

One Summer: America, 1927

Notes on Sources

The following is a guide to sources used in *One Summer: America, 1927*, and is intended for those who wish to check a fact or do further reading. Where a fact is commonly known or widely reported – the date and place of Charles Lindbergh's birth, for instance – I have not cited the source. On the whole, sources are listed only where assertions are specific, arguable or otherwise distinctively notable. Newspaper references are to page 1 stories unless otherwise noted. Because electronic archive retrievals do not often list page numbers, I have supplied the headline when the page number is unknown or uncertain.

Prologue

'Crowds flocked to Fifth Avenue to watch the blaze, the biggest the city had seen in years.' *New York Times*, April 13, 1927.

'They had been continuously airborne for 51 hours, 11 minutes and 25 seconds, an advance of nearly six hours on the existing record.' *New York Times*, April 15, 1927.

'It turned out that one of their ground crew, in a moment of excited distraction, had left their canteens filled with soapy water, so they had had nothing to drink for two days.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, p. 21.

'Just as significantly, they had managed to get airborne with 375 gallons of fuel, an enormous load for the time, and had used up just 1,200 feet of runway to do so.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 19–23.

'Germany, Britain, Italy, Russia, Japan, and Austria all had no more than four planes in their fleets; the United States had just two.' Van Creveld, *The Age of Airpower*, p. 14.

'In the early days, bombs often were nothing more than wine bottles filled with gasoline or kerosene, with a simple detonator attached.' Budiansky, *Air Power*, p. 58.

'Germany alone rained down a million individual bombs, some 27,000 tons of explosives, in the course of the war.' Mackworth-Praed, *Aviation*, p. 216.

'A bomb dropped from ten thousand feet rarely hit its target and often missed by half a mile or more.' Whitehouse, *The Early Birds*, pp. 228–9.

'From almost nothing, France in four years built up an aircraft industry that employed nearly 200,000 people and produced some 70,000 planes.' Almond, *Aviation*, p. 228.

'Up to 1914, the total number of people in the world who had been killed in airplanes was about a hundred.' Mackworth-Praed, *Aviation*, pp. 312–13.

'By the spring of 1917, the life expectancy of a British pilot was put at eight days.' Van Creveld, *The Age of Airpower*, p. 28.

'At least 15,000 men were killed or invalided in accidents in flight schools.' Mackworth-Praed, *Aviation*, p. 216.

'When the explorer Hiram Bingham, discoverer of Machu Picchu but now a middle-aged professor at Yale, offered himself as an instructor, the army made him a lieutenant-colonel and put him in charge of the whole training program.' Budiansky, *Air Power*, p. 78.

'When we entered the war, the Air Service had two small flying fields, 48 officers, 1330 men, and 225 planes, not one of which was fit to fly over the lines.' Bingham, *An Explorer in the Air Service*, p. xiii.

'America terminated \$100 million of aircraft orders at a stroke.' Budiansky, *Air Power*, p. 125.

'In Paris, the Galeries Lafayette department store, in a moment of unconsidered folly, offered a prize of 25,000 francs to anyone who could land a plane on its roof.' Mackworth-Praed, *Aviation*, p. 223.

'Just a month after his crash, the U.S. Navy unwittingly underscored the point when it sent three Curtiss flying boats on a hair-raisingly ill-conceived trip from Newfoundland to Portugal via the Azores.' Almond, *Aviation*, p. 238.

'Their names were Jack Alcock and Arthur Whitten (Teddy) Brown and they deserve to be a good deal more famous.' The facts concerning Alcock and Brown and their daring flight are taken largely from Graham Wallace's classic *The Flight of Alcock & Brown, 14–15 June 1919*.

'He had been a leading airplane designer in Europe, but in 1917 had lost everything in the Russian revolution and fled to America.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 10, 1940.

'Now in 1926, at the age of thirty-seven, he supported himself by teaching chemistry and physics to fellow immigrants and by building planes when he could.' Cochrane, Hardesty and Lee, *The Aviation Careers of Igor Sikorsky*, pp. 20–1.

'It had leather fittings, a sofa and chairs, cooking facilities, even a bed – everything that a crew of four could possibly want in the way of comfort and elegance.' Wohl, *The Spectacle of Flight*, p. 15.

'Fonck had shot down 75 German planes – he claimed it was over 120 – an achievement all the more remarkable for the fact that he had flown only for the last two years of the war.' Longyard, *Who's Who in Aviation History*, p. 72.

'In all his battles, Fonck's own plane was struck by an enemy bullet just once.' Davis, *The Hero*, pp. 142–3.

'Fonck now showed no common sense in regard to preparations.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 32, Pisano and van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 29, and Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 17.

'An enormous gaseous explosion as 2,850 gallons of aviation fuel combusted, throwing a fireball fifty feet into the air.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 144.

'Fonck and his navigator, Lawrence Curtin, somehow managed to scramble free, but the other two crew members were incinerated in their seats.' *New York Times*, September 22, 1926.

'The plane had cost more than \$100,000 to build, but his backers had so far paid only a fraction of that, and now, the plane gone, they declined to pay the rest.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 17, 1940.

'This was the *America*, which carried three powerful, roaring engines and had space for a crew of four.' Byrd, *Skyward*, p. 235, and Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, p. 26.

'Fokker had spent the war years in Germany building planes for the Germans.' Mason, *The Rise of the Luftwaffe, 1918–1940*, pp. 74–5.

"My own country remained neutral throughout the entire course of the great conflict, and in a definite sense, so did I." Fokker and Gould, *Flying Dutchman*, p. 121.

'Byrd maintained that Fokker abandoned the controls and made every effort to save himself, leaving the others to their fates.' Byrd, *Skyward*, p. 236.

'Fokker vehemently denied this.' Fokker and Gould, *Flying Dutchman*, p. 276.

'A piece of propeller ripped through the cockpit and pierced Bennett's chest. He was bleeding profusely and critically injured.' Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 87–8.

'He reportedly failed to notice that his left arm had snapped like a twig and was dangling in a queasily unnatural way.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 116.

'Bennett was rushed to a hospital at Hackensack, where he lay close to death for the next ten days.' Hoyt, *The Last Explorer*, pp. 136–8.

'Chamberlin's young passengers got a more exciting flight than they expected because the landing gear fell apart during takeoff.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 29–31.

'What the outside world didn't know, however, was that upon delivery the plane turned out to weigh 1,150 pounds more than it was supposed to.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 165.

'This time they would take off with a full load of 17,000 pounds, nearly a quarter more than the plane had attempted to lift before.' Bak, *The Big Jump*, p. 129.

'Davis and Wooster died instantly.' *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' May 9, 1927. Davis and Wooster's crash was just one of three fatal crashes at Hampton Roads Naval Airbase that week. Three days later, four more naval men died when their plane was struck by lightning. Four days after that a pilot and student died (and burned horribly) in a crash when their engine failed.

'A voyage of 34,000 miles, epic by any standards.' Mackworth-Praed, *Aviation*, p. 240.

'A "swart Fascist ace."' *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' April 11, 1927.

'The water, coated with oil and aviation fuel, ignited with a mighty *whoompf*.' *New York Times*, April 7, 1927.

'Vile Crime Against Fascism.' Quoted in *Time*, April 18, 1927.

'Odious Act of Anti-Fascists.' Quoted in *New York Times*, April 7, 1927.

'An "act of criminal folly."' Quoted in *New York Times*, April 8, 1927.

'Their hero, their superman, their demigod, de Pinedo.' Quoted in *New York Times*, April 10, 1927.

'Many of their well-wishers had been out all night and were still in evening dress.' *New York Times*, May 8, 1927.

'Among those who had come to see them off were Nungesser's pal the boxer Georges Carpentier and the singer Maurice Chevalier, with his mistress, a celebrated chanteuse who went by the single sultry name Mistinguett.' La Croix, *They Flew the Atlantic*, p. 72.

'Nungesser had so many injuries that after the war he listed them all on his business card.' La Croix, *They Flew the Atlantic*, p. 58.

'He worked for a time as a gaucho in Argentina, gave flying demonstrations in America with his friend the Marquis de Charette, and starred in a movie called *The Sky-Raiders*.' *New York Times*, July 29, 1923, and La Croix, *They Flew the Atlantic*, p. 56.

'Announced that she would at the same time marry her own latest paramour, Captain William Waters.' *New York Times*, May 18, 1923.

'To boost his alertness he accepted an intravenous injection of caffeine, which cannot have done his nerves any good.' Kessner, *The Flight of the Century*, p. 68.

'Three cans of tunny fish and one of sardines, a dozen bananas, a kilo of sugar, a flask of hot coffee, and brandy.' La Croix, *They Flew the Atlantic*, p. 68.

'It was 5:15 a.m. when they assumed their takeoff position.' *New York Times*, May 8, 1927.

"'Nungesser est arrivé,'" the Parisian newspaper *l'Intransigeant* announced excitedly.' Wohl, *The Spectacle of Flight*, p. 11.

'A rival publication, *Paris Presse*, quoted Nungesser's first words to the American people upon landing.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 158.

'Levasseur sent a telegram of congratulations.' Bak, *The Big Jump*, p. 158.

"'I knew my boy would do it because he told me he would.'" *New York Times*, May 10, 1927.

'The navy dirigible *USS Los Angeles* was ordered to search from the air.' *New York Times*, May 12, 1927.

'Rodman Wanamaker offered \$25,000 to anyone who could find the missing aviators dead or alive.' *New York Times*, May 16, 1927.

'At Ambrose Light, a floating lighthouse off the mouth of New York Harbor, the keeper reported that thousands of birds, lost on their annual migration north, were sheltering bleakly on every surface they could cling to.' *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' May 23, 1927.

'In Newfoundland, temperatures plunged and a light snow fell.' *New York Times*, May 10, 1927.

'Sixteen people in Newfoundland, mostly in or around Harbor Grace, reported hearing or seeing a plane.' *New York Times*, May 12, 1927.

'In France a rumor circulated that the U.S. Weather Bureau had withheld crucial information from the Frenchmen, to keep the advantage with the American flyers.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 167.

'When just 120 miles from the Brazilian coast, they radioed the happy news that they would be arriving in just over an hour.' *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' May 23, 1927.

Chapter One

'The *New York Times* had mentioned him once, in the context of the coming Atlantic flights. It had misspelled his name.' *New York Times*, April 11, 1927.

'Perhaps, he suggested tentatively, it was the trauma of the event rather than actual injury that accounted for her prolonged collapse.' *New York Times*, March 21, 1927.

'Oddest of all, Mrs. Snyder's bed – the one from which she had arisen to investigate the noise in the hallway – was tidily made, as if it had not been slept in.' *New York Times*, April 28, 1927.

'Each year, American publishers produced 110 million books, more than ten thousand separate titles, double the number of ten years before.' Churchill, *The Literary Decade*, p. 297, and *National Geographic*, 'This Giant That Is New York,' November 1930.

'People traveled from miles around just to look at him.' Churchill, *The Literary Decade*, p. 250.

'It described Charles Nungesser, for instance, as having "lost an arm, a leg, a chin" during the war, which was not merely incorrect in all particulars but visibly so.' *Time*, 'Milestones,' September 20, 1926.

'It also had a fondness for odd, distorted phrases, so that "in the nick of time" became, without embarrassment, "in time's nick."' Wallace, *Capital of the World*, p. 193.

'As Wolcott Gibbs put it in a famous *New Yorker* profile of Luce, "Backward ran the sentences until reeled the mind.'" *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' November 28, 1936.

'They would not, for instance, employ women for any job above the level of secretary or office assistant.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' November 28, 1936.

'By the mid-twenties it was far and away the best-selling newspaper in the country.' McKinney, *The Medills*, pp. 190–2.

'He was powerfully devoted to body-building, vegetarianism, the rights of commuters to a decent railroad service, and getting naked.' The facts of Macfadden's life are taken largely from a three-part profile that ran in the *New Yorker* in October 1950.

"'It's better she's gone. She'd only have disgraced me.'" Gabler, *Walter Winchell*, p. 59.

'When Rudolf Valentino died in 1926, it produced a series of articles by him from beyond the grave.' *Time*, 'The Press,' October 29, 1956.

'*The New Yorker* called the *Graphic* a "grotesque fungus."' *New Yorker*, 'In the News,' October 3, 1925.

'The Snyder–Gray case received more column inches of coverage than any other crime of the era.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 97.

'Outside the courthouse, lunch wagons set up along the curb and souvenir sellers sold stick pins in the shape of sash weights for ten cents each.' *Journal of Social History*, 'The Bloody Blonde and the Marble Woman: Gender and Power in the Case of Ruth Snyder,' Spring 2004.

'For those too eager or overcome to focus on the words, the *Mirror* provided 160 photographs, diagrams and other illustrations during the three weeks of the trial, the *Daily News* nearer 200.' *Narrative*, 'Multiple Indemnity,' October 2005.

'He infuriated her by refusing to take down photographs of a previous sweetheart.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' April 2, 1927.

"'Mommie, Mommie, for God's sake help!" Gray croaked.' This is according to trial testimony related in the *New York Times*. Other sources say he called her 'Momsie.'

