



1—Premier Mussolini observing artillery firing during army maneuvers at Civitavecchia. 2—Dutch submarine at San Francisco en route to East Indies on a scientific tour. 3—Scene at the funeral of Rudolph Valentino in New York.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Developments in Mexican Situation—Lively Doings in Geneva.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAMES A. FLAHERTY, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, accompanied by the members of the supreme council, called on President Coolidge at White Pine camp and dispelled the popular idea that his order asks that the United States intervene in the Mexican religious controversy. It does not even ask the lifting of the embargo on arms shipments to Mexico, he declared. Instead, it desires only the exercise of whatever good offices the United States can extend under international law to ameliorate conditions in the neighboring republic. He placed much blame on the policies of the last three American administrations, and Mr. Coolidge, who has pursued a policy of "hands off" in the quarrel between Calles and the church, was said to have listened "kindly and patiently" to what the delegation had to say.

Down in Mexico City the congress has assembled and it is expected that the religious situation will be taken up very soon. The President's message dealt with it at some length. There was said to be a good chance that congress, although made up of over 80 per cent of government men, would make certain concessions to the Catholics which may remove some of the objections of the church. The Catholic League for Religious Defense, however, is not dissatisfied with the present situation, its secretary asserting that the economic boycott is so successful that it has practically paralyzed the economic life of the nation. Says he:

"Commerce in Mexico, according to statements by the chamber of commerce itself, has fallen off 50 per cent since the opening of the economic boycott, and industrial organizations are complaining of a large overproduction because of lack of consumers.

"In the interior the boycott is felt terribly. Entire cities, towns and villages have subjected themselves to heroic sacrifices of abstinence. In Aguas Calientes, Arades, and Penjamo no beans are eaten this month, and the civic government in these places is on the verge of bankruptcy.

"This is only the beginning. As time goes on the lines will be drawn tighter. The final effect of the boycott will be to force capital to face the situation and take means of meeting it. It either must further the ends of the boycott or force the government to repeal the objectionable anti-Catholic legislation."

IN MORE ways than one the world court cut quite a figure in the week's news. In Geneva the conference of representatives of 37 nations began discussion of the admission of the United States with the reservations made by the senate. The first three reservations were quickly accepted, but opposition developed to the fourth, which would prevent the League of Nations from amending the court statutes without America's permission. Sir George Foster of Canada led the opposition and was warmly seconded by Markovitch of Jugoslavia. The debate grew rather hot but South American delegates intervened to smooth things over. Final action on the fourth reservation was postponed and discussion of the fifth was begun. This provides that the world court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest. The belief prevailed in Geneva that the basis of this reservation is a desire on the part of the United States to prevent any attempt by the council of the League of Nations to seek advisory opinions either on immigration problems or questions affecting the Monroe doctrine and Latin America. It was

thought likely the reservation would be turned over to a commission for study and advice.

MEANWHILE California was holding a primary election in which the world court was prominent. Senator Shortridge, pro-court, was running for renomination by the Republicans and was opposed by Robert M. Clarke, backed by Senator Johnson and other anti-court leaders. At this writing incomplete returns indicate that Shortridge was victorious by a considerable plurality. Lineberger, anti-court and wet, was trailing far behind. Lieut. Gov. C. C. Young, also supported by Johnson, was leading Gov. Friend W. Richardson and the four other candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Congressman Florence P. Kahn, who is decidedly wet, was renominated, and the wets were leading in several other congressional districts.

On the Democratic side John B. Elliott, who was endorsed for senator by William Gibbs McAdoo, was leading Isador Dockweiler, whom he accused of complicity in a Tammany Hall plot to capture California democracy. But Carl Alexander Johnson, San Diego, dry, also bearing the McAdoo endorsement, was trailing Justus S. Wardell in the gubernatorial race. Wardell also was accused by the McAdoo candidates of trafficking with Tammany.

SENATORS TRAMMELL of Florida and Gooding of Idaho, both of whom voted for American entry into the world court, have changed their minds and are now ready to vote for withdrawal of the ratification. Mr. Trammell said he would offer a resolution for such action when the senate meets in December. The defection of these two would not materially affect the situation, and at the summer White House it was made known that President Coolidge does not anticipate a victory by the anti-court forces. It may be mentioned that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in the Middle West, declared himself against the world court, though supporting the Coolidge administration in all other respects.

