

# People Who Have Been Making Some of the Week's News

## Dropping Pilot of Gould Millions

There are few words in the English language that roll off the tongue so easily as the word "million." It is one of the most common words in the vocabulary of a republican form of government that any one can discuss the Gould millions. Not only may we talk about the Gould millions, but through the agency of our courts we may have something to say indirectly as to how they shall be managed.

Last week Justice Whitaker, of the Supreme Court, which represents this great commonwealth, decided that George J. Gould was unfitted to act as trustee and executor of the Gould millions and removed him.

The action was taken upon the complaint of Frank J. Gould, now in Europe, that the Gould millions—more than eighty of them—had not been managed in a manner satisfactory to himself and his sister Anna, Duchesse de Talleyrand. Edwin and Howard Gould took up cudgels in their brother George's behalf, and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard remained neutral.

When Jay Gould died he named his oldest son, George, as executor. George had learned the railroad game under his father and was best fitted, his father thought, to pilot the Gould millions.

In naming the causes why he removed George Gould as executor, leav-



George J. Gould

ing the Gould millions temporarily to eight orphans, Justice Whitaker made much of George's alleged failure to divide his father's estate of \$80,000,000 into six separate trust funds.

## Are We to Say Goodbye to Mary Pickford?

After nine more pictures Mary Pickford says she is going to take her sunshine and curls into retirement. If the report of her newest picture per picture—\$250,000—may be assumed to be authentic, Miss Pickford, or "Little Mary," as she is known by millions, will take \$2,500,000 into more or less retirement with her, not counting those dollars which already have been salted.

Yet the Pickfordian sunshine and the Pickfordian curls have contributed so much to contemporary life that Americans in general and young America in particular would gladly bequeath to "Little Mary" all the dollars in the land, something that under present conditions would take her still several more years to get.

The latest move of Miss Pickford is a pictorial amalgamation with Douglas Fairbanks, Charles Chaplin and D. W. Griffith. This "Big Four" is to produce and distribute under their own auspices, having become tired of splitting their profits with erstwhile glove salesman and corset makers.

Speaking of the plans of her daugh-



Mary Pickford

ter in Boston the other day, Mrs. Charlotte Pickford said:

"It will take months to complete the pictures contracted for on the part of Mary, and then she is going to settle down to enjoy life, as I have entrusted her for a long time to do."

Once upon a time there was another lady who said she was going to retire. Her name was Mme. Patti.

## The Nation Rises to Salute Admiral Mayo

THE war matter having been adjusted satisfactorily, Mr. Henry T. Mayo went to bed Monday night as a full-fledged admiral and woke up Tuesday with a "rear" prefixed to his naval rank. In other words, the United States Navy is being brought back to a pre-war basis and Admiral Mayo has been reduced to his ante-bellum rank. This was all done automatically, and Rear Admiral Mayo leaves the high seas to act as head of the Selection Board of the navy.

Under his command the American fleet was developed to such a point of high efficiency that Admiral Beatty, of



Admiral Mayo

the English navy, who had thirty-six American ships in his line, said:

"If I had a chance to change these thirty-six ships for any other forty-six I wouldn't think it was worth while to make the change."

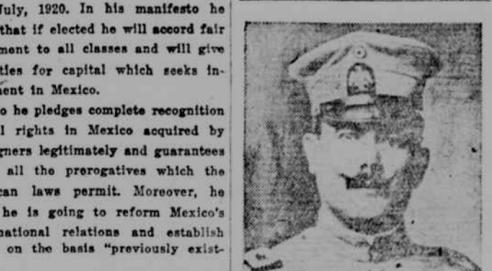
"The American navy couldn't receive a higher tribute than that," said Admiral Mayo at the time.

Only recently Admiral Mayo was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

## Obregon, Who Would Be President of Mexico

GENERAL ALVARO OBREGON, "the strong man of Mexico," has announced that he will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico in the elections set for July, 1920. In his manifesto he says that if elected he will accord fair treatment to all classes and will give facilities for capital which seeks investment in Mexico.