"'Why, I have never even been given a ticket for speeding.'" Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, pp. 87–8.

'Returned home to his Long Island estate each evening to be greeted – and presumably all but overwhelmed – by his 125 pet dogs.' *New Yorker*, 'Talk of the Town,' May 14, 1927.

'The ages of the jurors exactly added up to five hundred.' *New Yorker*, 'Talk of the Town,' April 30, 1927.

'The Snyder–Gray affair received more coverage than the sinking of the *Titanic*.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 158.

'Straton was famous for hating almost everything – "card playing, cocktail drinking, poodle dogs, jazz music, the theater, low-cut dresses, divorce, novels, stuffy rooms, Clarence Darrow, overeating, the Museum of Natural History, evolution, the Standard Oil influence in the Baptist church, prizefighting, the private lives of actors, nude art, bridge playing, modernism and greyhound racing," according to one partial contemporary accounting.' Walker, *The Night Club Era*, p. 177.

"'I want a wife like Mother – not a Red Hot Cutie.'" Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 105.

“A ruthless ambitious woman who commands the submissive male.” Wilson, *American Earthquake*, p. 161.

‘It filled two neighboring cells in the Queens County Jailhouse.’ Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 98.

“Her naturally blonde hair was marcelled to perfection.” Quoted in Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 103.

‘Her irresistible charm is visible only to Judd Gray.’ *New Yorker*, ‘A Reporter at Large,’ May 7, 1927.

‘One was the Gravesend Bay Insurance Murder, as the newspapers dubbed it, in which a man named Benny Goldstein devised a plan to fake his own drowning.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Profiles,’ June 11, 1932.

‘The film producer Adolph Zukor brought out a movie called *The Woman Who Needed Killing*.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Profiles,’ September 7, 1929.

‘This was the movie that created film noir, and so became the template on which a generation of Hollywood melodramas were based.’ *Narrative*, ‘Multiple Indemnity,’ October 2005.

‘New York recorded 372 murders in 1927; in 115 of those cases no one was arrested.’ *New York Times*, March 7, 1929.

‘Nationally, according to a survey made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company – and it is notable that the best records were kept by insurers, not police authorities – two thirds of America’s murders were unsolved in 1927.’ *New York Times*, March 14, 1929. Other crime statistics in this section come from the *New Yorker*, ‘A Reporter at Large,’ January 21, 1928 and *The Progressive*, ‘Death Punishment Does Not Deter Crime,’ August 1927.

‘He was six feet, two inches tall and weighed 128 pounds.’ Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 104.

‘Once on a hot day he filled a friend’s water jug with kerosene and mirthfully stood by as the friend took a mighty swig.’ Kennedy, *The Airman and the Carpenter*, pp. 22–3.

‘His principal claim to fame was that he had successfully parachuted out of more crashing planes than anyone else alive, as far as could be told.’ Bak, *The Big Jump*, p. 81.

‘He had made four emergency parachute jumps – one from just 350 feet – and had crash landed a fifth plane in a Minnesota bog, but clambered out unhurt.’ Wohl, *The Spectacle of Flight*, p. 36.

Chapter Two

‘He took up with a waitress twenty years his junior, and with her produced a child out of wedlock: Charles Lindbergh’s father.’ The age of Ola Månsson’s mistress and the circumstances of their meeting vary in nearly every account. I have gone with the details provided by Berg, *Lindbergh*, pp. 11–12.

‘One witness claimed he could see the poor man’s beating heart – and leaving his arm attached by just a few strands of glistening sinew.’ Davis, *The Hero*, pp. 34–5.

‘He lay in silent agony for three days awaiting the arrival of a doctor from St. Cloud, forty miles away.’ Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, pp. 221–2.

‘At bedtime, they shook hands.’ PBS, transcript of ‘American Experience: Lindbergh,’ first aired August 20, 2006.

‘As both boy and man, Charles signed letters to his father, “Sincerely, C.A. Lindbergh.”’ Davis, *The Hero*, p. 63.

‘He made so little impression on Little Falls that when journalists descended on the town in 1927 looking for anecdotes from his boyhood none of his ex-schoolmates could think of any.’ Davis, *The Hero*, p. 61.

‘Lindbergh himself in adulthood said that he had no memories at all of his daily life as a youngster.’ *New York Times*, ‘Books: Fallen Eagle,’ September 27, 1998.

'He played on the grounds of the White House and in the halls of the Capitol building, visited the Panama Canal at the age of eleven, went to school with the sons of Theodore Roosevelt.' *Minnesota History*, 'My Own Mind and Pen,' Spring 2002.

'At least once, according to Lindbergh's biographer A. Scott Berg, she held a gun to his head (after learning that he was sleeping with his stenographer), and at least once in fury he struck her.' Berg, *Lindbergh*, p. 39.

'Charles survived in large part by having his mother write his papers for him.' *Minnesota History*, 'My Own Mind and Pen,' Spring 2002.

'By 1927, France had nine airlines operating, British airlines were flying almost a million miles a year, and Germany was safely delivering 151,000 passengers to their destinations.' Byrd, *Skyward*, pp. 6–7, and Zukowsky, *Building for Air Travel*, p. 39.

'In 1926, for example, a reporter for the *Detroit News*, covering the dedication of a plane, stepped backwards into the propeller and was decapitated.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 222.

“Since the Armistice, when airplanes were first made generally available and came into hands skilled and unskilled, responsible and irresponsible, it may be conservatively estimated that more than 300 persons have been killed and 500 injured – many of them fatally – in flying accidents which could have been prevented had there been in existence and enforced a statute regulating the operation of commercial aircraft.” *Aircraft Year Book 1925*, p. 114.

'Thirty-one of the first 40 airmail pilots were killed in crashes.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 125.

'Noted admiringly how pilots in Europe could fix their locations instantly via radio beacons.' *Scientific American*, 'Invisible Beams Guide Birdmen in Flights Between European Cities,' March 1927.

'Lost American pilots, by contrast, had to search for a town and hope that someone had written its name on the roof of a building.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'Road Signs for Airplanes,' Winter 2001.

'For weather reports, they mostly called ahead to railroad agents along the route and asked them to put their head out the door and tell them what they saw.' Lindbergh, *Autobiography of Values*, p. 105.

'Metropolitan New York had four airfields – three on Long Island and one on Staten Island – but all were privately owned or run by the military, and offered only the most basic facilities.' *New York Times*, June 27, 1927.

'As he sped down the street, he hit a bump, which caused a wingtip to clip a pole, spinning him sideways and through the front window of a hardware store.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 106.

'Chamberlin was present at the February meeting, as was the plane's brilliant, sweet-tempered designer, Giuseppe Bellanca, though neither said much.' These and most of the other details of Lindbergh's first encounters with Chamberlin and Levine are taken from Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, pp. 72–5.

'Ryan had no orders and was on the verge of bankruptcy.' Pisano and Van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 51.

'They went to a public library and measured the distance on a globe with a piece of string.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 84.

'He could get a fix ahead by "crabbing".' Interview with Dr. Alex M. Spencer, National Air and Space Museum, October 18, 2011.

'One conspicuous absence was a fuel gauge.' Pisano and Van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 41, and Coombs, *Control in the Sky*, pp. 64–6.

'The first machine in the world to incorporate Samuel Heron's sodium-cooled valves.' Pisano and Van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 28.

'It got it up to 128 miles an hour on its first flight.' Lindbergh, *Autobiography of Values*, p. 73.

'Took the plane up another 22 times, mostly in short test flights.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 503.

Chapter 3

'Rivers almost beyond counting. . . overran their banks.' Hoyt and Langbein, *Floods*, pp. 370–1.

'Enough precipitation fell on the forty-eight United States, by one calculation, to make a cube of water 250 miles across on each side.' *National Geographic*, 'The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927,' September 1927.

'Most places received six to eight inches of rain and some recorded more than a foot.' *Smithsonian*, 'After the Flood,' November 2005, and Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 15, and *Science News-Letter*, '1927 Summer Cool in East,' November 26, 1927.

'Never in recorded history had the entirety of it been this strained.' *New York Times*, April 19, 1927.

'The coroner, for reasons unstated, recorded just two deaths.' *Wilson Quarterly*, 'Come Hell and High Water,' Spring 1997, and *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, 'Herbert Hoover's Mississippi Valley Land Reform Memorandum,' Summer 1970.

'Twenty-three women and children perished when the house in which they were sheltering was swept away.' *New York Times*, April 25, 1927.

'16,570,627 acres flooded; 203,504 buildings lost or ruined; 637,476 people made homeless.' *Louisiana History*, 'Deep'n as It Come: The 1927 Mississippi River Flood,' Summer 1978.

'The one thing that wasn't carefully recorded, oddly, was the number of human lives lost, but it was certainly more than a thousand and perhaps several times that.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 286.

'Outside the affected areas the flood received less coverage on most days than the murder trial of Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray.' *Time*, 'National Affairs,' May 30, 1927.

'Estimates ranged from \$250 million to \$1 billion.' *National Geographic*, 'The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927,' September 1927.

'Altogether the Mississippi would be at flood stage for 153 consecutive days.' *Smithsonian*, 'After the Flood,' November 2005.

'Loading and pushing an ore cart in a gold mine ten hours a day seven days a week.' Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 1, p. 25.

'Rubbed shoulders with Wyatt Earp and Jack London in a Klondike saloon.' *American Heritage*, 'Who Was Wyatt Earp?' December 1998.

"For those who are interested [in romance and adventure] there are whole libraries of books in every geographical setting." Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 1, p. 75.

'Never was he heard to mention a poem, a play, a work of art.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' January 3, 1931.

'Hoover managed to find and distribute \$1.8 million worth of food a week every week for two and a half years.' Nash, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, Vol. 1, p. 93.

'It was reckoned that Hoover had saved more lives than any other person in history.' Clements, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, p. 4.

"The greatest humanitarian since Jesus Christ." Klingaman, 1929, p. 20.

'Performed similar heroic feats in occupied France without receiving any thanks from posterity.' Nash, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, Vol. 2, p. 63.

"Don't you ever let me see one of these again," he seethed.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 34.

"Not once did he show the slightest feeling." Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 83.

'Hoover reacted with a certain wildness.' Nash, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, Vol. 2, pp. 140–1.

'Hoover was responsible for the well being of 400 million people.' Clements, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, p. 24.

'In Germany alone, the ARA ran 35,000 feeding centers.' Lochner, *Herbert Hoover and Germany*, p. 54.

"The peacemakers had done their best to make Austria a foodless nation." Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 1, p. 392.

'Hoover arranged for America to lend \$45 million to Britain, France and Italy.' Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 1, p. 392.

'Hoover illegally bought chemicals from Germany.' Nash, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, Vol. 2, p. 16.

'He had joined the Republican Party in 1909.' Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 1, p. 120.

'Had never voted in a presidential election.' Klingaman, 1929, p. 18.

'He did not even like shaking hands.' *New Yorker*, 'Books,' April 16, 1979.

'In thirty years he had never heard Hoover laugh out loud.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 81.

'An administration that was, in the words of one observer, "dedicated to inactivity."' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 59.

'Mellon gave himself a greater tax cut than that enjoyed by almost the entire populace of Nebraska.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 64.

'Mellon's personal net worth more than doubled to over \$150 million during his term of office.' Cannadine, *Mellon*, p. 349.

"No other President in my time," recalled the White House usher, "ever slept so much." *Political Psychology*, 'Psychological Pain and the Presidency,' March 1988.

'When not napping, he often sat with his feet in an open desk drawer (a lifelong habit) and counted cars passing on Pennsylvania Avenue.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 104.

"That man has offered me unsolicited advice for six years, all of it bad!" McCoy, *Calvin Coolidge*, p. 391.

'When a cheesy Broadway impresario named Earl Carroll publicly invited high school girls to audition for his risqué stage shows, it was to Hoover that a group called Moms of America appealed (successfully) for help.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' June 5, 1926.

'He declined to supply twelve signed photographs to be auctioned off for the relief of flood victims.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, pp. 286–7, and *Time*, 'Catastrophe: Flood Continued,' May 30, 1927.

"It is difficult to picture in words the might of the Mississippi in flood." *New York Times*, May 1, 1927.

'Amounts of food, types of entertainment, extent of medical care and all other details of camp life were similarly prescribed.' *American Quarterly*, 'Herbert Hoover, Spokesman of Humane Efficiency: The Mississippi Flood of 1927,' Autumn 1970.

"This was the first real holiday they had ever known." Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 2, p. 127.

'Ten people lost their lives because they hadn't left when told to.' *Time*, 'Catastrophe: Flood Continued,' May 30, 1927.

"I concluded a Cajun would move only when the water came up under the bed." Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 2, p. 130.

'A man with a rifle fired on Hoover's party.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 255.

'The city of New Orleans promised those affected that they would be fully reimbursed. They never were.' *Wilson Quarterly*, 'Come Hell and High Water,' Spring 1997.

'He traveled through the South in a private train, which included a car exclusively devoted to press operations.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 270.

"One of them an overcurious sightseer." Hoover, *Memoirs*, Vol. 2, p. 125.

'Reports of abuses were frequently brought to Hoover's attention, but he dismissed them all.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 388, and Miller, *New World Coming*, pp. 345–6.

