

1—Last tavern on old Santa Fe trail, built 100 years ago at Arrow Rock, now purchased by state of Missouri as national shrine. 2—"The Pioneer Mother," by Proctor, made in bronze and given to Kansas City by Howard Vanderslice. 3—Landing the shore end of world's longest cable, from New York via Newfoundland to Land's End, England.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Iowa Shows Her Resentment Over Farm Neglect by Retiring Cummins.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NOT because of any especial liking for Smith Wildman Brookhart nor because of any especial animosity toward Senator Albert B. Cummins, but in order to express their resentment against the administration's attitude toward farm relief legislation. That is the generally accepted explanation of the action of the Iowa Republicans, who in the primary last week voted the veteran Cummins back to private life and named the radical Brookhart to succeed him. The fact that Mr. Cummins had broken with the administration so far as to support the measure demanded by the corn belt did not suffice to save him. The unofficial canvass of the vote gives Brookhart a plurality of about 70,000. Running third was Howard J. Clark, who may stand as an independent Republican candidate in November.

At the White House and among the closest friends of the President the defeat of Cummins was considered the result of a factional fight stirred up by the unseating of Brookhart and not a repudiation of the President on the question of farm legislation. Perhaps incidentally, Cummins is another pro-World-court senator to be refused re-nomination.

An analysis of the Iowa vote, compared with usual votes in that state, indicates that a lot of Democrats voted as Republicans for Brookhart, the supposition being that they believed he would be more easily defeated in November than would be Cummins. Most of the rest of the Democrats cast their ballots for Claude Porter, and the party leaders there and in Washington declare he will have an easy victory because, as they assert, many Republicans will vote for him, just as they did for Dan Steck, against Brookhart. That there will be enough defections from Brookhart to affect the result is denied by the Republican managers. However, even if Brookhart is elected, the G. O. P. may be considered virtually to have lost a seat in the senate, for he cannot be counted on in the matter of party regularity.

UNMOVED by the Iowa primary result, the administration is still flatly opposed to the corn belt price stabilization measure, and the prospects for farm relief legislation at this session of congress were decidedly faint last week. The farm bloc leaders submitted their surplus control plan to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for an opinion of its soundness and hoped that if he looked on it with favor the President might be won over. But the corn belt senators and the cotton states senators could not get together, the Southerners saying they would not support the measure if the equalization fee were to be made applicable to cotton at once. They might fall into line if this application to cotton were deferred two years and made optional then, and if one-half of the proposed \$150,000,000 revolving fund were allocated to the cotton market operations. This, the corn belt men said, was impossible.

Senator Fess of Ohio opposes the McNary-Haugen bill partly because it would, in his opinion, be favorable to British rather than to American interests. He said it would "socialize the great agricultural industry" in America and assure Great Britain a cheap food supply, transferring that nation's unemployment problem to the United States.

FLORIDA'S primaries, according to unofficial figures, gave re-nomination to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher. More interesting was the apparent defeat of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the Commoner, for the congressional nomination in the Fourth district, which includes Miami. Incomplete returns showed that Congress-

man William J. Sears had been re-nominated, but Mrs. Owen's managers charged irregularities in several counties and said a contest would be made if the returns did not show her the winner.

SENATOR REED'S campaign investigating committee is now at work and already has found that the Pennsylvania Republican primary expenditures were far up in six figures—perhaps as much as a million. Representative Vare and Governor Pinchot both were on hand for the opening of the hearing, and expenditures made on behalf of the latter's candidacy, listed at more than \$160,000, were the first to get into the record, but toward the end of the session \$500,000 was mentioned in connection with the Pepper campaign. Pinchot's campaign treasurer, P. S. Stahlnecker, said he had been told by Representative Morin, western Pennsylvania manager for Representative Vare, that an "under-cover man" the Vare forces had in the Pepper headquarters at Pittsburgh had informed him that the budget fixed by the senator's organization amounted to \$500,000.

