

the Cabinet was voted out by a combination of the strongly republican parties.

The appointment of the Marx Cabinet represents at least a temporary victory for the German liberals. It has further importance in that it signifies continued co-operation with the Allies and the United States in the execution of the reparations program, and renewed efforts for the realization of the Locarno agreements.

Due credit for loyalty to the Republic in this emergency should be given to that grim old war dog of the Empire, General Hindenburg. With his grip on the affections of the German people, one of the best guaranties of the new democratic Government is the seriousness with which he takes his oath as President.

Home Brew

IN the Prohibition Bill now before the Senate the present provision which states that "no search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel, or boarding-house" has been changed to allow search of any private dwelling "on evidence that any still or distilling apparatus is used or set up for use therein for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for sale, barter, or exchange."

Senator Edge is quoted in the New York "Times" as saying that "this provision encourages violation of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment." As a "wet" he comments further as follows:

If my understanding of the effect of the so-called revised dry bill in granting immunity to those who distill whiskies, brew beer, or make wine, just so long as it is not "bartered or exchanged" is correct, and that householders will, under these circumstances, be absolutely protected from invasion, the drys have gone us many times better.

Senator Edge seems to be suffering from a delusion which has afflicted many. We can find no evidence that the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act was to destroy anything but commercialized traffic in intoxicating beverages. They were not designed to destroy the sanctity of the home or to violate the ancient provisions for its protection.

The word used throughout the Volstead Act to apply to the production of liquor is the word "manufacture." We do not believe that this word can be twisted to apply to the home production of wines any more than the laws designed for the sanitary regulation of bakeshops can be made to apply to the housewife who bakes her own pies. Senator Edge has a great deal of company in his misunderstanding of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. That, however, does not make his position correct.

Congress and Coal

THE United States Senate has passed the Copeland Bill, which aims "to promote the general welfare dependent on the use of coal" and also to increase the functions of the Bureau of Mines so as to make it a central agency for accumulating and publishing all essential facts about coal production, marketing, distribution, wages, and profits.

As to disputes between miners and mine-owners, the Senate struck out the provisions allowing the President in an emergency to take over and operate coal properties and to pay compensation to the owners. The bill does, however, authorize the President to name mediators (either existing officers or agents or those created for the special purpose) who shall try to bring about agreement or, if unsuccessful, to induce the disputants to leave the decision to arbitrators. If this fails and inter-State commerce is threatened, the President may create an Emergency Coal Board. If the Board reports within a month that there is still danger to inter-State commerce and to the public's supply of coal, then the President may revive the Coal Act of 1922, which increases during the emergency the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, provides for a Federal Fuel Distributor and for car-service priorities, and forbids the sale of coal "at unjust and unreasonably high prices."

A similar bill has been introduced in the lower house, and, despite the nearness of adjournment, it seems quite likely that, for the first time during the troublous past four years in the coal industry, some protective legislation may pass Congress.

In commenting on the subject before the House Inter-State Commerce Committee, Secretary Hoover said a few

days ago that the legislation should center around labor relations, as they are to day the primary cause of public anxiety especially in the bituminous field; the compulsory arbitration for mining disputes carries little hope, and that what is most needed in the coal industry is better leadership.

The Navigation of the Arctic

AVIATION and exploration go hand in hand. The recent activities in the Polar regions are probably of quite as much value as a test and triumph of heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air navigation as of increase in our knowledge of unknown seas. Thus Amundsen's experience in finding that the Norge's greatest danger was because of the hurling back from the propeller blades of ice formed on gondolas and rigging, so that the lower fabric was cut and had to be patched from time to time, was one lesson. The comparative ease and certainty of fast flying by an airplane under favorable conditions was shown by Byrd's swift flight to and from the Pole on almost the same course. Both achievements did much to establish the possibilities of aviation in Arctic regions. The fact that the Norge took twenty-five hours to go 700 miles from Point Barrow to Teller, and only forty-six hours for the whole 2,000 miles from Kings Bay to Point Barrow illustrates the uncertainties of air navigation.