"It is nearly inevitable," he told a friend simply.' *Smithsonian*, 'After the Flood,' November 2005.

'The storm toll was put at 228 dead and 925 injured.' *New York Times*, May 11, 1927.

'He was glad of the storm system because it kept the other flyers in New York pinned down.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 132.

'The longest non-stop flight ever undertaken by an American pilot flying alone.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 160.

'But was turned back each time by driving rains.' *New York Times*, May 12, 1927.

Chapter 4

'Of the nation's 26.8 million households, 11 million had a phonograph, 10 million had a car, 17.5 million had a telephone.' *Scientific American*, 'Milestones in National Service,' March 1927.

'At a time when gold reserves were the basic marker of national wealth, America held half the world's supply, or as much as all the rest of the world put together.' Gordon, *An Empire of Wealth*, p. 312; *The Review of Economic Statistics*, 'Review of the Year 1927, February 1928; Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, pp. 308–9.

'The stock market, already booming, would rise by a third in 1927 in what Herbert Hoover would later call "an orgy of mad speculation.'" Daniels, *The Time Between the Wars*, p. 146.

"Was continuously paved only from New York City to western Iowa." Hokanson, *The Lincoln Highway*, p. 113.

'In Nevada, it was "largely hypothetical.'" Furnas, *Great Times*, p. 341.

'It took them forty days to reach the coast.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 63.

'Even in routine dockings, airships often had to discharge quantities of ballast water for purposes of stability.' Bascomb, *Higher*, p. 195.

'People living on the upper levels would get their meals by radio.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' July 9, 1927.

'The Metropolitan Life Insurance Corporation reported in 1927 that more people were dying of alcohol-related causes now than at any time before Prohibition was introduced.' *Science News-Letter*, 'Review of the Year 1927,' December 24, 1927.

"Does Jazz Put the Sin in Syncopation?" asked an article in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Quoted in Sinclair, *Prohibition*, p. 202.

"A pathological, nerve-irritating, sex-exciting music." Currell, *American Culture in the 1920s*, p. 85.

'Nevada in 1927 slashed the residency requirement for divorce in the state to three months, and in so doing became home of the "quickie" divorce.' Miller, *New World Coming*, p. 270.

'The amount of fabric in the average dress, it was calculated, fell from almost 20 yards before the war to a wispy seven after.' Moore, *Anything Goes*, p. 65.

'One movie, according to its poster, offered its slaving audiences "beautiful jazz babies, champagne baths, midnight revels, petting parties in the purple dawn, all

ending in one terrific smashing climax that makes you gasp.” Quoted in Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 84.

‘In Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a local law made it an offense for dancing partners to gaze into each other’s eyes.’ Zeitz, *Flapper*, p. 23.

‘In Utah, the state legislature considered sending women to prison – not fining them, but imprisoning them – if their skirts showed more than three inches of leg above the ankle.’ Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 77.

‘Tried to get banned the travel books of Richard Halliburton on the grounds that they “excited to wanderlust.”’ Churchill, *The Literary Decade*, p. 269.

‘Has won the hearts of New Yorkers by his bashful smile, his indomitable pluck and his impetuous flight.’ *New York Times*, May 14, 1927.

‘They stood in a dreary, semi-industrialized landscape of warehouses and low factories.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Reporter at Large,’ January 7, 1928.

‘Bernt Balchen, one of the members of the Byrd team, recalled in his memoirs that Lindbergh was generally assumed to be out of his class.’ Balchen, *Come North With Me*, p. 94.

‘The president of the American Society for the Promotion of Aviation stated frankly that he didn’t think Lindbergh, or indeed any of the pilots, stood a chance.’ Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 177.

‘They had been students at the same time at the Sidwell Friends School in Washington, though Roosevelt was five years older.’ Berg, *Lindbergh*, p. 42.

‘In addition to Wanamaker, he was supported by John D. Rockefeller, the National Geographic Society and, interestingly, Dwight Morrow, Charles Lindbergh’s future father-in-law.’ Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 106.

‘The Wright Corporation provided two mechanics to assist him with preparations (it did this for all the teams using its engines, in its own interests) and also sent a PR man named Richard Blythe to help manage the press, but considered Lindbergh

such a dark horse that it made the two of them share a room in the Garden City Hotel.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 173.

'Lindbergh's total expenses – plane, fuel, food, lodging, everything – came to just \$13,500.' Lindbergh, *Autobiography of Values*, p. 72.

'When he needed to check his position or log a note, he would have to spread his work out on his lap and hold the stick between his knees; if it was nighttime he would have to grip a small flashlight between his teeth.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 344.

“He's just a stubborn squarehead.” Quoted in Balchen, *Come North With Me*, p. 94.

'At one point, two of them burst into his room at the Garden City Hotel.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 156.

'Mrs. Lindbergh declined all pleas to kiss or embrace her son, explaining that they came from “an undemonstrative Nordic race.”’ Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 121.

'The *Evening Graphic*, undeterred by their shyness, created a touching composograph for its readers in which Charles's and his mother's heads were pasted onto the bodies of more demonstrative models.' Berg, *Lindbergh*, p. 108.

'By 1927 he claimed to be worth \$5 million.' *American Heritage*, 'How Not to Fly the Atlantic,' April 1971.

“He wanted to eliminate me because I was not a ‘movie type’ and would not film well after the big adventure.” Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 14-15.

'His most inspired stunt was to get married while piloting a plane, a pastor crouched between him and his obliging bride.' *Time*, 'Aviation Notes,' September 19, 1927.

'Small (just five-foot-one), reserved and kindly, he had grown up in Sicily, the son of a flour mill owner, and studied engineering at the Technical Institute in Milan, where he developed an interest in aviation.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' March 30, 1929, and *New York Times*, 'Bellanca at Last Conquers Adversity,' June 19, 1927.

'He then took it to a field and taught himself to fly, taking short, cautious hops at first, then gradually increasing them in length and duration until he was actually, properly airborne.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, p. 266, and *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' July 4, 1927.

'Levine alone would decide on endorsements, motion picture roles, vaudeville tours, and any other professional commitments.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 37–9.

'Bertaud, exasperated beyond forbearance at Levine's endless duplicity, found a lawyer named Clarence Nutt, who took out an injunction enjoining Levine from sending the plane anywhere until the matter of insurance and a fair contract was resolved.' *New York Times*, May 17, 1927.

"I tell you, Joe, this boy is going to make it! He is!" Quoted in Davis, *The Hero*, p. 171.

Chapter 5

'A tornado fifty feet across at the base touched down at Prospect Hill Cemetery and proceeded in an erratic fashion up Rhode Island Avenue.' *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, May 15, 1927.

"I think New York is the best Fascist city in the whole world," he declared generously but bewilderingly after meeting with Mayor Jimmy Walker.' *New York Times*, April 26, 1927.

'Pinedo, meanwhile, continued giving his talk, seemingly unaware that he was addressing a hall that was almost entirely empty.' *New York Times*, April 29, 1927.

'Chicago was the last of Pinedo's 44 stops in the United States before he headed back to Europe by way of Quebec and Newfoundland.' *Chicago Tribune*, May 16, 2002.

'Pinedo, when he finally got there, for several moments faced serious injury from the exuberant backslaps and crushing embraces of several hundred black-shirted supporters.' *New York Times*, May 16, 1927.

'The person responsible for this unexpected turn of events was a slight, very remarkable 37-year-old woman named Mabel Walker Willebrandt.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' February 16, 1929.

'The man she targeted, as a kind of specimen case, was a bootlegger in South Carolina named Manley Sullivan.' The details of 'United States v. Sullivan, 274 U.S. 259' are fully assayed in the *Columbia Law Review*, March 2005, and in the Yale Law School Legal Scholarship Repository, Faculty Scholarship Series, Paper 2289: 'Taxing Income from Unlawful Activities.'

'Judge Manton was successfully prosecuted by the Internal Revenue Service for nonpayment of taxes after *he* was found guilty of pocketing \$186,000 in bribes.' *New York Times*, November 18, 1946.

'A crowd of ten thousand people – many standing on rooftops or fire escapes to get a better view – gathered outside the Queens County Jail to watch as a motorcade of fourteen cars, escorted by six police motorcycles with sidecars (each containing a policeman with a rifle), set off with America's two most popular murderers just after 10:30 in the morning.' *New York Times*, May 17, 1927.

'Over a thousand people were killed in traffic accidents in New York in 1927.' *New York Times*, March 7, 1929.

'Along Park Avenue, the leafy central esplanade was in the process of having eighteen feet sliced off each side to add extra lanes between Forty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' April 2, 1927.

'Thirteen other workers died in the course of construction.' Wallace, *Capital of the World*, p. xi.

'He was so little suspected of anything untoward that a teacher from the school just the previous day had phoned and asked if they could hold a school picnic on his land.' *New York Times*, May 20, 1927.

'Another celebrity familiar with the locality was Babe Ruth, who had been arrested the previous June just down the road in the town of Howell for fishing illegally before the start of the fishing season.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 332.

Chapter 6

'Among much else, it boasted the largest oil painting in the world.' *New Yorker*, 'Comment,' March 19, 1927.

'*Katy Did* . . . involved a waitress who, according to the plot summary, falls for "a dishwasher and parttime bootlegger who turns out to be the exiled King of Suavia."' Bordman, *American Theatre*, p. 320.

'With the unfortunate consequence that one son is rendered paraplegic and the other left brain-damaged.' Bordman, *American Theatre*, p. 313.

'A Max Reinhardt production of 1924, *The Miracle*, had a cast of 700.' Mordden, *All That Glittered*, p. 26.

"Slim, what am I going to do when you're gone?" Quoted in Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 173.

'He packed five ham and chicken sandwiches.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 123.

'He took one quart of water.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 247.

'The propeller had been set at an angle to provide maximum fuel efficiency in flight.' Pisano and Van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 49.

"Five hundred feet from the end, it still hugged the earth." Fokker and Gould, *Flying Dutchman*, p. 281.

"5,000 pounds balanced on a blast of air." Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 187.

"My heart was in my throat." Quoted in Davis, *The Hero*, p. 192.

"His takeoff was the most skilful thing I have ever seen on the part of any aviator." Quoted in *The Times* of London, May 23, 1927.

'That that was more water than he had ever crossed by plane before.' Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, p. 190.

'An audience of 23,000 people attending a fight between Jack Sharkey and Jim Maloney bowed their heads in a minute of silent prayer.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 254.

'Ten thousand people called the *New York Times* asking for news.' *New York Times*, May 22, 1927.

'He spent \$400,000 of his own money on entertainments and improvements to the ambassador's residence.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' July 21, 1928.

'All four of his siblings and both of his parents died before he reached adulthood.' Deford, *Big Bill Tilden*, pp. 201–2.

'Tilden himself couldn't even make the team at the University of Pennsylvania.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 18, 1926.

'In the summer of 1925, aged 32, he reeled off 57 consecutive winning games.' Deford, *Big Bill Tilden*, p. 97.

'He did not lose a significant match for five years.' Deford, *Big Bill Tilden*, pp. 38–9.

'For several seconds, Tilden and his opponent, Bill Johnston, and all the people in the grandstands watched in eerie silence as the plane, itself silent, headed straight for them.' ESPN.com, 'Tilden won with style,' undated.

'The injury itself was trifling, but it became infected and two weeks later the top joint of the finger had to be amputated.' Deford, *Big Bill Tilden*, pp. 90–2.

'So the point, match and championship were awarded to Cochet on the grounds that tennis was a gentleman's game and no gentleman would lie, even though it was pretty clear to all concerned that Cochet just had.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 15, 1928.

'In 1926, he launched and starred in a production called *That Smith Boy*, which was such an embarrassment that the theater owner asked him to close the production down after two weeks.' Deford, *Big Bill Tilden*, p. 127.

'Remarkably, throughout this period he would often play in the U.S. Open or Davis Cup tournament by day, then rush to the theater to appear on stage by night.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 18, 1926.

'Halfway through the third set he was handed a telegram informing him that Lindbergh had been sighted over Ireland and would be in Paris that evening.' *New York Times*, May 22, 1927, and Wohl, *The Spectacle of Flight*, p. 9.

'Rodman Wanamaker had so inundated him with cablegrams that it had not actually occurred to him that someone other than Byrd might get there first.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 205.

'America's insistence on being repaid in full, with interest, the \$10 billion it had lent to Europe during the war seemed a bit rich to the Europeans since all the money borrowed had been spent on American goods.' Cannadine, *Mellon*, pp. 278 and 289.

'In a renewed spirit of isolationism, America increased its already high tariff barriers, making it nearly impossible for many European industries to trade their way back to prosperity.' Clements, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, p. 361.

'The number of francs to the dollar had almost tripled in the last year.' Bak, *The Big Jump*, p. 60.

'It never occurred to him that many people would be waiting for him.' The surreal and astonishing experience of his landing in Paris is unimprovably captured in Lindbergh's own 1953 account, *Spirit of St. Louis*, pp. 481–96.

'Cars and trams were abandoned all along the roads to the airport.' *The Times* of London, May 23, 1927.

