



Photographs from Wide World and International

A Great Disappointment—Captain Campbell Made only Four Miles a Minute in This Machine

## Racing Death at 245 Miles an Hour

“**H**ERE HE COMES!”  
 “There he goes!”  
 A mile in fifteen seconds—four miles a minute—245.733 miles an hour. Such is Campbelling.

Faster than any human being ever traveled on land before, Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British racing driver, scorched the sands to hang up that new automobile record at Daytona Beach, Florida, on February 5.

But he was disappointed.

The tall, soft-spoken Scotsman told the Associated Press that the unevenness of the beach held down the speed of his curious, \$100,000 land rocket, *Bluebird*, and—

“The visibility was so poor that I could not do better. At no time during my runs could I see more than 300 or 350 yards because of the haze over the course.”

In his first dash over the measured mile, after a running start of five and one-half miles, Captain Campbell was clocked at 246.575 miles an hour, we read, and at 244.897 in his second run. The new record surpasses by 14.371 miles an hour the mark set on the same course in 1929 by Sir Henry Segrave, who was killed not long afterward in a motor-boat accident in England.

Campbell wants to try for 300 miles an hour, he also told the Associated Press—

“There is plenty more speed in my *Bluebird*, but these trials are so beastly expensive.

“Perhaps, if I can find some millionaire who will help finance such an undertaking, I shall shoot for the 300-mile mark within the next few years. There is nothing I should like better to do. I should say that at present it is my greatest ambition.”

Many papers congratulate the captain on his feat, but some deplore risking human life to set speed records that “mean nothing.”

“In the air speed is of practical use in shortening distances and saving time,” says *The Knickerbocker Press* of Albany, New York. “On land super-speed machines like that driven by Captain Campbell are of interest only as providing the swiftest known means of traveling from good health to the graveyard.”

But “question its utility as we may,” observes the *New York World*, “as a sporting event it is in the first rank.”

Actually, the feat has a practical value to tire makers and automobile builders, we are told by the *Washington Evening Star*—

“It is not simply a sporting event to give glory to an individual. Lessons of incalculable value have been learned from it, and the knowledge acquired will go into the manufacture of even better motor-cars for the use of the present generation.”

## Can Spain's New Baby Live?

“**I** AM NO SPECIALIST in maternity; but judging from the condition of the patient, I should say that the child can hardly be robust.”

The prospective mother is Spain.

The new baby is the Parliament, to assemble March 25 as a consequence of the restoration of constitutional guaranties proclaimed on February 8 by King Alfonso.

The political doctor who thus expresses grave fears for the survival of the new Parliament is Sanchez Guerra, predecessor and opponent of the dictator Berenguer. His doubts are published in an interview printed in the *Heraldo de Madrid*.

Seven years and more of dictatorship have brought Spain to the brink of revolution.

The dictatorship, recalls the *New York Herald Tribune*, was created to shield the King from the Moroccan disasters. Finally Primo de Rivera was “dropt when the dictatorship threatened to become a liability.” The proclamation announcing the transition from autocracy to parliamentarism has historic importance, in the opinion of this *New York* daily, but one question persists:

“Has it come too late?”

This fear is reiterated by political leaders, Madrid newspapers, and correspondents familiar with the “labor pangs” of Spain.

From Paris, Santiago Alba, self-exiled political leader who was chosen by King Alfonso to cement the opposing political elements, sends a statement to the Madrid press.

A constituent Cortes (constitutional convention), he asserts, with the King taking a vacation from the throne, is the drastic remedy necessary to save the patient. As quoted in a special cable to the *New York Times*, the statesman declares:

“Spain is living through a civil war; it is latent or active, pacific or armed, according to the time of year, but always threatening. . . .

“It can not be denied that half of Spain is plotting and the other half spying.

“To avoid bloodshed, we must give public opinion a chance to express itself in the normal ways of the world's democracies.

“No State can support the double burden of conspiracy on the one hand and repression on the other, as Spain is doing.

“We can not continue the tragic paradox of both Left and Right wishing to save the country from political absolutism, and unable to get together and do it, while Army generals and increased numbers of civil guards rule the country.

“I am now convinced that the only way to obtain a verdict of the people is through the medium of a constituent Cortes.”

When, on February 9, the press censorship was raised in accordance with the restoration of the Bill of Rights, the Madrid newspapers, as reported by cable to THE LITERARY DIGEST,

were, on the whole, almost equally hopeless concerning Alfonso's effort to perpetuate his régime.

"We have freedom in name only," protests the *Tierra*, in streamer head-lines, printing below pictures of the captains Galan and Hernandez, executed for leading the Jaca revolt in December.

