



1—Start of the air Derby from Roosevelt field, Long Island, to Spokane, Wash. 2—Wanamaker Girl Cadets as color bearers for the Thomas B. Wanamaker Post 413 of New York in the great parade of the American Legion in Paris. 3—Pullman car of Rock Island train that rolled into Missouri river at Centaur, Mo., 24 Colorado excursionists being injured.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Champion Tunney Defeats Dempsey in Lively Ten-Round Battle.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVERYTHING else in the world moved back and gave the center of the stage, last week, to the "fight of the century," the battle in Chicago for the heavyweight championship between Gene Tunney, title holder, and Jack Dempsey, former champion. As nearly everyone in the country knew within a few moments after the finish, Tunney retained the title by out-punching Dempsey in most of the ten rounds, despite the fact that he was knocked to a sitting position in the seventh, taking the count of nine. In the words of one expert observer, it was simply a case of a boxer who was much faster winning a ten-round decision over a fighter who always commands respect because of his punching power.

Aside from being a good battle, the fight was the most remarkable in the history of the ring in the matters of attendance and receipts. In round figures, there were 145,000 men and women gathered in the Chicago stadium to witness it, and they paid \$2,800,000. Tunney's purse was \$300,000 and Dempsey received \$450,000. The net profit for Tex Rickard's Madison Square Garden corporation was about \$718,000.

The contest attracted an extraordinary number of notable persons of both sexes, among them many senators, governors and lesser officials, members of the British nobility, and at least one person of royal blood—the Princess Xenia of Greece, wife of William B. Leeds, Jr. Mr. Leeds and his party of five traveled from New York to Chicago by airplane, as did a good many others. Special trains from every direction carried at least ten thousand to the battle.

Unbiased spectators of the fight, including at least one of the two judges, said the referee, David Barry, was fair throughout, though he might have penalized Dempsey for the use of the rabbit punch on the back of Tunney's head. The Dempsey camp complained that the count was five seconds slow, when Tunney was felled in the seventh round, but this was admittedly due to Jack's slowness in getting to a neutral corner after the knockdown. The extra seconds were of great value to Tunney. Whether he could have recovered without them is a matter of opinion.

ONLY two hours of deliberation were needed by the jury to find John L. Duvall, mayor of Indianapolis, guilty of political corruption. His punishment was fixed at thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$1,000. In addition the jury declared him ineligible to hold any public office or employment for a period of four years from November 2, 1925, the date of the offense. Duvall's attorneys announced they would appeal for a new trial and then take the case to the Supreme court. The verdict does not become effective until the appeals have been decided, and meanwhile Duvall may legally continue in office. The specific charge against Duvall was that he accepted a bribe of \$14,500 and political support from William H. Armitage, long the boss of Indianapolis politics, and that in return Duvall pledged that Armitage might name the members and govern the policies of the city board of public works, from which are given many thousands of dollars of public improvement work.

NOTHING quite like the invasion of France by the American Legion—the "second A. E. F."—ever took place before. Despite predictions of disorders and other unpleasantnesses, the second visit of the doughboys to the land where they fought was an unqualified success, their reception by the people of Paris was warm and enthusiastic, and the holding of the convention in the French capital really seemed to strengthen the bonds of amity between France Chamberlain, British foreign secre-

and the United States. Furthermore, the Legionnaires in general managed to enjoy themselves without in any way disgracing themselves, which was to be expected since they are not irresponsible boys.

The spectacular feature of the week was the parade of the Legion immediately after the opening session of the convention. For the second time in history the chains of the Arc de Triomphe were let down, and more than 20,000 members of the Legion passed under that beautiful monument, each pausing to lay a tiny bouquet of pink roses upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. That shrine of France was covered with a floral mound twenty feet square and six feet deep before the last man had dropped his tribute. In the ranks of the marchers were the American women's war organizations and many women members of the families of the Legionnaires. Gathered thick along the line of the parade were about all the people of Paris, and in the front ranks of the crowds were the disabled veterans of the French army, overcome with emotion as their old fellow fighters passed by dipping their flags low before the crippled and blinded heroes. General Pershing, Commander Savage, Marshal Foch and other notables led the parade in motor cars, and when it reached the Place de la Concorde they dropped out and occupied places in the reviewing stand.

