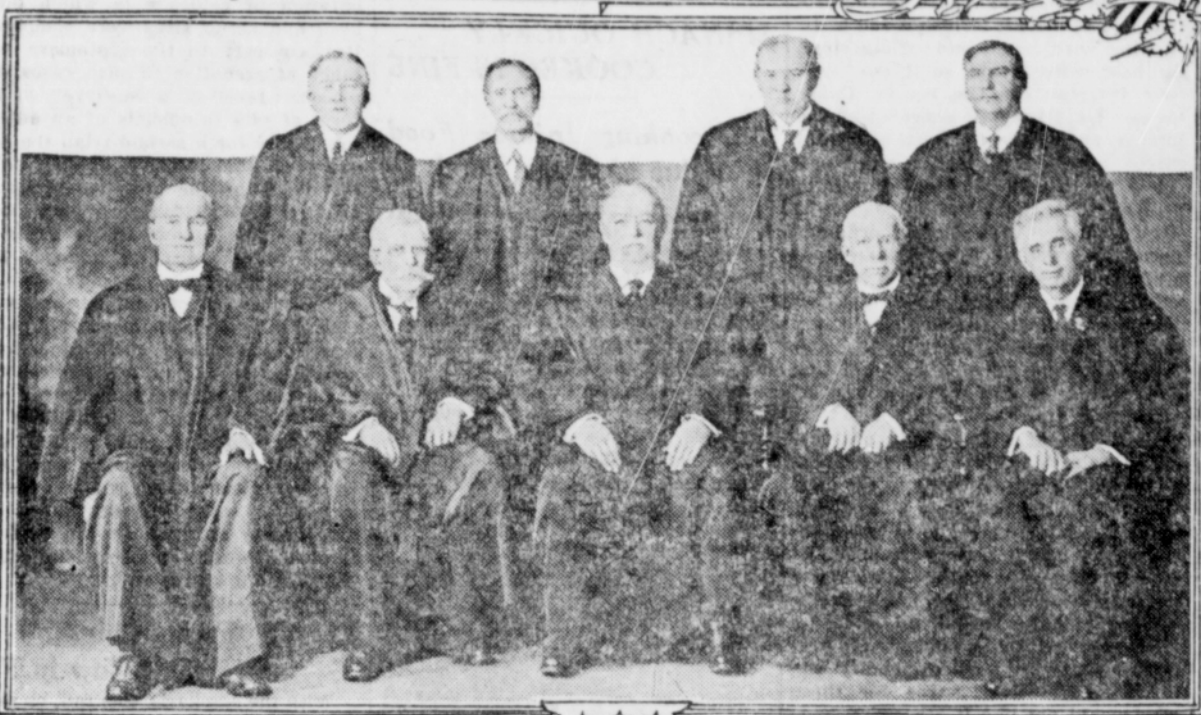


A New Home for the Supreme Court



Upper—Proposed new building for the United States Supreme Court. Lower—The Supreme Court of the United States; standing, left to right: Justices Edward Terry Stanford, George Sutherland, Pierce Butler and Harlan Fiske Stone. Seated, left to right: Justices James Clark McReynolds, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, Justice Willis Van Devanter, and Louis Dembitz Brandeis.

LAST we're going to provide a permanent home for our highest judicial body—the Supreme Court of the United States. It came to Washington in 1801, and since that time has been housed within the walls of the national capitol. Its present home, despite the bonds of an intensely historic past, has been outgrown.

Throughout America the small-town courthouse is generally the show place of the community, but in Washington the visitor has a difficult time in locating the nation's courtroom. And when it is found it proves not only physically unattractive but also inadequate for the purpose it must serve.

This situation will be changed if the next congress sees fit to provide an appropriation for a new temple of justice of which the nation can be proud. The proposed site lies just across the plaza east of the capitol, easily visible through towering trees from the halls of congress. This site at present is occupied by an apartment building and the "Old Capitol" structure, now headquarters of the National Woman's party.

