

Whitey, of the longhorns, first of the herd that is to perpetuate the type

beauty both in nature and in art. He was as notable as a citizen as he was as a scientist. He was a man of spiritual insight; and, though he knew as a scientist how to weigh and to measure, he valued most highly those things that are measureless and imponderable.

### The Longhorns

PAIRS of cows' horns, just as long as the mantelpiece over a wide fireplace, may be seen in some club-houses, some rustic camps, a few private residences, throughout the United States. These, it had been generally supposed, were all that was left of the breed of long-horned cattle that used to roam our open range from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border. They make attractive ornaments, those horns, but they never could have been much more than ornamental even in the days when cows' horns as such were useful in this country. No man with breath less powerful than that of Boreas could have blown one as dinner or hunting horn, and Hercules could hardly have carried one as powder horn. Even as ornaments they seem unreal—too large to have grown on the heads of cows.

But posterity is not to be permitted to doubt their reality. A few specimens of this breed still live. They are to be gathered into a herd and propagated on the Wichita National Forest (in Oklahoma), under the care of the United States Forest Service. The most spectacular domesticated—or semi-domesticated—animal that America has produced is to be preserved.

The movement to preserve this picturesque animal for the education of future generations is certainly as com-

mendable as that for preservation of the wild bison.

The project for the preservation of the longhorns was begun by a forest ranger. Its success was assured through the efforts of Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, who himself herded longhorns in the old days.

### Cuba's Trade—Shall We Keep It?

THE United States appears in imminent danger of losing all of its parcels post business with Cuba. That the loss would be considerable is proved by the fact that 211,000 postal parcels weighing more than eight ounces went to Cuba during the first ten months of 1926. To only two other countries, England and Mexico, were our shipments as numerous.

The threatened loss of this trade can be traced to a law enacted sixty years ago which forbids the entry of cigars in lots of less than 3,000.

Twenty-four years ago we concluded a postal convention with Cuba, the first sentence of which provides for admission to the mails exchanged between the two countries of "all articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of each country." Cigars in small quantities are admitted to the mails in the United States. But, despite the convention, we have forbidden them entry from Cuba because of that old law of 1866.

Cuba has frequently protested, but has continued to live up to the terms of the convention. In 1925 she made a temporary parcels post agreement with the United States. This agreement will expire on June 30 this year. Cuba has made known her purpose to allow all

provisions for mail trade to lapse at that time. The effect will be to make letter postage necessary on parcels to Cuba—unless before the end of this session of Congress we repeal the act of 1866 and get ready to live up to the terms of the postal convention of 1903.

A bill, House Resolution 8997, is pending for that purpose. It appears liable, however, to be "lost in the shuffle," despite the fact that more than a hundred organizations National in scope, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, are urging its passage.

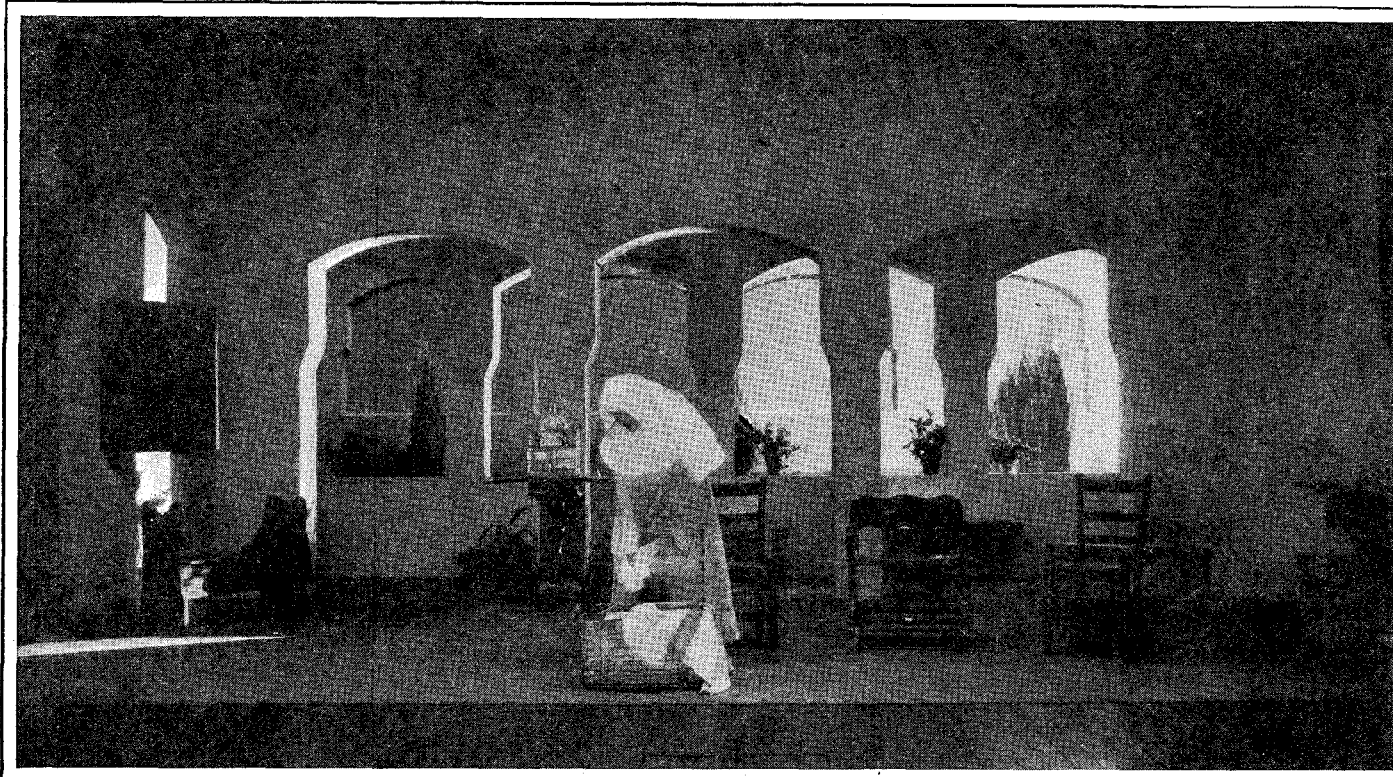
With letter postage required for sending merchandise to Cuba, the United States would, of course, lose the bulk of its Cuban parcels post trade to European competitors who have permanent parcels post arrangements with Cuba. American business, though prosperous, can ill afford to lose or alienate its sixth best customer among the countries of the world.

