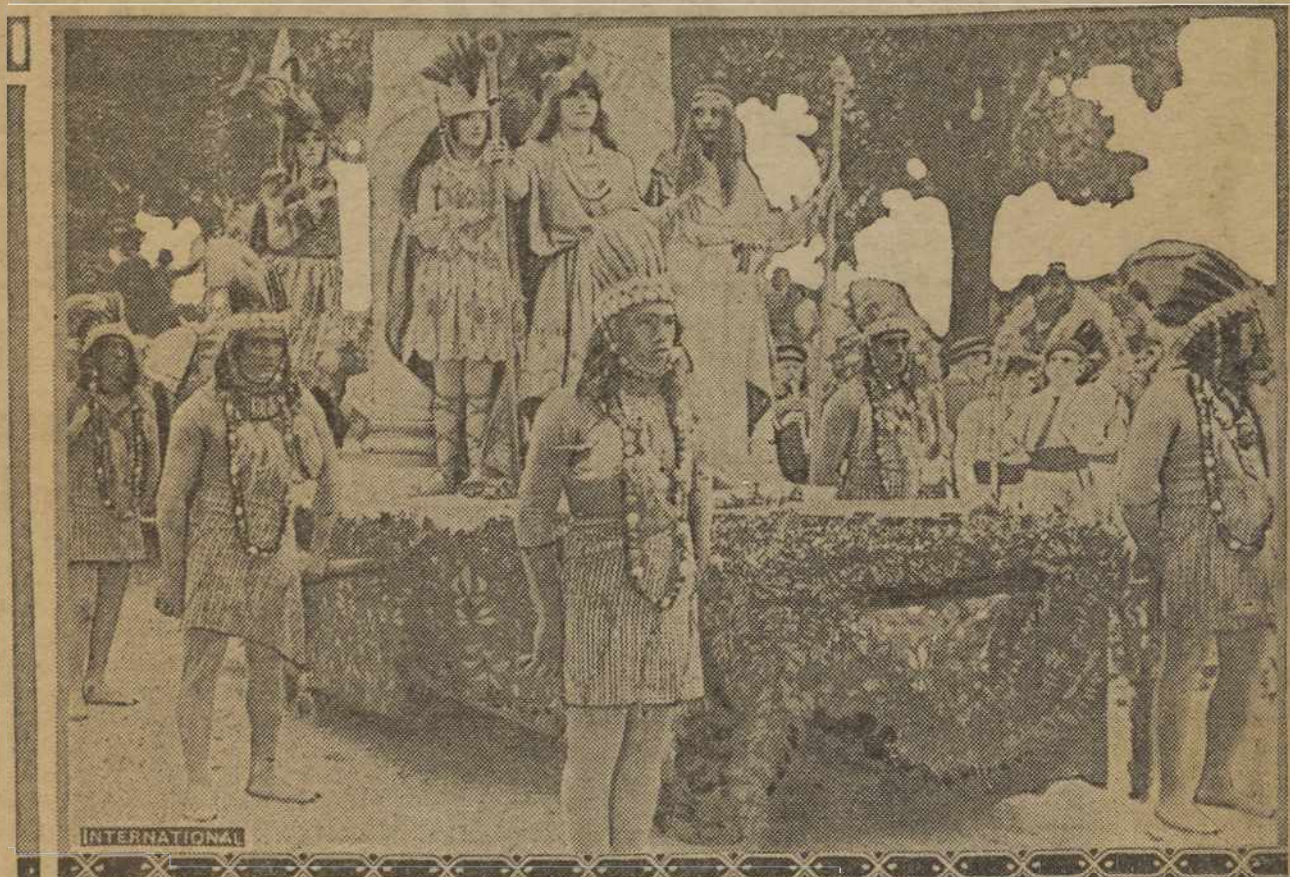


First Trip Around World Is Commemorated



Four hundred years ago Juan Sebastian Elcano, one of Magellan's captains, completed the first voyage around the world, and the event has just been celebrated in his native town, Guetaria, Spain, with elaborate ceremony. The king and queen of Spain were present, and so were representatives of many other countries. Part of the big procession is here shown.

Who Is World's Richest Man?

Rockefeller, Ford and Mellon
Each Picked by as Many
Authoritative Spokesmen.

FORD HAS GREATEST INCOME

Financial Experts Say There Is Basis
for Claim That Each of These Men
Has Largest Fortune—John
D.'s Easiest to Cash.