On this historic spot it is proposed to erect a building which will be adequate for the needs and in harmony with the dignity of the United States Supreme Court. The late Henry Bacon had drawn the plans for the new structure before his death early in 1924. Bacon's masterpiece is the Lincoln memorial. After finishing it he declared there was only one more work he would like to do—a building for the Supreme Court of the United States.

In addition to the courtroom the new building will provide ample space for the private offices of the justices, facilities for the various court assistants, adequate library space, and more suitable accommodation for the reception of counsel who come to appear before this high tribunal.

Where is the Supreme Court housed now? Walking north along the capitol corridor from the house of representatives, one first comes to a passageway guarded by two busts, one of James R. Mann and the other of Champ Clark, former speaker of the house. A few feet farther is Statuary hall, filled with its statues of Americans who have been deemed worthy of such honor. Next is the rotunda under whose magnificent dome you find guides proclaiming the merits of the large paintings portraying the baptism of Pocahontas and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On through the rotunda one passes next a circle of columns. Just beyond is

an almost unnoticed doorway. Over it is a shield of the United States.

Inside this doorway is the courtroom of the United States Supreme Court. It is much like any other courtroom. Behind the long bench in the fore part of the room sit the justices in comfortable leather chairs, with the chief justice in the middle. In front of the bench are places for counsel. Toward the rear is a semicircle of seats for visitors. The room's capacity is scarcely 150 persons.

Facing the courtroom, on the opposite side of the corridor, are two rooms occupied by the clerk of the court and his aids. Here are found the names of those admitted to practice before this tribunal. Next to these rooms, on the north, is the robing room, lined with portraits, including several of John Marshall. Here the justices go to don their robes before filing into the courtroom, in the order of their appointment, behind the chief justice.

Below in the basement is a conference room, where the justices gather to discuss cases. Because of lack of other space, some 16,000 volumes are crowded into this room. Across the hall is the library of the court.

The present facilities are utterly inadequate. There is not even enough room for each justice to have a private office. Justice Sutherland and Justice Sanford have a room at the capitol and Justice Stone has one in the senate office building, but the other members of the court maintain their offices at their private residences.

The Supreme Court first met in New York city in February, 1790. No business appeared and nothing happened for a considerable time other than the admission of a few counselors. After two terms in New York city, the government having been transferred to Philadelphia, the court also met there.

When preparations were being made for a federal city, elaborate provisions were agreed on for housing the executive and legislative branches, but apparently no one remembered the Supreme Court. Finally the Washington commissioners sent a letter to congress calling attention to the oversight. That a room in the capitol was then assigned is shown by a statement found in the "Annals of Congress" of January 21, 1801, sandwiched between items relating to the erection of a mausoleum to George Washington and a discussion of a tariff on liquors.

The court moved about to various quarters in the capitol, for most of the time prior to 1890 occupying a basement room. In 1850 Robert Mills, a famous Washington architect, said,

"The death of some of our most talented jurists has been attributed to this location of the courtroom, and it would be but common justice in congress to provide better accommodations for its sittings."

Finally, in 1859, it was proposed that the old senate chamber be used for the court, together with several adjoining office rooms. The suggestion was severely criticized, one senator remarking, "Now I would like to know what use there can be for fourteen rooms for the Supreme court."

The proposal carried, however. The old chamber, now the courtroom, is indeed historic. There, on May 12, 1846, the senate passed "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico." There, on March 7, 1850, Webster rose and began, "Mr. President, I wish to speak today, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a northern man, but as an American. . . . I speak today for the preservation of the Union."

One of the most dramatic scenes witnessed in the chamber occurred when Representative Brooks of South Carolina approached Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, as the latter was seated at his desk after the day's proceedings. Referring to an address delivered by Sumner on slavery, Brooks said, "You have libeled my state and I feel it to be my duty to punish you for it."

He then struck Sumner repeatedly with a heavy cane. One who testified at the resulting inquiry remarked, "The same licks on an ordinary skull would have smashed right through." Sumner apparently had no ordinary skull, and he survived to take a prominent part in the bitter battles of reconstruction.

