

plete victory. If President Gillmore's retreat is merely strategic, his next offensive may out-do even David Wark Griffith. All's quiet on the Western front, but probably not for long.

►►City of Churches

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, where the murder trial of sixteen young strike leaders opened on August 26, is twenty miles away from Gastonia, scene of their labor struggles and of the fatal police raid of June 7. Charlotte boasts that, next to Edinburgh, Scotland, it is the greatest church-going city in the world. Reverence for tradition explains the acceptance of second place; Charlotte was largely settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who for generations had sent potential preachers to the University of Edinburgh.

Driving their oxen down the Shenandoah Valley to the bottom lands of Sugar Creek in 1750, these flinty pioneers eighteen years later incorporated their town in which, on May 20, 1776, they drew up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, antedating the Philadelphia document by several weeks. General Cornwallis established headquarters there some months before the surrender at Yorktown, but the furiously resisting Presbyterians won the town the name, "Hornets' Nest."

The rise of the textile industry since 1880 has created the City of Charlotte out of the rambling village which in 1865 entertained the last meeting of the Confederate Cabinet. A score of mills, operating more than 200,000 spindles, whirl within its limits. Aggressive Methodist and Baptist churches have made deep inroads on the stately Presbyterian congregations. Nevertheless, the beautifully-spired First Presbyterian Church stands among the oldest elms of the town—elms dignifying the most valuable square in the business district, shading the church-bound elite, reverberating ultra-conservative sermons.

Several other Presbyterian churches, with many Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Christian, and Catholic rivals, serve the city's 100,000 souls. Hell and the devil are painted every Sunday. Long prayers rise on Wednesday evenings. Liberalism awaits the next century.

In Charlotte's fine Grecian courthouse, the defendants—all Communists, some said to be atheists—two months ago figured in habeas corpus proceedings prior to their indictment for the

slaying of Gastonia's Police Chief. Aiding the prosecution is former-Representative Clyde Hoey, who last year fought anti-Smith Carolinians with cries of intolerance and bigotry. This year he aimed a long finger at a young woman defendant from the North and fired the explosive question:

"Do you believe in God?"

►►The Doctor's Denial

IN THE FIELD of sweeping denial, the Rev. Dr. James Empringham leaves all rivals as far behind as he left the Anti-Saloon League when he became Superintendent of the anti-prohibition Church



Acme

RENOUNCES HOLY ORDERS!

Dr. James Empringham leaves the Protestant Episcopal clergy

Temperance Society. In a letter addressed to Episcopal Bishop Manning, the erstwhile rector not only denies that he practiced medicine in his Health Education Society Clinic in New York and that he fled to California to avoid payment of rent on a building leased for his health center; he also forswears the "Catholic dogmas," the Apostles Creed, in fact, the cloth itself.

Some time after the appearance of his book, "Dangerous Deceits Exposed," attacking the practices of the Catholic party in the Episcopal Church, Dr. Empringham resigned his parish and devoted himself to temperance work, which he eventually broadened to include the health clinic. City and State officials became suspicious of this institution, and charges against the Doctor allege illegal practice of medicine and

use of an X-ray without a permit. Moreover, a law firm, acting for a landlord, is eager to bring suit against him for \$2,000.

Displeased when Dr. Empringham, no longer dry, announced the anti-Volstead attitude of the Temperance Society, Bishop Manning asserted that the Society was not officially connected with the Church. Last year the House of Bishops declared the Society to be without standing in Episcopal activities. However, neither Dr. Empringham's activities at his health center nor his protestations of a "clear conscience" and his references to "defamers" and disgruntled "discharged employees"—who, he says, have caused all his troubles—are likely to be of immediate concern to the Church. Last June, Dr. Empringham was divorced from his first wife, and, two weeks later, re-married. Hence, says Bishop Manning, "the necessary ecclesiastical action in the case will of course be taken," i. e., Dr. Empringham, as he desires, will be unfrocked.

►►The Tariff—Chapter Two

READING THE TARIFF measure drafted by Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, authors of the House bill may have felt like novelists whose work is adapted to the screen. The idea is the same, the treatment different. Compared with the House bill, the new measure is a triumph. Compared with the law in force, it is a cynical jobbery.

Called into session to effect a "limited" readjustment of the tariffs, the House revised more than a thousand rates, most of them upward. In their turn, the Republican Senators changed some four hundred of the House rates. Some it raised still higher, including those on cotton fabrics, pig iron, leather and hides, paint brush handles, milk, and lemons. Others it piously reduced, notably those on linseed oil and sugar. Lower than the House rate, the proposed duty on sugar is still considerably higher than the present one which the Tariff Commission has declared unjustified. Some imports the Senators even placed on the free list, including logs and shingles, most notably manganese, used in the manufacture of steel. Senator Smoot of Utah points out that the manganese industry is a small one, scarcely worth protecting. So is the beet sugar industry, but the Senator decries suggestions that the Mormon

Church be left to shift for itself in a highly competitive world.

