

with manly courage, and his last words were, "My poor Carlotta!"

Carlotta had returned to Paris to plead with Louis Napoleon for forces to extricate her husband from the peril into which the French Emperor's plot of expansion had led Maximilian. The rejection of her plea by Napoleon, by Francis Joseph, and by Pius IX may have been inevitable politically and internationally, but it drove the poor Carlotta insane. It is said that she never knew of her husband's execution and that she never in the long years of her seclusion mentioned his name. This, however, may have been one of the myths that grew up about her; another was that she insisted upon being treated as Empress; another, that her insanity was feigned; still another, that she was constantly unhappy but could not remember the reason.

When, the other day, Carlotta died in the Belgian château where she was born eighty-six years ago, the world paused from its games of politics and money-getting to utter a sigh of sympathy and pity for this tragedy of a once proud figure caught in the meshes of her own lust for conquest and imperial splendor and brought to defeat and suffering by world forces beyond her power to resist.

### Turkey on Trial

**B**EHIND closed doors the Senate of the United States has rejected the treaty with Turkey, known commonly as the Lausanne Treaty. The forces for ratification were led by Senator Borah, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the forces opposed by Senator Swanson, the ranking Democratic member of that Committee.

At the end of the Senate's executive session, Senator King made a statement of the reasons for Democratic opposition to the treaty. Three reasons were enumerated—failure to provide for fulfillment of the "Wilson award to Armenia," absence of guaranties for the protection of Christians and other non-Moslems in Turkey, and failure to provide for recognition by Turkey of the American nationality of former subjects of Turkey.

Failure of the treaty leaves the United States without any established means of maintaining formal relations with Turkey after February 20, when the *modus vivendi* expires. For lack of precedents, State Department officials are said to be at a loss as to how to proceed. It is hard to believe, however, that the State Department has not provided for this contingency. It is known that Rear-Admiral Bristol, the American representative in Turkey, is in negotiation with the Angora Government with a view to prolonging the provisional commercial treaty between the two countries. Though no official statement to

Carlotta—Empress of  
a Vanished Dream



Underwood & Underwood

that effect has been made, Admiral Bristol has probably discussed the possibility of negotiating a new treaty.

What Turkey does now will do much to test the claims of those who say that she can now be trusted to act like a civilized nation.

While it is true that rejection of the treaty leaves American interests in Turkey in an uncomfortable situation, the fact remains that we ought to have a treaty with Turkey more consonant with American self-respect and American duties than the Treaty of Lausanne was. It should certainly now be clear that the United States will not mildly acquiesce in any treaty which Turkey chooses to offer.

The United States now has the alternatives of calling its citizens out of Turkey, which it certainly is unlikely to do; or allowing them to get along as best they can without any agreement between the Governments, which it is to be hoped it will not do; or sending the Navy to enforce the provisions of the earlier treaty, which no realistic-minded person believes it will do; or taking up the task of arranging a new treaty. The best course now would be to seek an extension of the period of the old treaty of amity and commerce, pending the negotiation of a new treaty based on the conditions of to-day. That is the protection

and support which we owe to Americans and American institutions in Turkey.

### Safety First in China

**F**OREIGNERS in China are fleeing for refuge from the rising enmity of the Chinese. Shanghai and the Peking Legation quarter are becoming practically concentration camps for business men and missionaries and their families from the interior who have been forced to seek safety under the protection of foreign military and naval forces. The American Minister, Mr. MacMurray, who was bound home, has returned to Peking.

As the armies of the Nationalists of South China approach Shanghai, it becomes increasingly a question whether the troops of the Powers there will have to defend the settlement from attack. If necessary, that, of course, must be done unhesitatingly.

Great Britain is rushing 12,000 additional soldiers to Shanghai. With the marines and sailors already there, this expedition will bring the British contingent in China up to 16,000 men. Japan has despatched additional war-ships to the danger zone, but so far has not sent army detachments. The whole Japanese policy in China, as a matter of fact, seems to have changed to one of settling disputes locally and quietly and avoid-

ing serious public controversies with the Chinese leaders. The United States has contented itself with increasing slightly its naval strength in Chinese waters and announcing that it proposes to insist on protection of its citizens and their property rights in China.

British officials, apparently, are still convinced that a show of force is the best way of dealing with the Chinese. But China is in the midst of civil war. The Nationalist armies of the Kuomintang Party are riding forward on the crest of a wave of anti-foreign feeling. The old "gunboat policy" that used to be considered so effective will now only intensify that feeling and make it more difficult to re-establish normal relations with China when there are central authorities with whom we can deal.

Great Britain wants the co-operation of the United States. That is natural, for Great Britain has a great stake in concessions in China; and the attitude of the United States will vitally affect the success of her policy. But the United States has no such concessions. It is highly doubtful whether American interests are to be advanced by a policy of attempted coercion; and we certainly have no obligation to pull British chestnuts out of the fire.