The visitor to the courtroom today notices nine busts of the former chief justices ranged about the wall. One is of John Marshall, of whom it is said that his brilliance was only exceeded by his informality—that he often took his place on the bench with burrs sticking to his clothes, that he pitched quoits and went to market with a basket on one arm.

In everything except adequate surroundings the Supreme Court has been enlarged. The number of justices has risen from six to nine. The salary has increased from \$4,000 for the chief justice and \$3,500 for the associate justices to \$15,000 and \$14,500, respectively. The number of cases has risen tremendously. In the early days the court frequently adjourned for lack of business, and for many years there was a very limited number of cases, while at the beginning of the October (1925) term there were 1,309 cases on the docket.

even though he were to persuade himself that the men who stoned him were but ugly passions incarnate—who knows that he is stoned, not for professing the right, but for not being the man he professed to be.—George Elliot, in "Middlemarch."

Accounting for "Island"
"Island" is an Anglo-Saxon word of which the derivation is not clear. Probably it followed the custom observed in saying headland, neck of land, tongue of land, brow of a hill

mouth of a river, back or foot of a hill and arm of the sea. Its resemblance to an eye led it to be called an island. The "s" probably resulted from confusion with the French word *isle*.

Differing Qualities
"Some women," an Indiana paper thinks, "are unhappy because their husbands overdo the job of trying to make them happy." Some, perhaps, but not enough to worry about.—Capitol's Wash.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EVENTS

ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE
(© by Dodd, Mead & Company.)

Richard III
RICHARD III—hero and scoundrel; genius and degenerate, great king and greater criminal—stands out through all time as the "heavy villain" of medieval England's history drama: And that same drama was one of the bloodiest and most turbulent ever enacted.

During the four centuries since the Norman Duke William had conquered England many changes had come to the island kingdom. Most important of these was the substitution of English for French as a court and national language. The Normans had tried to make England a French-speaking nation. The stubborn Saxons had refused to give up their cruder native tongue. Little by little, thanks to this resistance, the earlier English, modified by certain French words and lingual forms, became the accepted tongue of the country. This was practically the same as the English we speak today.

The Black prince's son, Richard II, was deposed by his cousin, Henry of Lancaster (son of the Black prince's younger brother), who took the throne as Henry IV. The usurper's son, Henry V, conquered nearly all of France and died while still a young man. His infant son, Henry VI, was called king of France as well as of England. But while he was still a youth Joan of Arc roused France to cast off the British yoke. Then, having no longer a foreign foe on whom to vent their aggressive, warlike tempers, the English turned against each other in a series of civil wars.

The cause of these conflicts was as follows: Henry VI was weak and semi-imbecile. The powerful duke of York claimed descent from a brother of the Black prince older than the brother from whom Henry was descended. He therefore declared himself rightful heir to the throne, and went to war to make good his title. His followers adopted the white rose as their badge, while the Lancastrians (Henry's adherents) wore red roses. The contest thus became known as "The Wars of the Roses." It began in 1455 and endured off and on for thirty years.

The duke of York was killed at the Battle of Wakefield, 1460, but his three sons, Edward, George and Richard, kept up the strife. Success fell first to one faction and then to the other; and intervals of peace recurred; but in the main the nation had little breathing space. At length, at the battles of Barnet and of Tewkesbury, 1465 (where on both occasions Richard led the Yorkist's vanguard to victory), Edward wholly routed the Lancastrians and was undisputed king of England, with the title of Edward IV. His brother George, who had once turned traitor but had come back to the Yorkist cause, was duke of Clarence, and Richard, the youngest brother, was duke of Gloucester. To make Edward's throne more secure, Henry VI and the latter's son, Edward, prince of Wales, were murdered. The crime is generally laid at Richard's door, as is the subsequent murder of George, duke of Clarence. Edward IV died in 1483, leaving his two little sons under Richard's guardianship and appointing Richard "Lord Protector of the Kingdom" during the elder son's minority.

