

will in practical operation, but a method of applying good will to a particular problem. The very simplicity and limited character of the Conference will have a good effect if it helps to dispel the illusion that there is something noble in grandiose plans that come to nothing. The greatest advances have always been made step by step. The principle that underlay the Washington Conference and underlies that at Geneva is of international action by a limited number of nations for specific purposes. In following that principle the nations of the world, we think, have the best chance of securing justice.

Germany Loses at Geneva

REDUCTION of the forces of occupation in the Rhineland was the main concession that Germany sought at the June session in Geneva of the Council of the League of Nations. It was refused, and Foreign Minister Stresemann returned to Berlin to face the disappointment and criticism of his Nationalist foes.

The reason for the refusal was, chiefly, a report by Marshal Foch, of France. The former Supreme Commander of the Allies cited four points on which Germany has failed to give satisfaction under the terms of the peace treaties:

1. Destruction of fortifications along the frontiers of Silesia and East Prussia.
2. Refusal of the Reichstag to vote special laws concerning trade in war materials.
3. Refusal to reform the Prussian police force, which is still equipped on a military basis.
4. Refusal to sell or convert 800 barracks that belonged to the Imperial Army.

In addition, Premier Poincaré, of France, expressed dissatisfaction with the German attitude toward the operation of the reparation program. Consequently, his Foreign Minister, M. Briand, was unable to put through the plan he personally favored for reduction of the Rhineland forces. The Council sessions ended inconclusively with reported agreements to make individual representations to the Governments of Soviet Russia and Poland, and of Yugoslavia and Albania, against any acts likely to disturb the peace between them, and to protest to the Soviet Government against the political executions in Russia.

Premier Poincaré followed up the Geneva meetings with a public attack on Germany, charging her with bad faith in execution of the peace treaties and with



G. E. Tripp

1865-1927

In this industrial age the men who have the most influence on the lives of their fellow-men are probably the leaders and directors of great industrial concerns. Although not one of the famous men of America, Guy Eastman Tripp, a native of Maine, who died recently in New York at sixty-two years of age, was certainly in one of the high places of power. He was Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and was a director of large corporations. During the war Mr. Tripp was Chief of the Production Division of the Ordnance Department at Washington and assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, with responsibility for expenditures involving sixteen billion dollars; and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

an attempt to cut down the damage payments due under the Dawes Plan—which Agent-General Gilbert has lately declared she can pay. The League Council sessions brought to public attention, therefore, anything but a pacific situation in Europe.

Daudet Surrenders

CONFRONTED by three fire-engines, the royalists of France have surrendered to the Republican Government. Without bloodshed or further disturbance Léon Daudet, who had taken refuge in the office of his newspaper, "L'Action Française," and refused to serve the prison sentence imposed upon him for his libel of a taxi driver, gave himself up to the police in order to avert civil war.

In many ways this farcical drama, staged as it only could be staged in Paris, is simply funny. The royalist leader surrendering with all the honors of war when fire hose threatened his dignity! But at the same time it should

be regarded more seriously. Perhaps M. Daudet could not have provoked civil war, but it is well to remember that he could have given the signal for serious disturbances. A million royalists share his scorn for Republican France through his paper he commands an audience of about one hundred thousand ardent sympathizers, and thousands of hot-headed youths, trained and organized as the Camelots du Roi, are ready to follow wherever he leads. His influence is not negligible.

It is not that there is any real danger of a royalist movement in France, but that Daudet is a personage. Too powerful to be wholly ridiculous, he is too ridiculous to turn his lost cause into a definite reality. Yet whether he simply feared for his own dignity or truly surrendered because he did not wish "that human blood flow and a civil war be unchained," it is fortunate for the peace of Paris that he did give himself up.

