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The air has now been placed beside land and water as a normal medium of travel.

A Man of Mystery

AFTER months of secrecy, the appearance of the new Ford car has become one of the news events of the week.

No industrialist in any field has dealt in such mystifications, has worked so single-handed, or has carried to success such *coups d'état*, so to speak, as Henry Ford. Carnegie had his Fricks and Schwabs; Rockefeller, his Archbolds and Rogerses; but Henry Ford, like Napoleon, works alone. He created mass production in the automobile industry, but when competitors forged ahead by adapting his methods to improved models, with Napoleonic boldness he abandoned his models, dismantled his plants, and has begun anew.

What the effect of the new Ford car will be on the automobile industry is still a matter of speculation. It is rumored that some of the leading independents will combine in a great merger like the General Motors in order to meet the enlivened competition which the Ford car may develop. To the inexperienced mind it seems as if the saturation point of the automobile consumption had been nearly reached. But at a dinner given in New York a few days ago in honor of Professor E. R. A. Seligman, the distinguished economist of Columbia University, a high official of General Motors prophesied that 5,000,000 automobiles would be made and sold in 1928. In view of the scientific standing of the guest of honor, this startling statement was probably not made without careful consideration. It recalls the recent jocose comment of Will Rogers, who said that it is easy enough nowadays to differentiate rich and poor families. A poor family is a family that owns one car. That is a joke that Henry Ford made possible.

If Napoleon was "the man of mystery," Henry Ford is entitled to be called the Napoleon of the automobile industry.

Russia's Peasants Divide the Bolsheviks

EVER since the beginning of the Revolution in Russia observers who knew the country have been saying that

the peasants would eventually decide the character of the country. Now they have proved their silent force by causing a division in the Communist Party.

Trotsky, Lenine's old lieutenant, is out in the open at the head of an opposition to Stalin, General Secretary of the



Leon Trotsky

party and the actual boss of Soviet Russia. Trotsky and his followers talk of forming a new party. Naturally, both Trotsky and Stalin claim to be the true disciples of Lenine, but the rock on which they have split is the policy toward the peasants.

Trotsky maintains that the well-to-do peasants have the state by the throat and are blocking its plans for trade and industrialization by refusing to yield up their grain for export at the low official rates. He is for going back to the system of requisitioning grain through the Red Army which brought the peasants near the stage of revolt in 1921. Stalin and the ruling group maintain that it is necessary to keep the peasants as contented as possible in order to safeguard and continue the Bolshevik power.

The fight between Stalin and Trotsky is significant to outsiders mainly as evidence that the peasants are the decisive influence in Soviet Russia today.

Mr. Lamont and Japan's Railway in Manchuria

WHEN Thomas W. Lamont went to Japan this autumn, it was announced in the press that his visit had no special significance. In Tokyo he voiced at one of the gatherings in his honor the predominant American feeling toward Japan: "We believe in her peaceful intentions; we believe in her

courage, her patience, her good faith, her loyal friendship for America." As he turned homeward reports appeared that he had discussed with responsible Japanese bankers and officials the possibility of a loan for the South Manchurian Railway, which Japan secured in the Russo-Japanese War and holds under a ninety-nine year lease. That is a matter of quite special significance to America and the Far East.

Since his return Mr. Lamont has consulted Secretary Kellogg in the Department of State; and news from Washington has indicated that the Department would see no objection to the flotation of such a loan in the American market.

In Manchuria, China, Japan, and Russia are in conflict—China for what she deems to be her national rights, Japan and Russia for spheres of special interest and influence. The effect of American association with one of the parties must be seriously considered in relation to the whole policy and position of the United States in the Orient. While we reserve full comment until later, it is important now to record the significance of the facts.

America faces the question of entry into the area of greatest rivalry in the Far East.

