



1—Scene in front of Bank of England, London, during the general strike. 2—Steamship Vestal and 25 divers trying to salvage the sunken submarine S-51 by means of pontoons. 3—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur making a tour of inspection of the Navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### British Strike Is Ended—North Pole Reached Twice by Air Route.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GR<sup>EAT</sup> BRITAIN'S general strike came to an end as suddenly as it began. Nominally the government won in the struggle with the Trades Union congress, for officially the strike was called off without conditions. But the organ of the Laborites announced that the Trades Union congress took this action "having reached the conclusion as a result of a number of conversations with Sir Herbert Samuel that a satisfactory basis of settlement in the mining industry can now be formulated."

In calling off the strike the Trades Union congress ordered the men not to return to work until instructed by their individual unions. This caused considerable delay in the resumption of work, for many of the unions were disposed to take advantage of the situation to exact better terms of employment. Some employers said they would not take back the strikers until they had torn up their union cards.

Prime Minister Baldwin's statement to the house of commons was:

"The Trades Union congress came to see me this morning and told me they had decided to call off the general strike forthwith. I said there would be an immediate effort by myself and my colleagues to bring a resumption of negotiations between the two parties in the mining dispute with a view to securing the earliest possible settlement. It is of the utmost importance that in a moment like this the whole British people do not look backward, but forward. We will resume our work in a spirit of co-operation, putting behind us all malice and all vindictiveness."

The understanding reached by Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the royal coal commission, and Chairman Arthur Pugh of the Trades Union congress was that the coal strike negotiations should be resumed, the government temporarily continuing the subsidy; that a national wage board should be established, the men being protected against unnecessary wage reductions and their jobs and welfare being safeguarded by various conditions. The miners' federation, however, did not approve of these terms and issued a manifesto rejecting them, pointing out that the proposals implied a reduction of wages to a large number of miners. Practically, the whole controversy now is where it was.

Much credit for bringing about the end of the general strike is given the archbishop of Canterbury, who proposed a plan of conciliation that was adopted by the Liberal party and approved by public opinion. The government realized that the public did not like the idea of a fight to a finish and unofficially aided the negotiations between Sir Herbert Samuel and Arthur Pugh.

The firmness with which the government combated the general strike and the way in which the British people supported its measures lead to the prediction that it will be a long time before labor again tries this weapon in the United Kingdom. Legal authorities there declared the general strike was illegal and that those inciting it to participate in it were not protected by the laws regulating the trades unions. One of the most effective steps taken by the government was the stoppage of delivery of financial contributions to the strikers from other countries.

TWICE last week the North pole was reached by the air route. First, Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd of the United States navy, with Floyd Bennett as his mechanic, flew from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, to the pole in a giant Fokker plane. He saw no land near there and but one patch of open water, so he circled the pole three times and returned to the starting point without landing. That he did reach the top of the world was assured by his observations with especially devised apparatus. His achieve-

ment was accepted generally, though in some countries, notably Italy, it was declared still doubtful. At the spot where Byrd located the pole he dropped an American flag and an account of the flight, in a box.

Three days later Capt. Roald Amundsen, who had warmly congratulated Byrd on his success, started from Kings Bay in the huge dirigible Norge, directing his flight to Alaska. Early next morning his wireless messages said he had just passed over the pole, and 44 hours and 35 minutes after the departure the Norge reached Point Barrow, Alaska, headed for Nome. The radio dispatches from the airship said that when the pole was reached the Norge circled around the spot several times and the Norwegian, American and Italian flags were dropped, being so placed that they remained upright on the field of ice. America shares in the glory of Amundsen's feat, for his companion and financial backer is Lincoln Ellsworth. The Norge was built in Italy for the Italian navy and was commanded on the polar flight by Colonel Nobile of Italy.

At Point Barrow is the Detroit Arctic expedition headed by Capt. George Hubert Wilkins. At last accounts its start toward the pole was still delayed by foggy weather.

POLAND, never in all history able to govern itself peacefully, was in the throes of a revolution last week. Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, who has been in opposition to the government since 1923, when he was eliminated by Premier Witos from the army, was at the head of the revolt, presumably being led to this step by the return of Witos to power and the appointment of Malcewski, one of Pilsudski's chief enemies, as minister of war. Several of the marshal's favorite regiments mutinied and marched on Warsaw, and at the time of writing they had possession of the Belvedere castle, to which President Wojciechowski and members of the Witos government had retreated. General Sikorski, former premier, was reported to have arrived at the capital with loyal troops and was fighting with the Pilsudski forces. The revolting marshal issued an ultimatum demanding the immediate resignation of Witos. Though a considerable part of the army and many provinces supported Pilsudski, the forces opposing him were so powerful that his ultimate success was doubtful.