"M" A' FERGUSON lost her chance to be governor of Texas for another term when she was defeated in the run-off primary by Dan Moody by nearly two to one. The attorney general, whose nomination by the Democrats is equivalent to election, said the plan was not an issue and Jim Ferguson had found it impossible to make it one.

It appears at this writing that a run-off primary will be necessary September 14 in South Carolina where neither Senator E. B. Smith, Edgar A. Brown nor N. B. Dflal had a clear majority for the senatorial nomination. They were standing in the order named.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS delegates were trying hard to find some way to satisfy Spain and Poland and at the same time admit Germany to membership and a permanent seat in the council. The commission at work on plans for reorganization of the council decided that Spain could not have a permanent seat. It adopted Lord Cecil's scheme giving Spain and Poland semi-permanent seats the tenure of which is three years, with a declaration of their re-eligibility.

It seems likely, however, that Spain will quit the league entirely as a result of the refusal of Great Britain and France to attend a conference on the status of Tangier. As was recounted last week, Spain insists that the Tangier district be added to her Morocco protectorate, and the Spanish foreign minister has said flatly that Spain will withdraw from the league unless this is granted. In the house of commons Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, said Britain was willing to discuss with Spain and France the former's request for a league mandate over Tangier, but with due regard for existing treaties. He did not think Geneva was a good place for such a discussion.

Italy is now tied up with Spain by a new treaty of alliance which it is admitted is a direct threat to France in so far as the rule of the Mediterranean basin is concerned. European diplomats were wondering if Musso-

lini and De Rivera would try to sabotage the meeting of the league.

O VERRIDING the veto of Governor General Wood, the Philippine house of representatives passed the senate bill providing for a plebiscite in the islands on the question of independence. The measure is now up to President Coolidge, who will have six months in which to act after it reaches him. He will have reports from both Governor General Wood and Col. Carmi Thompson, his personal investigator there, to help him make up his mind. In Washington it is believed he will support Wood.

FAYAL, chief of the Azores Islands, was hit by a disastrous earthquake that ruined most of the homes in the town of Horta and that was followed by a tidal wave that caused great damage in the village of Feteira. Though probably not more than a score of persons were killed, the injured number several hundred and material losses were immense. Fortunately the temblor came in the daytime when most of the inhabitants of the island were out of doors. The quake was the severest ever experienced in the archipelago.

At about the same time there were earthquakes in several regions of Mexico, and a little earlier Maine had some shocks.

A MERICA has lost two more of her best aviators through airplane accidents. Commander John Rodgers of the navy, hero of the Hawaii flight, fell with his plane into shallow water and was fatally injured. Lieut. Cyrus K. Bettis of the army, who crashed into a mountain in Pennsylvania in a fog, died in a hospital in Washington from spinal meningitis which developed after it was thought he was on the way to recovery.

SERIOUS labor trouble broke out in Manville, R. I., where a mob of 1,500 striking textile mill workers fought a battle with a small force of state police and deputy sheriffs, after an attempt to set fire to a mill. The officers used tear gas bombs, revolvers and riot guns and a number of the rioters were wounded, as were three of the officers. The governor sent a detachment of state troops to maintain order.

In Chicago another open and closed shop struggle impends. A strike of structural iron workers was called on a skyscraper in course of construction as a starter, and the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award promptly called in strikebreakers to take the places of the union men. Other artisans' unions are likely to become involved. The committee announced it would support any contractor in Chicago who desired to erect steel on the open shop basis.

The long-standing fight between President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and President Farrington of the Illinois miners' union, has resulted in the suspension of the latter by the state executive board. He was forced to admit that he had contracted to enter the employ of a big mining firm whenever he should quit office.

I F RUDOLPH VALENTINO had any sense of humor he must be laughing in his coffin over the outburst of mushy sentimentality and mawkish emotionalism that has followed his lamentable death. Enough here to say that after funeral ceremonies in New York, the remains of the screen star were transported in a special car to Hollywood for burial.

