

The Outlook

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Seven Strokes under Par!

SIXTY-EIGHT, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-two. So ran the story of Bobby Jones's adventure at St. Andrews. And when the tale was told, this young American found himself victor in the British Open Championship by the generous margin of six strokes below his nearest rivals and seven under that common enemy of all—par. To tie the course record in an open championship as Bobby Jones did in his first eighteen holes, to start at the head and never be passed in a contest with the world's best golfers, that was an amazing achievement. Jones was not only an ambassador from the golf courses of America to the golf links of Scotland, he was also a representative of the best that America has to offer in the personality and spirit of its youth.

Elsewhere in this issue Lawrence F. Abbott gives from personal experience a glimpse of the surroundings and an account of the traditions which gave such a flavor to the achievement of Robert T. Jones, Jr., in winning for the second time the Open Championship of Great Britain.

The Second Flight to Hawaii

THE flight of Ernest L. Smith and Emory B. Bronte from California to the Hawaiian Islands was somewhat overshadowed by the Maitland-Hegenberger success. The public also was somewhat disinclined to feel enthusiastic about the Smith-Bronte flight because of unfortunate incidents which indicated a lack of that precision and planning characteristic of everything that the Army flyers or Lindbergh or Byrd's party did. Smith's first attempt was almost a ridiculous failure simply because someone had not secured an attachment to the plane the loss of which made exact navigation difficult. In the second flight the wireless news sent out by Smith when he was several hundred miles away from Hawaii to the effect that his fuel was exhausted and that he should have to land in mid-ocean proved to be a mistake. He had enough fuel to reach the Hawaiian Islands—and only just enough. He crashed through a tree on the Island of Molokai (the leper colony) when he had used the very last drop of his gasoline. At once the ques-

tion was asked, How did he reach Molokai if his fuel was exhausted or nearly exhausted hundreds of miles away? Secretary Wilbur of the Navy put forth a premature criticism on the S O S messages sent out by Smith. The actual fact as stated by Smith was that his pump went wrong and misled him, and



Wide World

The World's Greatest Golfer

that it was impossible for him later to correct the first statement because the antennæ of his wireless had been torn off when he was forced close to the water.

Despite all this unsatisfactory and bungling work, Smith and Bronte made a remarkable flight, especially for amateurs. The accounts state that their flying time from California to Hawaii was even a trifle better than Maitland's—about fifteen minutes. While Maitland had already broken the world record for a non-stop sea flight over about 2,400 miles of sea, it is possible that Smith has increased the record of non-stop distance a little more. To decide this positively requires such collating of the courses taken by the two planes and the actual distances traversed as could be made only by experts on examination of all the factors involved.

The lesson of this flight emphasizes the need of just that care and thoroughness which the Army and Navy air ser-

vices have given the men who (graduating, so to speak, from their schools) have attained wonderful achievements this summer.

The two flights to Hawaii have also shown the value of the radio-beam system. In neither case did the aviators get quite complete information as to position, but the fault was in the planes and not in the system.

Still Camping on the Levees

DESOLATION, devastation, misery—these are the words used by a correspondent of the New York "Times," Mr. L. C. Speers, to sum up the condition he found along the Mississippi in Arkansas and Louisiana as the floods have receded. The homes left are not habitable; the growing crops are negligible; a cotton crop is not to be had this year; farmers here and there are planting soy beans or other makeshift vegetables in regions where corn, rice, and cotton are the staples. On the levees are still camping hordes of homeless people.

The work of immediate relief was done promptly and efficiently. The people are grateful; but the coming months carry the threat of starvation and the possibility of epidemic disease.

Secretary Hoover, the Red Cross, and the Governors of the afflicted States are working out plans of relief, credit, and sustenance. Rebuilding and reconstruction are but beginning. It is evident that the whole country must join in aiding in the gigantic tasks which confront the victims of the floods.

The American people are generous, but when the high point of a catastrophe has passed they are apt to turn their interest to new sensations. We must not forget that for many months to come the suffering and poverty in the devastated flood region will continue. Mr. Speers sums up a general situation when he speaks of the people of one Louisiana town he saw as "facing, without money or credit, and in numerous instances without adequate food or clothing, a winter that carries with it a threat of destitution and starvation."

Snake Bite Peril Grows

IT will be news to most people that a venomous snake problem has arisen in America. To counteract this there has been established the Antivenin In-

stitute of America at Glenolden, Pennsylvania, where, as a subdivision of the Mulford Biological Laboratories, there is a central laboratory and snake house for the purpose of producing remedies for bites by poisonous serpents.