Also he pledges complete recognition of all rights in Mexico acquired by foreigners legitimately and guarantees them all the prerogatives which the Mexican laws permit. Moreover, he says he is going to reform Mexico's international relations and establish them on the basis "previously existing."



General Obregon

Obregon is the man who whipped Villa, scattered Pancho's army and made it possible for Carranza to establish a government in Mexico City. In that fight, which occurred at Leon, a piece of shrapnel tore away General Obregon's arm below the elbow.

A fine looking, upstanding man is Alvaro Obregon. Six feet tall and weighing 180 pounds, he is a person to attract attention wherever he goes, and among under-sized Mexicans he is especially conspicuous. His black moustachios are upward pointing, and despite the Yaqui blood that flows in his veins he is light of complexion. Obregon, in short, is handsome.

In Sonora the Obregons are a noted family, but they were no longer a rich family when in 1910 Alvaro, student and farmer thirty years old, acquired a small ranch which he named "Quinta Chilla," which freely translated means "In the last stage of bankruptcy."

When Madero rose against Porfirio Diaz, Obregon showed no special interest in the revolution. He just continued to devote himself to his crops and a small machine shop. But when Orozco with bands of looters passed through Sonora, laying waste that then peaceful agricultural community, Obregon swung himself across the back of his strongest, fleetest horse and "took the field." At his own expense Obregon collected and armed about 400 volunteers, mostly Indians located in his neighborhood. It was an effective force opposed to the scattered bands

of bulles who hailed Orozco as their chief, and it wasn't long before Sonora was almost peaceful.

Then Obregon withdrew once more to his small estate and thought himself

one strong man in Mexico, and that was Obregon.

In 1916 when General Pershing headed a punitive expedition into Mexico after Villa, who had raided Columbus, N. M., Obregon, as Minister of War, came to the border and negotiated with General Hugh Scott and General Frederick Funston for the withdrawal of the American forces. At one time it was reported that he was preparing to attack General Pershing's army.

Obregon's first wife died before he became a soldier. They had two children and one, a boy, went to school for a time in Brooklyn. Obregon married again shortly after his triumphant entry into Mexico City and the bride was considered one of the most beautiful women of the capital.

When General Carranza was inaugurated as the first Constitutional President of Mexico, in 1917, General Obregon resigned his post as Minister of War. He rode in the carriage beside Carranza in the inaugural procession.

Francisco Villa, heading the Constitutionalist forces in Chihuahua, represented a big share of General Carranza's strength, and eventually Villa quarrelled with the Constitutionalist chief. It was not an open break, but Carranza decided he could not trust Villa to lead an army into Mexico City, and that was why Obregon was given command of the western army of the Constitutionalist, with instructions to take Mexico City.

That western army didn't exist. Carranza simply appointed Obregon commander, and then it was up to Obregon to raise the army. He did this, using his band of Indians as a nucleus, and recruiting it principally with deserters from Huerta's forces.

These men were trained in actual fighting, for hardly a day passed without the little army coming into contact with the Federal forces. Finally, when his total force numbered close to 25,000 men, Obregon marched into Mexico City, driving Emiliano Zapata before him.

Then came the break between General Carranza and Villa, who was still at the head of a large army in the north. Again Obregon took the field, and after several indecisive engagements scattered Villa's army, killing 3,000 of them and capturing about 500. Obregon's losses were about 500 men and his own right arm.

But with Villa routed there was only



Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who wants to be tried in place of Kaiser for Responsibility of starting World War

## Crown Prince Deserts His Island

A MAN who contributes two expressions to the glossary of American slang must be either a somebody or a nobody; there could be no middle ground. Under this head the introduction of the subject of the sayings, the "Crown Prince" and "like the Germans took Verdun," is easy. He is, to be sure, Mr. Frederick William Hohenzollern. It was reported last week that the



The Crown Prince of Germany

former German Crown Prince had escaped from the Island of Wieringen and that he was going back to Germany to lead a revolution of the royal-

ists, with himself in the royal seat. It was accomplished, it may be noted, like the Germans took Verdun.