G ERTRUDE EDERLE did not long maintain her supremacy as a swimmer of the English channel. Her feat was duplicated by Mrs. Clemington Corson of New York, the mother of two children; and a few days later Ernst Vierkoetter of Germany swam across from France to England in the record time of 12 hours and 42 minutes.

D URING the second year of the operation of the Dawes plan, just ended, Germany met nearly 54 per cent of its reparations payments by means of deliveries of materials. The total payments amounted to 1,220,000,000 gold marks (about \$290,390,000), and the deliveries in kind 659,890,000 gold marks (about \$150,318,000).

# Golf-Mad America



WATCHING BOBBY JONES

A MERICA is golf mad. Beyond a doubt it has become our national pastime; it is played by more individuals than any other game.

In 1894 there were only about ten golf courses in the country. Today there are more than 5,000 courses valued at \$1,300,000,000. More than two millions of people play at the royal and ancient game and they spend annually more than \$468,500,000.

Golf, a game of considerable antiquity, is generally identified with Scotland, but historians are led to believe that it is probably of Dutch origin. The Royal and Ancient Golf club of St. Andrews, Scotland, founded in 1774, is the parent organization of the world, however.

Golf was undoubtedly played in colonial days in America, for we still have court records to that effect in Albany, N. Y., where players were fined for breaking windows with golf balls. Not until about 1850, however, did the game take on new life. It was about this time that the St. Andrews club was formed and links established near Yonkers, N. Y.

After 1900 the game suddenly smashed its way into public favor with astonishing rapidity. Today the metropolitan district of New York city supports 250 golf clubs. The Chicago district has 150. In addition to these privately owned courses there are hundreds of public links. Chicago leads with 14. New York city has but four, while Louisville, with less than 300,000 population, maintains two public courses and three private ones.

During the coming year it is expected that 100 new public courses will be built throughout the country. No place is too small to support some kind of a golf course. Gary, Ind., has a population of 350 persons, and a fine nine-hole course. Most public courses are self-supporting. The income from green fees at the four public courses in New York city averages \$125,000 a year. The maintenance expense is but \$75,031.76, leaving a profit of almost \$50,000 annually.

So great is the demand for golf courses in particular localities, where nature has shown little co-operation with the golf fan, that engineers are taxing their ingenuity in shaping a suitable place for play. A writer in the New York Times tells of operations in the mountains of Vermont, where the depressions are a pair of lakes as water hazards are being blasted out of solid rock. Lake Worth in Florida, he says, is being sucked up to make 110 acres for a golf course. Further south, at Key West, the coral surface has been blasted out, filled with dirt, covered with a carpet of turf, and the course recently was opened.

A Forest Felled In one Jersey locality the demand was keen for a new club, but cleared land was not available, so a heavily wooded expanse of 200 acres was purchased. Trees were felled, stumps were pulled by machinery and tractors did the rest.

Engineers are endeavoring to get



the same effects and facilities out of 50 to 60 acres that hitherto have required 125 acres for 18 holes. This is the next problem to be solved.

Our neighbor, Canada, is now enjoying its greatest golf season with well over 100,000 players. The last issue of The Canadian Golfer says in an editorial: "Not a city or town in Canada but boasts today facilities for playing golf. Many places of 1,000 inhabitants or so have quite creditable nine-hole courses." All provinces of Canada report new courses, the lengthening and improvement of old ones and the building of new clubhouses and additions to old.

Inspector R. J. Hall of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed in Herschel Island, 200 miles within the Arctic circle, reports the furthest north golf courses—and perhaps the world's worst. When Inspector Hall has a chance to play with Bishop I. O. Stringer of the Yukon territory the gallery is likely to be a few Eskimo children.

The most expensive golf course is American—the one at the East Emergence dam at Gatun, Panama Canal. A huge malarial swamp that frequently caused the banks of the canal to cave in was filled at a cost of \$8,000,000. Americans in the vicinity are gradually converting that filled land into a golf course.