'An eight-foot-high chain link fence that surrounded the field was flattened, and several bicycles were crushed under the mass of charging feet.' *Smithsonian*, 'We Saw Him Land!', May 2002.

'He told the bemused officials that his name was Harry Wheeler and that he was a furrier from the Bronx.' *New York Times*, June 7, 1927, p. 4.

'There Lindbergh declined the offer of a medical examination, but gratefully accepted a glass of milk and a little food, followed by a brief, hot bath.' *New York Times*, May 22, 1927.

Chapter 7

"The greatest feat of a solitary man in the records of the human race." Quoted in Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 181.

"The greatest event since the Resurrection." Quoted in Kessner, *The Flight of the Century*, p. xvi.

'The long-waiting joy of humanity at the coming of the first citizen of the world.' *North American Review*, 'Columbus of the Air,' September–October 1927.

'American newspapers ran an estimated 250,000 stories, totaling 36 million words.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 147.

'Lindbergh had subscribed to a newspaper clipping service, with the articles to be sent to his mother.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 246.

'Proposals were put forward to exempt Lindbergh for life from paying taxes.' Parrish, *Anxious Decades*, p. 180.

'He was given a lifetime pass to all major league baseball games.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 169.

'Considered a proposal to rename itself Lindberghia.' *Minnesota History*, 'Lindbergh's Return to Minnesota, 1927,' Winter 1970.

'The Post Office rushed out special airmail stamps – the first time a living person had been so honored.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 230.

'A 1,328-foot-high commemorative Lindbergh Beacon with a beam that could be seen three hundred miles away.' *Time*, 'National Affairs,' July 18, 1927.

'One message from Minneapolis contained 15,000 words of text, 17,000 signatures and stretched 520 feet when unfurled.' *New York Times*, June 11, 1927.

'The mouse was initially called Oswald, but soon assumed a more lasting place in the nation's hearts as Mickey.' Gabler, *Walt Disney*, p. 112.

'Cleaners gathered more than a ton of lost property, including six sets of dentures.' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 118.

'Ten thousand people filled the street for Lindbergh's arrival.' *New York Times*, May 23, 1927.

'They called him "le boy."' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 121.

'The first time Old Glory had ever flown over that hallowed building.' *The Times of London*, May 23, 1927.

'French officials watched in something like stupefaction as the most esteemed and treasured human being on earth swooped and rolled in the sky above them.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 141.

'In fact, Herrick informed him, he would do neither.' Lindbergh, *Autobiography of Values*, p. 13.

'Twice Lindbergh had to abort landings as the excited crowds surged forward.' *Time*, 'Heroes,' June 6, 1927.

'The car carrying Lindbergh was mobbed.' *Illustrated London News*, June 4, 1927.

Chapter 8

"I was a bad kid." Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 1.

'St. Mary's was one of nearly thirty homes for orphaned or wayward children in Baltimore in 1900.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 18.

'They were rewarded for good behavior with 25 cents of weekly pocket money.' *Liberty*, 'How It Feels to Be a Has-Been', May 9, 1936.

'He immediately shared them all around.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 17.

'The school fielded no fewer than forty-four teams.' *Baltimore Sun*, February 6, 1995.

'Of French stock from Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Matthias was a gentle, kindly giant.' *Cape Breton Post*, November 24, 2007.

'The scout was surprised to see that the right fielder left his normal spot and trotted to a position much further out.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 27.

'He didn't even realize that the majors consisted of two leagues.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 18.

'He rode the elevators for hours.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 35.

'His first roommate, Ernie Shore, was dismayed to discover weeks into the season that throughout that period Ruth had been sharing his toothbrush.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, pp. 30–1.

"It was like turning a wild animal out of a cage." Ward, *Baseball*, p. 15.

'Marshall Hunt of the *New York Daily News* once remarked of Ruth's women that generally they "would really only appeal to a man who was just stepping out of a prison after serving a 15-year sentence."' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 170.

"How about you and me getting married, hon?" Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, pp. 34–5.

'As one observer marvelled, no crowds in ballparks were "more loudly appreciative of every fine play than those millions jammed into the various halls or thronging the streets in front of newspaper offices."' Tygiel, *Past Time*, pp. 66–7.

'Altogether in his time as a pitcher Ruth had a won–loss record of 94–46 and an ERA of 2.28.' These and other Ruth statistics come principally from Thorn and Palmer, *Total Baseball*, pp. 1196 and 1746.

'In 1918, to take advantage of his bat, the Red Sox began playing Ruth at first base or in the outfield when he wasn't pitching.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 52.

'The Senators as a team hit just four home runs that year.' Hample, *The Baseball*, pp. 114–15.

'The Browns beat the Yankees 6–1 in just 1 hour and 12 minutes in the first game of a doubleheader, then came back and won the second game 6–2 in 55 minutes.' *New York Times*, September 27, 1926.

'The game had to be abandoned.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 129.

'Ruth in 1920 vaulted into the stands to confront a man who had called him "a big piece of cheese."' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 111.

"I don't care if he has no feet." Ritter, *Lost Ballparks*, pp. 95–6, and Smithsonian.com, 'Past Imperfect: The Knife in Ty Cobb's Back,' August 30, 2011.

'The players usually walked from the railroad station to the hotel, and carried their own bags.' Weintraub, *The House That Ruth Built*, p. 231.

'From the dugouts only the outfielders' heads and shoulders were visible.' Reisler, *Babe Ruth*, p. 72.

'Groundskeepers sometimes spread gasoline around the infield and set it alight to dry out the earth.' Ritter, *Lost Ballparks*, pp. 12–13.

'Gloves were so inflexible and primitive that a one-handed catch "was apt to cause a sensation."' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 61.

'Usually there was just a man with a megaphone who called out the names of batters and very little else.' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, p. 98.

'The Yankees then gave numbers to the starting players in the order they batted (more or less).' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, p. 130.

'He ended the career of a Lee Tannehill of the White Sox when he broke his arm so badly just above the wrist that Tannehill could never again grip a bat.' Thomas, *Walter Johnson*, p. 144.

'Ruth recounted the story merely as an example of the amusing things that happened on the field of play.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 55.

'Mays moreover had a submarine style delivery, which made his pitches even harder to pick up.' Thorn and Palmer, *Total Baseball*, p. 224.

'The ball struck him on the side of the head at the temple with a sickening thud and with such force that it bounced straight back to Mays.' Hample, *The Baseball*, pp. 46–7.

'It provoked so much bad feeling among the Indians that Mays wasn't played against them again that year.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 82.

'Twelve died and two hundred were injured, many seriously.' Ritter, *Lost Ballparks*, p. 6.

'A 50-year-old lithographer named Robert Haas was trampled to death.' *New York Times*, May 15, 1927.

'In many cities – Boston until 1929, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia until 1933 – Sunday baseball was not permitted.' Ritter, *Lost Ballparks*, p. 188.

'The man who made more money out of baseball than almost anyone else was an enterprising Englishman named Harry Stevens.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 11, 1928.

'The Ruppert Brewery, which was the biggest in the nation, occupying an enormous site between 90th and 93rd Streets.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 24, 1932.

'He lived alone in his big family house, attended by five servants.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 125.

'He called Ruth "Root."' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 24, 1932.

'He collected jade, books, ceramics, dogs, horses and art, and had what was called "America's finest collection of small monkeys."' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 23.

'He maintained a shrine to his mother in the form of a room containing everything she would need if she came back to life.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 59.

Chapter 9

'John Franklin Baker of the Philadelphia Athletics became known to posterity as "Home Run" Baker not because he banged out lots of home runs, but because in the 1911 World Series he hit crucial homers in two successive games.' Ribowsky, *The Complete History of the Home Run*, pp. 46–7.

'A baseball thrown at 90 miles an hour hits the catcher's mitt four-tenths of a second after it leaves the pitcher's hand.' Adair, *The Physics of Baseball*, p. 41.

'In Babe Ruth's day, pitchers had an additional advantage in that the mound was 15 inches high instead of the modern 10.' Williams and Underwood, *The Science of Hitting*, p. 11.

'Ruth used a mighty club of a bat – it weighed 54 ounces – and gripped it at the very end, around the knob, which enhanced the whiplike motion of his swing.' Williams and Underwood, *The Science of Hitting*, p. 16.

'Through the miracle of physics it converted the sizzling zip of an incoming 90 mph baseball into an outgoing spheroid launched cloudward at 110 miles an hour.' Adair, *The Physics of Baseball*, p. 52.

"During batting practice all the Cleveland players stopped what they were doing just to watch him hit." Quoted in *Sports Illustrated*, 'The Colossus,' August 24, 1998.

"Even the peanut vendors paused in their shouting, and turned to watch." *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' May 22, 1926.

'The game became a contest "between two men instead of eighteen."' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 178.

'In 1921, a team of professors at Columbia University hooked him up to wires and something called a Hipp chronoscope, subjected him to a battery of physical and mental tests, and pronounced him "one man in a million."' *Popular Science Monthly*, 'Why Babe Ruth Is Greatest Home-Run Hitter,' April 1921.

'The major leagues also banned what was loosely known as the spitball.' Morris, *A Game of Inches*, pp. 143–5.

'Babe Ruth, for one, believed that without the banning of doctored balls no batter could risk the big swings necessary to hit home runs.' Morris, *A Game of Inches*, p. 68.

'In 1909 he invented the cork-centered ball.' Hample, *The Baseball*, p. 110.

'Then sometime after the war – when precisely is another curiously vague matter – Shibe's company, A.J. Reach, began to import a superior grade of wool from Australia.' Ribowsky, *The Complete History of the Home Run*, p. 57.

'Reach strenuously denied that the new ball was livelier, and produced results from the U.S. Bureau of Standards showing that the ball was neither more nor less bouncy than those that preceded it.' Tygiel, *Past Time*, p. 67.

“There was a great difference between the ball that was in use when I broke in and the rabbit ball that was handed us a few seasons ago.” Quoted in Thomas, *Walter Johnson*, p. 172.

‘So compelling is his presence at the plate, so picturesque and showy and deliciously melodramatic his every move and appearance that he is, from the point of the onlooker, a success even when he is a failure.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Profiles,’ July 31, 1926.

‘When finished, the stadium cost \$2.5 million and was 50 percent bigger than any previous ballpark.’ *New York Times*, December 5, 1993, p. 25.

“If he had never played ball, if you had never heard of him and passed him on Broadway, you’d turn around and look.” Quoted in Frommer, *Five O’Clock Lightning*, p. 36.

‘Newspapers began running a daily column titled “What Babe Ruth Did Today.”’ Ward, *Baseball*, p. 164.

‘Opposing players called him the “Big Monkey” or “Baboon.”’ Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 267.

‘He featured on the covers of dozens of magazines that had nothing to do with baseball.’ Tygiel, *Past Time*, p. 78.

‘A fact that he boasted of with particular pride to anyone who would listen.’ Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 127.

‘Ruth wiped his face with a handkerchief and said, “Hot as hell, ain’t it, Prez?”’ Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 298.

‘Ruth responded, “I’m only driving one way!”’ Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 268.

‘Ruth’s parting words to him were: “Take care of yourself, Walter.”’ Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 423.

'When it came time to recite the line, Ruth proudly blurted: "As Duke Ellington once said, the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Elkton.'" Tygiel, *Past Time*, p. 80.

'It has been necessary for his employers to have him followed by detectives to protect him from himself as well as from confidence men, blackmailers, racetrack touts and bookmakers, gamblers and scheming young ladies.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' July 31, 1926.

'Over the course of his career, by his own estimation, he lost or wasted well over a quarter of a million dollars.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 324.

"Ruth had 24 secretaries," Hoyt once observed.' Weintraub, *The House That Ruth Built*, p. 21.

'Doc Woods, the team trainer, once found \$6,000 worth of checks in mail that Ruth had discarded.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 112.

"What Babe really wanted," Hunt said, "was a good chicken dinner-and-daughter combination, and it worked out that way more often than you would think." Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 187.

'When someone asked his Yankee teammate Ping Bodie what it was like to room with Ruth, Bodie replied, "I don't know. I room with his suitcase." Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. xii.

'Waite Hoyt once counted 250 visitors to his suite over the course of an evening.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 198.

"Any woman who doesn't want to fuck can leave now." Quoted in Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 275.

'Marshall Hunt swore he once watched Ruth down eighteen hot dogs at a sitting.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 273.

"Lord, he ate too much." Quoted in Ritter, *The Glory of Their Times*, p. 145.

'Over the course of his career, it was calculated that Ruth had gained and lost two and a half tons.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, pp. 326–7.

'Once when Huggins criticized Ruth and his teammate Bob Meusel for their lack of discipline and output, Ruth carried the diminutive Huggins to the rear platform of the observation car and dangled him upside down over the rails until he withdrew his complaint.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 136.

'After Huggins's death, one of his sisters claimed that Ruth had taken five years off his life.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 294.

"Dolores Dixon" turned out to be a fictitious name and the woman in question was unable to supply dates or places that tallied with Ruth's known movements.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 178.

'The hospital was curiously vague about Ruth's condition and treatment, which led others to suppose that he was being treated for syphilis or some other venereal embarrassment.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 313.

'He looked, said one observer, like "a bag of oats on two toothpicks."' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 205.

