



1—Machine gun detachment barricaded behind cotton bales at Mannville, R. I., where police fought striking textile workers. 2—Vice Admiral Richard H. Jackson, who has just taken command of the Pacific fleet with the rank of admiral. 3—Patriotic organizations and public officials celebrating birthday anniversary of Lafayette at the Lafayette statue in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germany Enters the League of Nations and Spain Resigns in Anger.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GERMANY at last is in the League of Nations—and Spain is out of it. The seventh assembly of the league, in Geneva, voted the German republic a member unanimously, and also approved the designation of Germany to a permanent seat in the league council. Forty-eight nations participated in the voting and the applause when the result was announced was long and loud.

In the effort to conciliate Spain and Poland, who had demanded permanent seats, the league leaders planned to create three semi-permanent seats, enlarging the council to that extent. M. Louvain of Holland and Doctor Nansen of Norway both criticized this measure, charging that steam-roller tactics were employed. Doctor Nansen expressed surprise at a statement by Doctor Motta of Switzerland that, if the nonpermanent council membership were not augmented, Germany's election might be imperiled. Both speakers, however, admitted that the league crisis must be solved as soon as possible.

Dispatches from Spain, meanwhile, stated that a cabinet council presided over by King Alfonso had agreed that Spain should refuse the semi-permanent seat and resign from the league, and that the letter of notification was drawn up by Primo de Rivera, the dictator, and Foreign Minister Yanguas. It reproached the league for lack of consideration shown to Spain—her prestige, traditions, and importance as the mother country of 20 Latin-American nations who speak the same language. Official statement of this action was delayed. Of course, Spain's resignation does not take effect until after two years have elapsed, but it is supposed she will not participate in the league's activities in the interim.

The German delegation arrived at Geneva, and the last action was taken admitting the republic to the league. The Teutons were headed by Foreign Minister Stresemann and had with them a number of advisers.

At the council session a project was adopted for a settlement of 120,000 Bulgarian refugees who have been forced out of various Balkan states. A loan of \$12,000,000 is called for by the scheme. M. Caolamano of Greece protested that Bulgaria is preparing to construct a strategic railway paralleling the Greek frontier. He said the railroad is to serve for military purposes and the rapid mobilization and transfer of troops in case of hostilities.

MORE immediately important to Spain than the league row was the discovery and suppression of a mutiny in the artillery corps. Officers of certain garrisons, supported by their batteries, refused to obey orders and were quickly placed under arrest. The king hurried from San Sebastian to Madrid and at the request of Dictator de Rivera signed an edict dissolving the artillery corps and decreeing a state of siege throughout the country. Gen. Fabriciano Haro y Porto, chief of the artillery section of the ministry of war, was relieved of his post. There was no bloodshed except at Pamplona, where two of the mutineers were killed and two wounded. At the bottom of the revolt was the recent order doing away with the seniority rule in promotions. Despite strict censorship, the news leaked out of Madrid that the king had persuaded Primo de Rivera that lenient treatment of the offenders would be the wisest course.

OF FOUR Republican senators who sought renomination in last week's primaries three were successful and one was turned down by the voters of his party. The man who failed was Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, and

he was beaten by Gov. John J. Blaine. The contest was a tangle of La Folletteism and Volsteadism. In the gubernatorial race it appeared that the so-called Madison ring controlled by La Follette received a hard blow in the nomination of Fred R. Zimmerman over the "ring's" candidate, Attorney General Herman L. Ekers. Returns would indicate that the Republican nominees for the other state offices are the members of the La Follette-Progressive ticket. They are: Lieutenant governor, Henry H. Huber; treasurer, Solomon Levitan; attorney general, John W. Reynolds; and secretary of state, Theodore Dammann.

Up in New Hampshire, Senator George H. Moses, foe of the World court, easily won renomination, despite the fight put up by former Governor Bass. His Democratic opponent will be Robert C. Murchie of Concord, who won the nomination over Albert W. Noone of Peterboro. The Republicans refused to shatter a forty-eight-year-old tradition and Gov. John G. Winant was defeated for renomination by Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester. Not since 1878, when the two-year gubernatorial term was adopted, has New Hampshire sent a governor back to office.

