

1—Docteur Stresemann accepting Germany's seats in the League of Nations assembly in Geneva. 2—Some of the 142 Mexican revolutionists held at San Diego for violating neutrality law, pleading not guilty. 3—Scene at a prominent corner in Miami Beach after the hurricane that devastated southern Florida.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Southern Florida Ravaged by Hurricane—Life and Property Losses.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROBABLY five hundred men, women and children dead. More than six thousand injured, many of whom may not recover. Property losses approximating \$200,000,000. Between 50,000 and 75,000 persons homeless and great numbers of them rendered destitute.

That in a few words summarizes the situation in southern Florida after the terrific West Indian hurricane that swept across the state from the region of Miami, moving northwest and across the gulf to Pensacola and Mobile, where the property loss was heavy though no fatalities there were reported.

Miami, the "wonder city," and its beautiful suburbs were the worst sufferers, though Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Moore Haven and other towns were virtually ruined and scores of other places were devastated. With the wind blowing 150 miles an hour, the waters of the Atlantic ocean were driven clear over lovely Miami Beach and far inland at Miami and all along that part of the coast. Vessels of all sorts and sizes were piled upon the beaches totally wrecked, thousands of houses and other buildings of wooden construction were leveled and nearly all the towering palms, Australian pines and other trees were torn up by the roots. Automobiles by the thousand were swept off the Miami causeways into Biscayne bay or piled up in heaps of junk in the streets. The buildings of steel construction in Miami resisted the hurricane in most cases, and the handsome homes of many millionaires, though damaged by the invading waters, were not ruined. But the palatial hotels of Miami Beach were badly shattered. Of the Miami suburbs, Coral Gables, where there are few wooden structures, came off best.

The Miami storm relief executive issued this appeal:
"To the American People:
"The city of Miami is compelled to issue an appeal to the people of the United States for the relief of Miami and Dade county. Six days ago this city of 200,000 was one of the most prosperous, beautiful and delightful communities in this country. Today, as a result of a disastrous tropical hurricane which devastated our coast last Saturday, it lies prostrate.
"We have 100 dead and nearly 1,000 patients in hospitals, hundreds of whom are grievously injured. While conditions are being rapidly restored by means of most wonderful and efficient co-operation of its citizens along all important lines, the problems confronting them are almost insurmountable. Food and other necessary supplies are coming in in great quantities and we have been blessed by the arrival of a sufficient number of physicians and nurses and ample medical supplies for the immediate present.
"But more than 5,000 homes have been either entirely destroyed or made unfit for human habitation. Twenty-five thousand people have been made homeless. These are being cared for in thousands of instances by neighbors who themselves are suffering. Miami needs money quickly and in large amounts.
"It needs it to take care of the poor, sick, and injured. It needs it to rehabilitate the homes of thousands who have lost everything in the world and who will die of exposure if assistance does not come promptly and amply."
Instantly upon receipt of the first news of the disaster relief measures were organized by the American Red Cross and by communities all over the country, and along every railway to the southeast the trains streamed carrying physicians, nurses, medical supplies and food. The trained workers of the Red Cross were speedily on the field, as they always are. Sanitary measures and steps to prevent disease that follows so often in the wake of storm disaster marked the first steps taken after the work had been organized. Workers

and persons remaining in many areas were required to submit to typhoid vaccination, and residents of Davie and Moore Haven were ordered to evacuate those towns because the water supply was polluted and an epidemic threatened. Vessels of the United States navy were put at the disposition of the Red Cross, and the destroyer Downe was rushed from Charleston to Miami with serum and the destroyer Cassin carried a load of general supplies. Under the direction of Henry M. Baker, national disaster director for the Red Cross, great numbers of refugees from the shattered towns were removed to nearby cities in trucks, special trains and automobiles.

Moore Haven, which was overwhelmed by the waters of Lake Okechobee with a loss of more than 100 lives, may never be rebuilt. But steps already have been taken for the reconstruction of Miami Beach, Hollywood and other places, while of course Miami itself purposes soon to regain its former splendor.

Damage done at Pensacola was estimated at \$5,000,000, and it was heavy at Mobile and other places on the gulf. St. Petersburg and other towns in that vicinity reported no loss of life but considerable to property. The hurricane, before reaching Florida, had killed a score or more in the Bahama Islands and done tremendous property damage, and Bimini Island was ravaged.

