



1—View of the commencement exercises at West Point while Secretary of War Hurley was presenting commissions to the 241 members of the graduating class. 2—Parade of the last French troops of the Army of Occupation through the streets of Trier before their return to France. 3—Col. Sir Henry Cole of England arriving at New York to take charge of European exhibits for the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ambassador Morrow's Victory in New Jersey and What It May Mean.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEW JERSEY'S Republican primary was the most interesting event of the week, and its repercussions will continue to be felt for many months. Dwight W. Morrow's victory in the contest for the senatorial nomination was more than decisive—it was overwhelming. The ambassador to Mexico had a plurality over Franklin Fort and Joseph S. Freylinghuysen of approximately 300,000. There was a fourth candidate for the short and long terms, as was Mr. Morrow—John A. Kelley—but his vote was negligible.

Morrow's tremendous showing naturally stirred up immediate speculation as to whether he would be Mr. Hoover's rival for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1932, which had been more than suggested several weeks previously by Governor Stokes of New Jersey and President Hibben of Princeton. Some political observers thought this would be forced on him, while others were certain that he would support Hoover at that time and wait four years longer for his chance at the greater honor. Immediately after the result of the primary was known, President Hoover caused this official announcement to be issued: "The White House will give every possible support to the Republican nominee for the senate from New Jersey. The President and the administration have every confidence that Mr. Dwight Morrow will be the next senator from New Jersey."

Some Republican leaders interpreted the President's move as a cordial gesture, intended to cause Mr. Morrow to feel so friendly to Mr. Hoover that he will discourage the activity of admirers booming him for the Presidency. Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, however, voicing the views of the wet leaders, said "It indicates a cautious step in the direction of a liberal attitude on the Eighteenth amendment."

MORROW made his campaign as an advocate of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and the return of liquor control to the individual states. Fort, who was so badly beaten, ran as a pronounced dry. But the wets, in their rejoicing, should take into consideration the facts that New Jersey is admittedly a warring wet state, and that Morrow probably would have been victorious even if he had not said a word on the liquor question. The Anti-Saloon league said the nomination of a wet in New Jersey was no more significant than the nomination in Maine. "The phenomenal interest in the nomination of one wet to replace another," said the league, "is probably on the theory that Mr. Morrow may become the national wet leader to restore the liquor traffic. If so, it is a vain wet hope, because Mr. Morrow has no plans to solve the liquor problem."

In this connection it is interesting to read that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will run for re-election on a wet platform and that the Democratic party's state liquor plank will be much stronger than a mere declaration for light wines and beer.

Democrats of New Jersey nominated State Senator Alexander C. Simpson as Mr. Morrow's opponent and feel that he has some chance of success.

In Minnesota the senatorial fight among the Republicans was rather warm, but Thomas D. Schall, the blind senator, easily defeated Gov. Theodore Christianson and John F. Selb. Einar Hoidal was the unopposed Democratic nominee.

Maine Republicans nominated Congressman Wallace H. White, Jr., for senator, giving him about 9,000 more votes than former Gov. Ralph M. Brewster received.

Prohibition was not an important factor in either of these primaries.

PRESIDENT HOOVER signed the tariff bill on Tuesday, and the new duties went into effect at midnight.

No pictures were made of the Chief Executive affixing his name to the act, and no cheers were heard anywhere over this culmination of many months of work by congress. The plain truth is that the tariff measure does not please anyone in or out of congress, and it is especially obnoxious to nearly all foreign nations. Maybe it was the best compromise that could be fixed up, and if there is a rebirth of prosperity in the United States during the next two years the Republican party may not suffer from the act. Of course the Democrats and the radical Republicans who opposed the measure think otherwise.

Senator Borah started out immediately to force the President to make use of the flexible tariff provision which Mr. Hoover had endorsed. He introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the senate, directing the tariff commission to investigate differences in cost of production and report at the earliest practicable date on shoes, furniture, cement, and a number of agricultural implements. To this list Senator Hiram Bingham (Conn.) by an amendment added bells, wire fence, and wire netting.

Protests of foreign nations against the new tariff continued to pour into Washington, coming last week from Germans, Czechs, Spaniards and Cubans. The French are very indignant over the American duties, but Ambassador Edge issued a soothing communique stating that they would have no serious effect upon French exports to the United States.

COINCIDENT with the signing of the new tariff bill came a tremendous slump in prices on the stock exchanges and serious declines in the prices of grains, cotton and live stock. With slight recoveries, the slump continued for several days. Whether this was a genuine result of the new tariff rates or due to manipulation was a question, but generally the victims were assured by their brokers that the tariff was to blame. Congressman Wood of Indiana, chairman of the house appropriations committee, said the selling movement was staged by moneyed interests and importers who wished to make a political play against the tariff. He said he was making an investigation and expected to be able to prove what interests and what individuals promoted the downward manipulation.

