preposterous *Putsch* of last November.

When Ludendorff went to the stand, no doubt there were some who, even at this late day, waited with baited breath



Keystone

General von Ludendorff, tried for treason in Bavaria

for the great words that would awake Germany to a desire for her former glory. All that happened, at first, was hours and hours of talk. Ludendorff read at length from voluminous notes. It was not a defense; it was a political speech, attacking the Jews, who were not to be allowed to dominate Germany, attacking the Catholics, and, of course, the Marxians and Communists. In other words, he attacked about four-fifths of the German nation. He neglected the main contention—whether in November he had tried to overthrow the Government by force of arms—and, according to “Vorwärts,” succeeded only in proving how totally lacking he was in political

judgment. His whole performance helped to discredit his friends, the extreme Nationalists, and considerably strengthened German Republicanism. It was too obvious upon what complete incapacity the nation had depended a few years ago.

After Ludendorff had talked interminably, and after Hitler, again according to “Vorwärts,” had proved that he too had “genius for talking only,” and after several days went thus wearily by, the unexpected episode took place which lifted the affair to the truly comic level.

A lawyer for the defense accused the prosecutor of being afraid to arrest and bring to trial von Kahr, the Reichswehr commander, and other influential former associates of Ludendorff. Up arose the prosecutor, vowed he would no longer conduct a case which brought him such insult, turned it over to the assistant prosecutor, and went grandly out, slamming the door behind him. And the assistant, with much more calm, but equal promptness, announced that he could not possibly continue the case without preparation, and he too bowed himself out.

The trial paused for a day or two, while the assistant prosecutor regained his composure. Then up went the curtain on the assistant prosecutor’s *tour de force*. He had actually added von Kahr, von Lossow, and Colonel Seisser to the troupe, the Colonel being head of the Munich police.

Ludendorff and Hitler were overjoyed. They had finally involved the diabolical three who had spoiled the *Putsch* by insisting that Prince Rupprecht should be made Emperor of Germany, when any one in his senses would know that only the Hohenzollerns were of really imperial caliber.

There was a terrifying scene. First a duel between the haughty but by no means tongue-tied von Kahr and Hitler, late leader of the “beer revolution.” By sheer lung power Hitler won. There were unkind epithets. There were struttings, and the amazing sight of a thoroughly disgusted prisoner getting up and walking right out of the court—with not a soul, from magistrate to police, daring to say him nay!

The Republicans declare it to be one of the most scandalous trials they ever heard of. With 300 witnesses still to be heard, and that particular court ceasing to exist on April 1, it looks as if Herren von Ludendorff and Hitler need not worry themselves unduly concerning any

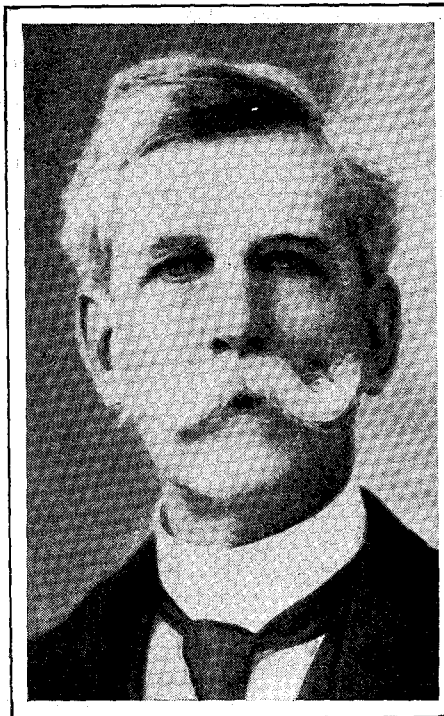
immediate events in their trial for high treason.

The Morgan Loan

PREMIER POINCARÉ's policy for sustaining the credit of France has been upheld, not only by his own Government, but by the investing public. Following a favorable vote by the Chamber of Deputies, the French Senate voted its confidence in the Prime Minister and virtually assured the carrying out of his plan for an increase in taxes and for making laws concerning fiscal and economic policies by decree. Almost simultaneously a loan to France of \$100,000,000 through J. P. Morgan & Co. was oversubscribed by American banks. In a few hours the price of the franc rose rapidly. Of course there was never any basis for expecting French currency to go the way of the German, but there was evidence of a deliberate attempt on the part of some interests to depress the franc for political purposes. This attempt has been thwarted. The Morgan loan is a fine example of the use of financial resources in the interest of justice as well as of common sense.