Until recently Brazil was the only country maintaining a laboratory for the production of antivenin, and Brazil is a long way off. The new enterprise is supported by the United Fruit Company, the New York Zoological Society, the Philadelphia Zoological Society, and the Zoological Society of San Diego, California. Dr. Afranio do Amaral, who was an important factor in the success of the Brazilian laboratory is in charge. As the result of an automobile trip through snake regions, he contributes to the annual report of the United Fruit Company's Medical Department an interesting chapter on the increasing danger from snake bite. "Through the experience gained on this trip," he observes, he has "come to the conclusion that there are annually in this country more than 1,000 cases of snake bite by poisonous species," and he believes that "the mortality rate in such accidents runs from ten per cent in the Northeast, Middle West, and Northwest, to twenty-five per cent in the Southeast and 35 per cent in the Southwest" where the percentage of bites is greater than anywhere else in the United States. Of course one thousand cases in a population of over a hundred million is proportionately very small.

"Ophidism," he declares, is becoming more dangerous here as well as in Central America because of the cleaning up of jungle ground for planting purposes. This, it seems, operates to increase the number of snakes as it develops a large supply of rodents upon which they feed. So in certain regions new peril multiplies not only to man but to domestic animals. Dr. Amaral figures the cattle loss in Texas due to snake bite at \$1,000,000 per annum.

The institute wants snakes and welcomes contributions of living specimens. In three months it obtained venom from 4,000 rattlesnakes, and a supply also from copperheads and moccasins.

Orchestraless Chicago

BECAUSE they want and have been denied a hundred dollars a week basic pay instead of the eighty dollars they are getting now, the members of the Chicago Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas, have gone on strike and the orchestra has been disbanded. This ends, at least for the time being, one of the great orchestras of the world. Un-

der Frederick Stock the Chicago Orchestra has attained a place of eminence. More than that, it has become a definite, composite musical personality. Its performances have had a character of their own. Such an orchestral personality cannot die without loss to the world and particularly to the city of which it has been a part.

This casualty in the musical world illustrates a dilemma in which music finds itself to-day. On the one hand orchestral music demands more and more of the players. They have to be not merely extremely skillful, but also sensitive and responsive to a degree incomprehensible to the non-musical mind. But skill is costly. Modern orchestral concerts cannot be self-supporting at prices which make them available to a large public. And as the appeal of music widens the cost of it is increased.

Abroad they meet this dilemma by government subsidies. Here we meet the cost by the generosity of the wealthy.

Should not orchestras be put on the same basis with great art museums and with universities? Then orchestral players would be on the same footing as college and university teachers. They would find their compensation partly in the prominence and the dignity of their calling. Some solution must be found; for generosity cannot long withstand strikes.

Pacific Relations on the Pacific

ONE advantage—perhaps the chief advantage—of such a gathering as that of the Institute of Pacific Relations, now in session in Honolulu, is that it acts as a megaphone or loud speaker. Ideas that have prevailed in one country sometimes reach no further than national boundaries because there is no adequate means of transmission. Newspapers do not always count ideas as news, and such ideas as they do consider of value as news are usually of the exceptional or sensational sort. Consequently, the prevailing opinion in one country fails to find its way to another country just because it is prevailing and therefore commonplace. A meeting of people of various nationalities, like that at Honolulu, may do great service by making news in one country of what is commonplace in another.

This may prove to be the significance of such a speech as that made before the Institute of Pacific Relations on July 16 by the Chairman of the Institute, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University. In particular, this may prove to be true with regard to what he said about the attitude of America that

brought about present immigration laws. He characterizes America's present immigration policy as "an attempt to maintain the integrity of America." And Dr. Wilbur explains this as follows:

America's experience with European immigrants materially influenced the procedure followed toward those who came from Asia at a later period. The differences in race, culture, and habits made it easier to focus attention upon them and to take more specific action. In spite of the discriminations that have already been put into effect there is a growing tendency on the part of the American people to deal on an equal basis with the inhabitants of all countries but to insist firmly upon the right of America to determine its own future population. I think it is safe to presume that the forces operating in American life will lead to the recognition that, while the people of other nations and other races may be different, they are in no sense inferior. . . .

So far Dr. Wilbur undoubtedly expresses a prevailing opinion, feeling, attitude of Americans. Whether that feeling will be expressed as he thinks it will be in legislation affecting all peoples uniformly is, we think, doubtful. Equality does not necessarily mean uniformity. Dr. Wilbur believes that the quota law will ultimately be applied to Asiatics as it is now applied to Europeans. We do not think that necessarily follows from the view that Dr. Wilbur expresses. Ultimately, we hope, the quota law will be abandoned as an attempt to apply a mathematical solution to a human problem. Some day the Government of the United States may acquire sufficient confidence in its own judgment to adopt immigration legislation which will admit immigrants that the country needs and can assimilate and no others. It will then be relieved from the demand of treating all nations alike by treating immigrants not as masses but as individuals.

The Vienna "Revolution"

THE violent rioting that raged in Vienna on July 15 and 16 subsided as suddenly as it began, so that foreign correspondents who rushed to the Austrian capital found it quiet and peaceful. Thus, the New York "Times" writer was told by the editor of a Socialist paper that the general strike was demonstrative, not political, and that the Socialists did not want to get the Seipel Government out. He was also shown a municipal proclamation saying that the workers and police were now together preserving peace.

This idyllic situation contrasts sur-