The Old Flatbush course in Brooklyn is believed to occupy the most valuable land. It is nine holes and is built on 1,000 lots worth \$5,000 each, making the total valuation \$5,000,000. On the west coast of South America every oil-drilling camp, mine or nitrate oficina has a golf course whenever enough flat ground can be found. At Tocopilla, Chile, there is a golf course without a blade of grass. The entire course is outlined in crushed white shell, to enable players to tell whether they are on it or not. If on the course the ball may be teed. Outside the boundaries it must be played as it lies. Argentina has a number of fine courses. Important tournaments are scheduled there for this year.

Dr. A. Mackenzie, the famous British golf architect, said recently that a leading British golf club maker had told him that a new market for clubs had just opened in Sweden and Norway, where interest in golf had been suddenly awakened.

French Courses The golf courses of France have been overhauled and those near Paris have been brought up to date and enlarged. Lately the writer received a letter from an American in Paris

who is planning to build a semi-public pay-as-you-play course, similar to the 11 in Chicago. The links at the French resorts (Cannes, Nice, Vichy, Vittel, Pau, Le Touquet, Biarritz, Evian, etc.) are being improved and new ones are being built.

Even Germany has just evinced an interest in golf. A course has just been opened at Wallensee, and important championship tournaments are to be revived there this year. An odd circumstance is that Alexander R. Revell of Chicago has been the amateur champion of Germany for about fourteen years. He won the last tournament held in 1913.

Italy has taken up golf with vim. The new nine-hole course of the Stress Golf club, 2,800 feet above Lake Maggiore, is being enlarged to 18 holes by Peter Gannon, former amateur champion of France, Italy and Switzerland. A beautiful new course is being built at Lido, Venice, and the Karersee course, in the shadows of the fantastic Dolomites, is being improved. The king of Italy has taken an active interest in the Acqua Santa course of the Rome Golf club, while the count of Turin patronizes the Varese Golf club, near Milan. Sicily has a course at Mondello.

Spain's interest in golf has become so keen that its open champion was sent to take part in the American open championship last year. Many remember Angel de la Torre, from the Madrid Golf club; his reports upon his return to Spain stimulated new interest in the game.

South Africa supports 200 golf clubs, and there are over fifty in Cape province alone. The Durban Country club, Durban, Natal, has a modern clubhouse and course and the Umkomaas course, south coast, is real golf. That at Port Alfred, Cape province, is as fine as one could wish to play. The George Golf club is in the shadow of the Outimqua mountains, that rise to great heights. A unique course is that in Tshikapa in the Belgian Congo, where nude dusky caddies carry the clubs and old beef tins are used as holes.

Profit for Club Members Switzerland's 11 courses are being added to and some of the nine-hole links are being lengthened to 18. The Kulm club has an elaborate clubhouse at St. Moritz. The Montreux club course, near Lake Geneva, is along mountains capped with eternal snow. The Lucerne Golf club, the most picturesque of Switzerland courses, has been lengthened to 18 holes and an entirely new course has been built nearer to Lucerne. The Engadine and Montana courses have been brushed up. Several new ones will be built thousands of feet above sea level next year.

### Being Reduced Piecemeal

A neglected street urchin was committed to juvenile hall, where he was given a bath and dressed in clean clothes. Then his hair was cut short and his finger nails trimmed. As his adenoids seriously interfered with his breathing they were removed. All this he stood without complaint, but when a little later the matron noticed a big unsightly wart on his hand and said: "Tommy, I'm going to have that wart

off," a look of disgust spread over Tommy's face. "Gee!" he exclaimed. "Don't you let a feller keep anything here?"—Boston Transcript.

### Success of a Book

The success of a book with a reader is to be measured by its effect upon the actual daily existence of the reader. If a book excites thought; if it stimulates the sense of beauty; the sense of pity; the sense of sympathy; if it helps in any way towards the understanding of one's fellow-

creatures . . . if it awakens the conscience and thus directly influences personal conduct—if it accomplishes any of these things, then it has succeeded.—Arnold Bennett, in "Things That Have Interested Me."

### Where It Does Most Good

Lecturer (specialist on child training)—In the upbringing of children the golden rule should be applied. Voice in Audience—I use a plain wooden one on mine, and it works just as well.—Stray Stories.