GERMANY had her own troubles. The police discovered detailed plans for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship to be followed, presumably, by the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty to the throne. Raids were made on the residences and offices of the leaders and suppressed five Fascist "athletic" societies, said to be military organizations with a membership of 50,000. The police admitted they did not have evidence warranting arrests, but the names of several industrial magnates and well-known royalists were dragged into the plot. In the home of Judge Class, chief of the pan-Germans, numerous letters from the former kaiser were confiscated, as well as the draft of a constitution to be proclaimed in case President von Hindenburg resigned and the Fascists succeeded in seizing control of the army, which was to be rebuilt under protection of martial law.

Meanwhile Chancellor Luther was being forced to resign as the result of a personal defeat in the reichstag. A motion of censure proposed by the Democrats was adopted by a vote of 176 to 146. The Nationalists to the number of 103 refrained from voting. The chancellor's resignation was accepted but President von Hindenburg asked the rest of the cabinet to function until a new government could be formed. Luther's opponents accomplished his downfall by taking advantage of his insistence that the merchant flag, composed of the old monarchical colors, should be flown beside the republican flag on German embassies and consulates abroad. The Democrats, Socialists and Communists formed a combination against him. His friends blame the Nationalists for permitting his humiliating defeat.

PROSPER POULET'S cabinet in Belgium resigned and King Albert asked M. Brunet, Socialist president of the chamber of deputies, to form a

ministry solely for the purpose of solving the country's financial problems. Brunet was unable to get a ministry together.

BY VOTE of 69 to 13 the senate passed the Watson-Parker railway labor act exactly as it was adopted by the house last March. This measure puts out of existence the present federal railway labor board. It provides that railroads and their employees shall try to adjust differences by conference, and creates a board of mediation and conciliation to handle disputes that are not so settled. If the efforts of this board fail, provision is made for voluntary arbitration. In the event arbitration is not resorted to and a strike is threatened, the President may appoint an emergency board, which will investigate and report within 30 days. During that time, and for 30 days thereafter, the parties, under the bill, agree not to change the conditions out of which the dispute grew and this has been construed as a promise on the part of the employees not to strike in that period.

IN THE effort to gain enough support to pass the Haugen farm relief bill, the leading advocates of that measure announced proposed amendments under which the \$375,000,000 revolving fund would be reduced to \$175,000,000 for stabilization of cotton prices, \$75,000,000 for similar operations in corn, wheat, cattle, swine and butter, and \$25,000,000 for miscellaneous crops.

Another major amendment would make the equalization fee feature effective at once on all basic commodities except cotton, where it would be deferred for two years. A third would eliminate from the bill authority for the President to declare an embargo on the importation of farm products during an emergency. The federal farm board would be prohibited from declaring an emergency in any commodity until interested farm organizations have asked it by a referendum of their membership, under a fourth amendment.

Backers of the Curtis-Aswell and Tincher bills got together and began to frame a compromise measure with which they hoped to kill the Haugen bill.

ANOTHER big advance in the air mail was made Wednesday when two-hour service between Chicago and Dallas, Texas, and twenty-four-hour service between New York and the Southwest, by way of Chicago, became realities. A northern branch of the service connecting Chicago and Minneapolis will be opened June 7.

CHINA'S new premier, Dr. W. W. Yen, has inaugurated a renaissance cabinet composed mostly of men of foreign training. Alfred Sze, former minister to Washington, is foreign minister and Wellington Koo is minister of finance. This cabinet has the backing of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but Marshal Chang, the Manchurian, remains silent. Americans in China were embarrassed when it was learned that Wu's troops had captured more than 10,000 rifles with ammunition, made in America and bearing the seal of the Russian imperial government with date of 1917. It is thought the Soviets may have been selling arms bought from the United States during the World war.

SECRETARY SAUNDERS announces that President Coolidge will spend his summer vacation in the Adirondacks on the estate of Irwin R. Kirkwood, publisher of the Kansas City Star. The place is on Osgood lake and includes a large lodge with modern conveniences, tennis courts, boat-houses, a bowling alley and a billiard cabin.