In addition to his other troubles the Crown Prince is being sued for divorce by the Crown Princess, who charges the former heir to the German throne with cruelty in the 11th degree. They were married in 1905 and have five children.

Recently the Crown Prince explained that the Anglo-Saxon mind has never appreciated him. He was not, he said, the glided butterfly they had pictured. He insisted that he was capable of thought. The correspondent of "The London Daily Mail" thought this item significant enough to send his paper.

The Crown Prince is still on the Island of Wieringen. Now, if he'll only stay still—

Prince George of Bavaria

IN 1912 the newspapers had much to say of the petition of the Princess George of Bavaria for an annulment of her marriage. Princess George, who was Archduchess Isabella Maria of Austria, and who is a daughter of Archduke Frederick, after ten months of marriage declared that she had made a mistake. It was recalled that her husband and she had quarrelled on their honeymoon. In the end the marriage was dissolved by Papal decree.

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## If Ireland Becomes A Dominion

ACCORDING to rumor, some time during the next six months Ireland will be declared a dominion, having for Governor General Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, long identified as president of the Canadian Pacific, the largest transportation system in the world. In spite of his well known connection with the British Empire, Sir Thomas was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on the 6th of October, 1863, where he spent his youth and received an American public school education. At the age of sixteen he entered the employment of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and from that time on he adopted railroading as his profession. Noted for his organizing ability in railroad work, he turned this same ability and his special knowledge to good account in service for the British government during the world war.

## Viva Mexico! Viva Brazil and Peru!

CUSTOMARILY one does not seek prose poetry in technical periodicals, but an article by "Observer" in "The Engineering and Mining Journal" might be cited under that head. The writer knows full well the hardships that lay in old Mexico for the casual investor, but the Latin country he likes, and writes:

"I hardly ever looked over Mexican newspapers except for war news. I studied for a while the greatest newspapers in the South—those of the Argentine and of Chile—but gave it up. The flowery language, the steady recurrence of Caesar, Brutus, Dante, Macchiavelli, Napoleon and the French Revolution, but the lack of reference to English literature or England's great men in politics, or to the American commonwealth and history, disgusted me.

"Although a professional smelting man and interested in other branches of the mining and metallurgical industry, I have no desire to report on the progress or conditions of mining or of metal production in Mexico or in South America. The larger companies and the mining journals are all well posted on these subjects. My personal experience, my losses both in riches and health during six years of revolution in Mexico (and only on account of the revolution) fall into insignificance compared with the hardships of thousands, nay, millions, of soldiers, civilians, men and women during the war. The gains of the war profiteers, much less those of many foreign business houses in Mexico and in South America where Americans, English, French, Germans and Austrians alike bartered between themselves or together openly, shamefully, blacklist or no blacklist, cannot arouse my envy or my indignation.

"I have enjoyed the life in the tropics—the wonderful life in the open—the beautiful colors in the skies down in the countries where the cactus grows. I hear again the muchissima gracia of the brown and dirty Indian with the sombrero in his hand. I am waited on like somebody by a score of mozos. People take off their hats to me; the ladies look at me; some smile, gray hairs or not.

"Peoples have emigrated for many reasons, of course mostly for making a living, a better living in foreign countries. Compulsory military service has driven many out of Europe, and not a few, but many of the better class of Englishmen, who detested or could not keep up with social class distinctions at home. It is said that many American soldiers are held back by the fair maidens in La Belle France and in England. How many will flee from the United States when nation-wide prohibition and anti-tobacco fends sweep the country?

"I would rather be a big fish in a small pond than a small fish in a big pond—Viva Mexico, viva Peru, viva Brazil!"

# The Golden Book of Congress

## Vicarious Representation (In the House)

THE CHAIRMAN—The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

MR. BEE—Inasmuch as the gentleman has been using my time, I will ask unanimous consent for five minutes in which to reply to the gentleman's speech.

MR. MADDEN—Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, but the time has been limited by agreement.