New York.—Within the last few weeks each of three Americans has been proclaimed "the richest man in the world" by as many authoritative spokesmen.

The Wall Street Journal gave Henry Ford that distinction; James A. Davis, accounted a reliable financial expert in the Middle West, retorted with John D. Rockefeller; Roger W. Babson, a famous statistician, came forward with Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury in President Harding's cabinet, and went so far as to say that Mellon could probably match, dollar for dollar, the joint income of Ford and Rockefeller.

Financial experts say there are bases for all three claims, that these tremendous fortunes have so many aspects and traits that they cannot be compared in toto, no more than one may compare five inches to five apples.

Ford Has Greatest Income.
Ford, for instance, has the biggest of all incomes, the most profitable business, but it is of such a character that its actual value, the value for which it actually could be sold, is no more than half its accurate paper value.

The Ford business may return Ford the profits of a \$2,000,000,000 business, and in such event it would be, by all financial rules, worth \$2,000,000,000; yet it is not probable that if he attempted to liquidate it he could get much more than half of that amount for it.

In that case, Ford's business wealth, though greater than Rockefeller's, would not be worth as much to one who wanted to cash in and get out of it as Rockefeller's, which is much more negotiable.

Mellon's fortune is of a third stripe; his is a potential wealth, power over money, opportunity, if not inclination, to hold possession of more money than any other living man. He is said to wield the greatest power over money, more even than the elder Morgan wielded in his heyday.

These experts also say that it is anybody's guess which of these fortunes is the greatest on paper. Anybody's guess is as good as anybody else's.

Office Handicaps Mellon.

Those who are in the lower strata of financial standing, particularly those who are accounted no more than well-to-do at the outside, would probably prefer Rockefeller's wealth first, Ford's second, and Mellon's third. The only probable change might be that Ford's should supersede Rockefeller's. Regardless of the truth of Babson's statement that Secretary Mellon wields more power and would be able to get more money more quickly than either Ford or Rockefeller, his position is third in attractiveness.

"I do not refer to Mr. Mellon in his official capacity," Babson says, "but as a private banker and capitalist. His public office is actually a handicap to him. It prevents his doing many things he could do as a private citizen. He is the greatest financial power in the world today in spite of the fact that he is secretary of the treasury. He controls more wealth in his private capacity—banks, mines, oil companies, and a multitude of interests—than both Mr. Ford and Mr. Rockefeller together.

"Who is the richest man in actual

cash and easily negotiable, gilt edged securities; that is, whose fortune has the greatest quick, force-sale value? The answer is John D. Rockefeller.

Income \$25,000,000 a Year.

"He is an investor today and he has practically retired from active business. Of course, his advice is available for the many companies in which he is interested, but he is not actively engaged in business as he was twenty years ago. His income is about \$25,000,000 a year, or perhaps a little more. Some of this he gives away and much of it he reinvests. It is the income of his investments.

"His wealth varies from day to day, perhaps \$1,000,000 or even \$5,000,000, but his securities are sound investments that would be worth just as much if he were dead as when he is living, which is very different from the case with Mr. Ford. Mr. Rockefeller's fortune today is certainly \$500,000,000 probably nearer \$750,000,000, and when the present bull market reaches its peak he will be worth approximately \$1,000,000,000, which justifies the popular appellation of 'billionaire'.

"Third, who has the biggest individual income? I agree that this man is Henry Ford, but not in the sense of actually handling the money. Mr. Ford only draws out enough for his personal and family requirements, but the bulk of the \$125,000,000 a year or so which the Ford Motor company and its subsidiaries earn for him he leaves in the business. In actual wealth he is worth far less than Mr. Rockefeller.

"If Edsel Ford and Mr. Ford were killed in an automobile accident tonight, and Mrs. Ford desired to liquidate the business, she would find it a very difficult thing to do. It would be a task requiring great care and judgment, and if the business could be sold out for half the amount of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune it would be very fortunate."

The name of "John D." has stood so long for the richest man in the world that it is still strange to hear of Ford, comparatively a newcomer, and Mellon, until recently an obscure name to most of the country, contesting his position. Yet there seems little choice between wishing for his money and wishing for Ford's right profitable business.

Greatest Fortunes in U. S.

It is also odd sounding that the three richest men should all be in America. But Hugo Stinnes' fortune, the greatest in Europe, is generally rated below all three of the American fortunes. The Rothschild money is so split and divided that no one of the family can make a claim on the little kingpin moneyed man.