THOUGH the senate judiciary committee reported that the recent Presidential order authorizing the use of state and city peace officers as federal prohibition officers is valid and legal, Treasury department officials announced that there was no intention of invoking the power at this time. Indeed, they admitted that the plan had been practically abandoned. The majority report of the committee in effect held the order was valid but meaningless. Senators King and Caraway denied its legality.

The Republican steering committee refused to place on the senate program the Goff bill designed to strengthen the Volstead act, and so practically shelved it for this session. Senator Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee, announcing this action, issued a statement demanding repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. He defied the dries who are planning to defeat him next November, with F. W. Cristman, and declared he was wet to the core.

"While I advocate modification," he said, "I do not believe modification of the Volstead act within constitutional limits will solve the problem permanently. I think we must go back to the Eighteenth amendment itself and substitute for it a simple grant of power to congress. That done, I should hope that some system, such as the one now prevailing in Quebec, could be set up in this country."

Illinois dries, who are fighting Brennan's modification referendum plan, were decidedly pleased with Wadsworth's admission that modification would not solve the question.

MEMBERS of the League of Nations committee on the opium traffic were roused to anger in their meeting in Geneva by Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, when he strongly denounced the committee for not recommending any action to curb the drug traffic. The committee, he declared, had ignored the only solution offered, which is government ownership or control of all factories handling derivatives of opium and coca leaves and the strictest control on the destination of all drugs shipped out with records kept of the names and addresses of the consignees.

Holland is the chief manufacturer of morphine, cocaine and heroin, so it was Herr Van Betton of that country who arose to say: "It is unjustifiable that Mr. Woods comes here for the first time and tries to force all his ideas into the report. I protest energetically against attaching such importance to his statements."

Chairman Bourgeois said he would try to get Mr. Woods to tone down his statement, but the New Yorker declared afterward he would not alter his report and the committee could take it or leave it.

WHEN the League of Nations council opened its sessions in Geneva it appeared that the quarrel over permanent seats was to be continued. The Brazilian member was absent, nominally ill, and Spain was represented only by an underling. Next day Senor Franco, the Brazilian,

appeared, however, and announced that his government had decided to withdraw from the council. The Spanish representative's substitute gave notice that Spain would quit the council in September unless it were given a permanent seat. It is believed both will resign from the league. The council arranged a conference of World court members to consider the American reservations.

FRANCE'S cabinet has been engaged in desperate efforts to save the franc, whose value dropped Wednesday to about 33 to the dollar, and after a lot of talk about food rationing and other severe measures, it decided to lift all restrictions on the export of capital, giving freedom of movement to the national currency. The coupon system, calling for the name and address of owners of all stocks, bonds, and other securities to insure taxation, was abandoned. French business will revert to the ordinary bearer paper, which does not disclose the identity of the owner. Further employment of the country's gold reserve to sustain the franc was also abandoned, the government deciding to hoard bullion as a guarantee of credits and the eventual creation of a new currency. In adopting this plan the cabinet yielded to the opinion of expert bankers and conciliated the Bank of France. It was certain that a fight in the parliament would result, for the Socialists, radicals and communists consider the coupon system their pet scheme for insuring the taxation of the rich.

CHICAGO is making elaborate preparations to take care of the international Eucharistic congress the week of June 29 and Roman Catholics by the thousands are on their way there from all parts of the world. Every steamship from Europe brings numbers of eminent churchmen and prominent laymen who will take part in the impressive ceremonies in Chicago and in Mundelein, a suburb built by the Catholic church. Chief of the princes of the church there will be Cardinal Bonzano, sent by the pope as his legate. It is expected the congress will attract more than a million visitors to Chicago.

DISPATCHES from Tangier tell of the appearance of a new leader of revolt against Spain and France to take the place of the fallen Abdel-Krim. He is Oulofar, a brigand chief of the Djeballas, and already his men have captured Chechouan, the sacred city of northern Morocco, and massacred its Rifian garrison. Though the Djeballa tribes are making war on the Rifis, they also hope to drive out the French and Spanish.

