

Out Our Way

By Williams



Members of MacDonald Cabinet
Fine Figures of English Life

From the New York Times.

Americans may feel, as often before, a certain envy of the speed with which the British democracy changes rulers when it has made up its mind to do so. Instead of waiting as we do four months between election and inauguration, the English wait scarcely four days. Prime Minister MacDonald announces his cabinet within less than a week after the Baldwin government had resigned. This is an uncommonly short interval even for England. A defeated minister has the option of holding on until he meets a new parliament, but in this instance Mr. Baldwin stood not on the order of his going. There are some drawbacks in this English way of going about the business, just as there are some advantages in the more leisurely plan of Americans. Perhaps it is sufficient to say on this point that each people does what seems best in its own eyes.

The new labor cabinet is very much what was expected, though it contains one or two surprises. What may be called the legal appointments it was predicted would cause Mr. MacDonald a great deal of worry. Who in the labor party was fit to be made lord chancellor? In the previous labor government the late Lord Haldane held that position, but to take his place critics said that Mr. MacDonald had no one available. However, as Lord Randolph Churchill said on a famous occasion that he "forgot Goschen," these people forgot Sir John Sankey. An eminent judge and one of the authors of the great report on the coal industry, he appears to be singularly fitted for the highest judicial office. Then there is the attorney general. The prime minister's choice is a man, Mr. W. Jowitt, not known ever to have been a member of the labor party, but distinguished for his legal ability and high character. Thus Mr. MacDonald easily cut that knot.

His cabinet will break one record in having a woman member, the minister of labor, Miss Margaret Bondfield. Her special knowledge and experience, her readiness in debate as a member of the house of commons, are qualifications which would have seemed ample in case of a man, and there is no reason why they should not be so regarded in the instance of a woman. It was said that President Hoover would have been perfectly willing to select a woman for his own cabinet, provided he could find one peculiarly fitted for the place she would have to fill. Mr. MacDonald found one.

Another position to which great importance attaches is that of foreign secretary. The combined labors are too severe for any one foreign secretary. In choosing Mr. Arthur Henderson for that office Mr. MacDonald has verified the prediction that he would not, as in his previous government, undertake to be both prime minister and man. At the same time, Mr. MacDonald makes it clear that he intends to keep his hand upon some of the most important parts of foreign policy. He will furnish both personal prestige and sympathetic co-operation to Mr. Henderson.

The latter's appointment put an end to the reports that Robert Cecil might enter the labor cabinet as foreign secretary. He had resigned from the conservative government, and held himself in a somewhat detached attitude during the elections, not able apparently to make a choice between the three parties, but urging members of all parties to give their votes to candidates in the house of commons who were most advanced and positive in their declarations in favor of disarmament and peace. But it could hardly have been expected that Viscount Cecil would be taken into the labor fold, even if he were ready to go over to it. His fine idealism is combined with a rigid individual independence which does not fit him well for team play. His main ideas are doubtless shared by Mr. Henderson, who at the same time is enough of a politician, and has sufficient flexibility, to work well with a party ministry such as Mr. MacDonald has formed.

Hoover Sees Tariff Revolt.

From New York World.
The White House has discovered, according to Washington reports, that there never has been such general opposition to a tariff measure as that against the bill which passed the House through methods that were little less than despotic and certainly were contemptuous of public opinion. There is a reason for this general opposition which the president should see without consulting editorial comment—it is the most vicious tariff measure ever enacted. This is not hyperbole—it is demonstrably true. The impression is conveyed that the president, studying the press comments, and finding that 91 2-3 per cent of the newspapers of all political persuasions are denouncing the measure as a conscienceless raid upon the pocket of the people, is almost convinced that should it reach him in its present form it should be vetoed. He is said to object to the general upward revision of thousands

of items and particularly to the increases in the tariff tax on sugar and shoes. He is reported to fear that all this may increase the cost of living.

It is scarcely probable that he merely fears an increase in the cost of living. The purpose of the bill is to increase the cost of living to the masses to the end that a few may increase their profits. There is nothing new about that. It is as old as the tariff gouge.