'The Yankees finished the season in next to last place with a record of 69–85 and attendance down by 700,000.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, pp. 131–2.

'I guess I did something rash.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 149.

'He was thirty-two years old and suffered from low blood pressure, chronic indigestion and occasional shortness of breath.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 326.

Chapter 10

'John Barrymore managed to plant no fewer than 143 kisses on compliant females.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 7.

'Engine troubles brought him down in the sea 360 miles short of the Azores.' *New York Times*, May 25, 1927.

'Had to complete his journey by train.' *New York Times*, June 15, 1927.

'Clarence Chamberlin later confided to a reporter, however, that Mrs. Levine had actually known all along that her husband was going, so the theatrics, it appears, were for the sake of the press.' *New York Times*, August 24, 1927.

'When Clarence was about ten she moved back to England.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, p. 181.

'Several well-known photographs of important events as seen from the air, such as Yankee Stadium on its opening in 1923, were taken by Chamberlin.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 223–8.

'Was told by doctors that he probably wouldn't walk again.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 255–8.

'They had no clear idea where they were.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, p. 51.

'Informed them that they were at Mansfeldt, near Eisleben.' Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, pp. 97–101.

'More than 150,000 people were waiting to greet them.' *American Heritage*, 'How Not to Fly the Atlantic,' April 1971.

'An additional twenty thousand excited people, misled by rumor, turned up at Warsaw Airport.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 107.

'Six thousand people turned up to see them off.' *New York Times*, June 7, 1927.

'But the President of the United States congratulates only one.' *Time*, June 20, 1927.

'Now came forward with a writ and tried to have his plane seized.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 188.

At 11 am on June 7, Kelly clambered to the top of a 50-foot flagpole on the roof of the St. Francis Hotel in Newark.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' April 26, 1930.

'He got his nickname, according to *Time* magazine, by surviving the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912.' *Time*, 'National Affairs,' June 20, 1927.

'Kelly dropped from sight and didn't appear again until August 1941, when he was briefly jailed for drunken driving in Connecticut.' *Time*, 'People,' August 25, 1941.

Chapter 11

'Luckily, a newspaper article disclosed her whereabouts and officials were able to send a car to bring her, however reluctantly, back to Washington.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 228.

'They had been moved out in March – the President, it was said, all but wriggling in indignation – so that urgent repairs could be made to the roof and third floor.' Seale, *The White House*, p. 211.

'A gnomelike little man of fifty-four.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 228.

'The Morrow family had a house with 32 servants in Englewood, New Jersey.' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 192.

'On another occasion, he was reported to have used a visitor's bald head to knock the ashes from his pipe.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' October 15, 1927.

'His celebrated inability to keep himself satisfactorily dressed led Morgan Bank to post an attendant in the men's room whose exclusive role was to make sure Morrow always returned to the world in a presentable state.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 288.

'In fact, in all these instances Morrow was not so much absent-minded as incapacitated by drink.' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 85.

'Both Yale and the University of Chicago wanted him for their president.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 290.

'Not until 1925 did Coolidge give him any post at all – and that was a slightly demeaning one as head of the commission appointed to bring some order and discipline to America's chaotic aviation business.' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, pp. 96–8.

'It was accompanied by four naval destroyers, 88 airplanes, two giant dirigibles (one of them the *Los Angeles*, whose last official duty had been to look for Nungesser and Coli on the lonely north Atlantic) and fleets of private boats.' *New York Times*, June 11, 1927.

'He went below after just twenty minutes and completed his review from a reclining position while looking bleakly out a porthole.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' June 25, 1927.

'A Minnesotan like Lindbergh, he had moved to New York as a young man to pursue a career as a singer in both light and serious opera.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 9, 1930.

'During the fourth inning of the third game, he told McNamee he didn't want to do it any more and left.' Tygiel, *Past Time*, p. 69.

'I don't know which game to write about, the one I saw today or the one I heard Graham McNamee announce as I sat next to him at the Polo Grounds.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 9, 1930.

'By the time of Lindbergh's flight, one third of all the money America spent on furniture was spent on radios.' *American Heritage*, 'Radio Grows Up,' August/September 1983.

'Nushawg Poultry Farm in New Lebanon, Ohio, had its own station.' Wallace, *Capital of the World*, p. 112.

'When Norman Brokenshire, a broadcaster for WHN in New York, found himself with a long lull to fill and nothing more to say, he announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, we

bring you the sounds of New York City” and thrust the microphone out the window.’ *American Heritage*, ‘Radio Grows Up,’ August/September 1983.

‘One widespread belief was that birds found dead on the ground were there because they had been struck by radio waves.’ Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 67.

‘An estimated thirty million enraptured listeners hung on his every word that day.’ Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 153.

‘Lindbergh waved occasionally, but mostly stared opaquely at the crowds.’ Davis, *The Hero*, p. 228.

‘Even Beaumont, Texas, had six buildings of ten stories or higher, which was more than Paris, London, Berlin or any other European city.’ Fogelson, *Downtown*, p. 179.

‘Los Angeles instituted strict limits on building heights – which is partly why LA sprawls so today – but still allowed the City Hall to rise to 28 stories in violation of its own ordinances.’ Fogelson, *Downtown*, p. 188.

‘Such was the density of people around the docks that traffic was gridlocked daily for blocks around from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.’ *New York Times*, June 26, 1927.

‘When the colossal Graybar Building, the world’s largest office building, opened in early 1927 at 420 Lexington Avenue, it brought 12,000 office workers to one site.’ *New Yorker*, ‘The Sky Line,’ January 15, 1927.

‘A single block in Manhattan now could easily contain fifty thousand workers.’ Gage, *The Day Wall Street Exploded*, p. 20.

‘From the bottom of Manhattan to Central Park, people thronged every sidewalk and filled every rooftop and office window.’ *New York Times*, June 14, 1927.

‘The newspapermen and photographers who had gotten there first had eaten every bit of it, so Lindbergh had to face the festivities on an empty stomach.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Where Are They Now?’, August 15, 1936.

'After the Armistice parade in 1918, street sweepers cleared 155 tons of debris. For the Lindbergh parade, it was 1,800 tons.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 182.

'In a single day in 1922, she broke six national records.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 28, 1926.

'She, too, was given a great ticker-tape parade and was for a while so famous that crowds followed her everywhere.' Mortimer, *The Great Swim*, p. 311.

'Ederle received commercial offers worth \$900,000, but her manager believed she was worth more than that and wouldn't let her sign any of them.' Ware, *Forgotten Heroes*, pp. 310–11.

'In the end, Ederle made just \$19,793 in personal appearance fees.' Mortimer, *The Great Swim*, pp. 312 and 338.

'Lindbergh and his mother had been lent the use of a large apartment at 270 Park Avenue owned by none other than Harry Frazee, the man who sold Babe Ruth to the Yankees.' *New Yorker*, 'The Press in Review,' July 2, 1927, and Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 164.

"I've already said too much," she confided.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 234.

'It turned out that Lindbergh and his mother had departed for Manhattan without saying thank you or goodbye to their host, the governor, the mayor or any of the other five hundred guests.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 165.

'When Mrs. Lindbergh went to Pennsylvania Station on June 15 to catch a train back to the Midwest, 500 policemen had to link arms to hold back the crowds.' *New York Times*, June 16, 1927.

"I was advised," Lindbergh wrote later, "that if I would enter a political career, there was a good chance that I could eventually become president." Lindbergh, *Autobiography of Values*, p. 14.

'The *New York Times* cited the example of an entrepreneur in Cleveland who found a man named Charles Lindberg, a railway mechanic who knew nothing of aviation, and

made him the nominal head of a company called the Lindberg Aeronautics Corporation with plans to sell \$100 million in stock certificates to a gullible and admiring public.’ *New York Times*, June 18, 1927.

‘Dinner was scheduled to start at 7, but because of the confusion of such a mass of people all searching for the right chairs, it was 9 o’clock before everyone was seated and serving could begin.’ *New Yorker*, ‘The Press in Review,’ July 2, 1927, and *New York Times*, June 15, 1927.

‘There he sat politely for an hour, before slipping out a side door and being driven to Mitchel Field, where he pulled on a flying suit over his tuxedo and took off for Washington.’ Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, pp. 167–8.

“To do that, you’ve got to start early, and the pitchers have got to pitch to you.” Frommer, *Five O’Clock Lightning*, p. 73.

‘Its release coincided exactly and peculiarly with his hitting a lot of home runs – five in two days, one of which, in Philadelphia, was hit so far that it left the park and cleared a two-story house across the street.’ *New York Times*, June 1, 1927.

“I’d been saving that homer for him, and then he doesn’t show up,” Ruth said afterwards.’ *New York Times*, June 17, 1927.

‘So his motorcade turned around and went back to town for him to collect the Orteig Prize.’ Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 255, and Davis, *The Hero*, p. 232.

‘Worked his way up the ladder of opportunity until he was first the maître d’, then the manager and finally the owner of two of Manhattan’s smartest hotels, the Lafayette and Brevoort, both in Greenwich Village.’ *New York Times*, Orteig obituary, June 8, 1939.

Chapter 12

‘Sometime on the night of June 23, 1927, Wilson B. Hickox . . . poured himself a nightcap in his room in the Roosevelt Hotel.’ *New York Times*, June 24, 1927.

'At a stroke it shut down the fifth largest industry in America.' *Smithsonian*, 'The Man Who Turned Off the Taps,' May 2010.

'It took some \$2 billion a year out of the hands of legitimate interests and put it in the hands of murderous thugs.' Sinclair, *Prohibition*, p. 242.

'Inevitably, some of that still-legal alcohol (actually a great deal: sixty million gallons a year, by one estimate) was diverted into the bootleg trade.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' May 1, 1926.

'Denatured alcohol became "America's new national beverage," in the cheerful words of one Prohibition official.' Root and De Rochemont, *Eating in America*, p. 397.

'The Prohibition Department hired just 1,520 agents, and gave them the impossible task of trying to stop the production and consumption of alcohol among 100 million citizens.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, pp. 207–9.

'The federal government lost \$500 million a year in liquor taxes – nearly a tenth of national income.' Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 271, and Morone, *Hellfire Nation*, p. 312.

'New York before Prohibition relied on liquor taxes for half its income.' Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 51.

'One block in midtown Manhattan was found to contain thirty-two places where one could get a drink.' *New Yorker*, 'A Bootlegger's Story,' October 16, 1926.

'In Chicago, where some 20,000 saloons remained in business, in some neighborhoods bars operated openly and didn't pretend to be anything else.' Bergreen, *Capone*, p. 112.

'In Chicago, a municipal chemist tipped some bootlegged whisky down a sink and watched in astonishment as it sizzingly ate through the porcelain.' Allsop, *The Bootleggers*, p. 35.

'Among the ingredients he isolated were kerosene, nicotine, benzene, benzol, formaldehyde, iodine, sulphuric acid and soap.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' February 2, 1929.

'Often he employed private eyes to dig up dirt on the lives of politicians who failed to support him with sufficient enthusiasm, and viewed blackmail as an entirely legitimate means to achieve his desired ends.' Katcher, *The Big Bankroll*, p. 238.

'He was overwhelmingly defeated, and never held elective office again.' Okrent, *Last Call*, p. 40.

'By 1917, twenty-seven states were completely dry and several more were preponderantly dry.' Morone, *Hellfire Nation*, p. 308.

'President Woodrow Wilson was so incensed that he sent a personal letter of protest to the German authorities.' Budiansky, *Air Power*, p. 90.

'Germany made matters infinitely worse by declaring – almost unbelievably – a national holiday to celebrate the slaughter.' Maxtone-Graham, *The Only Way to Cross*, pp. 128–9.

'A German man in St. Louis who spoke up for his homeland was set upon by a mob, dragged through the streets tied up in an American flag, and lynched.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 137, and Okrent, *Last Call*, p. 101.

'Iowa, to be on the safe side, outlawed conversations "on trains or over the telephone" in *any* language other than English.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 259.

'We are fighting three enemies – Germany, Austria and Drink.' Quoted in Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 32.

'Though the Eighteenth Amendment made Prohibition a legal reality by outlawing intoxicating drinks, it didn't define how it would work or even indicate what was or was not an intoxicant.' Morone, *Hellfire Nation*, p. 319.

"The country accepted it not only willingly, but almost absent-mindedly.'" Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 205.

'In the first two and a half years of Prohibition thirty agents were killed on the job.' Sinclair, *Prohibition*, p. 209.

'In Chicago alone, Prohibition agents gunned down 23 innocent civilians in just over a decade.' Allsop, *The Bootleggers*, p. 36.

'The average speakeasy paid out about \$400 a month to police and city officials.' Sinclair, *Prohibition*, p. 251.

'Smugglers, ever resourceful, found an alternative in the form of the little-known territory of St. Pierre and Miquelon.' *American Heritage*, 'Bootleg Paradise,' April/May 2007, and *New Yorker*, 'News from the Wine Country,' November 4, 1933.

"I should have been suspended long ago," he amiably told reporters.' *New York Times*, July 25, 1926.