That evening the largest dinner ever given in Paris was served at the Invalides. Four thousand Legionnaires, including all the official delegates, were the guests, and the food, prepared by 500 chefs, was the best the city could provide. Next day the Legion gave a big banquet in honor of President Doumergue at which General Pershing and Marshal Foch were the chief speakers and Franco-American solidarity was the main subject of the toasts. Wednesday many of the visitors, led by General Pershing, went to Douaumont and the desolated slopes around Verdun and there "Black Jack" paid a tribute to Marshal Petain and French soldiers who under him held that position throughout the war and gave their lives by the hundred thousand. The marshal, white haired and with haunted eyes, was a pathetic figure in the ceremonies at the Douaumont ossuary, where all the bones gathered in the Verdun sector are placed.

In the Legion convention sessions the liveliest debate was ever Gen. William Mitchell's attempt to win endorsement for his pet plan to win installed immediately a separate air department in the cabinet. A majority of the delegates favored a motion asking for the "organization of national aeronautics into a separate department of national defense, headed by a cabinet secretary," but they added "as soon as warranted."

Edward E. Spafford of New York was unanimously elected national commander of the Legion. Mr. Spafford, a Vermont by birth, was graduated from the Navy academy in 1901 and served in the navy until 1914, when he resigned to enter business. In 1917, with our entrance into the war, he returned to active duty in the navy. He is forty-seven years of age.

TWENTY-FIVE planes started from New York for Spokane in the national air derby, which was divided into three classes. In classes A and B, for which stops were provided, the respective winners were C. W. Holman of St. Paul and C. W. Meyers of Detroit. In class C, for a nonstop flight, there were two starters—Eddie Stinson and Duke Schiller. Both were forced to land in Montana.

The first plane off in class A, with R. E. Hudson as pilot and Jay Kadice as mechanic, both of Michigan, crashed at Long Valley, N. J., and both men were killed.

DANIEL R. CRISSINGER, governor of the federal reserve board, having resigned from that body, the president appointed Roy A. Young, for eight years governor of the Federal Reserve bank of Minneapolis, to succeed him. It is understood that after the appointment is confirmed by the senate, Mr. Young will be chosen governor. Meanwhile the duties of that office are being performed by Edmund Platt, vice governor. The selection of Mr. Young is regarded as a victory for the element which opposed the arbitrary action of the board in reduc-

ing the rediscount rate of the Chicago Federal Reserve bank from 4 to 3½ per cent.

It is understood that President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon in choosing Mr. Young as a member of the board hope that the threatened attack upon the federal reserve board in congress during the coming winter will be averted.

WILLIAM G. McADOO removed himself from the possibilities for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and now the dry element in the party is casting about for a leader to succeed him. Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa, former secretary of agriculture, himself thought to have a fair chance for the nomination, has said the "dry progressive" Democrats must make haste in this or the nomination would go to Gov. Al Smith by default. He said he believed the principal issues in 1928 should be farm relief and prohibition, with a plank calling for strict enforcement of the Volstead act and an attack on the Coolidge administration for failure to enforce it. Deprecating talk of his own possible candidacy, Mr. Meredith named Newton D. Baker of Ohio, former secretary of war; Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee and Daniel C. Roper of Texas as among those whom his wing of the party would support. He declared his group would not support Governor Smith, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri or Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland for the nomination.

OUR new ambassador to Mexico is to be Dwight Morrow of New Jersey, a member for twelve years of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was a classmate of the President in Amherst and Mr. Coolidge offered him the diplomatic post last summer. He recently accepted and told the President he would at once resign from the Morgan firm.

While administration officials stated that the appointment of Mr. Morrow will not mark any change of policy toward that country in the present oil and land disputes, it is believed that the banker's acceptance means that the chances of clearing up the difficulties between the two countries are brighter than before. It is felt that Mr. Morrow would not have consented to represent this government at Mexico City unless he believed that conditions were such that he had a reasonable chance of settling the present troubles, precipitated by American property confiscations in Mexico.