ANY doubt that the senate foreign relations committee would report favorably on the London naval treaty was removed when that body, by a vote of 4 to 14 defeated Senator Hiram Johnson's motion that the committee withhold disposition of the treaty until the President should submit all the correspondence and other documents pertaining to the negotiations which the committee had requested and the President had refused to furnish. Johnson, Moses, Shipstead and Robinson of Indiana voted for the motion. Chairman Borah said he would report the treaty with the simple recommendation that it be ratified, without giving reasons therefor. It was understood Reed and Robinson of Arkansas, who were delegates to the London conference, would submit another report telling why the pact should be ratified. Senator Johnson made use of a nation-wide radio hook-up to present to the country his reasons for opposing the treaty.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. Byrd came home last week to receive the plaudits of his fellow countrymen for his achievements in Antarctic exploration. The bark City of New York brought him to the metropolis where the Eleanor Bolling, the other ship of his expedition, was waiting at quarantine, and the two vessels were escorted up the bay by innumerable craft and many airplanes. The welcome to New York was characteristic of that city—Grover Whalen and the mayor's committee, a marine pageant, a procession up Broadway with soldiers, sailors and marines, an address by Mayor Walker at the city hall and a presentation of medals. And all of it nearly smothered in ticker tape. With Admiral Byrd rode his wife, who had gone out in a tug to meet him. After the official doings Chancellor Brown of New York university conferred an honorary degree on the explorer.

Next day Admiral Byrd journeyed to Washington to be the center of even more imposing ceremonies. President Hoover received the entire party at the White House, and then the trustees of the National Geographic society gave a luncheon. After an official call on the secretary of the navy there were ceremonies at Arlington National cemetery where Byrd placed wreaths on the grave of Admiral Peary, Admiral Wilkes and Floyd Bennett. In the evening at the Washington auditorium President Hoover planned on Byrd's breast the gold medal of the National Geographic society. In all these events the admiral was accompanied by the members of his Antarctic expedition and they were acclaimed almost as loudly as was their chief.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT, American ambassador to Berlin, created something of a sensation in his own country by an address before the world power conference in which he attacked American power companies for their high charges to the consumer. He said "I know of no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the product to the great mass of consumers is fifteen times the actual cost of production." Samuel Insull of Chicago, the utilities magnate, was in Berlin and having seen an advance copy of Mr. Sackett's speech, made objection to parts of it. This the ambassador disregarded entirely.

The incident was met for Senator Norris of Nebraska, the ever alert critic of utility corporations, and he made a speech in the senate scoring Mr. Insull severely.

CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER LEGGE and Charles C. Teague of the federal farm board, reappointed by the President, were confirmed by the senate without opposition. Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the board, is expected to resign on or about July 1, although his term runs for another year. It was said to have been understood at the time of his appointment that he might choose to retire at the end of his first year.

OUTSTANDING among the deaths of the week is that of Dr. Elmer Ambrose Sperry of New York, inventor of the gyroscope and world-famed scientist. Although responsible for the development and perfection of many inventions, Doctor Sperry was best known for his gyroscope compass and the application of the gyroscope for the stabilization of steamships and airplanes. This device was perfected after many years of experiment.

CHINA'S internecine war is running true to form. According to the dispatches from the Orient, the Nationalists are winning one day and the northern alliance of rebels the next. Anyhow, they are doing a lot of fighting and the casualties are heavy. The rebels have seized the customs house at Tientsin and have appointed as customs commissioner Lennox Simpson, an English writer better known by his pen name of "Putnam Weale." The government at Nanking was trying to divert imports from Tientsin to ports under its control.

WITH Julius Manlu again the premier, the government of Rumania under King Carol seems to be solidly established. Manlu now says he and the regency knew in advance that Carol was to return and gave consent, and indeed he claims that the coup was engineered by him. The young king is planning his coronation in October and has sent invitations to all the crowned heads and presidents of Rumania's World war allies to attend the event.