Whether the Senate will make the measure better or worse remains to be seen. In other days that body could always be counted upon to make it worse for the people, but in recent years it has been the one branch of the government where the people have had some chance. It will consider the various schedules in the open, and there is something in that to commend. With Senator Smoot in charge, little in the way of reductions could be expected if he prevails. The insurgents, however, have been interfering with his

The Barber Shop

From Manchester, England, Commercial.
There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when a barber's shop was the very temple of masculinity. It smelt of soap, sawdust, and tobacco; its walls were decorated with sporting and other prints; its conversation was usually of meaty stuff. There came even into that downright society, however, some little talk about germs and so we got, in those rows of soap urns set devoutly on shelves along the wall the one little touch

of the effeminate that the shop could show. The modern barber's shop is a cross between a hospital operating theater, a bathroom, a beauty parlor, and the perfumery department of a chemist's shop. This tonsorial clinic we owe, I believe, to America, and here is what an American writer in The Nation's Business, has to say about it: "Accost any two-fisted male you meet in the street and ask him what he thinks of a modern barber's shop. If he is not too excited to remain decently articulate he will splutter about feminism, molly-coddles, and smelly foo-foo water. Yet it is estimated that this same red-

"business-like" way of doing things, and it is incredible that the democrats in the Senate will support the House bill.

At best, we may be sure that the measure which comes from the Senate about mid-August will increase the cost of living. It will then be up to the president. He has the power to stop it. If he feels as the reports indicate, he has the duty. It is an opportunity that is offered him. By taking advantage of that opportunity he will grasp the leadership of the nation and prevent disaster to himself and his party. If he is wise he will keep running through his mind during the next few months the words "Remember 1909." Then, as now, a president was dissatisfied with a tariff act, but then he signed, and when he signed it turned out to be his political death warrant.

President Hoover has the advantage of the warning. We cannot believe he will be a party to the making of the most outrageous tariff act in our history, which robs our own people and invites the hatred of the world and its retaliation.

After the Derby—Work.

And now the 1929 derby has followed the British election into the chronicles of the past. The Briton, who takes his sport and his business in well-balanced proportions, can now turn again to the matter of forming a government. Until the derby was settled this affair of the state could wait. No occasion to get excited. Everything was all right. So with the famous Cup Tie games in the realm of football. These, for a time, demand the attention of all and sundry. The attendance at Epsom Downs is reported as "nearly a million." Motor coach parties (alas for the disappearance of the tally-ho and the four-in-hand!) began to arrive at dawn and the usual gay and animated scenes proceeded the running of the famous race. This all reveals a delightful element in the mind of the Briton. He is a good sport. And affairs are never so serious that he cannot find relaxation in witnessing a keen sporting contest—but it must be a fair contest. Truly an admirable national characteristic. Right worthy exponents of this old country trait are the visiting Welsh football players now enjoying so successful a tour in this country. These sturdy sons of the little principality have also, by their skill, revealed to Canadians why countless thousands of old country folk witness the Cup Tie games.

Q. How are the people of Russia represented in the soviets? M. B.

A. The basis of representation in the Soviet Union is occupational rather than geographical. The soviets, which are councils of delegates, hand workers, and brain workers, are designed to represent directly the productive life of the country. Each village elects its local soviets, which select an executive committee that exercises administrative powers. Delegates from the various village soviets in a township (Volost) assemble in a township Soviet, and the various township soviets in a province (Gubernia) send delegates to the provincial soviets. In this fashion, from the original local or occupational unit, the soviets pyramid up to the congresses of soviets representing the larger administrative divisions, the autonomous republics and areas, the constituent republics, and the entire Soviet Union. The supreme organ of authority is the All Union Congress of Soviets. The council of the union is elected by congress from representatives of the six constituent republics in proportion to the population, a total of 450 members. The central executive committee meets three times a year, the congress of soviets once, unless an extraordinary session is called. Between sessions of the central executive committee, the presidium of the committee is the supreme legislative, executive, and administrative authority.