Nevada Republicans renominated Senator Tasker L. Oddie, a World court advocate, rejecting E. E. Roberts, mayor of Reno. In the Democratic race for the senatorial nomination Raymond T. Baker, who served under Woodrow Wilson as director of the mines, held a lead over his three opponents in the four-cornered race.

Senator Cameron of Arizona was unopposed for renomination, but there was a hot fight down there over the governorship. G. W. P. Hunt sought the Democratic nomination for his sixth term and at this writing has a commanding lead over his two rivals, E. E. Ellingwood and J. J. Cox. The Democrats named Congressman Carl Hayden as their senatorial choice. Republicans put E. S. Clark up for governor.

Dispatches from Washington say that Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Democrat, declares that if William S. Vare of Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois are elected to the senate he will move to unseat them when their credentials are presented, on the ground of excessive expenditures in the primaries.

"Wets" found some degree of satisfaction in the defeat of Representative Upshaw (Dem., Ga.) for renomination. This feeling, however, was tempered by the fact that they failed to gain a member, as Lester J. Steele, his successful opponent, also is classified as a "Dry."

CABLEGRAMS indicating that the understanding in European capitals was that the Coolidge administration was planning a vast development of military aviation led the President to redefine his position in this and allied matters. He declared himself opposed to any military aviation or naval-building program that might provoke competitive building by other nations. So determined is the President to avoid giving other powers any incentive for naval competition with the United States that this government will not build auxiliary war-craft on the basis of the 5-5-3 ratio established for capital ships of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan by the Washington treaty limiting naval armaments. Under this policy the American navy may continue below parity with the British and less than two-fifths stronger than the Japanese.

The President holds that American naval craft in every class not covered by the Washington treaty shall be built with an eye single to the defense needs of the United States. We are not to build cruisers, submarines, aircraft, and other auxiliaries to give the United States as many of these craft as Great Britain possesses and two-fifths more than Japan either has built or building. We are to consider only the number of ships we need for defense and to build accordingly. If that number falls below the treaty ratio, we are not to worry.

WITHOUT great hope of its success, the Catholic episcopate of Mexico presented to the congress its bill asking for reforms in the laws governing the church, and it was im-

mediately taken up for study by the senators and deputies, who are anxious to get the religious question out of the way. The bill was also sent to all the state governors and legislatures for consideration, since a majority of the states must assent to any changes in the constitution. The petition carrying the bill, after explaining that the Catholic church has no desire to mix in politics but will maintain itself within its own proper sphere, declares that while the government has the right to dictate laws governing the church in so far as its civil state is concerned, it has no right to invade the territory belonging peculiarly to the church.

PRISONERS captured by federal officers near Raymondville, Texas, for gathering arms, presumably to be carried into Mexico, agreed to lead the officers to the place where the weapons were cached. The prisoners were ordered to precede the officers into the brush. They had gone about 100 yards in this manner when fire was suddenly opened from ambush. Two of the prisoners fell at the first shots. The officers quickly took to cover and returned the fire, and when the fight ended there were four dead Mexicans and one dead Austrian. None of the officers was hit.

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY, former attorney general of the United States, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, went on trial in New York on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government. The trial is based on what is known as the American Metals case. The defendants are accused of having accepted a bribe of \$391,000. In return for this sum, in the language of the indictment returned by a federal grand jury in May, they are accused of approving "a claim of \$6,453,979, made upon the alien property custodian by the Societe Suisse pour Valeurs des Metaux—wholly without reference to the legality or merits of said claim."

THE British appear to be getting seriously entangled in the fighting that is going on along the Yangtze river between the Chinese factions, and they have been getting in bad with both the bolshevik Cantonese forces and the troops from the north. The row with the latter started at Wanshan when General Yang-sen, ally of Marshal Wu-Pei-fu, tried to seize two British ships. British gunboats went to the rescue but were repulsed by the land forts and suffered several casualties. The English ships, however, are said to have laid the city of Wanshan practically in ruins. At Hankow, center of the conflict between the northern and southern Chinese, the British and French landed bluejackets and helped the local volunteers to construct barricades along the bund. But a late report to London says the British party from the cruiser Carlisle was attacked by the Cantonese and cut to pieces. Meanwhile Wu's forces there collapsed when the Canton troops captured the nearby city of Hanyang. After the latter occupied Hankow and Wuchang, General Wu fled to Honan.