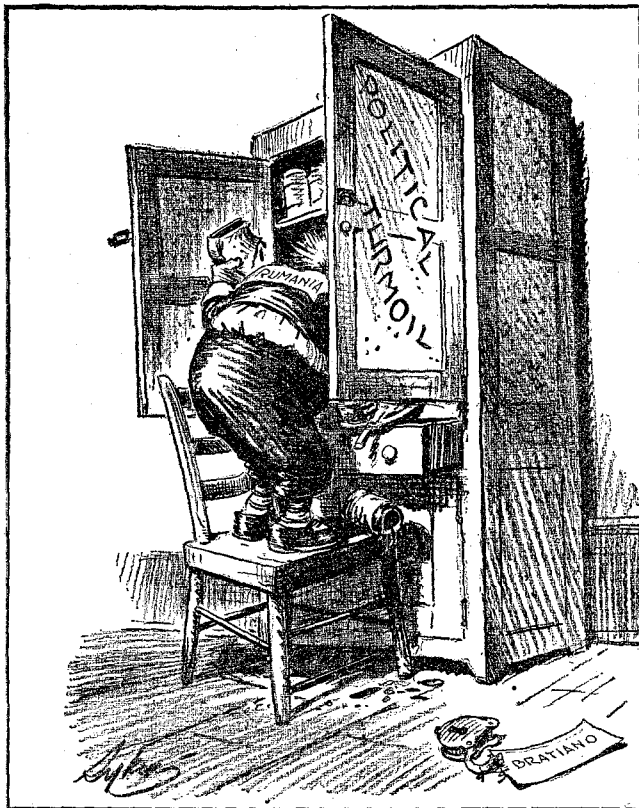
The Bygone Pride of Kings

UNEASY rest the bones of ancient kings. In Egypt the sensation about the splendid burial housing of the boy king Tutankhamen was only a high point in the unburying, so to speak, of many Pharaohs. From the Gobi Desert lately came the assertion (not yet confirmed and too thrilling to seem true) that a Russian archaeologist had "found" the coffin of Genghis Khan resting on the crowns of about fore-score princes he had conquered. Then came the news that the skeleton of Queen Meresankh had been discovered in a brilliantly ornamented tomb not far from the Great Pyramid. The Queen's body had been thrown brutally into a corner by plunderers some forty-five hundred years ago. Dr. Reisner, head of the Harvard expedition, thinks that this discovery will have an illuminating historical significance.

There followed still more lately a report that the grave of Attila, "the scourge of God" and conqueror of Rome, has been found in Hungary. To be sure this is a comparatively modern king, for he died a little less than fifteen

Cartoons of the Week

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



All he wants, now !

From Daniel W. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News



The unwelcome caller

From Mrs. A. S. Hood, Kenmore, N. Y.

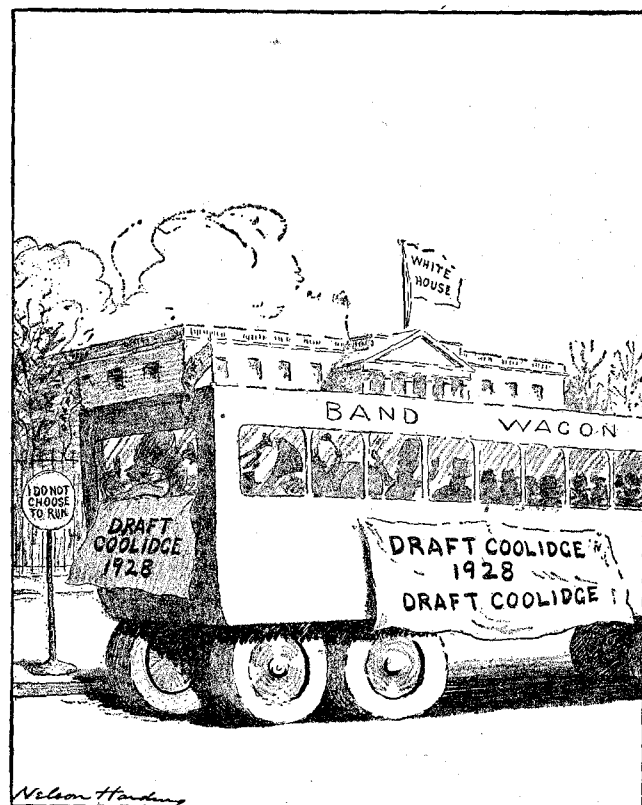
Knott in the Dallas News



The old man wants to trim him

From Miss Sadie V. Millar, Grand Prairie, Texas

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



The parking nuisance

From Henry Charles Suter, Westerly, R. I.

hundred years ago. But if the report is true—for, like that about Genghis Khan, it is more gorgeously thrilling than well substantiated—we may hear next of the finding of the three coffins (gold, silver, and iron) in which tradition says that the great Hun warrior-king was inclosed and of the armor he wore and the treasure he had won.

King Zoser is another aspirant to modern attention. Mr. Firth, of Egypt's Antiquities Department, thinks he has found Zoser's tomb. But after the searchers got a glimpse of something golden there was a cave-in. We must wait. Zoser's Premier, Imhotep, was a great architect five thousand years ago.

