

1—Scene during the presenting of diplomas to the graduating class at United States Military academy at West Point. 2—Cardinals from European countries reviewing New York parade in honor of Papal Legate Cardinal Bonzano. 3—Airplane life guard patrol established at Santa Monica beach, near Los Angeles.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Politics in Pennsylvania as Revealed to the Senate Committee of Inquiry.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DISGUST rather than astonishment was the emotion generally aroused by the revelation of political corruption made before the senate committee investigating the recent Pennsylvania primary contest. Though the total of money expended in the campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination and other offices was extraordinary—in round figures \$2,000,000—the fact that political conditions in the Keystone state were rotten was not "news."

Congressman William S. Vare, who defeated Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot for the nomination, told the committee the expenses of his organization were nearly \$600,000; but he insisted only a fraction of this should be charged up to his own candidacy. The remainder, he said, was expended in the interest of the candidacies of Beldeman for governor, James for lieutenant governor, Ward for secretary of internal affairs, and of scores of congressmen, state legislators and state, county and precinct committees constituting the Vare organization, and a considerable proportion of the 5,000 candidates for all offices in that primary. For himself, it was necessary to carry on a gigantic letter-writing campaign because the newspapers of the state were all against him and would give him no publicity.

According to other witnesses, the Pepper-Fisher campaign, which was backed by the Mellons, cost in the neighborhood of \$1,100,000; the main purpose in that fight being to retain the leadership in the state Republican organization for Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. That gentleman said in an interview that he thought the committee would find all the expenditures were legitimate and essential in the circumstances. Huge sums were paid out to "watchers" employed in great numbers, but Mr. Mellon said these watchers were legalized under the Pennsylvania law. The sources of the funds interested the committee very much. Senator Reed, chairman, inquired especially into the \$207,575 contribution made by Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association, and the \$90,000 note signed jointly by Grundy and Folwell, seeking to compel the latter to admit that they confidently expected that note, at least, to be fully repaid. It was obvious to observers that the senator suspected that the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association would reimburse Grundy and Folwell.

Mayor Kline of Pittsburgh was an embarrassed and angry witness. He was questioned concerning a speech in which he was quoted as threatening city employees with discharge if they did not deliver their wards and precincts to Pepper. At first he strenuously denied the accuracy of the report, but when it appeared that the account of the speech was transcribed from stenographic reports, Kline admitted he might have said some of the things attributed to him. Harry A. Mackey, city treasurer of Philadelphia and chairman of the Vare campaign committee, entertained and enlightened the committee with his frank testimony, but he denied that any of the contenders in the primary had spent a penny to buy votes or that there was any debauchery of the ballot box in Pennsylvania. He asserted that Vare's candidacy was a mere incident in the whole campaign and that every cent of \$500,000 or more that was spent for the ticket would have been spent if the senatorship had not been at stake at all.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, having stated publicly that liquor dealers and wets generally had made large contributions to the Vare campaign fund, was promptly subpoenaed by the committee. Reed then had a chance to examine Wheeler concerning the league's pay roll in congress and its political activities generally. The names of many senators and representatives who are paid for dry speeches were revealed.

JOHN CARDINAL BONZANO was given an extraordinary welcome on his arrival in New York. Gov. Al Smith and Mayor Walker heading the demonstration in honor of the legate of the pope. Monsignor Bonzano then, with nine other cardinals and other high churchmen, was carried in a specially designed and decorated train to Chicago for the Eucharistic Congress. There the party was met by cheering thousands and escorted through the handsomely bedecked city in an impressive parade to the Holy Name cathedral, where a te deum was sung and the legate was formally welcomed by Cardinal Mundelein. On Sunday the Eucharistic Congress was opened by the celebration of mass in the cathedral, which was lavishly decorated. President Coolidge was unable to go to Chicago, but was represented by Secretary of Labor Davis.

WHEN the French franc had another slump, to 37 to the dollar, Finance Minister Peret gave up the job of saving it and resigned. He was followed out by the entire cabinet, but President Doumergue persuaded M. Briand to remain as premier, and that veteran undertook to create a "national union" cabinet which might obtain a right-center majority in parliament. It was said Poincare was offered the post of finance minister with the understanding that he should not treat the ideas of the left too roughly, and the radical Socialists after a stormy meeting gave permission to Heriot to enter the cabinet if he wished. The radicals are in the majority but admit they cannot handle the country's finances. In their caucus they decided unanimously that the Berenger accord on the French debt to the United States was on the whole very advantageous to France.