Henry Ford has an income of \$125,000,000, roughly speaking (if one may speak roughly of such a sum) which is the largest pay envelope any man draws down yearly. It would not be improper in any way for him to attempt a capitalization of his business for \$2,000,000,000. But Babson thinks he could not sell the securities, no matter how solid and profitable the investment. There is that much money in the country, but there isn't that much desiring to buy Ford stock.

Ford's wealth differs in this respect from Rockefeller's; Ford is reinvesting his profits regularly in his own business. John D. reinvests, when he does reinvest, in other businesses than the Standard Oil.

Ford gave some interesting insight into his wealth when he disclosed some of his income tax figures. He said he had \$145,985,669.31 in cash in the bank. His assets—taxable assets—in Michigan were given at \$215,215,662.92, and outside of Michigan, \$114,404,470.05. The total he gave, including good will, was \$409,820,132.97.

But taxable property is not all that Ford owns, or any other rich man. The tax fee is an inaccurate way of gauging a fortune. The high rates of

Cow Bells on Dahlias to Foil Garden Thieves

Pittsburgh.—Miss Ethel Christy and her sister, Miss Abbey Christy, of Frederick avenue, Sewickley, have a fine garden of flowers in the rear of their home, including luxuriant specimens of dahlias which they have been fostering for the Sewickley dahlia show. Some one entered the gardens and clipped off half a dozen of large deep red dahlias of the General Pershing variety.

The Misses Christy reported their loss to Chief of Police S. Y. McFarland of Sewickley, who is investigating. As a precaution the women purchased about a dozen cowbells, which they strung with heavy cord on the dahlia stalks, so that the bells will tinkle if any miscreant hereafter attempts to tamper with the flowers.

taxation drive rich men into loading up on exempt securities, and no doubt Ford has protected himself in the same way. Mayor Coozens of Detroit, a man worth in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000, makes no bones of the fact that the greater part of his wealth is exempt from taxation.

Mellon's Status.

Mellon's wealth was brought startlingly into focus when political enemies gave it as a reason why he should not be appointed to President Harding's cabinet. Until that time Mellon was an inconspicuous figure in Pennsylvania industrial and banking life, known and respected by industrialists and bankers throughout the country, but the name did not mean money as Rockefeller's did. When partisan newspapers attacked him with the ownership of the largest fortune in America, in the world, general opinion was that political enmity was spreading itself to an incredible extent. It did not seem possible that so rich a man could be so unknown.

As Mellon has become better known and with only the customary modest denial that he is only a well-to-do man, the size of his fortune has become better known and generally believed. He is now recognized as being wealthier than ever Andrew Carnegie or Henry Frick were.

Referring again to the tax rate, Mellon has paid an income tax on an annual income of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Ford has paid on \$5,000,000. Rockefeller has paid on the same amount as Ford.

His Business Is His Pleasure.

Babson, who knows him well, says: "His income can be practically what he makes it. He has the financial power if he cares to exercise it. But he is a banker and capitalist rather than an investor; he enjoys the exercise of his remarkable talents for organizing and building up great financial and industrial enterprises, and he devotes more attention to these activities than to increasing his already great personal fortune and earning the tremendous income he could undoubtedly have if he chose."

As for Rockefeller, various estimates have been made of his fortune. The American Economic league a few years ago said it was worth \$2,000,000,000.

There is no way of telling, for with investments fluctuating, gifts altering it, various forms of investment changing regularly from good to bad and from bad to good, it is a difficult, practically impossible job to set it at a figure.

The only conclusion is the inevitable general feeling among financiers. Without doubt Mellon, Ford and Rockefeller are the richest men in the world. Which is the richest is a problem. The only definite feeling in the money marts is this: that Rockefeller is worth approximately \$750,000,000, after all gifts have been deducted; that Ford could realize \$500,000,000; and that Mellon could realize the same amount. This guess is as good as any.



BUTTERCUP'S WISH

ONE day a little Buttercup growing in a field looked at a Daisy growing nearby and sighed to herself: "I wish around my neck I had a pretty fluted ruffle. I mean to ask the Fairies tonight to make me one as pretty as Daisy's."

"I ought to be more beautiful than Daisy, for I have more gold to go with a white ruffle," said Buttercup, flitting herself at the thought of how beautiful she would be when she wore the white collar.

Meek little Daisy heard her, but she did not tell Buttercup she envied her the sheen of her pretty gold dress, for Daisy knew that each one was dressed as Fairies wished them to be and for

about, but here I have to stay and watch Daisy have all the fun as well as the honor of being chosen by the Fairies. I do wish I could get a chance to ask one for her help.