Political Confusion in Ireland

WHEN the complicated counting of votes in the recent Irish election was over, it appeared that the Governmental group in the Dail had forty-six or forty-seven seats secured. President Cosgrave had made it known that he would not carry on the Government unless his party had fifty votes; but it seems to be the opinion now that he will not insist on these exact figures. As the De Valera faction had forty-four members elected, the margin of the Cosgrave party seems small; but it is not at all certain that the De Valera members will occupy any seats at all in this Dail, for they seem disposed to balk flatly at the oath of allegiance to King George. If, however, they yield to the pressure of the situation and curb their verbal animosity to the crown, it would still be possible for President Cosgrave to form a coalition which would give him a working majority. The Labor Party alone would give the Government such a majority, and this might be increased by votes from the independents and the farmer members.

There may be a scene of excitement when the matter of allegiance is brought up in the Dail, but there seems to be no likelihood of revolution or even of serious rioting—and that means a good deal in bellicose Ireland.

The Shades of Mr. Pickwick

NOTHING evokes the scorn of to-day's modernists more than an idea, custom, or book which can be branded as Victorian. In the midst of this sometimes raucous admiration for the present

it comes with a shock to learn that some people so hold to the past that there can be such an organization as a Dickens Fellowship, and that fifty of its members are this summer planning to sail to England on a pilgrimage to visit the sites and scenes which their author has made immortal.

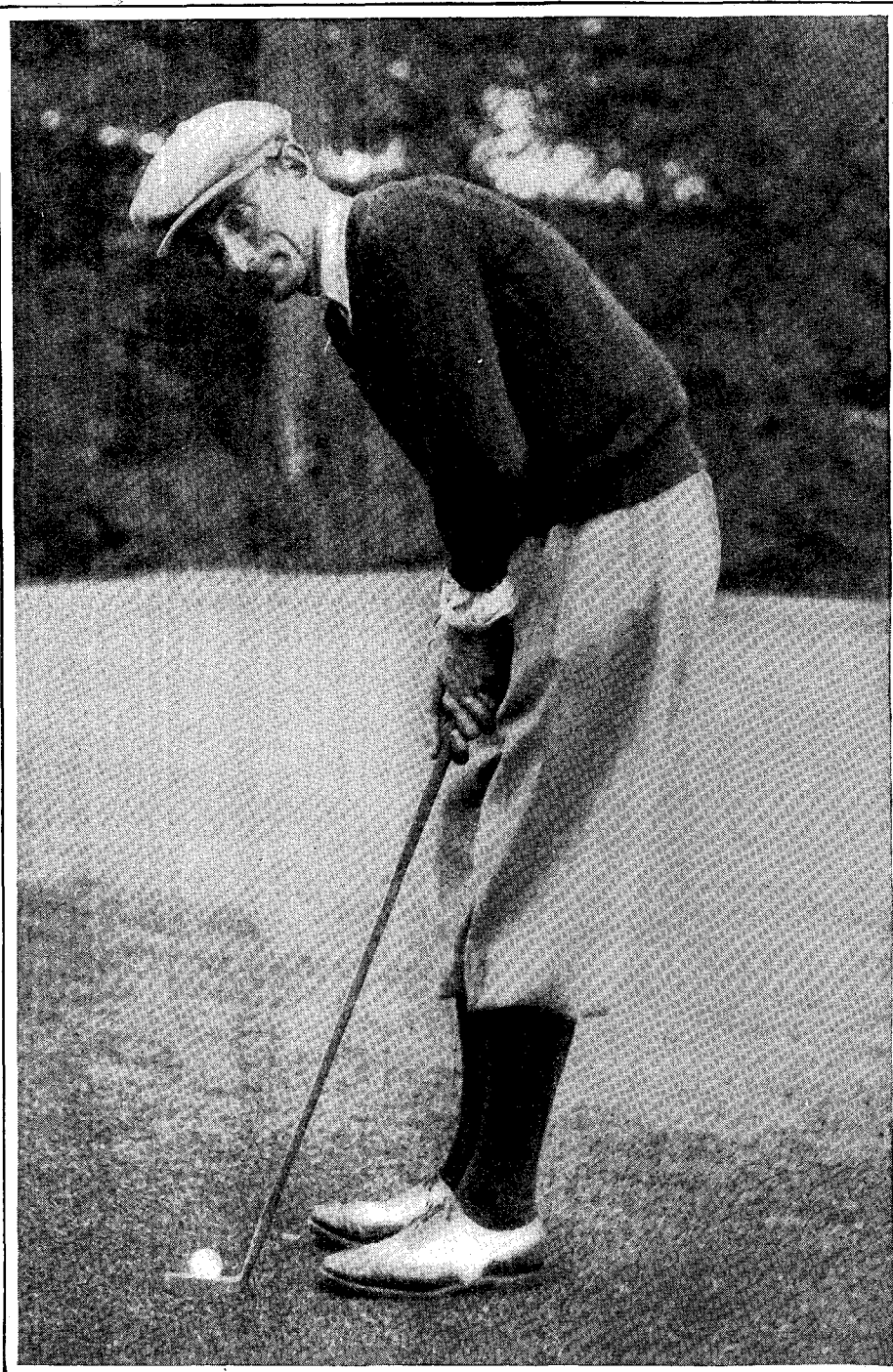
Dickens may be entirely outmoded, but something about him holds the affections of vast numbers of people. A little while ago a group of Englishmen carefully fitted out a coach and made the famous ride from the Golden Cross to Rochester which Mr. Pickwick and his friends planned but never took. Now this band of American pilgrims plans to follow in the tracks of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, seek out the haunts of Uriah Heep, Mr. Micawber, and a dozen other characters whom all the world remembers, and even follow the Dover Post Road, which Dickens immortalized in "The Tale of Two Cities." The pilgrims hope to reanimate the spirit of the England of Dickens and to find in the people along the way the same characters which the novelist created. It may be a vain hope—we cannot believe that any one quite like Mr. Pickwick could ever exist—but we wish them all manner of luck in their search into the past.