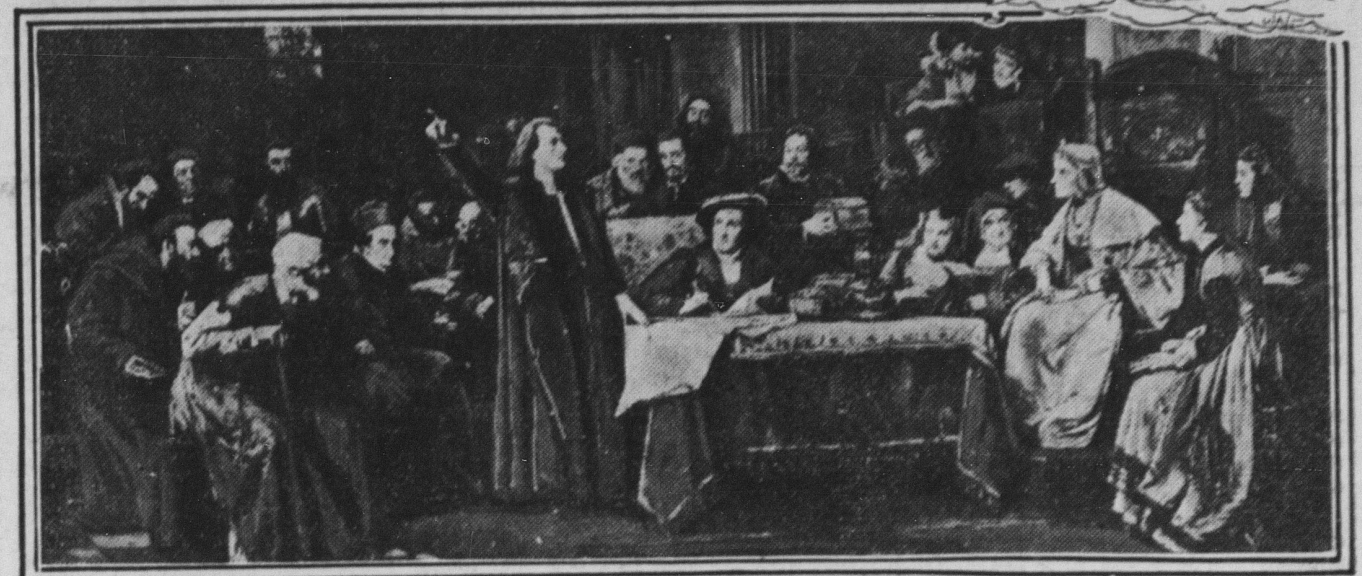
REPLYING to the French government's note in the tariff controversy, the American government has made an emphatic protest against discriminations against American commerce, such as the recent increases in French tariff duties. While the note did not threaten retaliatory action, it did point out the existence of section 317 of the tariff act, under which it would be possible for the President to assess additional duties or impose embargoes on goods coming from nations which discriminate against the commerce of the United States.

FRENCH resentment against the action of Christian Rakovsky, Russian ambassador, in signing a Communist manifesto calling on workers of other countries to rise against their governments, has culminated in an official statement to Moscow that further negotiations with the Russians regarding a pact of nonaggression cannot be conducted until Rakovsky has been recalled.

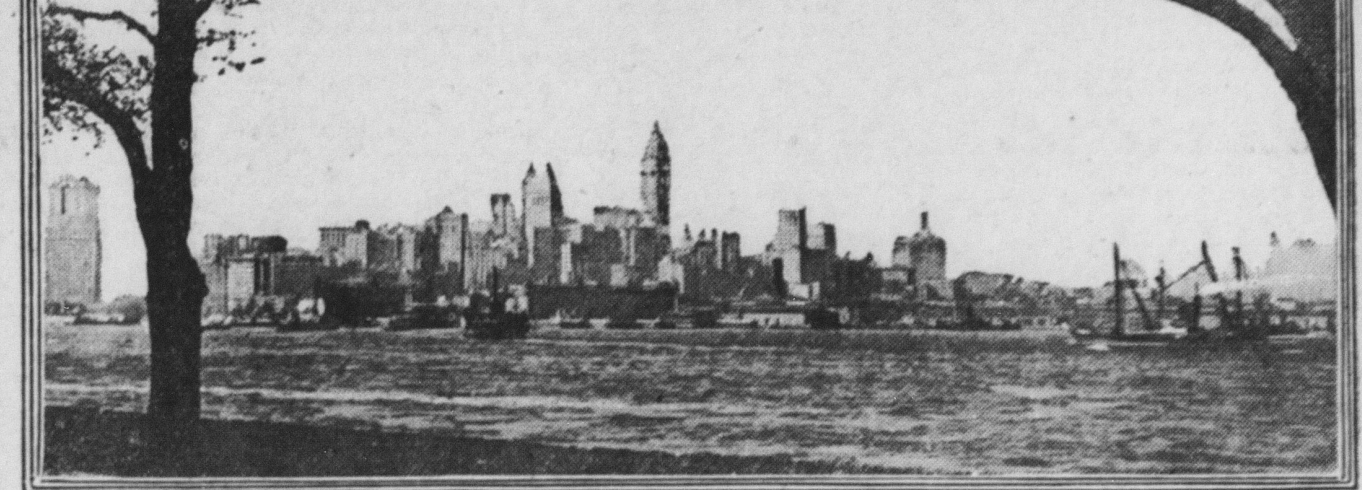
IT WAS announced in Louisville that members of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative association in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, and North Carolina, will, within the next few weeks, receive a total of between \$16,000,000 and \$18,000,000, the sum representing payments on the 1923, 1924 and 1925 crops, according to information given out.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE and his government won the Irish Free State election but by only a margin of six votes in the Dail Eireann. It is expected there will be no change in the government for a year, despite this slender majority. A new loan is to be floated in December.