The Republican Senators likewise re-tailored administrative provisions of the House bill. For the method of evaluating imports by their cost abroad, they substituted the method of United States valuation—according to the American wholesale price—a slick scheme to boost rates. They retained the flexible provision giving the President unprecedented authority to fix rates not only by determining differences in costs of production here and abroad but also differences in conditions of competition.

They also retained and made worse the indefensible provision empowering customs agents to confiscate whatever literature they may deem seditious or threatening to any person within the United States.

However, with the Democrats and the Progressives, headed by Senator Borah, sharpening their scissors for wholesale elisions and emendations, the measure finally emerging from the Senate may resemble the Republican Senators' bill as little as it resembles the House bill. There is no telling what will be done until it is done. The one thing fairly certain is that the debate will be long and bitter.

▶▶ A War on Unemployment

ARMED WITH THE Foster-Catchings plan, approved by President Hoover, an organization to be known as the Planned Prosperity League or the Prosperity Reserve League is to impress American communities with the desirability of saving up construction of public works against a rainy day.

It is the belief of William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings, co-authors of books and pamphlets on the subject, that Federal, State, and local governments should systematically plan public construction in advance. Then, when signs point toward business depression, credits for planned construction should be released and the slack of unemployment taken up. Overtures in behalf of this plan began last November when former-Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Maine presented it to a conference of Governors at the request of President Hoover. It is meeting with the approval of business men and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hoover's recently expressed opinion that its prospects depended upon the extent of public information has led to the scheduled campaign of education.

As Otto T. Mallery, member of the President's conference on unemployment, has pointed out, the effect of releasing a public works reserve during a period of unemployment would be to hearten private industries to resume work in the knowledge that new orders lay just ahead. Since wages thus paid would create purchasing power, other industries would receive corresponding



Remarkable Remarks

Next to prayer fishing is the most personal relationship of man.—PRESIDENT HOOVER.

After all it is the serious things of life that are of real consequence.—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Salesmanship, not statesmanship. That's what the United States needs.—AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER P. MOORE.

Prohibition is effective with ninety-nine per cent of our population.—HENRY FORD.

Until politicians are made to obey the laws which they enact, we cannot expect respect for law.—MRS. MABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT.

By some hook or crook Satan has got into the seminaries of theology, and the clergy of tomorrow are being debauched.—H. L. MENCKEN.

Motion pictures probably exceed in influence all the Sunday Schools in the country.—DR. S. PARKES CADMAN.

New York is a crazy city and America is a madhouse. That's why I came back.—RALPH BARTON.

The simplest way of accomplishing naval reductions would be to suspend all building operations until the experts arrive at an agreement, and set no time limit on the next conference.—EDWARD HOPE.

Come on, downtrodden, let's finally give some cheers! "The Senate met and adjourned in three minutes."—WILL ROGERS.



boosts. Such a system might well tide over a minor industrial crisis. That it would do so in a major one seems less sure. At any rate, the plan deserves consideration and trial. It is a thoughtful attempt to solve a depressingly difficult problem.

▶▶ Ban on Dueling

THE *affaire d'honneur* is without honor in Italy. The Mussolini frown has deepened at the sight of army officers endangering their lives and military use-

fulness by dueling, their favorite sport. The Premier has found compulsory arbitration useful in settling labor disputes; he therefore prescribes it for the settlement of chivalrous differences between military men. The errant knights are fortunate; being Mussolini, he might have prescribed castor oil.

Suppose honor has been smirched, the glove cast down, the seconds named. The seconds are instructed, first, to do their utmost to settle the affair amicably on the spot. Failing this, they must draw up a complete report, giving both sides of the question, and submit it to a jury of honor appointed by the commanding officer of the region. After due thought, the jurors may do one of three things. They may declare that there is no ground for fighting. They may fix upon a method of conciliation by exchange of words or of letters, to be brought off without detriment to the honor of either contender. Or, if the situation is grave, the jury may decide not to intervene, in which case the duelists may fight if they please.

This is very dignified and will be efficacious, no doubt. But is it Fascism? We had always thought that if Mussolini wanted to bring dueling to an instantaneous end he would simply bark out, "No Dueling."

▶▶ Deluding Sufferers

CANCER WAS PERHAPS the outstanding topic discussed by the thousand physicians and biologists at the International Physiological Congress at Harvard. Professor Boris Solokoff, a Russian, revealed the relative success, at least on rats, of a strange remedy, an extract of the cortex of the suprarenal glands (near the kidney) combined with iron and a coal tar product. The cancer cells are oxidized—literally burned up—by the substance, normal cells remaining normal. "Corferrol" is its name. Of two hundred cancerous rats, all but five were cured, according to the proponent.

This adds one more method to the long array proposed in recent years by legitimate scientific workers, none of whom, despite enthusiastic claims, seems to have brought us measurably nearer a practical cure.

Each year we hear of more scientific cures, not to speak of those proposed by cranks and crooks, and each time thousands of sufferers are given hopes which cannot be realized—at least, not before too long a period of years. It is a mistake to broadcast accounts of cures still