MINOR items in the week's news: French and Spanish have made considerable progress in their campaign against the Rifians.

Loriza and Gallarza, Spanish aviators, completed their flight from Madrid to Manila.

Cuba's big railway strike ended. President Machado agreeing to act as umpire.

Mexican government was contending with a rebellion in the state of Guerrero.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904, died in New York.

# Now Much Should You Weigh?



ARE you too fat? Does the subject of weight bother you? Does it worry you to notice when you weigh yourself on a public scale that, according to the chart on the scale, you are many pounds too heavy or too light for the "average" individual of your weight and age?

If you're enjoying good health, don't let it worry you. This is the latest advice of physicians who have made extensive investigation into the subject. The old-fashioned idea that the health of an individual may be judged by the relation of that individual's weight to the average weight of others of the same age, is going into the discard.

Rotundity, or angularity of form, that is weight in excess of or less than the average does not, it is being held, signify over or undernourishment. Nor does it necessarily prepare the way for later poor health.

"How much should a dog weigh?" returned Commissioner of Health Bundesen of Chicago, in answer to the general question, "Is there really any standard weight for a person of a certain height and age?" As far as all practical purposes are concerned, ordinary weight tables are not of much value, according to Doctor Bundesen. "Should a Great Dane weigh as much as a poodle dog? Should a Japanese of a certain height and age weigh as much as a German of equal age and height?" the doctor asked.

"A healthful weight for one person may be an unhealthy weight for another," he continued. "Type and heredity are the chief factors influencing a person's weight. If you come from a line of ancestors of the more rotund type, you're likely to cast a shadow of the same general bulk. If you feel all right, and are eager to eat three square meals a day, don't worry about your weight."

Charles K. Taylor, director of educational research at the Carteret academy in Orange, N. J., after examining more than 15,000 children during several years devoted to their education, and the relation between mental and physical efficiency, is of the opinion that type and not weight counts in judging a child.

Mr. Taylor classifies children in three main groups—slender, medium and heavy—the type resulting from heredity and not from feeding. A sound, strong body with a normal muscular development is bound to result in greater mental and moral stamina, he concludes.

Beginning his investigations several years ago at the Speyer school in New York, Mr. Taylor here obtained his first data concerning the relationship of mental and physical efficiency.

"I went more deeply into the subject when, the following year, I went to the University of Pennsylvania to enter the department of psychology," he said. "I interested myself in the study of nutrition, and was placed in charge of the physical measurements of boys and girls in school feeding experiments."

At that time Mr. Taylor obtained some of the material that led him to combat the popular theory that there is only one normal type of build, which is the general average of all. "It is an anthropological fact that there is more than one normal type of human physique," he said. "If this is the case, how can any sound conclusion be drawn from average weights?"

While Mr. Taylor commends those who have devoted time and energy to establishing averages, he does not agree with the contention that an individual is "underweight" if he falls by 7 per cent to reach the general average weight for a stipulated age.

Boys and girls in this class often are naturally and healthily slender. Such is their nature that no rational feeding would make them heavier, unless directed to producing a "fat" child. It occurs frequently, of course, that a child may be of so-called average weight yet subnormal physically.

Disregarding the current definition of underweight, Mr. Taylor suggests that "a child is underweight when its weight is below what it should be for the particular individual's type of build."

Pounds and ounces do not enter into the question, for a child is normal if it is healthy, Mr. Taylor asserts. In his opinion the important thing is to establish the state of a child's well-being by medical examination. "A doctor, not weight, can ascertain whether or not the subject is suffering from malnutrition."

Mr. Taylor's work carried him one step further—he discovered that many youngsters who seemed to be in the best of health had poor muscular development. "The value of strong musculature is greater than many suppose. It not only impels the possessor into beneficial exercise but there seems to be a relationship between physical and mental efficiency," he says.

Waving aside the age element, Mr. Taylor worked out tables on a height-weight basis—or on what might be

termed a physical type of build. The tables register five classifications, those used for types that are slender, medium-slender, medium, medium-heavy and heavy. Mr. Taylor reports that his height-weight tables will apply to about 95 per cent of boys from eight to sixteen years of age, inclusive, and even those from sixteen to eighteen or nineteen. Standardized statistics for girls are somewhat more complicated because of the marked difference in the physical development of individuals in the pre and post adolescent periods.