# 1492 to 1927



COLUMBUS AT THE COURT OF ISABELLA—©Photos by Underwood & Underwood



NEW YORK SKYLINE

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IN THE year 1492 there appeared at the court of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain a man named Christopher Columbus, or Cristobal Colon, a poverty-stricken, discouraged sea captain who at the age of fifty-six had all but given up a boyhood dream and the hope of ever realizing the fondest ambition of his life. "He was tall and well built, of dignified mien, with red hair and beard, a long ruddy face, clear gray eyes and aquiline nose," writes Dr. I. B. Richman author of "The Spanish Conquerors," volume two of the Yale university press "Chronicles of America." "To inferiors his manner was exacting and brusque, to equals it was urbane and to superiors it was courtly. His figure showed to advantage, whereof he was not unduly aware, and he evinced a taste for yellow in beads and for crimson and scarlet in caps, cloaks and shoes.

"Unlike the Spaniards, whom he was to lead, Columbus was not in disposition primitive; he had no relish for blood and suffering. He was, however, proud, with a measure of austerity, and he was highly romantic and strikingly devout."

Such was the man whose great achievement is celebrated on October 12 of this year, 435 years after that achievement took place, and perhaps it was the romantic element in his nature which made him, despite all discouragement, hold fast to his dream of finding a shorter route to the wealth of the Orient by sailing directly west across the "Sea of Darkness." For the wise men of his day scoffed at his plan, ridiculed his idea that the earth was round like a ball, called him a visionary and a foolish schemer.

This was not his first appearance at the royal court of Spain. He had been there once before and had failed just as he had failed at the court of another monarch. The story of his failures and his final triumph, as given by Doctor Richman, follows:

He obtained an audience with the king of Portugal and laid before him a definite proposal. He asked for three caravels equipped and supplied for a year; and, in the event of lands being found, for the vice-royalty and perpetual government therein, a tenth of the income therefrom, the rank of nobleman, and the title of grand admiral.

So affronted was the monarch by what he felt to be the vanity and presumption of the petitioner, that he promptly referred his plea to a council of three experts, by whom, after some deliberation, it was dismissed. Thereupon Columbus, late in 1485, or early in 1486, left Portugal for Spain.

What first occurred is not known. Presumably Ferdinand and Isabella, after a courteous hearing, smilingly put by the question of exploration, for they referred it to the queen's confessor, Hernando de Talavera, who at length, late in 1490, reported adversely for Columbus, and the sovereigns accepted the report.

Columbus would seem to have gone back to Portugal, but by May 12, 1492, he was again in Spain and in attendance upon Ferdinand and Isabella at the siege of Baza.

Columbus was poverty stricken and, for once, discouraged. With what cheer he might, he met his friend, the former guardian, Antonio de Marchena, and also (perhaps for the first time) the officiating guardian, Juan Perez, once

#### Discovery

There lurks in every breast some of the fire That sent Columbus daring unknown seas, There lurks in every human heart desire To find new continents. To such as these The woodland is a world, and continents They who go seeking shall as surely find As he who scorned an earth's experience And left established error far behind.

Let us go forth, as great Columbus sailed, And we shall find new archipelagoes— Sequestered paths that only deer have trailed, Perhaps another continent, who knows?— Some cloistered valley far from man removed, Some fragrant clearing hidden in the fern, Some lily garden man has never loved, Waiting our coming, the discoverers.

We may not find Americas, but we Shall feel the thrill that thrilled a greater breast— Perhaps a mountain that will glimpse the sea, Beneath a stump, perhaps, a partridge nest; We shall behold new beauties now unseen— Yes, we shall be Columbus for an hour.

—Douglas Malloch.

professor to Queen Isabella. By these three, under the stimulating zeal of the monks, a plan was contrived. Columbus should thoroughly canvass the maritime section, having Palos for a center for all possible information regarding pioneer voyages into the Sea of Darkness.