From Buenos Aires comes the report of another hurricane that struck the town of Encarnacion, Paraguay, on the Parana river, killing about 400 persons and leveling thirty of the city's blocks.
CAPT. RENE FONCK, the French aviator, undertook to hop off for his non-stop flight from New York to Paris in the giant Sikorsky plane built for the project. Overloaded at the last moment, the machine rushed down the prepared runway at Roosevelt field on Long Island, staggered along for a short distance with two wheels collapsing, nose-dived into the earth and burst into flames. Fonck and Lieut. L. W. Curtin, the alternate pilot, crawled from the wreckage unhurt, but Charles Clavier, the French radio operator, and Jacob Islamof, the Russian mechanic, were trapped in the fuselage and were burned to death. Grief-stricken but undefeated, Igor Sikorsky, the Russian designer and president of the Sikorsky Manufacturing corporation, briefly announced his plans.
"Officers of the corporation," he said, "are shocked at the tragedy, but we believe the best tribute we can pay to their memory is to begin immediately the building of another plane to carry out the project for which these men gave their lives."

THE states members of the World court agreed to accept the United States' reservations for adherence to the court with the single condition that by a two-thirds majority the court powers could repudiate their acceptance of the reservations regarding advisory opinions and the right to amend statutes without the consent of the United States.
The forty states participating approved the drafting committee's protocol covering their terms on America's entry, and the joint note which will be circulated to the various signatories as the basis for framing their individual replies to the United States. The United States will be invited to take part in a conference with the court states to frame a special protocol to translate the five American reservations into the language of the court.

BRAND and Stresemann, motoring from Geneva to a French town near the border, laid plans for a rapprochement between France and Germany that promises great things for both countries and for Europe generally. Brand reported to the French cabinet and was given a free hand to proceed with the agreement, while Docteur Stresemann, returning to Berlin, prepared to fight the Nationalists and Communists who alone oppose the negotiations. It is understood the projected accord includes a plan for the immediate flotation of reich railway debentures, as provided in the Dawes plan, and that France's share of these amounts would be 750,000,000 gold marks, which would help to stabilize the franc. Germany demands reduc-

tion of allied forces of occupation and complete evacuation of the Rhineland earlier than had been intended. The first fruits of the negotiations were the departure of detachments of French troops from the occupied area, with the prospect that by the end of September about 6,000 of them would be withdrawn. This was immensely pleasing to the Germans.

GEN. GEORGE KONDYLIIS, premier-dictator of Greece, has dissolved his own party and will retire from politics because political leaders have been complaining that he was working for his own interests. He advises his friends to join other parties and announces that his government will continue to function for the time being and that parliamentary elections will be held under the proportional representation system. Dispatches from Athens say it is believed the former king of Greece is in Bucharest awaiting a possible recall to the throne.

SO SUCCESSFUL is the Red Army of Canton in its operations against the troops of the north that the British cabinet has been seriously considering abandoning its policy of the last two years and recognizing all de facto provincial governments in China, especially the Canton regime. This would mean the abandonment of the fiction of a central government in Peking. Meantime the third British destroyer flotilla has left Malta for Chinese waters to protect British interests. The Cantonese are pushing back Marshal Wu in Honan province and are attempting to make a junction with the army of Marshal Feng Yuhsiang, now their ally. Wuchang, several times reported taken by the Cantonese, is still holding out though the garrison is facing starvation. All the women and children and 21 Americans were permitted to leave the city.

QUEEN MARIE of Rumania insists that she is going to leave Bucharest for a visit to the United States about October 2, and she has had her hair bobbed in preparation for the trip. The Rumanian foreign office some time ago denied the queen was going to make the journey, but it now declares it has approved of her plan. King Ferdinand, who is ill, says nothing about it for publication. Court circles are criticizing her majesty, who is past fifty, for cutting off her golden hair.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has given his approval to the selection of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall as the next chief of staff of the army, to succeed Maj. Gen. John L. Hines in December. General Summerall entered the war as a colonel and made a brilliant record in France, where he commanded the artillery brigades and afterward the First division. He is considered a stern but just disciplinarian, highly respected by his subordinates for his forcefulness and his ability to get things done.

NEARLY eight thousand veterans of the Civil war gathered in Des Moines for the sixtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of the auxiliary organizations and members of the delegates' families swelled the number of visitors in the Iowa city to about 50,000. Much of the time was given up to entertainment and to reunions of various units.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT LEE HOWZE, commanding officer of the Fifth corps area, United States army, died in Columbus, Ohio, following an operation. He gained fame in the Indian warfare in the Northwest, for which he was given the congressional medal of honor; in the Philippine revolt, the Mexican border troubles and the World war.

GENE TUNNEY, ex-marine, is the new heavyweight champion of the world, having taken away Jack Dempsey's crown in ten rounds of rather mild fighting in the stadium at Philadelphia. The spectators numbered 132,000, and the gate receipts were about \$2,000,000. Dempsey's power and judgment of distance were gone, and Tunney won easily on points. The victory was popular with all except those who had bet on Dempsey.