BRAZIL, as was expected, has announced her withdrawal from the League of Nations, giving the two years' notice required by the covenant. President Bernardes sent the notice to the secretary general at Geneva. He goes out of office in November and the league supporters have some hope that his successor, Senhor Luis, may withdraw the resignation. Otherwise, they fear, the league may before many years find itself made up only of European nations. The representatives of other South American nations say their governments will not be influenced by Brazil's action, but probably if South America is deprived of any of its three nonpermanent seats in the council there will be other withdrawals. Spain may resign anyway, and there are indications that China and Persia may leave the league because Asia has been given no permanent seat. Dictator Primo de Rivera still insists Spain must have a permanent seat in the council if Germany is granted one, and it is predicted that if Spain resigns there will be formed a Spanish-speaking league including South and Central America.

A DOPTING the motion of General Lassiter, its chairman, the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission declared the proposed plebiscite, to determine whether those provinces should belong to Peru or Chile, was impracticable because of the impossibility of establishing sufficient guarantees to insure a fair vote. Chile was blamed for existing conditions, and the angry Chilean government cabled its ambassador to Washington to break off the diplomatic negotiations for settlement of the quarrel with Peru. Thus seemingly the whole effort to compose that old dispute has collapsed, and it is feared in Washington that the failure will be a severe blow to the prestige of the United States throughout the western hemisphere. The Chileans are enraged, and the entire chamber of deputies arose and cheered leading members who violently denounced the United States and General Lassiter and attacked the Monroe doctrine.

COUNT SKRZYNSKI, former premier of Poland, and General Szepietych, chief aide to Marshal Pilsudski, fought a picturesque duel with pistols in Cracow. At the word of command the general fired, the bullet grazing the count's scalp. The count then aimed at his adversary's head and dropped his weapon without firing, saying: "I do not know how to miss and I don't want to kill. I refrained from firing. Whoever is Poland, in

his honor or conscience, thinks he has a right to shoot at me and that which I represent, let him shoot. I won't shoot back."

The referee decided the honor of all parties had been vindicated. The affair grew out of the general's refusal to accept the ex-premier's proffered hand after a political dispute.

UNDER the terms of the debt-funding agreements, ten nations paid into the United States treasury last week a total of \$77,783,127. Great Britain and Italy paid in securities; Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Rumania and Finland paid in cash.

COL. CARMICHAEL THOMPSON of Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, two secretaries and some press correspondents, has sailed from Seattle for the Philippines, commissioned by the President to make a complete survey of the government of the islands and of general conditions there; and it is possible he will extend his inquiry to other American insular possessions in the Pacific. He goes as the personal representative of Mr. Coolidge and has a free hand, and it is not unlikely that his trip will result in the devising of a new system of government for the Philippines, Samoa and Guam by which a civil commission would replace the army and navy in authority and would report directly to the President. At Manila he will put himself in full accord with Governor General Wood, whose official acts have the approval of the administration.

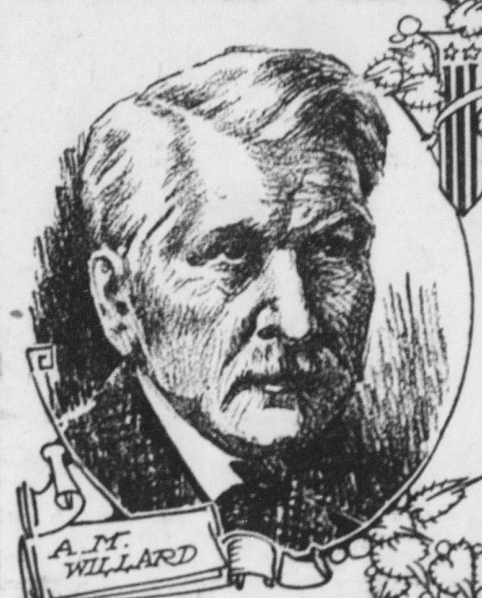
SECRETARY MELLON probably gave the corn-belt farm relief bill its death blow when, in response to the request of Representatives Haugen, Dickinson and Anthony for his nominal assent and his inherent harmful to both producers and consumers. His expression was taken to mean that President Coolidge would veto the bill if it were passed. The sale abroad of crop surpluses at lower prices than obtained on the American market would amount, in the opinion of Secretary Mellon, to subsidizing foreign competition with American industry and with American labor, whose buying power would also be reduced by increased cost of food. The treasury head thinks the plan would operate to increase production and decrease consumption, thereby producing a still greater surplus.

