

VALE SENDS OUT 598 GRADUATES

Award of 13 Honorary Degrees Marks Commencement at Venerable Institution

ADMIRAL SIMS MADE LL. D.

By the Associated Press New Haven, Conn., June 18.—Commencement exercises at Yale University's 210th year. Thirteen honorary degrees and 598 degrees for work in course were given.

"This war has shown that the commissioned personnel of navies in general are not well trained in the practice of the principles of warfare, however skillful and efficient they may be in other respects," said Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College, in his address following the award of doctor of laws degree. He urged the "imperative necessity of naval schools" because of the rapidly changing conditions of war on the sea.

"Our strategic and tactical objectives," he continued, "are the same as they have always been since the earliest days of organized naval operations; that is, to strike the enemy with a force superior to that which he can oppose us at the point of contact. The problem differs in no essential respect from that of Nelson's time. The only difference is that the conditions have become much more complicated, and the weapons more destructive, and the element of time is vastly more important."

"With both commanders determined to fight a decisive action, the issue will be decided in a very short time, and the result will be the practical destruction of the defeated fleet."

"Our problem is to devise means of applying our practical experience of instruments of destruction in accordance with the immutable principles of warfare. This will require continuous study. Hence the absolute necessity of a naval war college of as great a capacity as practicable."

Honorary Degrees Awarded

Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, LL. D., professor of international law emeritus, in presenting honorary degrees, paid graceful tributes to their recipients, who were:

MASTERS OF ARTS

Charles Albert Coffin, of whom Doctor Woolsey said: "As president of the General Electric Company from its inception he laid the firm foundations and built up the sturdy structure of a great and worthy corporation. The war came; he gave his time, his money and his influence, wisely and unsparsingly, to war relief in France."

Russell Cornell Lefingwell—"A New York lawyer, then assistant secretary of the treasury and acting chief. Mr. Lefingwell has done splendid work on the financial side of the war."

Robert Stewart McClenahan—"Has done a great work for education in Egypt, at Assuit and in Cairo."

Orville Wright—"Survivor of two brothers who, by their mechanical skill, ceaseless experimentation and accumulated knowledge of physics, have led the way in mastering human flight. The inventive genius of Mr. Wright in a brief sixteen years has filled the sky with its creations, has changed the methods of warfare, has captivated the youth of all lands and now ventures to cross the seas."

Samuel Hosen Wadhams—"Surgeon in the regular army, serving in the Spanish War, early sent to France as an observer, placed later on the general staff, in tact, in vision, in ability pre-eminent. During our share in the war he has borne the entire responsibility for the wounded in the battle area, has won the admiration of his fellow-workers."

Jean-Julien Lemoindant—"Painter and soldier, indomitable son of France, teaching his country by his own sacrifice, to whom last year the Howland prize was given."

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Samuel Wesley Stratton—"Mathematician, physicist, professor in the Universities of Illinois and Chicago, naval officer in the Spanish War, since 1901 director of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington and Measures. Doctor Stratton's work in this bureau has been conspicuous and constructive, recognized beyond our own limits, vitally important in war and war research."

Harvey Cushing—"Son of Yale and Harvard professor. Leader in the new field of neurological surgery, in operations of the brain pre-eminent, surgeon-in-chief of the naval Brigadier Hospital. Colonel Cushing served with the French in 1915 and in 1917 with the British at Messines and Passchendaele, being mentioned in dispatches. At this time organizing intensive study of penetrative skull wounds, he reduced their mortality by one-half."

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

Orville Anderson Petty—"A student of our own seminary, a scholar of distinction, pastor of the Plymouth Church, of this city, Mr. Petty, as chaplain of the 102d, has won the admiration and the love of a gallant regiment."

Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent—"Born and trained in Canada, priest, rector, editor and author, missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines and now bishop of western New York; senior chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces in the great war. Bishop Brent in wisdom, in zeal, in courage and in faith is a great example of the Christian soldier."

DOCTOR OF LAWS

William Josiah Snow—"A soldier of West Point, trained in the common law, with an initiative and independence all his own, General Snow has expanded a few regiments of artillery into an army and become its chief."

George Wakeman Wheeler—"Born in Mississippi, but a graduate in arts and in law as lawyer, city attorney, judge of the Superior Court and now justice of the Supreme Court of Errors. Mr. Wheeler has given his life to the legal and judicial service of this state. To war work he has devoted unstinted time and labor."