Will Arctic navigation have a practical useful commercial future? Stefansson, Admiral Moffet, and other experts say, Yes. They believe that, as the science of air navigation develops, Arctic routes will be feasible and fast mail and passenger traffic may be established. Stefansson points out that "the shortest way to fly from New York to Canton is north over Montreal and Hudson Bay, then across the Arctic Island, the Arctic Sea, and the eastern lowlands of Siberia."

The actual knowledge gained from the recent flights is largely negative. Neither Byrd nor Amundsen saw any land, unless a few isolated rocks be excepted; and, while open water was seen near the Pole, no one expects that it will help navigation or exploration. So far as the Norge's crew saw the vast unexplored region northeast of Alaska, no land was there visible. But this region is not far

Blow, wind! come, wrack!

(Macbeth, Act V, Scene 5)

Cassel in the New York Evening World

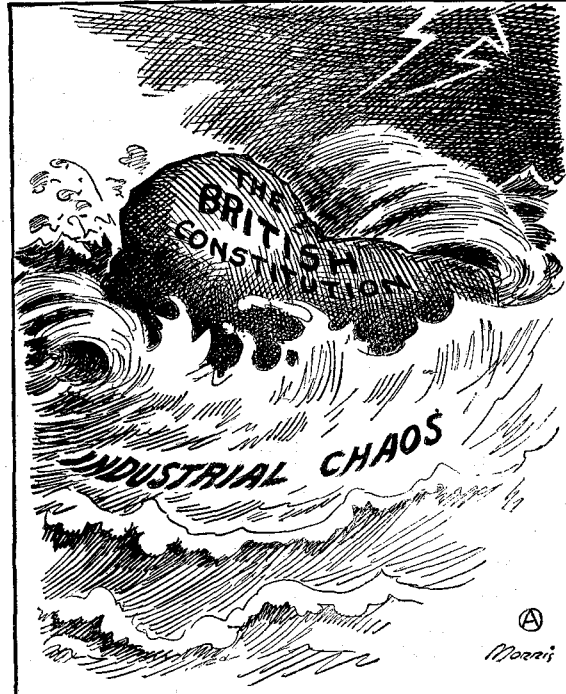


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It wouldn't blaze

From Mrs. R. T. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service



Gibraltar

Williams in the New York American

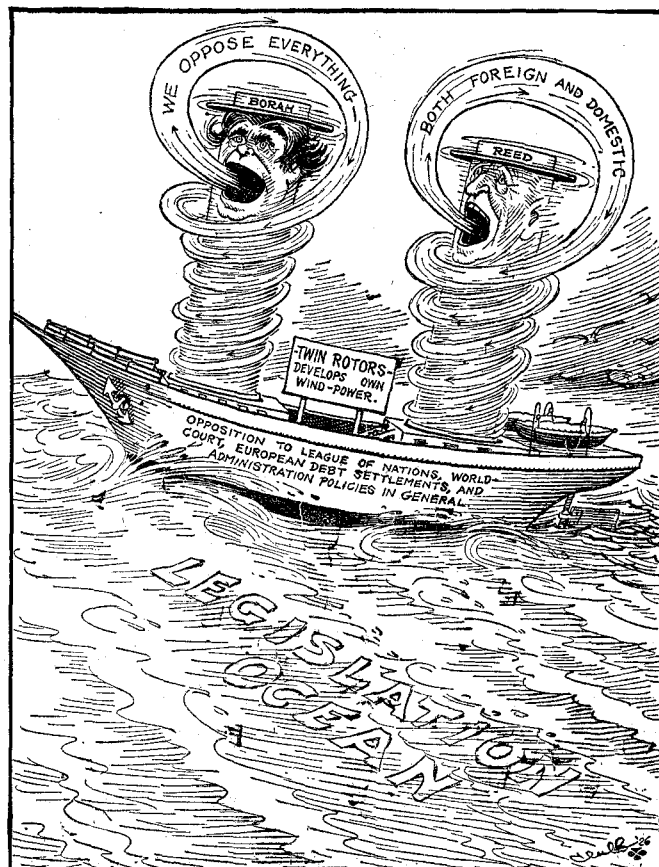


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Anxious moments for the politicians

From W. E. Shafer, New York, N. Y.

Clubb in the Rochester Times-Union



Germany hasn't the only seagoing rotorship

From Edward S. Cross, Lyons, N. Y.