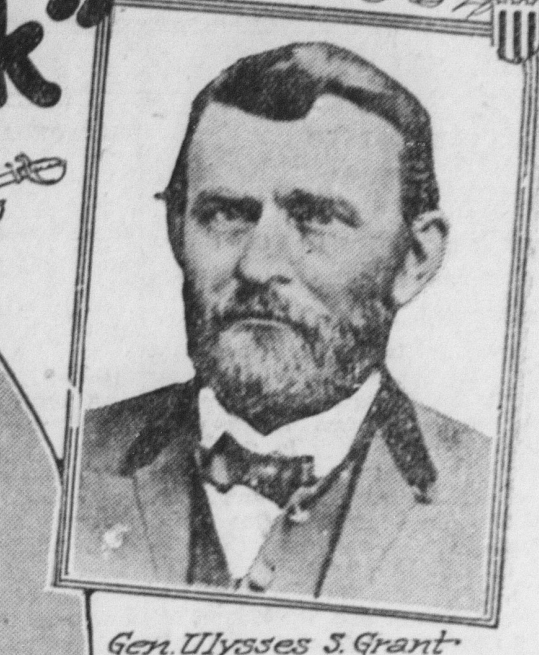
WILLIAM S. BROCK and Edward F. Schlee, two of America's best known aviators, established a new cross-continent non-stop record last week by flying from Jacksonville, Fla., to San Diego, Calif., in 13 hours, 55 minutes and 20 seconds. They started the return trip almost immediately and landed at Jacksonville with an elapsed time for the round trip of 31 hours and 58 minutes. This latter record was clouded by the fact that on the eastward flight they had to stop at Tallulah, La., for fuel.

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WANTED: A "Man on Horseback"



Grant Monument in Lincoln Park, Chicago



Gen. Ulysses S. Grant



Grant's Civil War Charger "Cincinnati"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE tomb of Ulysses S. Grant, victorious Civil war general and President of the United States, which for more than 50 years has stood in an unfinished state on Riverside drive in New York city is at last to be completed. The Grant Monument association is now engaged in raising by popular subscription nearly a half million dollars necessary for carrying out the original plans for this historic landmark. The terrace surrounding the monument is to be planted with shade trees; narrow walks bordered by low granite walls, banked with ornamental shrubbery, will provide promenades for visitors; and a portico with sculptured decorations is to be placed over the main entrance, with the apex of the portico directly under the carved motto "Let Us Have Peace."

But most important of all the additions is to be the equestrian statue of the general, wearing the familiar uniform of Civil War days, which is to stand on a raised pedestal in the plaza in front of the tomb. And thereby harks the tale of what promises to be a fascinating mystery: why is it impossible for the sculptor, who is to make the equestrian statue, to find a photograph of Ulysses S. Grant on horseback? Yet, such is the case, according to Gurney C. Gue, a writer for the New York Herald Tribune, who in a recent issue of that newspaper tells of the unexpected difficulties which have been encountered as follows:

The search for a photograph of General U. S. Grant on horseback, and the sculptor who is modeling an equestrian statue for the plaza in front of Grant's tomb, now has covered the collections of the New York Historical society, the public library and numerous dealers in rare prints and other pictures without discovering the much-wanted camera-made portrait. While nobody can be found who believes the hero of the Civil War never faced the camera when mounted during the four years of the great conflict, it is nevertheless true that nobody can be found who is sure he has ever seen such a picture.

The New York Herald Tribune's quest included a visit to the studio of the sculptor Daniel Chester French, one of whose many well-known works is the bronze statue of Grant on horseback in Fairmont park, Philadelphia. Asked whether he had an equestrian photograph to guide him when he made it in 1888, the venerable artist, who was eighty years old on April 20, promptly replied:

"No, I am sure I had none made from life and I had every photograph of Grant I could find."
Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, who as associate editor of the old Century Magazine forty-five years ago, may be said to have discovered Grant as an author and induced him to write the memoirs which rescued him and his family from poverty in his last days, was quite certain he had seen at least one photograph from life of Grant in the saddle. When asked why he did not publish so rare a picture in the Century war book "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," the veteran editor revised his statement and finally concluded on telephoning C. C. Buel, his co-worker of 1887, that in the photograph he had in mind the general was not in the saddle but on the ground, holding his horse by the bridle. In making inquiry at the Union League club, where there is a notable collection of wartime portraits, the librarian suggested that General Warren M. Healy be consulted. General Healy is the oldest living member of the Grant Monument association, having been one of its organizers with General Horace Porter, soon after Grant died in 1885. As erect of carriage and as clear of mind as he was when he marched away with the Thirtieth Massachusetts in April, 1861, he says when called upon to state his age:

"I'm ninety-one now, with nine more years to go."
General Healy was one of those who asked the army war college at Washington to set its research section at work to find a photograph of Grant on horseback for use of the sculptor. He has done some hunting himself, also, but as yet without success.



There are something like 200 portraits of General Grant in the library of the New York Historical society, and among them are several of him in uniform and in the saddle. These, however, are all engravings, etchings or lithographs, ranging from Currier & Ives's cheapest commercial product to the fine proof etching made by L. Mercier, a noted French artist. The print room of the public library has another equally large collection of drawings, but nothing in the nature of a photograph from life or a photo-engraving of the man who often faced grape and canister on horseback, yet who seems to have always run away from the camera.