At Shameen, the foreign residential settlement of Canton, a British naval detachment was landed to protect a British-owned wharf and it arrested some Chinese snipers. Now the Cantonese government foreign minister has written the British consul general demanding the immediate withdrawal of British marines from the jetties near Shameen; the cessation of British interference with river traffic, and retirement of British gunboats to their usual anchorages.

ONE of the worst train wrecks of recent times occurred when a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train struck a boulder in the mountainous country near Leadville, Col., and dived downward into the Arkansas river. The engine, baggage cars, two coaches and one sleeper piled up in eight feet of water. The casualties were 27 dead and scores of injured.

In Chicago a Northwestern train telescoped the rear coaches of another that was loaded with returning Labor day excursionists, and five persons were killed and more than fifty were hurt.

Friday, the Thirteenth!

• AUGUST •

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

NOTHING disastrous happens to you on Friday, August 13? If it didn't and you are superstitious, you can take heart, for you're probably safe for some time to come. For August of this year is the only month which had in it that supposedly acme of bad luck and it won't occur again until next year. November, 1926, has a Saturday, the thirteenth—just missed it by one day, you see. But there won't be another Friday, the thirteenth, until May, 1927.

Just why should Friday, the thirteenth, be a day of ill omen? Perhaps for the reason that individually Friday and thirteen are feared by the superstitious, and when you combine the two—*!!!!!!*—Friday itself, whether it falls on the thirteenth or not, they consider the Jonah-day of the seven in the week. This is believed to be due to the fact that Christ was crucified on a Friday. At least that is the popularly accepted reason for the fear of it. So the superstitious person would never think of beginning a journey or any important undertaking on Friday, lest the jinx of that evil day bring disaster before the journey or undertaking be completed.

How it started. As for the sinister significance of thirteen, there seems to be two traditions. In Biblical times the Hebrew word for "thirteen" was identified with the word for "death." In Norse mythology, too, the number is put under a curse, for there is a tradition that the sun god Baldr had to die because there were thirteen gods in Valhalla, and that could not be tolerated. Whatever the reason, the fear of thirteen still exists among many persons who become most uncomfortable if they find that there are thirteen people at a dinner party or some such affair. They wouldn't think of occupying berth No. 13 in a pullman car or accepting license tag No. 13 for their automobile. In fact, they just don't want to have anything whatsoever to do with that combination of digits—a one before a three.

Despite all this superstition about Friday and thirteen, a study of American history will reveal that singly or together they have not been particularly unlucky. On the contrary, they seem to have been somewhat fortuitous in the history of this nation. Consider these facts in relation to thirteen:

There were thirteen original colonies. The American flag has thirteen stripes on it and at one time it also had thirteen stars. During the War of 1812 a combined British land and naval force attacked Fort Mifflin near Baltimore, Md. Had the attack been successful, the United States would have been "cut in two" and England might have won the war then and there. But, if you remember the incident, "at the dawn's early light," an American prisoner on one of the British ships looked anxiously toward Fort Mifflin and saw "that our flag was still there." So Francis Scott Key sat himself down and wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." That was on September 13, 1813—two thirteens in that date, you

see—no, three! Add up the digits in the year, 1813—one and eight are nine and one are ten and three are thirteen!

There are thirteen letters in the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum." The eagle which appears in the escutcheon of the great seal of the country has thirteen feathers in each wing.

It looked pretty dark for the cause of the American Revolution until France decided to come to the aid of the rebellious colonies. That took place on June 13, 1778.

The cornerstone of the White House was laid on October 13, 1792. The Northwest Territory was organized on July 13, 1787.

And those are only a few of the dates or ways in which thirteen figures in American history.