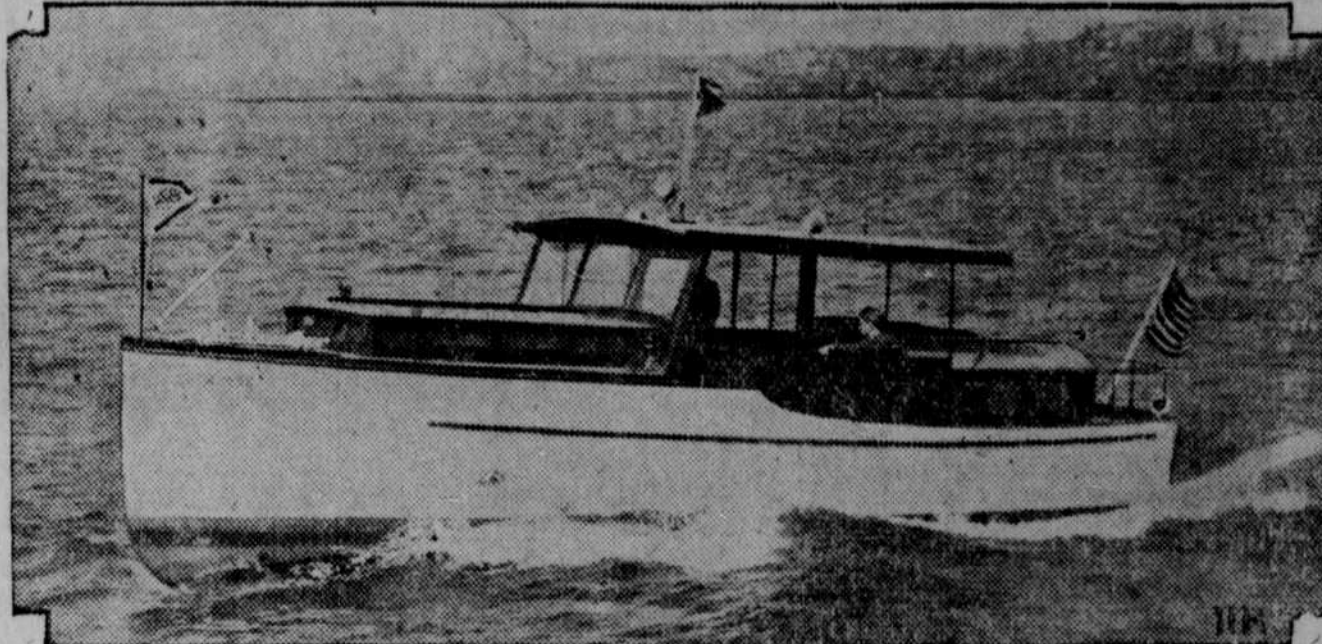
blooded he-man, taken as the personification of American manhood, spends annually, with touching fatuity, \$750,000,000 for landscape gardening on that part of his anatomy above his neck. That sum is, of course, split up in various ways. Our hero gives \$100,000,000 for that schoolboy coming and about \$200,000,000 more to induce hair to grow or remain on his head. American barbering is "slowly providing American men with a standard head—a smooth baby-pink face, docile eyes, and a wrinkless forehead surmounted by shining hair. It is a perfect example of what salesmanship will do for a nation."

Buffalo Bay Gets Gay with Texan City



General view of a street in the inundated section of Houston, Texas, where tremendous property damage was caused by the rising waters of Buffalo Bay. Boats are the order of the day, and while business men tear their hair, delighted kids paddle the day long and like it. (International Newsreel)

Lindy Sails Summer Seas on Honeymoon



According to information revealed at Block Island, off the end of Long Island, a begoggled young man who stopped to buy gas for a cruiser of the type pictured above, admitted himself to be Colonel Charles Lindbergh. Now the mystery seems solved as to where Lindy and Anne Morrow, his bride, are spending their honeymoon. At the offices of the builders of this type of craft, the statement was made that they had sold and delivered such a craft to Lindy. (International Newsreel)

Rival Planes Set Courses Across the Ocean



Weather conditions on the ocean have held the "Green Flash" and "Yellow Bird" on the beach at Old Orchard, Me., but have given the crews plenty of time to map out the right courses. In the picture are, left to right, Roger Q. Williams, Le Fevre, Captain Yancey, Armeno Lotti and Jean Assolant, poring over the charts which will guide them to Paris and Rome. (International Newsreel)

Lone Plane Attacks New York and Escapes



A giant bombing plane, following an eight hundred-mile route from Dayton, Ohio, swept out of the cloudy skies over New York and loosed three huge flares representing 2,000 pounds of death, technically destroying the army base at Governors Island. Lieutenant Odas Moon, left, was in command of the plane, while Lieutenant Charles Skow, right, assisted him at the controls. The plane was refueled in air from another plane at Washington, D. C., both on the trip to New York and on the return to Dayton. The view above shows the New York skyline blazing in the light of one of the flares. (International Newsreel)