MR. BEE—Then I find myself in this situation—that the gentleman has made my speech for me on the opposite side of the question. (Laughter.)

## To Pershing

THERE had been something said of the American army and General Pershing when the following colloquy occurred:

MR. DENT—Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to proceed for one minute more.

THE CHAIRMAN—Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

MR. DENT—As long as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Olney) has reminded me of that, I am going to conclude with this statement: That I believe that no particular man in this war comes out of it with any great conspicuous reputation, as was the case in previous wars, because it has been fought out on an entirely different line. But the one thing that commends General Pershing, the one thing for which he should be praised by the entire people of this country, was his persistent fight to maintain a separate American army under the leadership of an American officer, and he finally got it, and that is what won the war in the Argonne-Meuse fight. (Applause.)

## Our Aviation

MR. M'ARTHUR—Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman agree to answer a question.

MR. LA GUARDIA—Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Chair has no objection.

MR. M'ARTHUR—Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. LA GUARDIA—Yes.

MR. M'ARTHUR—I would like to ask the gentleman if he is aware of the original amount asked for by the Secretary.

MR. LA GUARDIA—Yes; over \$46,000,000.

MR. M'ARTHUR—Does not the gentleman think that is quite a reduction which we have made?

MR. LA GUARDIA—But we reduced ours from \$83,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

MR. OLIVER—The Secretary recommended \$35,000,000.

MR. HICKS—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. La Guardia) is correct in the estimate submitted. The first estimate submitted by the Secretary was \$46,000,000. He

then reduced that estimate and submitted a new one for \$35,000,000.

MR. LA GUARDIA—Mr. Chairman, I want to leave this idea with the committee. The air industry of this country has really never had a chance; never had any real encouragement. When we started to appropriate large sums of money—\$449,000,000 for the army—I do not know what the navy appropriated the first year of the war—\$200,000,000. Millions and millions were spent on swamp lands, millions were spent for building purposes, large amounts were spent for planting canton beans, so that really a not very large sum of money has gone into the aviation industry. The chief of the air service of the army testified before our committee the other day that there was an excellent pursuit machine in this country, and a splendid observation machine, and the Martin bomber, all of which they were anxious to acquire. They have finally learned that we can produce good flying machines in this country. We can also produce good motors in this country, if the motors are given a chance. It has cost us about half a billion dollars to learn that it is impossible to create one motor to serve all purposes. That cannot be done. It cost us half a billion dollars to learn that, but finally we have learned the lesson. If the motor industry is given a chance in this country, we will develop a real aviation motor. England is ahead of us to-day in motors, and so are France and Italy; but I do not despair. I am hopeful for the future.

Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.

The clerk read as follows:

Outfits on first enlistment: Outfits for all enlisted men and apprentice seamen of the navy on first enlistment at not to exceed \$100 each; for civilian clothing not to exceed \$15 per man to men given discharges for bad conduct, undesirable or inaptitude; in all, \$3,000,000.

MR. WALSH—Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to inquire if the committee gave any consideration in the matter of these outfits for civilian clothing to the greatly increased cost of clothing in the market? You have increased salaries in the establishment of rates of compensation and increased a great many minor allowances. You have increased the outfit for the enlisted men and eliminated the provision for the officers that has heretofore been carried in this paragraph. But for the men that have been discharged you give them a civilian outfit—

MR. BUTLER—Men who have been discharged only for bad conduct, I will say to my friend. These are men who have been punished and are under punishment. They are released. Nevertheless, they are infractions of the law and regulations of the department. Their uniform is taken from them and civilian clothing given to them so that they may return to their homes. Fifteen dollars for a suit was considered enough. There was no request made of us that the amount should be increased. I will say in candor toward my friend that we did not consider increasing it under the circumstances.

MR. WALSH—This is only for men who have been punished?

MR. BUTLER—Yes; under charges for bad conduct.

MR. WALSH—Perhaps it is fair to make a part of the punishment the allowance for a cheap suit of clothes. I will withdraw the amendment.