When all the Fairies were dressed in their gold and white caps the Queen stood up in her chariot and spoke to one of her Fairies: "Bring to me," she said, "a sip of dew in a golden cup."

Buttercup looked to see what was to happen, and to her astonishment the Fairy took her to the Queen, who drank the dew and said: "Of all the field flowers little Buttercup is the brightest gold, and we will use it for our Fairy cup every time we give a feast."

Little Buttercup trembled with delight until she thought she would fall from her stem, but the Queen did not seem to notice it and told the Fairy to put Buttercup back in her place.

"Oh, please, dear Queen, can we have a party in the dell tonight?" cried all the Fairies. "The gold cup will look so pretty on the moss-covered tables, and with our gold-and-white hats it is sure to be the prettiest party ever seen."

The Queen, always ready to grant any request that the Fairies make, gave her consent and over the fields flew the fairies like so many little bees gathering the buttercups and filling the Queen's chariot until she could hardly find a place to sit.

Then off they drove to the dell and held the party, while all the goblins peeping from behind their rocks were so spellbound by the beauty of the scene they forgot to play tricks.

When the party was over the buttercups and daisies were carried back to the fields and when the sun looked down in the morning he did not dream they had spent the night in Fairyland.

Buttercup was never envious again, for if she had worn a ruffle she would never have been chosen for a cup at the Fairies' party, and Daisy, knowing that she was happy, nodded a pleasant good morning and never said a word about what she had overheard the day before.

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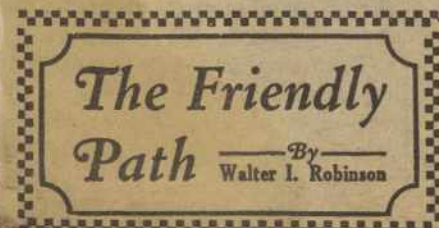
"Good Evening, Field Flowers."

some good reason, so she pretended not to hear and turned her face away.

That night when the stars were out and the magic hour of midnight struck, into the field came the Fairies and with them their Queen in her Bluebell chariot drawn by four white mice.

"Good evening, pretty field flowers," said all the Fairies, and then each Fairy took from a stem a daisy and placed it on their heads, bending two of the white petals to fasten it under their chins.

"Oh, dear," sighed Buttercup, "if I had a white ruffled collar I might have been worn by a Fairy and go dancing



GOOD DEEDS

WOMEN never receive enough credit for their good deeds.

If there is anything for which too little appreciation is shown it is the devotion of women to the cause of kindness, love and helpfulness. Throughout the ages the women have sacrificed their own happiness, their health, and sometimes their lives in order that the children may be reared properly and husbands may win honors and financial success. Yet seldom has history recorded the trials and heartaches of the wives and mothers who have been responsible for men's success.

This is something deserving the consideration of everyone who questions the prominence women have gained in political affairs since equal franchise has been acquired in the United States. Some complain that too many busybodies are "playing" the galleries when they should be home looking after their children; that the new freedom which has come to the women has turned many of their heads until they are no longer the devoted mothers and wives they once were.

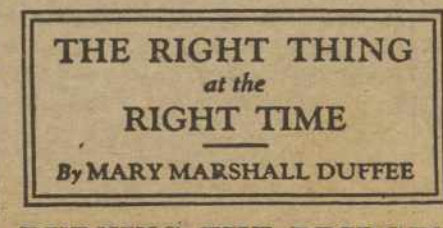
In a measure some of these criticisms may be justified. But, just the same it remains a fact that the hearts of women cannot be changed. Now and then one may devote more time to gaining publicity for herself than to the essential woman's work she should do. But, there need be no worry about women as a rule becoming any less faithful wives or mothers.

The recent tragic experience of Mrs. W. E. Stone, wife of Professor Stone, former president of Purdue university, serves as an excellent example of the sacrifices women have made and will continue to make for husbands they love. Seeing her husband in his death throes hundreds of feet below her in the mountains of Alberta, Mrs. Stone unhesitatingly risked her own life in order to reach and aid him. Dangling from the end of a rope in midair this woman finally fell exhausted on a narrow cliff where she lay eight days without food and water. When rescued she did not think of herself, but upon becoming conscious regretted that she had not been able to reach the injured man. She said, even though it might have meant her own death, she would have preferred being with him to comfort and aid him in his last moments, than to have had her own life saved.