Richard thus found himself with only two lives between him and the crown of England. He laid his plans with a demonic ingenuity and set out at once to fulfill them. His first step was to execute on various pretexts such noblemen as were adherents of Edward's two boys. Then, by lobbying, threats and false claims, he caused an irregular election to be held and had parliament proclaim him king. The two little princes, Edward's sons, were put out of the way, presumably by Richard's hired assassins, and the "Lord Protector," having waded to the throne through his kinfolk's blood, began his reign as King Richard III. To the surprise of all, he governed the country justly and wisely.

But the beaten Lancastrians were growing restive. Their party's only remaining claimant to the crown was Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond. Oddly enough, he also had a strong trace of the ancient British blood, thus uniting in himself the Norman and early English strains. He had been banished, but in 1485 he returned to England and drew to him a powerful faction. Richard, at the head of a large army, marched in person against him. The two forces met at Bosworth on August 22, 1485. After a hotly contested battle, in which the king performed prodigies of valor, Richmond won a decisive victory. Richard was slain on the field. Richmond came to the throne as Henry VII, and strengthened his cause by marrying Princess Elizabeth of York, thus uniting the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

Richard III is described by Shakespeare and other Sixteenth century writers as a dwarf hunchback. This idea is absurd. No man so handicapped could have performed the personal feats of strength and valor that were ascribed to him. His character presents one of the strangest paradoxes of history. He was conscienceless, devoid of scruple or honor, ferocious, cruel and bloodthirsty even for those iron times. Yet he was a wise and just king, a general second to none, a hero in battle, and of unparelleled mental attainments.

EL SALVADOR



Industrious Country Women of Salvador.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

SALVADOR, the only Central American member of the newly elected League of Nations council, is the smallest American republic. El Salvador, as the people themselves call their volcano-girded, forest-fringed country, lies on the west coast of Central America, a week's sail by coastwise steamer north from Panama. It is the only country between Canada and Colombia without an Atlantic as well as a Pacific seaboard. It has the densest rural population on the mainland of the Americas, with 1,400,000 people occupying an area no larger than the state of New Jersey.

Sailing along the Salvador coast, one's first characteristic view of the country is likely to include the volcano Izalco; and not unlikely it will be seen in eruption, for it sends out flows almost as regularly as the Old Faithful geyser of Yellowstone park sends out steam and water.

Seafaring men called Izalco "The Lighthouse of Salvador." To the Salvadorians this active volcano was known formerly as "The Safety Valve." They believed that its daily eruption assured their deliverance from severe earthquake and devastating lava flow. Then came the fateful day when Izalco ceased erupting, followed by those terrible earthquakes which in part demolished the capital, while another, heretofore dormant, volcano in a densely populated district rocketed forth a living stream of fire, which completely destroyed towns and fincas (estates), and for miles around covered that season's coffee crop with a fine lava dust.

If one enters Salvador through Acajutla, he will disembark in an open roadstead a mile out at sea and go ashore in a launch. From this he must be hoisted to the pier by a crane in a swinging chair.

A visit to a country estate in the near-by hills of the balsam coast is a most delightful experience. The house of such an estate will probably be set in a magnificent forest of giant balsam trees, whose trunks bear scars made by a pre-Columbian people, who tapped them then for the scented balsam in much the same method employed today.

Balsam and Coffee.
The balsam tree, one of the most beautiful of the tropical forest, is cousin to the acacia. It grows rather isolated from its neighbors, even from its kind, its graceful branches high above the ground. Native to the west coast of Central America, it has been exploited only in Salvador, where it grows in a limited area of 750 square miles. It has of late years been introduced into Ceylon.

The method of the balsam tappers is primitive. Although the tree holds sap all year round, the tapping takes place only in the dry season. The outer bark is first cut with a blunt instrument, leaving the inner bark exposed, the flow of sap being stimulated by the application of a burning torch. After several days the sap exudes slowly, but steadily. Cloths attached to the wounds, having become impregnated with the balsam, are collected, thrown into boiling water, and subjected to heavy pressure. The crude balsam settles at the bottom and the water is then poured off.