"WE will make good use of this period of free speech because it can not last long," caustically remarks the *Heraldo*. The *Heraldo's* protest is supported by the Madrid bureau of the United Press, which cables:

"Altho it was announced that telegraphic censorship has ceased, a so-called 'State intervention' is maintained on outgoing telegrams. Officials read all messages, and in case of doubt whether an item should be transmitted, they send it to the civil governor's office, who decides. A United Press item filed at 5 P. M. Monday, altho published in an evening newspaper in Madrid, was held at the Governor's office without the sender's knowledge until after midnight, and finally was entirely censored."

## Five-Year Succor for the Sugar Industry

**M**OVING MOUNTAINS may yet turn out to be a simple trick—when they are composed of sugar. Simple task or prodigious, the world is watching an attempt to cut down its towering white peaks of excess sugar and move the mass into market in an orderly way that will not wreck prices.

First on the scene was Thomas L. Chadbourne, New York lawyer, representing Cuban and American interests. For years he had watched the crystalline peaks mount higher and higher, while prices dropt and business turned "sour" for sugar dealers everywhere.

Then he had an idea. "There's gold in them thar hills." And he set to work to convince sugar producers around the globe that an export agreement would eliminate the huge surplus—now about 3,500,000 tons—and benefit the trade generally.

For months, we read, this tall, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed, ruddy-faced, sixty-year-old American struggled to put over his idea. In December, he got the delegates of the various countries together at Brussels. Success seemed certain. Then Germany balked. But now an agreement has been reached, and the papers tell us that the pact is scheduled to be signed at Cannes, France, the first week in March.

Thus the nations are awaiting the outcome of a world experiment in economics. If it works in the case of sugar, say some observers, it may also settle the problem of other surpluses.

When Mr. Chadbourne faced the delegates at Brussels, he omitted honeyed phrases, the dispatches tell us, and there was no sugar coating on the pill he administered in warning them that the capitalistic system itself was on trial. As quoted by the Associated Press, he said:

"The sugar industry is not alone in suffering from the selfish greed of its constituent parts—greed which has so far overreached itself as to leave Cuba with 1,500,000 tons of excess sugar, Java with 500,000, and Europe with 1,200,000 tons.

"All industries have transgressed good economic laws, and as a result there is enormous overproduction in practically all of the world's commodities.



Underwood

### Has Faith to Move Mountains

Of surplus sugar into market—  
Thomas L. Chadbourne.

"And what has that resulted in?"

"In an unemployment situation unthought of a year ago, unheard of for generations, if ever before.

"What I meant when I said we were trying a bigger case than sugar is that the capitalistic system is on trial. If you think people who are running the industries of the world can, by reason of this kind of greed, bring about such depressions as this, and then not promptly take steps to mend them—no matter what the sacrifice might be to individuals—you are mistaken."

"MR. CHADBOURNE then presented the Cuban-American proposal," we read further, "asking that all European sugar-exporting countries reduce their exportation 15 per cent. next year, and gradually cut down the excessive stocks on hand which are now choking the industry."

The upshot of the Brussels meeting, we are told, was that delegates representing the Cuban-American interests, Java, Hungary, Poland, Belgium, and Czecho-Slovakia accepted the five-year restriction plan, provided Germany reconsidered her refusal.

This she did, through a compromise effected by Mr. Chadbourne.

"In respect to the consuming but virtually non-exporting countries," we read in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "Mr. Chadbourne said that he planned to have Great Britain, France, Jugo-Slavia, Argentine, Italy, and Japan enter the international group in order that there would be no inducement for them to attempt to violate the international sugar treaty by exporting.

"Mr. Chadbourne was of the opinion that no difficulty would be encountered in inducing Russia to enter the cartel, as negotiations are now pending with the Russians."

Cuba, which has been hard hit by the overproduction of sugar that followed the World War, is reported well pleased with the agreement.

As for what effect this world movement may have on the American sugar-bowl, Mr.

Chadbourne says that a jump in the retail price is unlikely.

With this opinion the *New York Journal of Commerce* inclines to disagree, for "if Cuban producers obtain more for their product, the refiners and distributors will have to pass on the additional costs to the public in the form of higher retail prices."

**R**ESTRICTION of exportation will not solve the problem unless production is also curtailed, several papers point out. "If world crops are not greatly restricted," says *Barron's Weekly*, "the agreement will simply serve to build up huge stocks within sugar-producing countries." Furthermore—

"Experience has shown that in such cases—as with coffee in Brazil—the stocks which are theoretically 'off the market' are none the less factors in determining the relation between supply and demand."

Says the *New York World*:

"The success of this latest experiment in stabilization will depend on the moderation with which it is carried through, the consideration shown the consumer, and the mutual regard shown by the various groups of producers toward one another's rights and interests.

"A hard task lies ahead of those who are to make the plan effective, but it is by no means an impossible one. It may prove to be a road-breaking undertaking in international economic cooperation, or it may go the way of the British rubber-restriction scheme or the Brazilian effort at coffee valorization. But at any rate, it is something which the whole world will watch with interest."