The Roosevelt Medals

THIS is the second year that the Roosevelt Memorial Association has awarded medals for distinguished public service in various fields. This year the medals were awarded for distinguished service in the administration of public office, distinguished service in the development of the public law, and distinguished service in the leadership of youth and the development of American char-



Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for distinguished service in the development of public law

acter. Elihu Root, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Charles William Eliot were designated by the Association to receive these three medals.

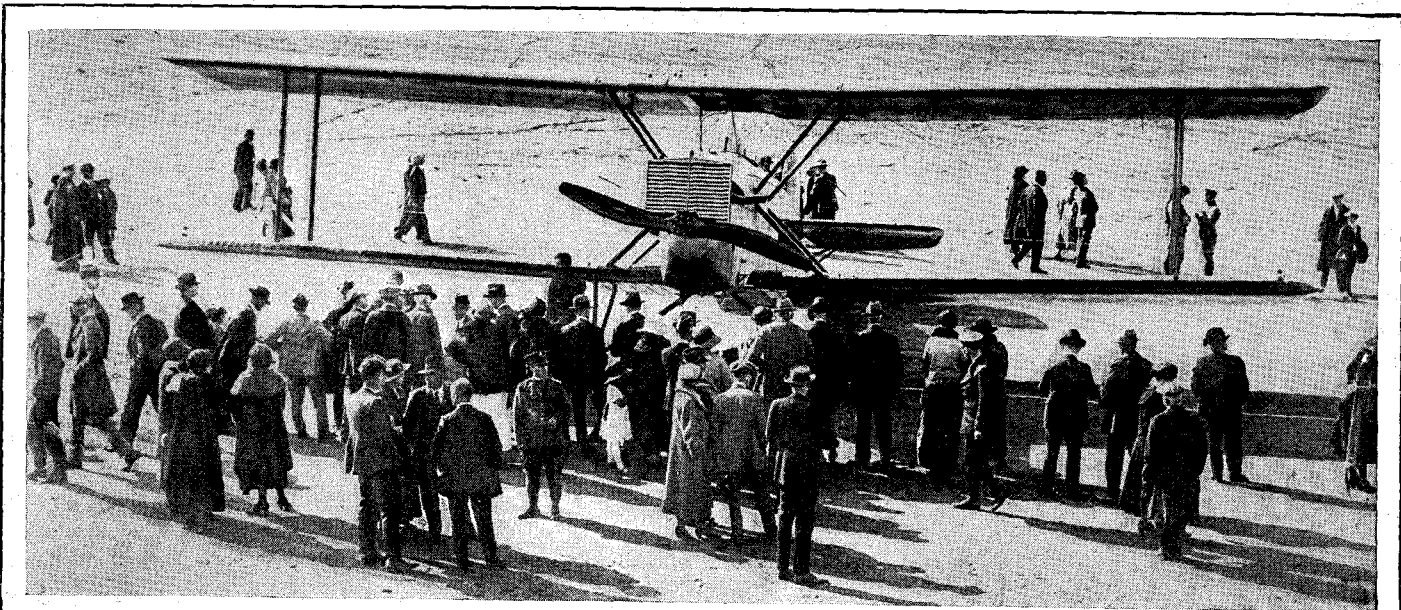
The awards to Dr. Eliot and to Justice Holmes were certainly happily conceived. Announcement of the award to Dr. Eliot almost coincided with the ninetieth birthday of the distinguished educator. Oliver Wendell Holmes owes his place on the Supreme Court to an appointment by President Roosevelt in 1902. His career on that Court has shown that his ap-

pointment was one of the wisest of Mr. Roosevelt's selections for high public service. Justice Holmes has shown a breadth of humanity and an understanding of essential human rights which do not always accompany judicial eminence.

There will be those with vivid memories of the 1912 campaign who will rub their eyes a bit when they learn that Elihu Root has been awarded a Roosevelt medal. No one can deny that Elihu Root has been an able and devoted public servant. The Nation will not soon forget his services as Secretary of War and as Secretary of State. But it does not conduce to a full and clear understanding of American life to forget entirely that Elihu Root served as chairman of the Republican Convention in 1912 and that that Convention will go down in American history as one of the most shameless exhibitions of political trickery that has blackened the pages of American politics. Americans have short memories for political malfeasance. They breezily dismiss as part of the game acts which in business or social life would never be forgotten. This easy attitude towards political misdeeds does not help us to maintain high standards for public servants.

Round the World Flight

THE 25,000 miles of round-the-world flying mapped out for the four Army Air Service planes may require five months before the fliers complete their task, a bit of routine duty which a few years ago would have been considered utterly impossible. Meanwhile they will be competing with other nations in an



Wide World Photos

One of the Douglas air cruisers that will take part in the round-the-world flight authorized by the United States Army