The soundest policy of farm aid, according to Secretary Mellon, is to develop orderly co-operative marketing, eliminating waste between producer and consumer and to effect an increase in prices at home through stimulation of foreign demand for American farm products. Foreign demand can be increased, says the secretary, by the restoration of European monetary stability and consequent capacity to buy, which may be expected from the settlement of the war debts and financial assistance by American bankers and investors.

Corn-belt legislators were enraged by the secretary's letter and denounced him and the administration unsparringly. There were open threats of a revolt within the Republican party in November, and the Democrats were quick to take advantage of the situation. After a conference of leaders, Senator Robinson defined his party stand, which is against the corn-belt bill, but in favor of the Carl Vrooman measure providing for government loans to promote foreign buying of American farm products and in favor of tariff revision for the benefit of the farmer. Senator Robinson called upon his fellow Democrats and the dissatisfied western Republicans to join now and keep congress in session until the tariff is revised and farm relief legislation passed.

TWELVE senators, mostly from the lake states, have made an agreement to filibuster against the omnibus rivers and harbors bill because it carries the authorization for the Illinois link of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway. The filibusters are led by Willis of Ohio and they planned to delay the measure as long as possible in committee and to talk it to death on the senate floor. Senator Deneen of Illinois said the bill could not be killed by such tactics, and house leaders declared congress would not adjourn until the bill was passed.

"SPIRIT OF '76" FIRST A CARTOON



REVEAL ORIGIN OF WILLARD'S HISTORIC PAINTING

DO YOU know who painted "The Spirit of '76"? Do you know how old it is?

Ask these questions of the average American and he will shake his head. He knows the picture well enough, for he has seen it hundreds of times. Perhaps he grew up in a home in which a lithographed copy of it occupied a prominent place. In Fourth of July parades, too, he has seen living reproductions of it, but further than his ability to recognize it he knows but little of its origin or of the artist who conceived it.

This picture which has stirred the patriotic sentiments of the nation was first exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition in 1876. It was the work of a soldier, Archibald M. Willard, who saw service with the Union forces during the Civil war. Willard never drew any other picture which could compare in popularity with that single effort. Upon this one canvas alone rests his fame. Furthermore, the work came dangerously near being nothing more than a caricature, to live for brief time and be quickly forgotten.

"The Spirit of '76" never caused a sensation as a work of art, says the New York World, but achieved its universal popularity solely through its forceful appeal to the valor, manhood, and love of country that is rooted in the heart of every true American citizen.

Flag experts criticized it as being historically inaccurate, for the banner used by the colonial soldiers in 1776 had the crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew in the canton, whereas Willard drew an ensign containing thirteen stars, and this device was not originated until June, 1777.

Mr. Willard once said: "My picture was not painted in commemoration of 1776, or 1876, or any other special period in the life of the nation, but as an expression of the vital and ever-living spirit of American patriotism."

Born August 22, 1836, in Bedford, a small town west of Cleveland, Ohio, Willard showed a fondness for drawing and painting from his boyhood days. His career as an artist did not begin, however, until late in 1872. At that time he was following his trade in Wellington, Ohio, as a carriage maker, a trade to which he had been apprenticed as a youth. The actual work of constructing coaches did not appeal to him so much as the highly interesting task of painting the finished product in the elaborate fashion of that day. His skill with the brush was acknowledged by his associates, and he would draw little brightly colored sketches on the side of a carriage that frequently would attract the fancy of a prospective buyer.

At the suggestion of his employer Willard one day undertook to produce "something cheerful, something comic." This undertaking resulted in his first popular picture, brought his work to the attention of Cleveland's leading photographer, and freed him forever from the labor of wagon-making.