'Doctors could legally prescribe whiskey for their patients and did so with such enthusiasm that by the late 1920s they were earning \$40 million a year from the practice.' Sinclair, *Prohibition*, p. 212.

'In most cases, according to the *New Yorker*, the doctors simply handed out blank prescription slips.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' May 1, 1926.

'When it was suggested that that was a lot of whiskey for such a narrow purpose, a Treasury official replied that stocks were rapidly depleted "from evaporation."' *Time*, 'National Affairs,' June 6, 1927.

'One wine-grower in California offered 14 types of communion wines.' *Smithsonian*, 'The Man Who Turned Off the Taps,' May 2010.

'In California the amount of land given over to growing grapes actually soared in the first five years of Prohibition from 100,000 acres to nearly 700,000.' Root and De Rochemont, *Eating in America*, p. 388.

'In New York the casualties included Shanley's, Rector's, Sherry's and Browne's Chop House.' Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 53.

'In many Harlem clubs only whites were admitted.' *New Yorker*, 'That Was New York,' July 13, 1981.

'The cover charges in the most popular clubs could be as much as \$20.' Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 141.

'Welcomed customers back through a more humble entrance at the rear.' Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 157.

'The El Fey Club became successively the Del Fey Club, Fay's Follies, Club Intime, Club Abbey, the Salon Royal and the Three Hundred Club.' Walker, *The Night Club Era*, p. 83.

'It was her custom to insult her customers.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, pp. 60–4.

'Frequently all but naked and often appallingly youthful.' Walker, *The Night Club Era*, p. 95.

"She missed a coupla lessons." Wilson, *The American Earthquake*, p. 32.

'Without its bar takings, the Knickerbocker went under. So, too, did the Manhattan Hotel.' Lerner, *Dry Manhattan*, p. 51.

'In March 1926, Buckner padlocked the dining room of the Brevoort Hotel for six months.' *New York Times*, March 9, 1926, and *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' September 18, 1926.

'Eventually, Raymond Orteig succumbed and closed the Brevoort.' Walker, *The Night Club Era*, p. 281.

'Altogether in 1925, the peak year, authorities padlocked some 4,700 premises across America.' Sinclair, *Prohibition*, p. 236.

"I am not very much interested in it, except as a legal problem," he explained.' *New Yorker*, 'Mr. Buckner Explains,' November 14, 1925.

'It was, in his view, "deliberate suicide.'" Merz, *The Dry Decade*, p. 200.

"They should have permitted the members of their family to die, and have died themselves, rather than violate their oaths of office." Quoted in *Time*, 'National Affairs,' June 6, 1927.

Chapter 13

'A special train was waiting to take them and a small army of reporters and presidential staff – some 75 people in all, along with two collies and a pet raccoon named Rebecca – to South Dakota.' *New York Times*, June 13, 1927.

'The Coolidges' accommodation was in fact just a sitting room and bedroom, with a bathroom down the hall.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 141.

'He had the whole presidential party – now grown to some 200 people with the addition of local officials and support staff – reload every bag and suitcase into cars, drive two hundred yards down the road and re-enact the presidential arrival.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 204.

'These trout – all large, sluggish, and hand-fed from birth – were secretly confined to a pool of water outside the Coolidge residence by submerged nets strung strategically between the banks.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 145.

'Coolidge didn't like dealing with worms, however, and had his Secret Service men bait his fish hook for him.' Smith, *An Uncommon Man*, p. 42.

"Never indicated by expression or gesture that he understood that the demonstration was for him." *New York Times*, June 19, 1927.

"The holiday spirit deserted him when he touched earth again." *New York Times*, June 20, 1927.

'Only then did Lindbergh, beseeched by Wright for the sake of his property, step onto a balcony and briefly wave to the crowd.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 234.

'A pretty girl rushed up and asked if she could shake his hand.' *New York Times*, June 25, 1927.

'The delays "began to look something more than ridiculous.'" Fokker, *Flying Dutchman*, p. 281.

"In the movies he might have been another Valentino." Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 68.

'His speciality was to pluck a handkerchief from the ground with a wingtip.' Balchen, *Come North With Me*, p. 91.

'Balchen was only allowed to come at all by agreeing to apply for U.S. citizenship.' Balchen, *Come North With Me*, p. 101.

'Byrd, in a press conference, said that Balchen was primarily a passenger.' *New York Times*, June 22, 1927.

"I'm strictly a fair-weather boy," Acosta told him, blushing.' Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 94–5.

'He made his first trip around the world at the age of just twelve.' *New York Times*, April 10, 1927.

'Byrd's flight to the Pole required a cruising speed nearly a third faster.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, pp. 291–300.

'He confided to Balchen that the plane had developed an oil leak soon after taking off, and that they had flown back and forth for 14 hours without ever losing sight of Spitsbergen.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, pp. 35–48.

'The log showed heavy erasures where Byrd had done his calculations of distance traveled, suggesting to many that he had falsified the data.' *The American Archivist*, 'Archives in Controversy: The Press, the Documentaries and the Byrd Archives,' Fall 1999.

'Balchen's publishers agreed to cut several passages and to withdraw from sale the first four thousand copies of the book.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 291.

'The radio equipment alone weighed 800 pounds.' Bak, *The Big Jump*, p. 105.

'He even brought along a kite, which he thought could act as both an antenna for the radio and as a sail.' Hoyt, *The Last Explorer*, p. 133.

'A "consecrated" American flag made by the great-great grandniece of Betsy Ross.' America-Gold Museum, Ver-sur-Mer, France.

'Byrd got stuck and spent ten minutes trapped with no one able to hear his calls above the engines' roar.' Hoyt, *The Last Explorer*, p. 150.

"'You'd better handle it from now on,'" Acosta told him quietly.' Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 108–9.

'Byrd was so seized with anxiety at one point that he struck Acosta across the head with a flashlight.' *Time*, 'Transport,' September 28, 1936.

'Hit Europe at Brest, in France, more than two hundred miles from where they expected to be.' *New York Times*, June 21, 1927.

"'I sincerely hope no other flyers ever have that experience.'" Byrd, *Skyward*, pp. 19–20.

'The result, he said, was "the toughest air battle I believe that has ever taken place.'" *National Geographic*, 'Our Transatlantic Flight,' September 1927.

"'So far as this flight across the ocean is concerned, it was one of the dullest and most monotonous I have ever been on.'" *New York Times*, July 5, 1927.

'As Balchen noted later, a railway line beneath them traced a straight route to Paris.' Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 114–15.

“All the French aviators waiting for us at Le Bourget agreed that not only should we not have been able to land on account of the very thick weather but that we should have surely killed people had we attempted it.” Byrd, *Skyward*, p. 268.

‘This rather jars with Chamberlin’s account.’ Chamberlin, *Record Flights*, p. 157.

“My big job now was to try not to kill anyone beneath us and to save my shipmates.” Byrd, *Skyward*, pp. 268–9.

‘The landing sheared off the wheels and landing gear, but the plane remained intact.’ Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 120–1.

“Balchen happened to be at the wheel.” Byrd, *Skyward*, p. 272.

‘Dripping and cold, they went from house to house, but could not make anyone understand who they were.’ Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 119–21.

“About three o’clock,” she went on, “we were woken again by hammering on the door.” From America-Gold Museum, Ver-sur-Mer.

‘The town had no telephone or telegraph service between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.’ *New York Times*, July 1, 1927.

‘Byrd prevailed upon them to bring the motor back, but other parts of the plane were permanently missing, including a forty-foot strip of fabric bearing the plane’s name: “AMERICA.”’ Balchen, *Come North With Me*, p. 122.

‘The missing strip was later reported to be hanging on the wall of the casino in Deauville.’ Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 277.

‘It was then in any case that he first noticed pain.’ *New York Times*, July 3, 1927.

“Women jumped on the running board and threw their arms around us and kissed us until our faces were daubed with red.” Balchen, *Come North With Me*, pp. 123–4.

‘He admitted frankly that for much of the flight they did not know where they were.’ *New York Times*, July 2, 1927.

'A paralyzed aviator named Captain Legendre was so inspired by Byrd's presence that he rose from his chair and, for the first time in nine years, walked.' *Time*, 'Heroes: In Paris,' July 18, 1927.

Chapter 14

"I've never liked that man from the day Grace married him." *New Yorker*, 'The First Lady,' May 15, 1926.

'An estimated three million people turned out to watch the funeral train that carried him back to Washington.' *American Heritage*, 'The Four Mysteries of Warren Harding,' April 1963.

"He looked," one contemporary observed, "like a President ought to look." Leighton, *The Aspirin Age*, p. 84.

'The *New York Times* reporter Richards Vidmer confided to a friend that he once saw Harding rise from his chair in the middle of a conversation and casually urinate into a White House fireplace.' Vidmer, *No Cheering in the Press Box*, p. 113.

'Daniel R. Crissinger, a friend and neighbor from Marion, Ohio, whose previous highest professional achievement was to be a director of the Marion Steam Shovel Company.' Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, pp. 173–4.

'For chief military adviser, Harding chose Ora Baldinger, who had formerly been the family newsboy.' *American Heritage*, 'The Most Scandalous President,' July/August 1998.

'Harding gave his sister a senior position in the U.S. Public Health Service and made her husband superintendent of federal prisons.' Leighton, *The Aspirin Age*, p. 95.

'Forbes managed in two years to lose, steal or misappropriate \$200 million.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 105.

'The total cost to the country of all the various acts of incompetence and malfeasance in the Harding administration has been put at \$2 billion.' *American Heritage*, 'Tempest over Teapot,' August 1965.

'Harding's death was so well-timed, in terms of escaping scandals, that it was widely rumored that his wife had poisoned him for the sake of his reputation.' *American Heritage*, 'The Four Mysteries of Warren Harding,' April 1963.

'The scene was one of much natural beauty, of which I think the inhabitants had little realization.' Coolidge, *Autobiography*, p. 8.

'When she knew that her end was near she called us children to her bedside.' Coolidge, *Autobiography*, p. 13.

'According to Coolidge's Secret Service agent, Col. E.W. Starling, Coolidge "communed with her, talked with her, and took every problem to her.'" *Political Psychology*, 'Psychological Pain and the Presidency,' March 1988.

'He was painfully shy, and failed to find a single fraternity that wished to have him as a member.' McCoy, *Calvin Coolidge*, p. 15.

'He doted on her and called her "Mamma.'" *New Yorker*, 'The First Lady,' May 15, 1926.

'There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time.' Coolidge, *Have Faith in Massachusetts*, pp. 222–3.

"I doubt if it [the presidency] has ever fallen into the hands of a man so cold, so narrow, so reactionary, so uninspiring, so unenlightened, or who has done less to earn it than Calvin Coolidge." Quoted in Smith, *America Enters the World*, pp. 810–11.

'Beyond doubt, however, is that the President and Mrs. Coolidge once sat through nine innings of a Washington Senators baseball game without speaking.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 103.

'Coolidge shrugged and said, "Gotta eat somewhere," and returned to his meal.' *American Heritage*, 'Aide to Four Presidents,' February 1955.

'His comments were all off the record and all questions had to be submitted in advance to his private secretary.' Quint and Ferrell, *The Talkative President*, pp. 1–2.

'While having breakfast, he liked to have his valet rub his head with Vaseline.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 60.

'He was so hypochondriacal that he often stopped in his work to take his own pulse.' *Political Psychology*, 'Psychological Pain and the Presidency,' March 1988.

'He snapped, "Tell Kellogg to wear a top hat."' *American Heritage*, 'Aide to Four Presidents,' February 1955.

'Coolidge worked about four hours a day. He napped every afternoon from two to four, but still often slept for as many as eleven hours at night.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 59, and *Political Psychology*, 'Psychological Pain and the Presidency,' March 1988.

'Engaged in a "grim, determined, alert inactivity."' Quoted in Okrent, *Last Call*, p. 228.

'He declined even to endorse National Education Week.' *New York Times*, October 13, 1927.

"He inspires a deep, nation-wide confidence that all will go well with the country while he is in the White House.'" Quoted in McCoy, *Calvin Coolidge*, p. 417.

'In the event, Sinclair was acquitted of the corruption charges but jailed six and a half months for the attempted jury tampering.' *New York Times*, May 21, 1927.

'Daugherty's close associate Jess Smith was found dead of a gunshot wound, which was ruled a suicide, but others publicly suggested it was murder.' Sullivan, *Our Times*, pp. 362–3.

'I do know that the weight of the Presidency is very heavy.' Coolidge, *Autobiography*, p. 168.

'He also continued relations with Britton as his political career blossomed, but never saw the child.' Sullivan, *Our Times*, pp. 357–61.

'Even then, Miss Britton alleged, she received anonymous threats, her phone lines were cut and a truck carrying the printing plates for the book was torched.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' October 22, 1927.

"and in the darkness of a space not more than five feet square the President of the United States and his sweetheart made love." Britton, *The President's Daughter*, pp. 172–3.

'Dorothy Parker called it "the most amazing work that has yet found its way into these jittering hands."' *New Yorker*, 'Books,' October 15, 1927.

'Named Kit, the horse was charitably described as "spirited.'" Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 142.

'Here was one of the great comic scenes in American history.' *New Yorker*, 'The Press in Review,' July 23, 1927.