Most women are just as brave and just as willing to sacrifice everything to help their loved ones as was Mrs. Stone. When seeking causes for happiness and persons deserving medals and honors, one should think more about the women folk.

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Buckingham palace occupied the site of the mulberry gardens laid out by James VI in his unsuccessful attempt to start a silk industry in England.



BURNING THE BRIDGES

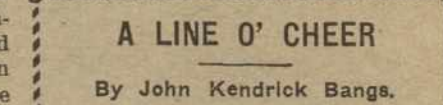
EVEN from an entirely selfish point of view it is always well worth while to keep on the best possible terms with the people.

People who live in small communities learn this lesson very quickly. For there is hardly a person whom you meet who cannot do you an injury later on if he chooses. For instance, there is Mrs. Smith, who, you feel, slighted you at Mrs. Brown's card party, and Mrs. Smith's husband is president and chief executive of the small local bank. Now if you attempt to punish Mrs. Smith by neglecting to invite her to your card party, although you invite all her friends, you may get a certain sort of satisfaction out of the independent attitude you have taken.

Later it will happen that your husband, who is starting a new enterprise in that community, wishes to have the pleasantest sort of relations with that bank. He tells you of this and says that he would like to have the Smiths, old friends of his family, come in for supper some day. It is a perfectly permissible mingling of social and business relations. But by that time the feud between you and Mrs. Smith has deepened and deepened. Every one knows of it although by this time you are beginning to wonder whether Mrs. Smith really meant to snub you. She is very blunt, anyway, and is abrupt to every one. And of course you cannot invite the Smiths to supper and your husband cannot have his relations with the bank smoothed by a pleasant social evening with his old friend.

But the small community is not the only place where your social animosities are apt to rise up and smite you. When you accentuate a slight lack of friendliness, dwell upon and cultivate it, you are burning your bridges behind you. You make it next to impossible to re-establish the pleasant relations that may be very much to your advantage to possess later on.

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THE BOOSTER

I'M NOT old Nappy Bonaparte, Nor General Washington; It may be I am not as smart As Thomas Jefferson; But let me tell you I've a heart As big as any one.

And what I can with vim, and song, And cheer, the whole day through, To down the frowning hosts of wrong, And smash the Anarch crew, And boost this good old world along, You bet your life I'll do! (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Mae Murray, the charming "movie" star, was born in Portsmouth, Va., going to New York at an early age. Miss Murray is five feet four inches in height, weighs 112 pounds and has blue eyes and light hair.

WHY?

IS LEAP YEAR CONNECTED WITH FEMININE PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE

THE English "Illustrated Almanac," printed in 1865, is authority for the statement that the Scottish Parliament, about the year 1600, passed a law in which it was ordained that "during the reign of her most blessed majesty, Margaret, each maiden lady, of both high and low estate, shall have the liberty to speak ye man she likes during ye lepe year. If he refuses to take her to bed his wyf, he shall be mulcted in the sum of one hundred pounds, or less, as his estate may be, except and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, then he shall be free."

So far as is known this is the first "official" reference to the reversal of the privileges of proposal during the leap-year, and the idea probably grew out of the name itself—the notion being that during this period women had the right to "leap" or throw themselves at a man's head while it was considered unmanly at other times. An early reference to this custom occurs in a work on "Courtship, Love and Marriage" published in 1606 which states that "no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat a leap-year proposal with slight or contumely."

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DEBORAH

THE quaintest of Puritan names is Deborah. The quiet industrious efficiency which seems to represent puritanical standards is best represented in the bee and Deborah is the feminine personification of that busy little gatherer of honey, since the name comes from a verb meaning to hum or buzz.

A perfect aroma of sanctity surrounds Deborah from her Biblical source, also, for the Deborah who is best recorded in history was the faithful nurse of Rebekah, wife of Isaac the Patriarch. So lamented was Deborah when she died that the tree beneath which she was buried was known as the oak of weeping.

Since Deborah is derived from a word meaning to hum or buzz, the name came, in later times, to signify eloquent. For that reason, it is believed that a child christened Deborah will be gifted with exceptional fluency and persuasiveness.

Unfortunately, Deborah's association with the English Puritans and their unpopular doctrine, caused the name to be much ridiculed by the literary lights of the times, and brought it into usage more by the peasantry than by the higher classes. Its appearance in this country with the advent of the Puritans, however, brought it speedily into permanent vogue.

Amber is Deborah's talismanic jewel. It will ward off ill luck and disease and is said to promote bodily strength. Saturday is Deborah's lucky day and 1 her lucky number.

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