SECRETARY MELLON announced that, owing to the volume of revenues coming in to the treasury, the usual June financing in the form of issuing treasury securities would not be necessary. He said there had been increases in most items of receipts, especially in income taxes, and the treasury thereby was enabled to do away with a quarterly fiscal operation for the first time in more than eight years. The treasury will be able to go through to the middle of September without issuing new securities. There were indications at the treasury that the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30 will approach \$275,000,000, or about \$20,000,000 greater than last year.

BRIEF Items of Interest: Ukrainians of East Galicia, who demand autonomy, have been fighting Polish government troops. Zaghoul Pasha refused the premiership of Egypt and the place was given to Adly Pasha, friend of Great Britain. Chicago-Minneapolis air mail route was opened; Pilot Elmer Partridge was killed on his first trip.

Admiral C. F. Hughes was appointed commander in chief of the United States fleet.

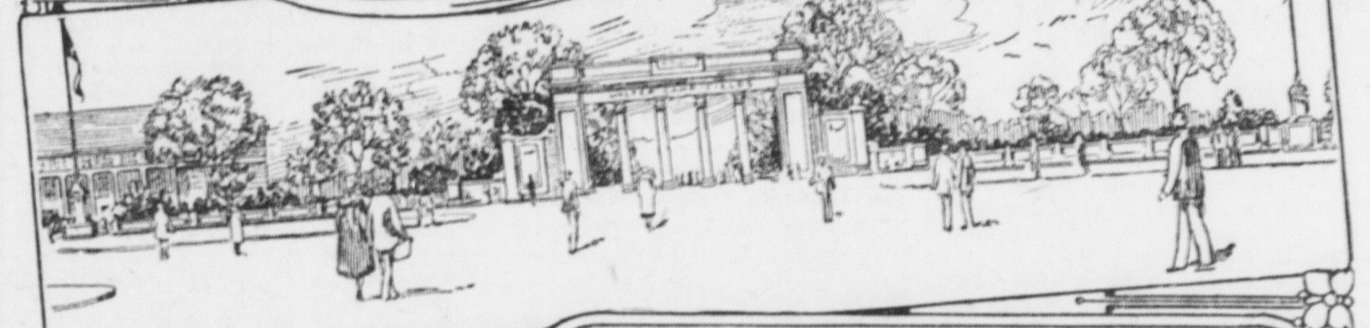
President Coolidge plans to leave Washington for his vacation in the Adirondacks about July 4 if congress has adjourned by that date.

Director of the Budget Lord asked an appropriation of \$325,000 for a new roof for the White House and \$25,000 for the President to pay rent while the repairs are being made, next summer.

WALTER CAMP: "Father of Football"



E. K. Hall, Chairman Memorial Committee



Proposed Walter Camp Memorial

IF you read a brief news item which recently appeared in the press throughout the country announcing plans for the erection of a national memorial to the late Walter Camp, known wherever the game is played as the "Father of American Football?" Unless you know the story of Walter Camp and the part he played in making football what it is today, and in addition the story of his ups and downs during the many years he had charge of athletics at Yale—unless you have this background you won't appreciate fully the significance of this honor and the climax it produces in a drama of football politics.

Years ago, long before college football profits ran into seven figures, Walter Camp, then known as the "Caesar of Football" at Yale, stood before a gathering of that university's athletic heads and announced that he had contrived to save \$135,000 out of football receipts.

Astounded by the vastness of this sum, they were further astounded by Mr. Camp's ambitious plans for a great football arena, the Yale Bowl, a new boathouse fully equipped, and a new athletic field.

Questions immediately formed in the minds of his listeners. Whence this secret fund? Where did it come from, and why? There was the customary investigation. He might have withstood the attack, but the investigation disclosed that Camp, who was then a member of the faculty, had received some compensation for his services.

No Yale coach had ever taken pay for his services. Camp had not been paid for coaching, but he had received a modest sum, about one-fifth or less even than the remuneration of a present-day coach, for his services as treasurer and manager of Yale athletics and his job on the faculty.

But they were after Camp. It was pointed out that he had written books and articles for magazines and newspapers. He had turned his knowledge of football into money. The fact that several hundred other Yale men were receiving money by this time for coaching and writing on football was overlooked.