The World Series



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE early poets used to sing of October and its "nut brown ale." One American poet made famous "October's bright blue weather." But to Mr. Average American Citizen October isn't so much a matter of color schemes. His interest in it is of an entirely different sort. For now comes the time when the attention of a whole nation is concentrated upon the daily athletic activities of approximately eighteen men in two of the leading cities of the country. In those cities, thirty or forty thousand people fight for a chance to see the eighteen perform. The performance is—you've guessed it, of course—the World Series.

Not that interest in the contests to determine who shall be named baseball champions of the world is confined to the thirty or forty thousand in the two cities which are lucky enough to be the scene of the performances. Wherever the telegraph, the telephone and radio operates—and that means in every one of the 48 states in the Union, plus a territory or two and a few other possessions—you'll find Mr. Average American Citizen standing in front of an electric scoreboard in the afternoon during one or all of the five to seven days during which the performance lasts, or ringing up a newspaper office on the telephone or calling across to his neighbor, "Well, who won today?" So the cartoonist who labeled his cartoon "All of Us," spoke laconically and truthfully of what the World Series means to America.

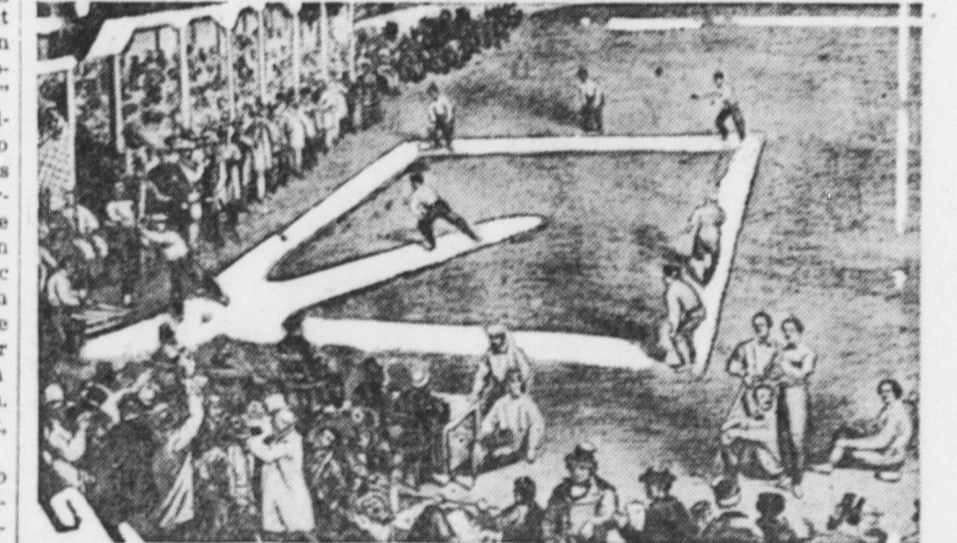
At this writing it is not yet known what two cities will be the scene of the 1926 World Series. The National league is seeing a stirring finish with the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati teams battling desperately for the honors. The citizenry of the Pennsylvania steel metropolis saw their team lose the title to the Boston Red Sox in 1903, win it from the Detroit Tigers in 1904 and they want to keep the banner which they won last year from the Washington Senators. Cincinnati's Reds have been crowned only once—in 1919 and some of the sweetness of their victory was soured by the famous "Black Sox" scandal. St. Louis fans enjoyed a world title four years straight, back in the eighties, when Comiskey's Browns of the old American association won it for them, but since that time neither the Browns of the American, nor the Cardinals of the National have even won the flag in their respective leagues so that they could battle for baseball's highest honor.

So the 1926 title may be fought for in the National league park of any of the three cities, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or St. Louis. New York probably will be the other battleground, for the New York Americans, otherwise known as the Yanks, seem to have the American league pennant nailed to their flagpole. Barring an unforeseen and almost unbelievable upset, this team, which won the world's championship in 1923 by defeating their fellow-townsmen, Mr. McGraw's Giants of the National league four games to two, will again be a title seeker.

Interest in this year's World Series inevitably recalls championship games of other years, but it is doubtful if the oldest of the old fans can recall the days when the Athletics of Brooklyn and the Athletics of Philadelphia

ALL OF US

(Cartoon by M. G. Kettner)



BASEBALL AS IT WAS 60 YEARS AGO—The second championship game between the Athletics of Brooklyn and the Athletics of Philadelphia in 1866. From an old print in the possession of T. H. Murnane, reproduced in "Annals of American Sport" in the "Pageant of America"; Courtesy Yale University Press.