'According to lodge staff, he often changed into it in the evening after his more formal day's duties were done.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, pp. 210–11.

Chapter 15

'Otto Kahn, a banker, had a castle with 170 rooms, including a dining room that could seat 200.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 258.

'Other Gold Coast owners bought and razed entire villages to improve their views and at least one had a public highway gated to stop common people from wandering onto the beach at the foot of his grounds.' Baxandall and Ewen, *Picture Windows*, p. 7.

'Whose life was "packed with secret sorrows and ill health.'" Brooks, *Once in Golconda*, p. 91.

'Born in 1872 into a genteel but financially diminished old upstate New York family, he could not afford college and so instead went to work in banking in Manhattan.'

'His ascent was considerably accelerated after 1898 when he moved with his wife and young family to Englewood, New Jersey, and became friends with several rising stars at J.P. Morgan and Company.' Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, p. 51.

'Strong and Norman were so close that they frequently vacationed together.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 244.

'He was "a strange and lonely man" who was "intensely neurotic and almost impossible to please.'" Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, p. 29, for the first quote and Boyle, *Montagu Norman*, p. 234, for the second.

'He sported what *Time* magazine in 1927 called "a superbly pugnacious goatee.'" *Time*, 'International,' July 11, 1927.

'He was fiercely anti-Semitic, which was slightly unexpected because his own roots, it was said, led back to Sephardic Jews from southern Europe.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 245.

"I don't have *reasons*," he once corrected a friend. "I have instincts.'" Quoted in *The Economist*, January 10, 2009.

'Often, when feeling low, he took abrupt and lengthy leaves of absence – once for three months to South Africa – without explanation or farewell.' Boyle, *Montagu Norman*, p. 235.

'One ecstatic client professed overcoming a lifelong difficulty in digesting strawberries. Another joyously renounced kleptomania.' Coué, *Self Mastery Through Conscious Autosuggestion*, pp. 16–17, and *New Yorker*, 'That Was New York,' May 16, 1953.

'He once claimed to a colleague that he could walk through walls.' Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, p. 28.

'In the words of one observer, "Dr. Schacht conferred legitimacy on Hitler's thugs."' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 392.

'By summer, the exchange rate was 630 *billion* marks to the dollar and inflation was so rampant that prices were doubling daily, sometimes hourly.' The statistics in this section come variously from Jenkins, *The Twenties*, p. 83; Galbraith, *Money*, p. 155; Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, pp. 119–23; *The Economist*, June 16, 2012, p. 40.

'Because Schacht's arrival was so exquisitely timely, he received all the credit for restoring stability to the German economy, and was hailed forevermore as a financial genius.' Galbraith, *Money*, pp. 159–60.

'Norman was personally furious with the French for engineering a quiet but insistent run on British gold reserves, and to show his displeasure was for the time being refusing to address any Frenchman in French.' Eichengreen, *Golden Fetters*, pp. 208–9.

'Inflation was zero and had been for four years. Economic growth was averaging 3.3 percent a year.' Meltzer, *A History of the Federal Reserve*, p. 137.

'The latest figures from the Treasury Department, released the day before the bankers assembled on Long Island, showed that for the fiscal year just completed the United States had enjoyed a record budget surplus of \$630 million and had trimmed \$1 billion off the national debt.' *New York Times*, July 1, 1927.

'F. Scott Fitzgerald in *My Lost City* noted in amazement that his barber had retired after making \$500,000 – nearly 400 times the average annual wage – on a single timely investment.' Fitzgerald, *My Lost City*, p. 113.

'When he died, he was \$180,000 in debt to his broker.' *American Heritage*, 'Days of Boom and Bust,' August 1958.

'They were, as one writer put it, "in the position of being handsomely paid simply for existing."' Brooks, *Once in Golconda*, p. 99.

'While national output (as measured by GDP) rose by 60 percent in the decade, stocks went up by 400 percent.' Gordon, *Empire of Wealth*, p. 312.

'There was nothing to be proud of in any of this, but nothing illegal either.' Brooks, *Once in Golconda*, pp. 65–6.

'So, too, did Joseph Kennedy, father of President Kennedy.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 259.

'The upshot is that at the end of the payment period the retailer earned \$103, the finance company made \$7 on an investment of \$83, and the customer owned outright a treasure that previously he could only have dreamed of.' Hyman, *Debtor Nation*, p. 29.

'Although the twelve regional banks collectively form a single central bank and act on behalf of the government, they are at the same time private, individual, profit-making concerns owned by shareholders.' *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Finance,' March 23, 1968.

'He regarded the twelve reserve banks as eleven too many.' Meltzer, *A History of the Federal Reserve*, p. 76.

'It made inflation almost impossible since governments couldn't just print money.' Gordon, *An Empire of Wealth*, p. 266.

'It kept the management of exchange rates out of the hands of politicians with their narrow short-term interests.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 274.

'Half of all the gold in the world was in the United States, mostly behind a 90-ton steel door in a five-story vault deep beneath the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in lower Manhattan.' *National Geographic*, 'This Giant That Is New York,' November 1920.

'So Strong decreed that the Federal Reserve would cut its discount rate from 4 percent to 3.5 percent, to encourage holders of gold to move their savings to Europe where they would enjoy higher returns.' Galbraith, *Money*, pp. 174–5.

'But the Federal Reserve Board, in an unprecedented action, overruled the disobedient banks and instructed them to fall into line.' Brooks, *Once in Golconda*, p. 94.

'The spark that lit the forest fire.' Ahamed, *Lords of Finance*, p. 300.

'The stock market seems to be going on in very orderly fashion, and I see no evidence of over-speculation.' Cannadine, *Mellon*, p. 356.

Chapter 16

'In New York, the temperature rose towards 80 degrees.' *New York Times*, July 2, 1927.

'The average working week in America had fallen from 60 hours at the start of the decade to 48 hours now.' Baxandall and Ewen, *Picture Windows*, p. 15.

'Two million people were forecast to enter or leave New York during the July 4 period.' *New York Times*, July 2, 1927.

'Coney Island reported a million visitors on July 3, the highest number ever recorded there, and the beaches of the Rockaways and Staten Island absorbed perhaps half a million more.' *New York Times*, July 4, 1927.

'Many went to picture houses that were pleasantly air-conditioned – though "air-conditioned" as a word didn't quite exist yet. It would make its first recorded appearance, in the Reno, Nevada, *Evening Gazette*, the following month.' According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, other words to make their first appearance in English in 1927 included *estrogen*, *fish-tail* (as in skid), *gate crasher*, *hypomaniac*, *infrastructure*, *kibitzer*, *manically*, *Mayday* as a distress signal, *megafauna*, *mixed-upness*, *obsessive-compulsive*, *olde worlde* (in pejorative sense), *off-white*, *payload*, *pecking order*, *poontang*, *surrealism*, and *televise*.

'And walk among the hundreds of people, singles and families, who slept on the grass.' *New Yorker*, 'American Summer,' June 22, 1998.

'Mrs. Damiano and all four of her children were killed instantly.' *New York Times*, July 4, 1927.

"I wish the season was over," said the Senators' first baseman, Joe Judge.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 122.

'Sometimes, it appears, he would leave a cadaver in his car at Yankee Stadium during a game, then complete the delivery afterwards.' Weintraub, *The House That Ruth Built*, p. 264.

'He had a permanent crook in one of the fingers of his throwing hand, owing to an injury in his younger years, which gave him an unusual grip and greatly improved his slow curve ball.' Faber and Faber, *Spitballers*, pp. 65–6.

'Shocker pitched thirteen years in the major leagues and never had a losing season.' Thorn and Palmer, *Total Baseball*, p. 218.

'In the off season he hunted foxes, bred chrysanthemums and collected antiques.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, pp. 29 and 267.

'In 1927, Pennock was the second highest paid player on the team with a salary of \$17,500.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 229.

'In 1925 he broke his wrist and that somehow changed his delivery for the better.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, pp. 29 and 49.

'In fourteen years in the majors he never had a seizure on the field.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, pp. 328–9.

'Went to bed one night with hair and woke up the next day with none.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 55.

'Hit a quarter of all home runs in the American League.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 366.

'Claimed once in a magazine interview that he smoked sometimes.' *Liberty*, 'Am I Jealous of Babe Ruth?', August 19, 1933.

'Sat mutely on the sofa, too terrified to speak.' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, p. 94.

'Was notable for refusing to wear a coat or other outerwear.' *New Yorker*, 'Talk of the Town,' August 6, 1927.

'At his birth, according to some accounts, he weighed a whopping fourteen pounds.' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, p. 7.

'Where other ballplayers took their wives to spring training, Gehrig took his mother.' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, p. 69.

'On road trips, he wrote to her daily.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 10, 1929.

'His mother worked as a cleaner and cook at the Sigma Nu fraternity house.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 10, 1929.

'Gehrig flunked introductory German.' *Liberty*, 'Am I Jealous of Babe Ruth?', August 19, 1933.

'I came to love that big Dutchman like a brother.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. 143.

'Impossible to feel envy for a man who is as unselfish as Ruth.' *Liberty*, 'Am I Jealous of Babe Ruth?', August 19, 1933.

'One and a half million acres were still under water.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 285.

'Noted with a certain misty fondness in his memoirs.' Hoyt and Langbein, *Floods*, p. 371.

'Worked out at just \$20 per victim.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 373.

'Before the Great Migration, only 10 percent of blacks lived outside the South. After the Great Migration, half did.' *New Yorker*, 'The Critics,' September 6, 2010.

'In Morgan City, Louisiana, Mrs. Ada B. Le Boeuf, wife of a prominent local businessman, had a good deal of explaining to do when the body of her husband, bearing obvious gunshot wounds, was found bloated and glistening on a newly exposed mudbank nine days after she reported him missing.' *New York Times*, July 9, 1927.

'Lindbergh couldn't stand his folksy tone and insisted on writing the book himself.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 235.

'Lt. J. Thad Johnson jumped free of the crashing plane but lacked the height to get his parachute open.' *Time*, 'National Affairs,' July 11, 1927.

'Working in a bedroom overlooking the sea, Lindbergh scribbled out his life story, using Carlyle MacDonald's draft as a guide.' Berg, *Lindbergh*, pp. 165–7.

'As an author Lindbergh is the world's foremost aviator.' *Minnesota History*, 'My Own Mind and Pen,' Spring 2002.

Chapter 17

'Made him seem, in the words of the *New Yorker*, "mildly unbalanced."' *New Yorker*, 'Profile,' March 10, 1928.

'Once he hired a Hebraic scholar to translate the Talmud in a manner designed to make Jewish people appear shifty and avaricious.' *New Yorker*, 'Profile,' March 10, 1928.

'He believed that the earth could not support the weight placed on it by skyscrapers.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' July 5, 1930.

'He could not say when the American Revolution was fought.' *New Yorker*, 'Profile,' March 1, 1928.

'An alert lawyer pointed out that Garfield was in fact assassinated three years before Ford reached voting age.' Galbraith, *The Liberal Hour*, p. 150.

'It appears that Ford never made the assertion that provoked the libel.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 1, p. 139.

'Ford's life and career, he maintained, were "marked by obtuseness and stupidity."' Galbraith, *The Liberal Hour*, p. 149.

"An ignoramus outside his chosen field [but] an ignoramus of sense and integrity." Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 136.

'Americans had some 2,200 makes of cars to choose from.' Clymer, *Henry's Wonderful Model T, 1908–1927*, p. 12.

'Was the most successful industrialist in history.' Klingaman, 1929, p. 126.

'Worth perhaps as much \$2 billion.' Pipp, *Henry Ford*, pp. 11–12.

'There was too much work on the place.' Ford, *My Life and Work*, p. 22.

'He discovered it was made of vanadium steel, a strong but lightweight material.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' October 24, 1936.

'Drivers who wanted to know how much gas they had in the tank had to stop the car, get out and tip back the driver's seat to check a dip stick located on the chassis floor.' *American Heritage*, 'Secrets of the Model T,' July–August 1989.

'Slide under the chassis, open two petcocks with pliers and judge from how fast the oil ran out how much and how urgently more was needed.' Clymer, *Henry's Wonderful Model T, 1908–1927*, p. 18.

'The front and rear tires were of different sizes.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'Unplanned Obsolescence,' Summer 1996.

'Your car is one of the worst wrecks we have ever seen.' Quoted in Galbraith, *The Liberal Hour*, p. 147.

'It was the first car of consequence to put the driver's seat on the left-hand side.' Clymer, *Henry's Wonderful Model T, 1908–1927*, pp. 16–17.

'The most persistent belief about the Model T, that you could have it in any color so long as it was black, was only ever partly true.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'Unplanned Obsolescence,' Summer 1996.

'Far from it; he just grew into it like the rest of us.' Sorensen, *Forty Years with Ford*, p. 225.

'Fell from 12 hours in 1908 (which was already good going) to just one hour and a half after 1913.' Lacey, *Ford*, p. 120.

'Before finally settling at an almost preposterously reasonable \$260 by 1927.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p.10.

'A breathtaking 370 percent in 1913.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'Henry Ford's Big Flaw,' Fall 1994.