In 1910, when Fred Daly was captain and Ted Coy was field coach, the break came. Sharing the fate that ungrateful republics are pleased to bestow, Walter Camp and his wizardry, which for many years had not only kept Yale football supreme, but also dominated the entire football world, was deposited forever as adviser and director of the sport at Yale.

At the time of Camp's death on March 14, 1925, the New Haven correspondent of the Boston Globe, in writing a resume of the football wizard's career, pointed out that two

years after Camp left Yale that university was paying Yale men twice as much for coaching as Camp ever received, and that in addition Yale football was on that "sure and certain downgrade course it pursued until the past two seasons."

Today Yale alumni and nearly 500 American colleges and universities are raising a fund of \$300,000 for a memorial to take the form of a monumental gateway to the Yale athletic fields at New Haven. Carved in stone over the arched entrance will be an inscription "Walter Camp Fields." Upon bronze tablets set into the walls flanking the arch will appear by states the names of all universities, colleges and prep schools which helped in making possible this memorial to perhaps the foremost exponent of popular athletics in American history.

Represented on the committee in charge are such nationally-known figures in the world of sport as E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, chairman, who for many years headed the football rules committee; Alonzo A. Stagg, University of Chicago, and Robert C. Zuppke, University of Illinois.

Plans for the memorial were designed by a Yale man, John W. Cross, 1900, and have been approved by the Yale corporation. The National Collegiate Athletic association is functioning the campaign for funds among the colleges of the country, and early success in the project of recognition for the "Father of American Football" is assured.

"Walter Camp took a game that was so crude that it could not possibly be recognized as the predecessor of modern football and made it over into a game of strategy, scientifically balanced as between offense and defense," commented Albert Barclay, the New Haven correspondent of the Boston Globe, in reviewing Camp's life. "Into it he put new ideas from his resourceful mind, all the time careful-

ly and shrewdly keeping to himself the whys and wherefores of these ideas.

"For ten years he stood alone as creator and originator of modern football, and Yale triumphed. Deland conceived the flying wedge. Camp hurled a single sturdy guard into it, broke it, and sent a half-back through the opening to tackle the runner. He had solved the defense before the offense ever got under way.

"Away back in the early '90s, Camp, who was a good business man, conceived the idea that football, which attracted the public, could and should pay the way for other college sports, that the receipts and disbursements of Yale sports should be pooled, and that by running college sports on a business basis they could be made to pay, and that the constant passing of the hat for money to run sports among both undergraduates and graduates should be abolished.

"The idea was too revolutionary to spring on the happy-go-lucky college world. Hence Camp created at Yale the Yale Field association. He became its head and treasurer. He husbanded its funds, and for fifteen years no one, except a chosen few, knew that Yale athletics were making money.

"Then Camp began to unfold his plans, a great football arena, an up-to-date boathouse, and a new athletic field, and he told Yale men that he had saved \$135,000 toward carrying out his plans.

"Like all men who succeed," continues the New Haven writer, "he was invulnerable to criticism. But the sad part of the attack upon Walter Camp by his own college was that it came from an insignificant minority."

Discovery of Bacteria

The first recorded observation of the bodies we now recognize as bacteria was made about the middle of the Seventeenth century by Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, a Holland lens grinder, who reported his discoveries to the Royal society of London in 1683. Continuing his investigations, Leeuwenhoek discovered the presence of bacteria in the mouth and in the intestinal evacuations, and it is inter-

esting to note that there followed these discoveries a germ theory of disease no whit less far reaching, if less accurate, than that which exists at the present day.

The New Type of Inn

"There is nothing," wrote Mr. Samuel Johnson, "which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn." The modern god Economics, slew the old inn. Hundreds nowadays can afford to travel, can afford inns,

to the dozens of Inn patrons a century and a half ago. But the years have brought compensations for the loss of intimacy and exclusiveness. The great modern American hotels, with their hundreds of rooms and thousands of daily visitors, offer a variety of life, a richness of contact, which the small tavern never gave. The imagination must grasp this to appreciate it. Look around you and you will see that it is only the background of Doctor Johnson's statement that has changed. Its feeling still holds true.