

it may appear, men in which a high intellectual standard is nullified by moronic tendencies. Dr. Timme has examined so many criminals that he now can detect tendencies at a glance. These are not, however, as obvious as the lay public believes. He has examined persons, later convicted of crime, who were "attractive and with whom one feels he could trust his life."

Mrs. Knapp Still Under Charges

DISAGREEMENT in a jury has left Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former Secretary of State of New York, still under the accusation of grand larceny and subject to a new trial. She was the first woman to be elected to high executive office in any State east of the Mississippi. After getting a report in her favor from a Democratic District Attorney, Governor Smith was reluctant to press the charges against this former Republican official, not of his political faith. Public opinion, however, forced the case into the court.

In the trial the chief witness against her was her stepdaughter. Testimony made it clear that Mrs. Knapp had made

a practice of signing other people's names to checks and vouchers. It was undenied that Mrs. Knapp had used money paid for the alleged services of others for her relatives or herself. Mrs. Knapp's defense was that the work was actually done by those who were paid and that the cashing of checks was authorized.

As the judge's charge indicates, the jury's task was largely that of deciding as to the credibility of the witnesses.

"Women," said Judge Callaghan, charging the jury, "have in recent years taken their place alongside men in almost every field of endeavor. . . . They cannot share the privileges extended to them and be relieved of the responsibilities." He thus made clear that no special consideration should be given to the fact that the defendant was a woman. "Larceny from the State," he said, "is just the same as larceny from the individual." And he told the jurors that there was no ground for condoning so-called "honest graft."

One of the jurors who voted for acquittal was quoted as saying in a published interview that if the District At-

torney, whose work as prosecutor he knew as a grand juror for ten years, had found the proof insufficient, he himself could not vote for conviction. On the charge that he was swayed by other considerations than the evidence, as well as that he had concealed his bias, this juror was cited for contempt and censured.

Mr. Rockefeller Grows Indignant

BECAUSE he has "lost confidence in Colonel Stewart's leadership," Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has called for the resignation of Colonel Robert W. Stewart as chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. Rockefeller, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the members of the family own about 15 per cent of the outstanding stock of the company. Mr. Rockefeller speaks officially as a stockholder.

In a letter Mr. Rockefeller refers to Colonel Stewart's "recent testimony before the Senate committee" investigating the connection of the Continental Trading Company with the Teapot Dome oil scandal. This testimony has been given on two occasions, the first on February 2 of this year and the second on April 24. It was three days after the latter appearance of Colonel Stewart that Mr. Rockefeller demanded his resignation.

On February 2 Stewart swore that he knew little, personally, about the Continental bonds and that he had never received any of them. But on April 24, after Harry F. Sinclair had been found guilty by a Washington jury, Stewart said that \$759,500 in Continental profits had been allotted to him in the shape of Liberty Bonds. These he placed in trust for the Standard Oil of Indiana and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company.

It all sounds very much like the recent testimony of Will H. Hays. And Mr. Rockefeller is being congratulated for asking Stewart's resignation. It appears doubtful, however, that this will be forthcoming immediately. Stewart became furiously angry when reporters attempted to question him and is said to have appealed to his friends for support.

Flying in Rocket Airplanes

THROUGH the newspapers we have heard a great deal of late about an attempt that is to be made in Germany to explore the upper atmosphere, and possibly to penetrate even beyond it, by means of a rocket airplane. Just how much, if any, of the pseudo-scientific nonsense of the cabled despatches has been injected by the reporters themselves it is difficult to say; but the rocket principle for propulsion has much intrinsic merit.



Underwood & Underwood

WALTER HAGEN

for the third time winner of the British Open championship



Wide World

SOMETHING NEW IN TRANSPORTATION

for Henry Ford, at least, who recently looked over an old New York horse car with a view to purchasing it for his museum

Whether the fuel gases employed to drive a vehicle are expanded in a cylinder to drive a piston, as in the ordinary internal-combustion motor, or in another kind of cylinder or rocket to react merely against the air or even against the vehicle itself according to the Second Law of Newton (action and reaction opposite and equal), is intrinsically immaterial. Rockets of sufficient energy and speed will most certainly climb, and the height to which they will climb depends directly upon the energy made available. Professor Goddard, the physicist, of Clark University, has long been performing research on super-rockets designed to reach high altitudes and permit meteorologists to explore the atmosphere above the height—some twenty miles—to which their actual explorations have already reached. Such rockets would doubtless discharge the products of the combustion of monatomic hydrogen.

When and if the earth's envelope of air is passed, they will actually speed up by about one-fifth. Laboratory experiment has proved this fact beyond a doubt, for Professor Goddard's rockets when fired in a vacuum actually strained upward with more pressure than in the open air. This silenced summarily those who could not shake off the belief that a rocket can move only by pushing back-

ward against some outside medium. If the Germans, behind the confusing screen of the foreign newspaper reporter, are making use of the facts about rockets already known to scientists, there is no intrinsic reason why their rocket plane cannot reach as yet unattained heights.

Mr. Ford Views Aviation and the Presidential Year

HENRY FORD, as he arrived in New York Harbor on his return from Europe, was persuaded to make some remarks on prosperity in this Presidential year and on aviation.

"The Presidential election has nothing to do with industrial prosperity," said Mr. Ford, according to the New York "Times," thus assailing a cherished tenet in the American political creed. And he continued: "Business will keep on being good through the summer and fall without any regard to the outcome."

When asked about aviation, Mr. Ford's face lightened. "Some day," he predicted, "there is going to be a machine that will equal the imagination of man. Whenever a man imagines a thing, he can sooner or later produce it. That's what I think. It will be an airplane that won't have to go ninety miles an hour to rise or the same to land. It will settle down quietly in a small space

and it won't be dangerous. It will come but, of course, there will have to be a lot of changes. We may not be near the idea yet; but it will come." He quoted Thomas Edison as saying that a bird flies well because it is ninety-five per cent bird, while a man flying is ninety-five per cent man. But he added, "It may well be that the airplane of the future will not develop along the lines of bird."

It was to his son Edsel, however, that he referred his questioners when they made inquiries about specific aviatric matters, as, for example, whether Colonel Lindbergh would be connected with his factory in making airplanes.

To a fellow-passenger he said that 2,600 former convicts are in his employ; and that ninety-five per cent of them when given employment went straight.

Brazil Stays Out of the League

WHEN Brazil failed to obtain a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations in 1926, she announced her intention to withdraw. Recently an appeal by the League to Brazil not to insist upon her resignation has found her unwilling to change her stand. Spain, after quitting Geneva at the same time for the same reason, has accepted the invitation to return, but the great South American republic finds no reason for changing her mind.

The Brazilian Government offers its collaboration in the League's humanitarian endeavors, in the World Court and in international conferences. The assent of the Council would establish precedent in favor of allowing resigning members to continue to take part in some of the activities under League auspices.

In Geneva, Brazil's response is interpreted as leaving the way open to rene membership. But her present persistence in declining to stay in the League makes a significant break in the ranks of its Latin-American adherents.

A Silly Poet Is Paroled

THE foolishness of David Gordon, who landed in jail because he wrote a second-rate poem, was equaled only by the patriots who wished to have him kept in jail for the full period of an indeterminate sentence which might have run three years. Now that he has been released on parole, his poem, "America held under the New York State law be obscene, will be forgotten. And Gordon will have opportunity to acquire degree of maturity.

Gordon's type is familiar enough

The Outlook