As to Friday—Now as to this evil day of Friday and its opportunities for bringing bad luck to our country:

Go way back to the year 1492. At two o'clock in the morning a certain Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor, rushed up to his captain, one Christopher Columbus, and excitedly pointed toward the west. "Land!" arose the cry on the Santa Maria. And that was on Friday, October 12. Incidentally, Columbus had set sail for the unknown on a Friday.

Four years later, John Cabot appears at the court of Henry VII of England. The king hands him a commission to explore the new land which Columbus has discovered, which Cabot proceeds to do. His explorations throw much fresh light on the regions of the New world, and they give the English a claim on lands in this continent. That commission was dated March 6, 1496, and it was a Friday.

On Friday, September 11, 1600, Henry Hudson in his brave little ship, the Half Moon, rounded the tip of an island and sailed up the river which now bears his name. All of which led to one of the most remarkable real estate deals in history. For that island was later named Manhattan, and the Dutch bought it from the Indians for the munificent sum of \$24. If you happen to own some real estate on that particular island now, don't offer it for sale at \$24 a square inch. Some one might take you up on it quick!

History does not record whether or not the Pilgrims were superstitious—that is, aside from their belief in witches and such-like. Individually, they may have been. But collectively,

they weren't. For they actually set forth from Southampton on a Friday—August 21, 1620. So the next time you hesitate to start a motor or railroad trip on Friday, remember—not the Maine—but the Mayflower. It wasn't wrecked.

American history is full of "ifs." If a little boy hadn't been born on a Virginia plantation on February 22, 1732, the Revolution might have had a very different ending. For every one will admit that George Washington had a great deal to do with bringing that war to a successful conclusion. Of course, George Washington couldn't choose the day of the week when he was to make his appearance on earth, but the fact remains that February 22, 1732, came on a Friday.

Some Lucky Fridays.

The Revolution is full of lucky Fridays. For instance, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified on Friday, June 16, 1775. Friday, October 17, 1777, witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, the first really great American victory and the culmination of one of the decisive battles of the world. Benedict Arnold isn't usually looked upon as an individual America was lucky to have. But the fact that his treason was discovered on Friday, September 22, 1780, certainly was lucky for the American cause. And just to make this "Friday luck" in the Revolution complete, remember that on Friday, October 19, 1781, a British army under Lord Cornwallis marched out of Yorktown, Va., and laid down its arms. Another lucky Friday for George Washington and a lucky one for America, for the surrender of Cornwallis meant the end of the struggle for independence.

Isn't until you come down to the time of the World War, however, that history presents indisputable evidence that Friday, the thirteenth, is not at all a double jinx for these United States. There's a man named John J. Pershing who is said to have had a great deal to do with ending the war. A superstitious person wouldn't have given John J. much chance for living very long, not to mention becoming internationally famous. For he was born on Friday, the thirteenth!

Remember St. Mihiel and the battle that an American army fought there? It took place on Friday, the thirteenth. Enough? Do you still believe that Friday is usually an unlucky day, that thirteen is certain to be an unlucky number, and that Friday, the thirteenth, is the double-distilled essence of catastrophe?

Insect "Music"

There is no insect that possesses vocal organs. The members of this tremendous orchestra are mostly from three families of the great Orthoptera; the short-horned grasshoppers, or locusts; the long-horned grasshoppers and the crickets. With the crickets the sound is produced by rubbing or rapidly vibrating the upper pair of wings against the lower pair. Some of the grasshoppers we might speak of

as almost true violinists, their forewing constituting the violin and the leg the bow. The latter is so veined and grooved as somewhat to resemble a minute fife, and by placing this against the edge of the former and rubbing it up and down with greater or less rapidity various degrees and kinds of "music" are produced by the several species.

Glass Roofs to Cut Coal Heating engineers have discovered new possibilities in sunlight as a

means of heating the home, and are experimenting with the feasibility of building glass roofs.

By providing houses with glass roofs, properly insulated, it is believed that great quantities of fuel can be saved during the winter months.

Doubters of the theory are referred to the sunny bay window of the average house on a winter day, where the sun works without scientific assistance.

Jonah originated the fish story.