The only thing that can be done at the moment is to see to it that American citizens are protected. That our Government can be trusted to do. Then we shall have to wait to see how and when business and other relations can be resumed. High-handed action now might defeat that hope indefinitely.

### Abolishing the "Hard-Boiled Traffic Cop"

SOME weeks ago we were commending California for its courageous revision of the State criminal code with a view to the more effective suppression of crime and the more expeditious administration of justice. Now we are inclined to salute the Golden State on another score, namely, its determination to remove the "hard-boiling" from the traffic police forces.

According to despatches just received from our Pacific coast correspondent, the new chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles has revolutionary ideas on the subject of traffic "cops." The essential frightfulness long patiently accepted as inseparable from the office is to come to an end, and there is to be no more "bawling out."

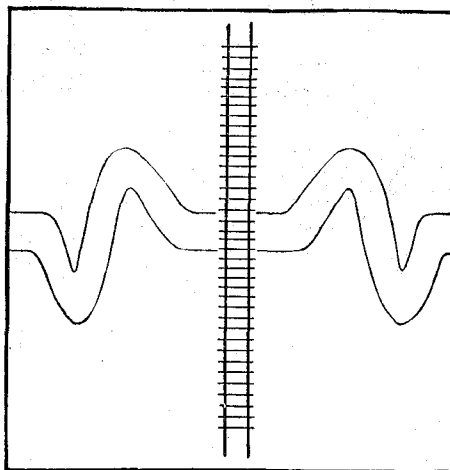
Says the new chief: "There is being sent out to every traffic officer under my jurisdiction the instruction that in making arrests they must use civility and courtesy. I will not tolerate at all any rough treatment, any vulgar language, any of the so called 'hard-boiled' method

of dealing with the public of California."

Other States may well take notice.

### The Grade-Crossing Problem

COMMENDING Don C. Seitz's recent article on "Murder by Motor," F. G. Brill, of Los Angeles, California, invites attention to the grade crossing as a fertile source of slaughter, and notes the railroads insist that it will be forty years before the peril can be eliminated, because of the great cost. Mr. Brill suggests a simple way of reducing the dangers, as indicated by the following diagram:



He would have the first angle begin 200 feet away from the tracks and made too acute to be taken at a speed greater than five miles an hour, thus enforcing "Stop, Look, and Listen," while the turns involved would make it necessary to scan the railway up and down before crossing. Offhand it looks simple, sensible, and comparatively cheap.

### Peace in Baseball

PEACE seems to have settled down over the turbulent baseball situation. Justice will follow if, as is confidently predicted, High Commissioner Landis formally restores Cobb and Speaker to good standing and declares that no charge of crookedness has been proved against either.

Ban Johnson retires from active service as head of the American League much as a defeated general may march off with certain honors and courtesies—that is, for the present he retains his official title and his salary, \$40,000—but his duties will be assumed by Frank Navin, President of the Detroit American Club. There is no doubt that Johnson's health is in a bad state, and this may account for the contradictions and peevishness in his recent statements.

Judge Landis is the "Czar" of baseball. Previous to the elevation of the Judge to imperial power Ban Johnson had himself been a good deal of a Czar, and two Czars in one government is im-

possible. Johnson organized the American League, brought it into working relations with the National League, and established a joint commission. When, after the scandals and disrepute in 1919, the best way out seemed to be to put supreme power in one man's hands, Johnson was not amenable to the single-man rule. A sort of feud has existed for seven years between Landis and Johnson, with occasional outbreaks from Johnson; and at one former crisis Landis declared that he or Johnson must retire and relented only when the American League directors obtained Johnson's assurance of peaceful behavior.

In so far as Cobb and Speaker have been barred from major league baseball their position is now logically restored by Landis's former statement that Leonard's charges, which Leonard failed to back by confronting the men he accused, were not evidence and by Johnson's admission that the assertion attributed to him that Speaker and Cobb were "let out" because of incompetence as player and manager was not correct. Formal recognition of this by Judge Landis will allow them to enter any major league team.

### St. John's Tower

SEVEN centuries ago, in a gradual transition, Gothic architecture developed out of the Romanesque. It reared cathedrals to tall, slender proportions, with no massive walls to receive with their mere bulk the weight of the upper reaches of stone. It substituted the expedient of balancing the "thrust" of arches bearing stone vaulting against the thrust of other arches and against the weight and thrust of buttresses, and of leading the weight to the ground through piers at points of concentration.

Through the periods of Gothic building during these seven centuries the distinguishing principle of construction has remained the same, but architects have repeatedly sought new ways of applying it. Yet so masterful was the work of the artisan-architects of the great period when most of the French cathedrals were built that the architects of the revival of the Gothic have been able to do little more than to recombine mediæval Gothic elements into new, and often supremely beautiful, buildings. Now Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, the most devoted modern disciple of the thirteenth century, the architect of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which stands on an eminence in New York, has made a totally new application of the Gothic principle. He has made plans for raising a great tower over the crossing of the nave and transepts of the Cathedral with no supporting piers directly under it, but with the weight carried to outer