William Sowden Sims, rear admiral in the United States navy—"Trained at Annapolis and in the common school of experience in service ashore and afloat; naval attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg; on the China station for four years; aide to the President; head of the Newport War College; in the Bureau of Navigation; commander of but-

LANE WOULD DIVERT WAR UNITY TO PEACE

Present Unrest Comes From Lack of Definite Aim, He Tells Graduates

URGES EDUCATIONAL DRIVE

By the Associated Press Chapel Hill, N. C., June 18.—War's great accomplishments are possible, Secretary Lane told the graduating class of the University of North Carolina today, because war forces unity of purpose on men and nations.

Its aftermath of revolutionary discontent, he said, comes because war's cessation leaves mankind without a common definite purpose for which to strive. The cabinet member suggested as a remedy the possibility of building out of the war spirit a renewed unity again, with the purpose this time of creating a better society.

"This is war's superior claim," he said. "Not its blood-letting, but its definiteness. Men do as they have never done; they accept leadership gladly. Power comes to them that is multiplied. War's objectives are gained by quick and sudden efforts, because it aims at destruction, and this misleads many who seek to use the powers it develops for the uplift of mankind when peace comes."

"Out of the war we have come wishing that men may fashion the machinery by which the adventurous purposefulness of war may be carried over into peace, believing somehow that it will be so because we wish it."

"Ours in America is not a work of reconstruction. The morale of this nation is stronger, not weaker, for our adventures. We were walking in the right way before, and now we shall go faster. War has been an accelerator to an impulse that was expressing itself in business and politics, in our literature and all our life, an impulse to serve men."

Reviewing the failures of present day society in bringing comfort and happiness to all he asked for a spirit to "fight ignorance, injustice and disease as well as you fight men," with accomplishment as sure.

Champion Bull Sold

Brandon, Vt., June 18.—Hubert Dittney, the four-year-old, Ayshire bull, which won the supreme championship at the cattle show in Kilmarnock, Scotland, last month, has been bought for \$7,000 by a resident of South Lincoln, Mass., for \$7,000.

CROPS IN GERMANY SURPASS AVERAGE

1,500,000 Tons of Foreign Wheat Will Be Needed, Says Food Minister

CATTLE IN POOR SHAPE

By the Associated Press Berlin, June 18.—(By A. P.)—"The crops in Germany this season were better than the average, but they have been checked by the bad weather which prevailed in Europe in May, and they will be still further affected if a rainless season should set in," said Herr Schmidt, the food minister, in an interview yesterday.

"The quality of the wheat also has been affected unfavorably by lack of fertilizer, which has a noticeable effect on the kernel of the wheat. Germany anticipates, however, that she will be able to continue her present bread ration, which, though very small, will do in a pinch, with the expected German grain harvest."

The minister added that he hoped there would be continued assistance for Germany from abroad so that the bread-hungry population might have at least a small increase in their ration and, above all, that they might continue to enjoy splendid white bread made from American wheat. He calculated that 1,500,000 tons of wheat would be needed in addition to the home harvest.

The necessity for importing meat, according to the food minister, is now more important than grain, for although the number of cattle has not been materially reduced the situation for the coming year is unfavorable because of poor feed and consequent under-nourishment and leanness of the herds. The feed harvest has been bad, in contrast to the other harvests, so that no relief is in sight, again because of lack of fertilizer. The cessation of the war and of ammunition making might, in the belief of the minister, relieve the situation gradually by the release of Polish.

Hogs, the food minister said, are easy to raise and are most desirable also because they can supply Germany's needs of fats, but corn is needed to raise them satisfactorily, and this must be imported. He said the hope prevailed that Argentina might supply this need.

Herr Schmidt estimated that the government would be able to raise and distribute about two-thirds of the coming harvest, while the other third would go toward the feeding of cattle or into illicit trade channels.

The correspondent made two trips recently, covering wide sections of Germany, and from the farmer's standpoint is able to confirm Herr Schmidt's crop prognostications. Grain and vegetables everywhere were growing well, although they too frequently were mingled with the deadly scarlet poppy. Every available nook and corner of the land apparently had been utilized for cultivation, both in far eastern and central Germany.

Cattle, however, were noticeably lacking. In one twelve-hour and another five-hour express train ride the correspondent saw only sheep—not a single cow.

Here Are the Reasons Why "STRUGGLING RUSSIA"

A New Weekly Magazine Devoted to Russian Problems Should Be in Every American Library and in Every American Home

1st. The Russian problem is the central World Problem of to-day. Peace in Europe and throughout the world is impossible without peace in Russia. The League of Nations is impossible without Russia becoming a stable democracy and a participant in the League.