At the offices of Brown Brothers, who may be described as dealers in back-number photographs, with about 1,800,000 in stock, the resources of the establishment were placed at the disposal of the Herald Tribune. A search of the envelopes on Grant and of Gardner's rare "Photographic Sketch Book of the War" failed, however, to uncover anything of the general in the saddle. Asked where one would look for such a picture, Arthur Brown suggested that the hunt be extended to private collections of war-time photographs; to the war zone in the West and South, where some local photographer might have made a plate, and to the families of Grant's descendants, who may perhaps possess such a relic.

It seems curious, indeed, that no such photograph of Grant can be found when one considers that so much of his life was spent on horseback and that of all our Presidents, not even excepting Washington and Roosevelt, he was most famous for his horsemanship. Read through his "Memoirs" and you will find repeated examples of his love for horses and any number of incidents which apparently stand out clearly in his memory because a horse was associated with them. Go to the United States Military academy at West Point today and they will show you among the records made there, the highest jump by a cadet on horseback. It reads "Grant upon York" and the mark is more than six feet.

As a cadet at West Point Grant was a poor student in most subjects. But he was a fine horseman. Of him one of his classmates, Gen. Egbert Velle, has written: "It was as good as a circus to see Sam Grant ride. He was far the most fearless rider there. There was a dark bay horse that was so fractious that it was about to be sold because nobody could ride it. Grant selected it for his horse. He rode it every day at parade, and how he did ride! The whole class would stand around admiring his wonderful command of the beast and his graceful evolutions." Upon his graduation from the academy Grant hoped to secure a commission in the cavalry. But ironically enough, there were no places open in that branch of the service at the time and the best horseman that West Point had ever known became a second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry!

But the Mexican war gave him a chance to show his horsemanship even though he remained a commander of foot-soldiers. When General Taylor's army started its invasion of Mexico, Lieutenant Grant's company commander, Captain McCall, asked him if he did not intend to get a horse. Grant replied that since he belonged

to a foot regiment he would walk. McCall insisted, however, that his lieutenant should ride and pointed out a three-year-old mustang which one of the colored servants with the regiment had purchased at Corpus Christie for three dollars, with the remark "There, Grant, is a horse for you." The young lieutenant bought it for \$5. Grant records in his "Memoirs" the result as follows: "The day we started was the first time the horse had ever been under saddle. I had, however, but little difficulty in breaking him, though for the first day there were frequent disagreements between us as to which way we should go, and sometimes whether we should go at all. At no time during the day could I choose exactly the part of the column I would march with; but after that, I had as tractable a horse as any with the army, and there was none that stood the trip better."

Grant not only won the admiration of his men by the way in which he mastered this wild horse but during the battle of Monterey he performed a feat which won him renown throughout the army as a daring soldier and a matchless rider. With his characteristic modesty he records the incident in his "Memoirs" as follows: "We had not occupied this position when it was discovered that our ammunition was growing low. I volunteered to go back to the point we had started from, report our position to General Twiggs, and ask for ammunition to be forwarded. We were at this time occupying ground off from the street, in rear of the houses. My ride back was an exposed one. Before starting I adjusted myself on the side of my horse furthest from the enemy and with only one foot holding the cantle of the saddle and an arm over the neck of the horse exposed. I started at full run. It was only at street crossings that my horse was under fire, but these I crossed at such a flying rate that generally I was past and under cover of the next block of houses before the enemy fired. I got out safely without a scratch."

During the Civil War Grant had several horses whose names are well known. Among them were "Egypt," presented by admirers in southern Illinois, and "Jeff Davis" which had been captured from the Confederates. But his favorite was "Cincinnati," a big bay, sired by Lexington, the leading racer and sire of his time. "Cincinnati" was presented to him by a resident of the Ohio city after Grant's victory at Chattanooga and the general rode him almost daily during the Wilderness campaign of 1864 and until the close of the war. "Cincinnati" was seventeen hands high, an animal of great endurance and Grant regarded him as the greatest mount any army commander ever had.

Grant was so fond of him that he rarely permitted anyone else to mount him, although he made at least two exceptions. One was in favor of Admiral Daniel Ammen, who saved Grant from drowning when he was a boy, and the other was President Lincoln. When Lincoln visited Grant at his headquarters on the James river he placed "Cincinnati" at the President's disposal and in his "Memoirs" he writes that Lincoln "was a fine horseman and rode my Cincinnati every day." He once refused an offer of \$10,000 for the animal and after Lee's surrender retired him from active service. "Cincinnati" died on a Maryland farm in September, 1874.

But riding horses were not Grant's only horseflesh interest. He was also fond of fast harness horses. During his years as President in Washington Grant visited the stables every day at the close of business in the White House. He wanted to see for himself that the stock was well fed.