Not a king, but a god, has broken into the news from Palestine. Every one who knows his Old Testament will remember the name of the heathen Temple of Dagon. The American archaeological expedition headed by Allan Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, has made important discoveries at Beisan (the Biblical Bethshan), and among them is the Temple of Dagon, a portrait of the builder of the Temple, and a perfect wealth of weapons, utensils, and ancient writings all relating to a civilization existing about four thousand years ago. In contrast are the impressions of a gazelle's feet made on brick when it was soft and a child's rattle with the little stones still in it.

Such finds are not as exciting as football games and oversea airplane voyages, but they do give us moderns a feeling of nearness to those who were moderns ages ago.

Charges of Contempt

CITED to show cause why they should not be punished for criminal contempt of court, Harry F. Sinclair, William J. Burns, and others involved in the jury-tampering charges of the Fall-Sinclair mistrial must face the trial judge, who may, without the intervention of a jury, send them to prison for a year or impose upon them any lesser punishment.

The rule to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt was issued by Justice Siddons, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on motion of District Attorney Gordon. It is based on the charge that the respondents sought to pervert the administration of justice by corruptly influencing members of the trial panel. The respondents, besides Sinclair and the elder Burns, are Sheldon Clark and Henry Mason Day,

associates of Sinclair, and W. Sherman Burns and Charles L. Vietsch, Burns Agency operatives.

The contempt proceeding does not in any way preclude the possibility that these men may be indicted for their alleged jury-tampering activities and tried in the regular way.

The right of trial by jury is one of the anchors of justice, but so is the right of a judge to mete out, under certain conditions, punishment for offenses against the dignity of the law.

The Colorado Coal "Battle"

IT would be idle to attempt to distribute the responsibility for the bloodshed at the Columbine Mine, thirty miles from Denver, Colorado, as between miners and their unions, on the one hand, and the mine guards and State police, on the other, until and unless a thorough and impartial investigation is held.

The operators declare that the miners were repeatedly warned not to advance upon the mine property in an attempt to "picket" it and make a demonstration. The miners assert that their "procession" was entirely unarmed, and that at the worst they were committing trespass, not assault. However that may be, the result was the killing of five miners and the wounding of perhaps a score of the strikers' army, while a few of the mine guards were injured. This "battle," if so it can be called, resulted in the calling out of the State National Guard, the declaration of martial law, and the mobilization, despatches say, of tanks, airplanes, and cavalry as well as of infantry.

The mining situation in Colorado is in one point of view like that of other soft-coal mines in the Mid-West and that of the English discontented coal miners: that is, it is a natural result of over-production—too many mines and too many miners—inequality of production-cost in different mines and localities, and the consequent impossibility of enforcing everywhere the same wages and the same prices.

In another aspect, however, the mining system in Colorado is peculiar. The recent troubles were started by the Industrial Workers of the World in opposition to the wish of the United Mine Workers, who belong to the Federation of Labor.

As the strike went on the lines be-

tween the labor unions were broken and the strike began to center upon the question of what is and what is not legal picketing in Colorado. Governor Adams had declared invasion of property illegal, even if not accompanied by violence; but admitted the right of strikers to hold meetings close to the property line. What followed seems to have been an attempt to "demonstrate" beyond the legal limit; but at this distance it does not appear that violence was threatened or that the trespass, actual or contemplated, was such as to call for machine guns.

One curious outcome of this event was the "picketing" by I. W. W. members of the sidewalk before the New York office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This long-distance demonstration, even assuming that there was provocation for it, is the obverse of Sydney Smith's declaration that something he disapproved was "like tickling the dome of St. Paul's in order to please the dean and chapter." Following the Colorado mine war of 1910, in which the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company was involved, the Rockefellers organized a system under which workers had a share in settling industrial disputes, and it is officially stated that the Rockefellers have no connection with the Columbine mine.

Whenever coal-mine disputes culminate in war Congress promises to take the question up; but it doesn't!

Sawdust and Rags

SAWDUST and rags are generally classed among waste products, but both are far from being worthless. In fact, although this country produces in its saw-mills an enormous quantity of dust and sawdust, it is necessary to import thousands of tons from abroad in order to fill the demand for sawdust as raw material. Its uses are many and odd; for instance, wood-flour is made in immense quantities and is used in the manufacture of many articles ranging, as has been said, from dolls to dynamite; in the last-named product several thousand tons of wood-flour are used yearly.

The story of what may be done with rags is long and varied. An especially interesting fact is that the refugees in the Near East are earning a million dollars a year by making beautiful rugs and other articles out of the rags that Americans throw away. These rags in all sorts of forms and colors are sent across the seas to workshops maintained by the