However quixotic this pilgrimage may seem, it is interesting that there are fifty people willing to make it. In fifty or one hundred years will there be a Wells Fellowship or a Lewis Association? Will there be pilgrimages to the haunts of Mr. Britling or visits to Sauk Center? We somehow doubt it.

Northern China Chooses a Dictator

CHANG TSO-LIN has been made "Generalissimo of the forces for the suppression of Communism in China." A ritual of installation during which he took an oath of office occurred in the Hall of Ceremonies at Peking, where Chinese Presidents have been inducted into the post of Chief Executive. But in the case of Marshal Chang the only reality in the affair was the public announcement of what has long been the fact—that he is the dictator of northern China.

Marshal Chang, Military Governor of the three provinces of Manchuria, has been the chief of the alliance of northern military governors against the Nationalists of southern and central China. His allies are the Governors of the provinces of Chihli and Shantung. Now, instead of three associated armies, there will be one northern army opposed to General



Wide World

Tommy Armour, the new National Open Golf Champion

Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist forces. These forces have continued their advance toward Peking despite political dissensions between the moderate faction headed by General Chiang and his administration, which has been set up at Nanking, and the more radical faction established at Hankow. The two seem to be at one, at least, in attacking the militarists.

Marshal Chang, of Manchuria, began his career as a bandit, and so distinguished himself in that way and by lending aid to Japan in the Russo-Japanese War that when he surrendered to the Chinese authorities after the war he was named Governor of Fengtien, one of the three Manchurian provinces. He gradu-

ally extended his power over the other two, maintained close relations with Japan, and made himself the strongest military leader in northern China. His appointment as dictator represents the last stand of the militarist chiefs facing the challenge of the Nationalist movement with its appeal to the rank and file of the people.

Armour—Champion

AGAIN the annual crown for the American golf championship has been awarded, and this time it does not adorn the brow of Bobby Jones. Atlanta's famous son did not even occupy his familiar place of runner-up. The open champion of America is a native son of