### "Cradle Song"

IN drawing crowds that fill the large Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York City, to sit silent and absorbed at the performances of "Cradle Song" Miss Eva Le Gallienne has achieved the seemingly impossible.

There is nothing in the play which the ordinary commercial theatrical manager seems to assume that the public wants. There is no sensation, there are no extremes of tragic thrill or hilarity, no appeal to morbid curiosity, no obvious dramatic conflict, not even what fairly might be called a plot. The story of the play, if it can be called even a story, is of the simplest. A foundling is received by the nuns of a Spanish convent and is accepted by them as their foster daughter. Growing to young womanhood under their care, she falls in love with a young man, and is given by her foster mothers to him in marriage. There is not the hint of a symbol from beginning to end, nothing occult, nothing that hints of a theory, or a problem, or a lesson.

Yet the play has a power over its audience that few plays attain. It moves those who see it by its perfect characterization of the most simple, elementary, and normal of human relations. The contrast between most great plays and this has been likened to the contrast between a symphony and a piece of chamber music. Its effect is dependent upon the perfection of its performance. The restraint with which it pictures the devotion of these nuns to the girl who has come to them to be cared for, a devotion like the devotion of a mother for her child, and the normal response of this daughter to her community of



Courtesy White Studio

Eva Le Gallienne as Sister Joanna of the Cross in "Cradle Song," at the Civic Repertory Theatre, New York City

mothers, and in particular to the one who has had special care of her, is the secret of both the performance of the play and the play itself. The manifest success of "Cradle Song" is a standing proof of the fact that even in this day in New York the stage remains as a vehicle of art.

### The Oldest University Takes up Radio

So many American colleges have adopted radio as a means of increased usefulness to their communities, many of them even to the extent of constructing and operating their own stations, that we have come to look upon this phase of education as an accepted fact. In France, however, where new ideas are received with Old World conservatism, the news that "the mother of all universities," as the University of Paris is properly called, has established a Radio Institute of University Extension is creating a sensation. The Institute boasts a distinguished staff, with M. Raymond Poincaré himself as President of the Committee of Patronage and Professor Jean Louis Faure, the eminent surgeon and member of the Academy of Medicine, as President of the Council of Administration. It was under the late Rector Paul Lapie, of the University of Paris, as President of the Council of Pedagogy of the Radio Institute, whose death we reported last week, that this Institute was founded.

It is revolutionary, indeed, to think of the grave and dignified Sorbonne es-

tablishing a radio broadcasting studio within its own walls; but steps are actually being taken to convert some of the caverns in its enormous depths into suitable quarters for this work, although for the present the power used will be that of the two Government stations, the Eiffel Tower and the School of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones, and of "Le Petit Parisien" and "Radio-Paris," which have offered their co-operation, thereby putting at the disposal of the Institute all the large Parisian stations.

With the announcement that the Institute will broadcast courses, not only direct from the amphitheaters of the University, but also specially prepared shorter courses of all types ranging from commercial law to the care of children, comes the information that at least fifteen minutes a day will be devoted to talks in English. They will serve the double purpose of making provision for those residents and visitors in the country who follow French with difficulty and of serving as a daily exercise for classes studying English in French schools.

According to Dr. Faure, the programs will comprise courses in law, letters, hygiene, commercial and industrial education, the perfecting of agricultural technique, and, in addition, a general popularization of art. The lessons will be short and condensed and "confided to capable professors who can adapt themselves to the difficult art of saying much in a few words." Each course will consist of one or two lessons a week on each subject in a series to be completed in

three to six months. Besides the courses, there will be musical and artistic programs of the sort that are not now given on the radio in France. This project is undertaken with the ambitious and idealistic purpose of putting the resources of the oldest university in the world to the service of the whole people of France.

### John Bull in the China Shop

GREAT BRITAIN has landed expeditionary forces in Shanghai for the protection of her subjects and interests there. The Nationalist Government of South China had declared that this step would be considered equivalent to an act of war; and negotiations for an agreement between British representatives and the Nationalists in their headquarters at Hankow have been broken off abruptly.

No one can tell what the next development in the situation in China may be. But it is certain that the British action must inevitably intensify still further the bitter feeling against foreigners in China which has been gathering so long. Whether it will lead to renewed outbreaks against Americans and Europeans we can only wait to see. At this distance it is difficult to judge all the conditions that impelled the British authorities in their decision.

The fighting in the region around Shanghai, according to reports, had seemed to be taking a turn which left the great international port less menaced than it had been. The defending armies,