Not long after his return Guardian Juan Perez, and perhaps Pinson also, wrote to Queen Isabella, asking a further hearing for Columbus and his project. The request was granted. Columbus, repeating with emphasis the terms submitted to King John II, demanded of Ferdinand and Isabella a patent of nobility, the admiralty of the ocean, the vice-royalty and government of all lands discovered, and "a commission of 10 per cent upon everything within the limits of his admiralty which might be bought, exchanged, found or gained." That, in addition, he should demand three caravels, to cost possibly two million maravedis (\$6,000), was by comparison trifling.

As in 1486, so in 1492, in the month of January, Columbus was dismissed a second time from the Spanish court and departed sorrowing. The royal flags streamed from the towers of the Alhambra, for Granada had fallen, but in this event our Genoese took little interest. His course led him toward Cordova. . . . When only two leagues from Granada who should overtake him but a royal constable, sent posthaste by the queen with orders for his return! His demands, one and all, would be complied with. He set sail from Palos August 3, 1492, at sunrise.

Such was the start of his history-making voyage. The story of that voyage is a familiar one—how "as the last dim outline of the islands faded from their sight, many of the sailors were completely overcome. Some shed tears

as if they had 'taken leave of the world'; others, unable to restrain their grief, broke out into loud and bitter lamentations"; how they continued to be alarmed as the three tiny vessels plunged on into the wilderness of the water and especially as the needle of their compass seemed to be bewitched and varied more and more, as they went on, to the west of north instead of toward the North Star; how they pleaded with their leader to turn back and how in the words of the poet, the reply of Columbus to all questions was "Why, shall you say at break of day? 'Sail on! Sail on! And on!'"

And then on October 12, 1792, he reached his goal—not the Indies of his dream but America! Before the expedition had set out Martin Alonso Pinson, an associate of Columbus, in a recruiting appeal to the seamen of Palos had said "Friends, come with us! Come with us on this voyage! Here you are in poverty. Come with us, for according to accounts you will find the houses with roofs of gold and you will return rich and prosperous!" Although they never realized that dream of riches it was their venture which eventually resulted in the building in the New World which they had reached a nation whose wealth is vastly greater than all the riches of which Columbus ever dreamed. To the eyes of many an immigrant from the native land of Columbus the skyline of New York rising up out of the ocean to the overhanging clouds has seemed to be truly that of a city composed of "houses with roofs of gold" in the "Promised Land."

There is much disagreement among historians as to the truth about this man, Christopher Columbus—dispute as to his paternity and his nationality and dispute as to his right to the title of "Discoverer of the New World." Seven cities of Greece are said to have claimed the great poet, Homer, for their own. But no less than seventeen towns vie for the honor of being "the birthplace of Columbus." Italy says he was an Italian; Spain insists that he was born in Galicia, a Spanish province; Portugal lays claim to him as a native son, as does Corsica, once a French island.

Contrary to all school history teaching, there are those who insist that Columbus did not discover the New World. They would give that honor to the Norsemen or to any one of a number of navigators who are believed to have dared the Atlantic long before he did—Breton, Spanish, Portuguese or some native of northern Africa. But after all, the question of his nationality and the question of who was the first European actually to set foot on land in the New World are relatively unimportant. For it was the achievement of Columbus, be he Spaniard, Italian or Portuguese, that counts most.

1492 to 1927! Four centuries have passed since Columbus sailed out into the unknown but the message he gave to the world then still lives, the message of the ultimate triumph of faith and high courage and steadfast purpose over superstition and ignorance and fear. And the message which Columbus day brings to Americans each year is the inspiration, amid discouragement and apparent defeat, to "sail on and on and on."

#### Helium Gas First

The discovery of helium gas on the sun preceded its discovery in commercial quantities on the earth by about 50 years. Lockyer in 1868 found a new gas in the spectrum of the sun while studying the flames shooting out from its surface. The gas was new because the color of the line representing it, when analyzed by the spectroscopic, was distinctly different from anything previously

known. Twenty-eight years later traces of the same gas were found in uraninite, and for the first time scientists knew that it was present on earth as well as in the sun. More years passed and it was discovered that helium was a product also of the disintegration of radium, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Still later, during the World war, Kansas housewives began to complain that the natural gas supplied for cooking was deficient both in heat and light. A university professor was sent to investi-

gate and found in his samples that helium, a noninflammable, inert gas, was to blame. Its extraction in paying quantities from Texas gas wells followed.

#### Famous Russian Crown

Probably the most valuable and interesting of all the Russian crowns was the one made in 1762 for Catherine II by Banzie, a celebrated jeweler of the day. Since the time of Catherine this crown has been used at the coronation of all the rulers of Russia.