The balsam, later clarified through the evaporation of impurities, is packed in metal cases for shipment to Europe and America, where it is used for medicinal purposes and as a basis for perfume. Every morning at such an estate a servant walks through the house waving a burning balsam branch. One lives in an atmosphere deliciously perfumed.

In the coffee tree, however, with its creamy flower and ruddy berry, rather than the rare balsam, lay the wealth of the planters. A few seasons ago Salvador's coffee output totaled 75,000,000 pounds. It goes mostly to France and the United States.

The Salvadorians should erect a monument to the Brazilian school teacher who, in 1840, brought the coffee tree there from his own country. The day he planted that first coffee tree in his garden he laid the cornerstone of Salvadorian prosperity.

The Salvadorian aristocracy is of Spanish and other European blood, many Britishers, Frenchmen, Belgians,

Italians and Germans, having married into the old Spanish-Colonial families; but the masses are of American stock, with a Spanish admixture—that stock we loosely call Indian. Salvador boasts of having very little African blood.

Often on the highway one meets a bronzed man or woman with those pronounced features and unique profile typical of the ancient Maya people whose temples, in jungle-clad ruin, are strewn from Honduras to Yucatan. Such place names as Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Usulutlan, and their like hark back to the shadowy past.

In the evening guests at country houses sit with their hosts under a brilliant canopy of stars, listening to alluring Spanish songs with guitar accompaniment and sometimes a serenade by the marimba players.

Life in the Country.
Most of the people live in the healthful uplands, the volcanic region. San Miguel, one of the highest of these volcanoes, has an altitude of 7,000 feet. Nearly the entire country is suitable for cultivation, the soil, consisting mainly of decomposed lava, being exceedingly fertile. This, and the fact that the majority of the people are land holders, accounts for the teeming population, the industry and contentment to be noted everywhere.

One of the oldest of the products, long the chief export of the country, is indigo. This native plant (liquilite) supplied the dye of the ancient inhabitants. Sugar now ranks as an important export. In the days of the forty-niners, the greater part of the ruin consumed by the California miners came from Salvador. Rice, like sugar, was brought from the Old world; but cacao, corn and tobacco, are indigenous. Turkeys are kept in flocks in the tobacco fields to devour the worms and insects on the tender leaves of the plants.

Corn and beans are the staple articles of diet among the poorer classes. Corn cakes (tortillas), sturdy cousins of our hot cakes, form the plate on which the frijoles are heaped.

Coffee is prepared in the form of a strong extract, a teaspoonful or two being added to a cupful of hot milk. Among tropical fruits is the delicious nispero, the fruit of the tree *Achras zapota* which supplies the sap known commercially as chicla, the basis of chewing gum.

In the cattle country cattle are not only abundant, but seem to thrive with little or no attention. Beef is moderate in price. As in all tropical countries, meat must here be cooked and eaten the day the animal is killed.

Gold and silver rank high among Salvador's products. Up-to-date methods in gold mining were introduced twenty-five years ago, when an energetic American engineer obtained a property of high-grade ore and installed, with British capital, a most complete equipment. Later, acquiring a large tract of low-grade ore, he agreed to permit government students to complete their studies in mining and metallurgy at his properties.

In the Capital City.
San Salvador, the capital, with 75,000 inhabitants, is connected with the port of Acajutla by an English railway. It lies 65 miles inland and a little over 2,000 feet above the sea. The railroad crosses the territory devastated by the 1917 lava flow from the volcano, San Salvador.

The capital, even in the shadow of its smoking namesake, was quickly rebuilt. Although founded in 1525, it has quite a modern air. While one-story structures predominate, there are a number of splendid government and municipal buildings of reinforced concrete and several fine parks. Because of tragic lessons of the past, the cathedral is constructed of wood painted to resemble stone.

The main market overflows into the surrounding streets. Besides the native merchants, Chinese, Turks and Armenians are in evidence. Delicacies in the food line, unfamiliar to us, are fresh-water shrimps the size of small lobsters, tortoise eggs, and snails.

City property pays a tax, but rural property pays nothing to the state and only a small sum to the municipal authorities. The main income of the state comes from the export and import duties, the exports exceeding the imports.