In the Taylor tables all unnecessary measurements are eliminated. "Of what use is it to get the circumference of an ear, since it cannot be altered?" he asks. "I measure only those factors which can be changed by training—the girths of chest, waist, thigh, calf and arm." He places strength tests in the discard, because they show fluctuations from day to day.

To the school child, Mr. Taylor's system of standardization becomes like a competitive game. Each pupil, in the institutions which have adopted it, keeps a score card showing its advance or retrogression, as the case may be. The normal condition is designated as 100. As measurements go above or below the standard for the same height and weight, points are added or subtracted.

The chart of their gains and losses places before the children a graphic picture of the relation their condition bears to a desirable standard. Mistakes uncover points of attack.

His system combines mental and physical training. "I learned years ago from Sandow that resistance, or the playing of one muscle against another, is the most effective way of gaining strength," Mr. Taylor said in explaining the exercises he advocates.

In the Carteret academy and in the Beard School of Orange—the former is attended by boys, the latter by girls—Mr. Taylor has recorded a steady rise in physical standards during the four years of his association with the two institutions.

The ideal type is reached at a score of 120. A sixteen-year-old lad in the Carteret academy has achieved 162 points; he is an honor student and stands at the head of his class. "It is my experience," said Mr. Taylor, "that in an overwhelming majority of cases, when the charts show mounting scores, the teachers report a proportionate improvement in mental ability and in character stamina. Effective mentality seems, in the long run, to go with effective physique."

Waving aside the age element, Mr. Taylor worked out tables on a height-weight basis—or on what might be

termed a physical type of build. The tables register five classifications, those used for types that are slender, medium-slender, medium, medium-heavy and heavy. Mr. Taylor reports that his height-weight tables will apply to about 95 per cent of boys from eight to sixteen years of age, inclusive, and even those from sixteen to eighteen or nineteen. Standardized statistics for girls are somewhat more complicated because of the marked difference in the physical development of individuals in the pre and post adolescent periods.

In the Taylor tables all unnecessary measurements are eliminated. "Of what use is it to get the circumference of an ear, since it cannot be altered?" he asks. "I measure only those factors which can be changed by training—the girths of chest, waist, thigh, calf and arm." He places strength tests in the discard, because they show fluctuations from day to day.

To the school child, Mr. Taylor's system of standardization becomes like a competitive game. Each pupil, in the institutions which have adopted it, keeps a score card showing its advance or retrogression, as the case may be. The normal condition is designated as 100. As measurements go above or below the standard for the same height and weight, points are added or subtracted.

The chart of their gains and losses places before the children a graphic picture of the relation their condition bears to a desirable standard. Mistakes uncover points of attack.

His system combines mental and physical training. "I learned years ago from Sandow that resistance, or the playing of one muscle against another, is the most effective way of gaining strength," Mr. Taylor said in explaining the exercises he advocates.

In the Carteret academy and in the Beard School of Orange—the former is attended by boys, the latter by girls—Mr. Taylor has recorded a steady rise in physical standards during the four years of his association with the two institutions.

The ideal type is reached at a score of 120. A sixteen-year-old lad in the Carteret academy has achieved 162 points; he is an honor student and stands at the head of his class. "It is my experience," said Mr. Taylor, "that in an overwhelming majority of cases, when the charts show mounting scores, the teachers report a proportionate improvement in mental ability and in character stamina. Effective mentality seems, in the long run, to go with effective physique."

### Fatal Snake Bites

The average mortality from bites of the American venomous snakes is a little more than 10 per cent, but, due to infrequency of bites, fatalities are extremely low. Death from the bite of the rattlesnake is of rare occurrence. One factor which accounts for the rarity of accidents of this nature in the United States is that our citizens do not habitually go around bare-legged. Another explanation for

the scarcity of accidents is that rattlers do not generally inhabit lands suitable for cultivation, and, therefore, much frequented by man. The tendency of the rattlesnake to rattle whenever disturbed and to continue the rattling as long as the disturbing influence is present also explains why victims are not more numerous.

Says Uncle Foggy:

"Age," philosophically remarked Uncle Foggy, "either ripens a man or sours him. One recalls the knocks

he has received, lays them to ill luck, and grows that he never had a fall; show; another, realizing that he was a fool who fooled with foolishness and got repaid with the rod that was ordained for the fool's back, profits by his folly, and comes out ripe and sensible, as far as the little wisdom which is vouchsafed men goes.

"Being wise, he does not greatly desire to live his life over again, realizing his liability to be a bigger fool the second trip than he was the first time."—Kansas City Star.