MR. HUDDLESTON—Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do that for the purpose of calling the

## Navy "Undesirables"

attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to the fact that the classes of men named here may not mean necessarily those who have been punished or who have been guilty of misconduct. For instance, a boy sixteen years old who enlists in the navy on representation that he is sixteen years old, without consent of his parents, is discharged as "undesirable." In other words, recruiting officers can go out and rope in a boy sixteen years old and take him off to some naval station and when, in the course of his training, his mother begins to cry for him and brings his minority to the attention of the discharge given that boy is as an "undesirable." I know of two cases of that kind which have occurred within the last few days. That is the kind of boy that it is proposed to send home to his mother in a \$15 civilian outfit. His parents have got to pay his transportation and maintenance home. That kind of boy we propose to send home with a \$15 suit of clothes, including a hat and a pair of shoes.

MR. BRITTEN—I think the gentleman from Alabama is in error in his remarks.

MR. HUDDLESTON—I trust the gentleman will not express a mere opinion on a subject concerning which I have actual knowledge. I have handled two cases of that kind within the last few days. I corresponded with the department yesterday about them and I know what I am talking about.

MR. BRITTEN—Is the uniform taken away from the boy?

MR. HUDDLESTON—Yes.

MR. BRITTEN—His first outfit?

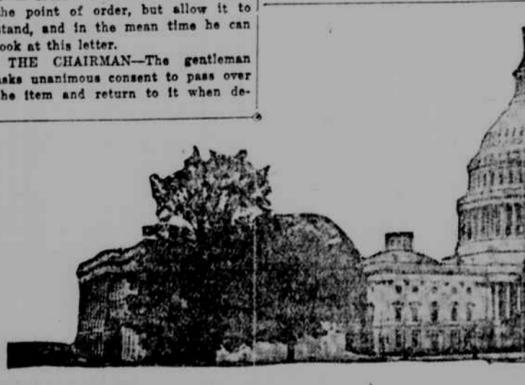
MR. HUDDLESTON—Of course.

MR. BRITTEN—What is the character of his offense?

MR. HUDDLESTON—For being only sixteen years old and being roped in by a recruiting officer.

MR. BRITTEN—Did he commit forgery when he enlisted?

MR. HUDDLESTON—Nothing of the kind.



MR. BRITTEN—He must have done it.

MR. HUDDLESTON—Oh, no. He was not punished—the Navy Department did not have the face to say to the boy that he had committed a crime and ought to be put in jail for it, but simply discharged him as "undesirable."

I want to call this practice to the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Butler), so that he may know there is no mistake about it. That that is the kind of boys considered "undesirable," and to whom these \$15 suits of clothes are given. We know that small amount will not purchase any kind of a suit of clothes, including hat and shoes, to send him home in.

And I want to say further that the fault lies with the recruiting officer when a boy under eighteen years of age is enlisted. The fault does not lie with the boy. The boy has notions about serving his country or going to sea and he is roped in and haltered. The recruiter who solicited him to enlist and succeeded in roping him in knows the boy's age and conspired with him to conceal it. I personally know of cases where boys have assured me that they told the petty officer, or whoever it was that solicited them, their ages and he had cautioned them, "You will have to say 'I' at you are eighteen years old." I believe that this is frequently done.

I say that the blame usually rests on the recruiting officer who enlists a boy under eighteen. Many of them are obviously under eighteen years of age. Reasonable precautions ought to be adopted by the authorities to insure that boys are not buncoed and practically shanghaied into the navy. And when they get them there they ought to be treated decently, and when they are sent home to their folks they should be clothed in a decent suit of clothes.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

MR. BUTLER—I cannot understand how the young men referred to by the gentleman got into the service. I have no doubt the gentleman states the facts correctly. Of course, young men do sometimes go into the service when they are only sixteen years old, when the age limit is fixed at eighteen years old. I do not understand how the young man the gentleman refers to could have gotten in.

MR. HUDDLESTON—He said he was over eighteen.

MR. BRITTEN—He must have done it.

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