(no, it wasn't one of Connie Mack's teams) were fighting for the championship away back in 1866. Take a look at the picture of the second game in that series which illustrates this article and see if you can visualize the 1926 World Series in terms of a championship, contest of 60 years ago. Notice particularly the underhand delivery of the pitcher, the barehanded catcher standing at such a respectful distance back of the batter, the wide swing which that gentleman is taking at the ball and the basemen "frozen" to the bags.

Notice the calm individual sitting in the chair near the first base line just in the foreground of the batter, the one with his feet on the box. That is the umpire! Can you imagine Hank O'Day or Billy Evans officiating in a World Series game these days? Notice, too, the crowd—probably as many as 100 people. It is doubtful if any of them stood in line all night to get first chance at the best seats, as is the custom nowadays.

But they saw lots of baseball in those days. Here's proof of that statement: this particular game ended with a score of 33 to 33 and it was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness!

Even if the Oldest Fan can't recall this classic contest, he may be able to remember the World Series of a little later date—1888—when the St. Louis Browns, four times winners of the American association pennant, defeated the New York Giants of the National league for the then fourth consecutive championship of the world. But the World Series did not become a national institution until the "turn of the century." The National league has been in existence since 1876 and the American since 1900. The custom of having the champions in each league meet at the end of the season to determine the world's championship began in 1903. There was no World Series in 1904 but in 1905 it was resumed and has continued uninterrupted since that time. If your mind needs refreshing as to who won the World Series in what year, here's the information:

Year	Team	Won	Tie
1903	Boston Americans	4	0
1904	Pittsburgh Nationals	3	0
1905	New York Nationals	4	0
1906	Philadelphia Americans	4	0

Year	Team	Won	Tie
1906	Chicago Americans	4	0
1907	Chicago Nationals	2	1
1908	Detroit Americans	0	1
1909	Chicago Nationals	4	0
1910	Detroit Americans	4	0
1911	Philadelphia Americans	4	0
1912	Philadelphia Americans	4	0
1913	Philadelphia Americans	3	1
1914	Philadelphia Americans	4	0
1915	Philadelphia Americans	4	0
1916	Philadelphia Americans	4	0
1917	Chicago Americans	4	0
1918	Chicago Americans	2	1
1919	Chicago Americans	5	0
1920	Cleveland Americans	3	2
1921	Brooklyn Nationals	2	2
1922	New York Americans	5	0
1923	New York Americans	4	0
1924	New York Americans	4	0
1925	Pittsburgh Nationals	4	0
1926	Washington Americans	3	0

Some indication of the importance of the World Series in American life is shown by the attendance records during the last 20 years and the amount of money that has been spent by the American people to see these games.

Here's the record. See for yourself how the World Series takes its rank as a big affair in the financial as well as in the sport sense:

Year	Attendance	Receipts
1905	81,033	\$ 68,405
1906	99,264	106,550
1907	78,068	101,728
1908	62,212	85,975
1909	145,507	188,982
1910	124,222	179,980
1911	179,851	242,264
1912	252,237	490,823
1913	180,992	225,979
1914	111,009	225,229
1915	142,351	320,261
1916	162,389	285,590
1917	186,691	425,875
1918	128,483	179,619
1919	226,928	722,414
1920	178,267	684,788
1921	269,977	960,233
1922	185,947	606,475
1923	300,430	1,062,815
1924	282,695	1,093,104
1925	282,630	1,182,854

Extreme "Cold" Smoking

The rubber cigarettes invented by a Mayfair chemist with the idea of providing a check on the cigarette habit by supplying the "feel" of smoking without the results, would seem to be merely an old friend in disguise. "Cold" smoking, generally with an empty pipe, is fairly common and, according to some of its practitioners, almost as good as the real thing. List invented a method of "cold" smoking

of a more peculiar type. In his later years he could not play without a cigar in his mouth, but this he never lit. He would sit down to the piano with a Havana between his teeth and keep munching it all the time he played.—Manchester Guardian.

Demand for Snake Oil

Gathering snake oil is still a considerable industry in parts of Texas. Near Cisco the industry is not only a novel one, but lucrative. Rattlesnake oil derived from the Texas rattlers that

infest this section has wholedaled at \$100 a gallon during the past few months. A keen eye to avoid mishap, and a quantity of dynamite to dislodge and kill the snakes are the only implements necessary for the snake hunters who work during the winter months when the snakes are dormant in their dens.

A bank in a western town has provided parking space for automobiles in the basement of the building as an accommodation to its customers.