2nd. "Struggling Russia" fights the Bolshevik tyranny and stands for the establishment in Russia, through an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, of a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. By fighting Bolshevism "Struggling Russia" performs a service of international importance. Bolshevism is not merely a Russian phenomenon. It is a terrible aftermath of the War, an international disease demanding immediate and energetic attention.

3rd. Every issue of "Struggling Russia" contains articles devoted to political, social and economic problems of Russia, and series of important Russian Documents. Every week the magazine contains an article by Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution."

American Librarians on "Struggling Russia"

Celia A. Hayward, Acting Librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley, Cal., says: "We are receiving 'Struggling Russia' and I consider it of utmost value at the present time when the situation in Russia is threatening not only the existence of Russia herself but the welfare of the whole world. I wish to express my hope for the entire success of the Russian people in their efforts to free themselves of this red terror of Bolshevism, and I am glad to subscribe for 'Struggling Russia.'"

D. S. Pinneo, Librarian, Public Library, Norwalk, Conn., says: "Enclosed please find our subscription for 'Struggling Russia.' We cannot afford to be without anything so enlightening upon the situation in Russia, and you can believe me when I say America is eager to help the real Russia, and in the right way—not by taking the hand of the present murderers."

Gladys Judd Day, Librarian, Hartford Bar Library Association, Hartford, Conn., says: "We received your splendid weekly, 'Struggling Russia.' Russia's foe, Bolshevism, is just as great a danger to our own country unless thorough understanding of what it actually means is set before our people."

Mary E. McCoy, Librarian of the Indianola Public Library, Indianola, Iowa, says: "We are more than pleased with copies of 'Struggling Russia' already sent us and are expecting just as splendid articles in the next numbers."

Readers' Comment—"Struggling Russia"

John Spargo, the prominent American leader and writer, author of the splendid book on "Bolshevism," says: "You are doing a big thing in publishing 'Struggling Russia'—bigger for America than for Russia, even! You are giving us exactly what is wanted: carefully tested, authoritative, documentary evidence. I want to thank you from the depths of my heart."

George Kennan says: "'Struggling Russia' is excellent. I am sure that all my friends will subscribe to it."

W. J. Ghent says: "'Struggling Russia' is admirable. It contains just the sort of material that ought to make a deep impression on the liberal and progressive elements and on that part of the radical element which is open-minded and willing to listen to the truth."

J. G. Phelps Stokes says: "'Struggling Russia' is important and admirable."

Thomas E. Burke, General Secretary of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, says: "I congratulate you on the manner in which 'Struggling Russia' is edited. I will from time to time use some of the articles in our official journal so as to give to our members the true state of affairs in Russia."

T. Chas. Price, Editor, Union Labor Bulletin, says: "Allow me to compliment you upon your 'Struggling Russia,' which comes at an opportune time to offset the propaganda of ruthlessness which is finding birth in this country as a result of the so-called proletarian ascendancy in Russia. I shall be pleased to utilize the information which your magazine contains in my comments and articles upon conditions in this country which are presumed to be a reflex of conditions in Russia."

The first fourteen issues of the magazine contain articles by Catherine Breshkovsky, Nicholas Tchaikovsky, Alexander Kerensky, Leonid Andreiev, Paul Miliukov, Vladimir Bourtzev, C. M. Oberoucheff, Prof. Joseph M. Goldstein, A. J. Sack, Emanuel Aronsberg, M. K. Eroshkin, and others.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Author. Includes 'The Recognition of the Omsk Government' (Editorial), 'A Russian Moujik' (Catherine Breshkovsky), 'Fight Bolshevism—Promote Democracy!' (Nicholas Tchaikovsky), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Author. Includes 'Educate the People!' (Catherine Breshkovsky), 'Why Soviet Russia Is Starving' (Arinda Tyskova), 'The Omsk Government Before the Judgment of the World' (A. J. Sack), etc.

The Importance of Being Diverting

"LIFE is a serious affair these days. Folks haven't time for diversion," said our friend the Highbrow.

"Life without diversion is flat as a six month's bevo," said we. "Come along and see how diverting it can be."

We saw men and women, leaders of their communities, sitting with their neighbors in enthralled contemplation of the gymnastics of a chap called Fairbanks whose only "message" is the health that's in laughter. We saw sedate heads of families roaring their own off as one Mr. Chaplin met up with a policeman. We saw finally these same substantial folks buying and reading a magazine that is primarily diverting and that never once in all its pages mentions industrial unrest, the all too high cost of living or the salvage of profits.

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