"Pluck Number One" was the title given to this creation, and it succeeded with the public largely because it realistically portrayed childish eagerness and action. Willard's three children, their soap-box cart, and their family dog, gave the artist his idea for the sketch. It showed vividly the youngsters' wild ride, trying their



COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING.

best to maintain their balance in the little wagon tossing this way and that as the dog, to which it was harnessed, was giving chase to a suddenly aroused rabbit.

An official of the wagon works liked the picture so well that he wanted it framed, and sent it to Cleveland for that purpose. There it came to the attention of the city's leading art dealer and photographer, James F. Ryder, who immediately classed it as a "find." As soon as the drawing had been framed, Ryder personally carried it back to Wellington to make the acquaintance of the artist.

He was somewhat surprised to meet the originator of "Pluck Number One" on the second floor of the wagon shop, but, undaunted, inquired immediately, "How did the race come out?"

Realizing that words could not convey a satisfactory answer, Willard laid aside his overalls, and got busy painting his answer.

"Pluck Number Two" was speedily evolved. It showed that the dog had won. The art dealer was quick to capitalize the twin pictures. Chromos were the fad then, and the dealer had Willard's pictures copyrighted with the artist as half owner. Before long ten thousand copies had been sold, convincing Ryder that he had discovered a man of talent. He went ahead planning new ventures for his protege.

Leaving Wellington, Willard set up a studio in Cleveland in 1873. For a while he devoted his time to the drawing of cartoons, many of which appeared in the country's leading newspapers.

Now for his masterpiece, "The Spirit of '76." About a year before the opening of the exposition celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the enterprising Ryder was looking for something that would be appropriate for such an occasion.

Finally it came to him. It was, as he explained it to Willard, "Yankee Doodle—just put Yankee Doodle into something, the more original the better. Go to it and get it ready before the big show opens."

The first method of treatment which naturally occurred to both men was along the line of the caricatures which they had produced so successfully up to that time. In telling about it afterward, Willard said that "the mention of Yankee Doodle photographed on my mind three things: a flag, the fife, and the drum, and a background naturally presented itself."

Willard's children had provided the material that inspired his first artistic success in "Pluck Number One." His father was to provide the inspiration for the production of his masterpiece.

This aged gentleman had come from Wellington to pose for his son. One day while working on his outline of Yankee Doodle he caught a glint in the older man's eye, and in a flash it was revealed to him what Yankee Doodle really meant. "I could not go ahead any farther with the burlesque idea," the artist said. "The real picture pushed everything else aside, and went ahead and painted itself."

Willard's father, who thus aided so greatly in the creation of the "Spirit of '76," was a Baptist minister, Rev. Daniel Willard. Born in Vermont in 1801, the elder Willard was in his seventy-fourth year when he posed for the central figure in the group. The original fifer was one Hugh Moser, a resident of a small town near Cleveland. Rejected because of his age during the Civil war, he was nevertheless considered essential at all patriotic gatherings in the neighborhood, where his fifeing was famous.

The drummer boy was posed by Harry K. Devereux, a Cleveland lad. His father, Gen. J. H. Devereux, a prominent railway president, bought the painting after its showing in Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and other cities. The general presented it to his native town of Marblehead, Mass., where it was hung in Abbot hall library.

The picture itself is eight feet wide and ten feet high. It was begun during 1875 in the studio of Willis Adams in Euclid avenue, Cleveland. It was officially unveiled at the centennial the next year. Its first name, "Yankee Doodle," was changed while the work was on exhibition in Boston to its present title, "The Spirit of '76."

Payne's Immortal Words

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we

esteem too lightly; it is dearer only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated."—Thomas Payne.

Why British Were Spared

Some historians state that shortly before the evacuation of Boston by the British, General Howe threatened to burn the city if any attempt of bombardment were made. Unofficially and

informally a sort of agreement was entered into between the opposing forces that if the British were not attacked on embarkation they would leave the town substantially as it was. There was no formal communication between Washington and Howe, but this was an understanding. Washington, also, from want of ammunition, was obliged to use his artillery sparingly.

The silky marmoset is a white monkey with orange ears.