'Derogatory to good physical manhood or moral character.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 1, p. 556.

'Black women in 1927 were never hired.' Boyle, *Arc of Justice*, p. 107.

'Couzens made it a global entity.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, pp. 10–11.

'He worked out that it added 50 cents to the cost of every car they built.' Pipp, *Ford*, p. 15.

"There were fears of what would happen to the company if Couzens left." Pipp, *Ford*, pp. 13–14.

'More people in the anonymous town of the title (which in fact was Muncie, Indiana) had cars than bathtubs.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 136.

"Because we can't go to town in a bathtub." Klingaman, 1929, p. 120, and Furnas, *Great Times*, p. 342.

'Visitors could admiringly inspect the latest models, but had to go elsewhere for the sordid business of making a purchase.' Advertisement in *New Yorker*, March 12, 1927.

'A brilliant former Ford engineer who had been driven into the arms of General Motors by Henry's autocratic methods.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, p. 94.

'He was particularly taken with what he saw as the infinite adaptability of the soybean.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, pp. 59–61.

'He lost hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on the magazine, and would have lost still more had he not forced his dealers to take copies to sell on to their customers.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' March 24, 1928.

'Quit the magazine rather than print the kind of essays Ford wanted.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 312.

'Ford was scheduled to give testimony in the trial on April 1, but the day before his appearance he was involved in a strange accident.' *Time*, 'Law,' April 11, 1927.

'Dazed and bleeding, with a deep gash over one eye and another serious cut on the top of his head.' *New York Times*, April 1, 1927.

'The letter was dated June 30, but made public on July 8.' Baldwin, *Henry Ford and the Jews*, pp. 237–8.

'Confided afterwards that Henry Ford had never in fact read his own letter of apology.' *New York Times*, November 5, 1927.

'In eight years, it had cost him nearly \$5 million.' Lacey, *Ford*, p. 217.

Chapter 18

'This unlikely group settled at Santarém, at the confluence of the Amazon and Tapajós rivers, with high hopes of becoming rich as planters.' This and other details concerning the early days of the rubber industry come from Hobhouse, *Seeds of*

Wealth, and Jackson, *The Thief at the End of the World: Rubber, Power and the Seeds of Empire*.

'In Brazil, hevea occurred in densities of only three or four trees per hectare, so workers had to cover lots of ground to tap meaningful supplies of latex.' Hobhouse, *Seeds of Wealth*, p. 126, and Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 235.

'America's Commerce Department under the tireless watch of Herbert Hoover responded with a crash program to see if there was not some way America could escape its foreign dependence, either by producing its own rubber or inventing a synthetic substitute.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, pp. 231–4, and Clements, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, p. 311.

'When he decided to make his own windshields he became at a stroke the second largest manufacturer of glass in the world.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' March 24, 1928.

'Ford owned 400,000 acres of forests in upper Michigan. At the Ford lumber mills, it was the proud boast that they used every bit of the tree but the shade.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'Henry Ford's Big Flaw,' Fall 1994.

'The company was even given permission to dam the Rio Tapajós if that would make it more comfortable and productive.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, p. 235.

'The clocks would be set to Michigan time and Prohibition would be observed, even though it was not the law of Brazil.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, p. 222.

'There he horrified the locals by walking around naked and making love to his wife with the shutters open in full view of citizens out for their evening constitutionals.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, pp. 102–5.

'Using American and Brazilian overseers, Blakeley hired 3,000 laborers to clear the jungles and build the camp.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, pp. 170–3.

'One crate sent from Detroit contained ice-making machines.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, pp. 236–7.

'Another consignment included a narrow-gauge steam locomotive and several hundred feet of track.' Jackson, *The Thief at the End of the World*, pp. 2–3.

'Although the seeds he brought in were native to the region – Wickham, as it happened, had collected just across the river from the Ford estate – they struggled to thrive when planted on newly cleared land.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 237.

'Schistosomiasis had been unknown in the region before Ford came along; after Fordlandia, it was endemic.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, p. 295.

'On land, maggots from the botfly *Dermatobia hominis* burrowed into the skin and hatched eggs; victims knew of an infestation when they could see wriggling just under their skin.' Jackson, *The Thief at the End of the World*, p. 100.

'He called the city Z for no reason that he ever explained.' Grann, *The Lost City of Z*, p. 182.

'The expedition of 1925 even included an airplane – one of the first archaeological expeditions to do so.' Grann, *The Lost City of Z*, pp. 214–15.

'During Oxholm's unhappy time there, four of his own children died from fevers.' Lacey, *Ford*, p. 237.

'Most estate employees had assumed that they would be paid \$5 a day, as Ford workers in America were.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, pp. 152 and 228.

'Shops and a school, better housing, and a clean water supply were all provided.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, pp. 270–1.

'Many estate employees didn't know the Americans were pulling out until the day they departed.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, p. 353.

'Sixty thousand Ford employees in Detroit were immediately thrown out of work.' Lacey, *Ford*, p. 298.

'The new car would contain 5,580 separate components, nearly all of them brand new, so all had to be designed afresh.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, pp. 438–45.

'Many guessed that it would be called the Edison after Henry Ford's close friend and hero.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, pp. 438–45.

'I never employ an expert in full bloom. If ever I wanted to kill opposition by unfair means I would endow the opposition with experts.' Ford, *My Life and Work*, p. 28.

'We have most unfortunately found it necessary to get rid of a man as soon as he thinks himself an expert.' Ford, *My Life and Work*, p. 86.

'In consequence, Ford had no one on the payroll with advanced engineering or design engineering skills.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 443.

'You could never get any details from him as to what was wrong or what needed improvement.' Quoted in Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 444.

'Germany was reportedly considering banning the Model T outright because of concerns over the brakes' safety.' Sorensen and Williamson, *Forty Years With Ford*, p. 224.

'Putting the new car together on the fly, Sorensen calculated, added between \$100 million and \$200 million to the cost of the changeover.' Sorensen and Williamson, *Forty Years With Ford*, p. 221.

'No manufacturer had ever made that much money in six months before.' *New York Times*, July 27, 1927.

Chapter 19

'In 1925, Florida repealed income and inheritance taxes.' Derr, *Some Kind of Paradise*, p. 183.

'The *Miami Herald* carried so many property ads that one Sunday edition ran to 504 pages.' *American Heritage*, 'Bubble in the Sun,' August 1965.

'Babe Ruth was unable to take his place in the field until a groundskeeper chased an alligator back into the swamp.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 198.

'Saw his net worth fall from \$500 million to less than \$50,000.' Derr, *Some Kind of Paradise*, p. 195, and *American Heritage*, 'The Man Who Invented,' December 1975.

'He was left with nothing but "ten thousand acres of alligators and seagulls.'" *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 24, 1932.

'The blow drove a piece of Young's jaw up into his brain and killed him.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, pp. 56–7.

'Prize fights, where they were allowed at all, had to be advertised as "sparring exhibitions.'" *New Yorker*, 'That Was New York,' February 27, 1965.

'Tex Rickard, the promoter, had it constructed with a single entrance and exit.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 54.

"I am better today than when I restored the championship to the white race." *American Heritage*, 'Destruction of a Giant,' April 1977.

'Smashed Willard's jaw so hard that he broke it in thirteen places.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 94.

'For the rest of his life Willard insisted that the tape under Dempsey's gloves had been coated with concrete.' *New Yorker*, 'That Was Pugilism,' December 6, 1947.

'She would die horribly in a fire in a brothel.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 168.

"The head of young Mr Gallico was attached to his body by a shred." Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 337.

"Two practically naked men, battering and bruising each other and struggling in sweat and blood for mere animal mastery." Walker, *The Night Club Era*, p. 181.

'In fact, as it turned out, that was very much what women wanted.' *American Heritage*, 'A Sporting Life,' October 1999.

“Michelangelo would have fainted for joy at the beauty of his profile.” Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 255.

‘A distraught blonde leaped into the ring and tried to scratch his eyes out.’ *New Yorker*, ‘That Was Pugilism,’ November 4, 1950.

‘Unfortunately, Siki forgot his commitment and instead knocked out the dumbfounded Frenchman.’ *New Yorker*, ‘That Was Pugilism,’ November 4, 1950.

‘He never won another important match, and in 1925 was shot dead for no apparent reason.’ *New Yorker*, ‘That Was Pugilism,’ November 19, 1949.

‘H.L. Mencken, in an essay, expressed his satisfaction that it was a championship fight between white men.’ Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 249.

“Don’t kill the son of a bitch, Jack.” *New Yorker*, ‘That Was Pugilism,’ November 4, 1950.

“He punches like a man throwing rocks.” *New Yorker*, ‘That Was Pugilism,’ March 17, 1951.

‘What followed was perhaps the most exciting four minutes of slugging ever seen in the ring.’ Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, pp. 345–9.

‘Married a minor movie star named Estelle Taylor (and slept with several others).’ *Sports Illustrated*, ‘Longest Moment of a Great Year,’ February 29, 1960.

‘Construction efforts fell so far behind that hardly any exhibits were finished when the fair opened on May 31, 1926.’ Weigley, *Philadelphia: A 300-Year History*, pp. 572–5.

‘The greatest battle since the Silurian Age.’ Clark, *God – or Godzilla*, p. 9.

‘It is believed that as many as 135,000 packed in.’ Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 397.

‘Honey, I forgot to duck.’ *New Yorker*, ‘That Was Pugilism,’ December 9, 1950.

'Sleek, swart Bert Acosta.' *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' July 18, 1927.

'Levine proposed to the other Atlantic flyers that they fly home together.' *New York Times*, June 13, 1927.

'In the end paid him much less than half that.' *American Heritage*, 'How Not to Fly the Atlantic,' April 1971.

'The three occupants left the plane one after another and plunged 2,000 feet to their deaths.' *New York Times*, July 12, 1927.

'One lucky survivor was an eight-year-old boy named Leo Brzozowsky.' *New York Times*, July 13, 1927.

'About a hundred of the chairs were conspicuously empty.' *New York Times*, July 19, 1927.

'Almost entirely unnoticed in the crowd were Richard Byrd and Clarence Chamberlin.' *New York Times*, July 23, 1927.

'Did the most brainless thing a boxer can do.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, pp. 408–9.

"Bought late extras to find out what had happened." *New York Times*, July 28, 1927.

'Arrived in Boston in an unusually perky fashion.' *New York Times*, July 23, 1927.

'The delighted roar of the crowd could be heard on Boston Common.' *Boston Globe*, July 23, 1927.

'The greatest throng that has ever gathered in this city.' *New York Times*, July 23, 1927.

Chapter 20

'Before Berardelli could respond, one of the robbers shot him three times.' Quincy, Mass., *Patriot Ledger*, May 4, 2005.

'The getaway car, a stolen Buick, was found abandoned at a place called Manley Woods two days later.' *New York Times*, August 4, 1927.

'Stewart concluded "that after a hold-up and murder, the murderer would naturally abandon the car practically in his own front yard."' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' June 25, 1927.

'Stewart himself had no training in investigating murders and almost no experience of serious crimes.' Ehrmann, *The Case That Will Not Die*, p. 12.

'Though neither man had been arrested for anything before and though Stewart had no evidence to suggest that either had been anywhere near South Braintree at the time of the murders, he had them charged.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 199, and *New York Times*, August 23, 1927.

"Citizens were imprisoned for criticizing the Red Cross at their own dinner tables," one commentator noted.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' July 11, 1953.

'For insulting a foreign army from 150 years earlier, Goldstein was sentenced to twelve years in prison.' Nasaw, *Going Out*, p. 211.

'In Boston and Cleveland, the police helped citizens beat up May Day paraders.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 44.

'In Washington state, Wesley Everest, an IWW employee, was hauled into the street by a mob, beaten and had his genitals cut off.' Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 139.

'The next day a New York postal employee read about the bombing and realized that the description of the parcel exactly matched sixteen parcels he had put aside at a sorting office for insufficient postage.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, pp. 142–3.

'Altogether 36 bombs were found.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, pp. 41–2.

'As if something had been thrown against the front door.' *New York Times*, June 3, 1919.

'A moment later the night was rent by a tremendous explosion, which blew out the front of the Palmer house.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 153.

'One of the first people on the scene was Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who lived almost directly opposite.' *New York Times*, June 3, 1919.

'It was difficult to avoid stepping on bloody chunks of human being.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 372.

'Another indeterminate chunk of flesh and cartilage crashed through a window of a house across the way and landed at the foot of the bed of Helmar Byru, Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway.' *New York Times*, June 3, 1919.

'As they tinkered with it, it exploded, killing ten policemen and a woman who had come to report a robbery.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, pp. 105 and 121.

'A lantern-jawed Democrat from Pennsylvania, he had been attorney general for just three months, but had already been the target of two bombs.' Russell, *Tragedy in Dedham*, pp. 84–5.

'Forty translators were taken on to pore over radical publications, of which the tireless quantifier Hoover counted more than 600.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 167.

'In a series of apocalyptic speeches, he warned that the flames of revolution were sweeping across the country.' Schlesinger, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, p. 46.

'The first were held on November 7, 1919 – the second anniversary of the Russian revolution – and mostly involved federal agents and police in 12 cities storming selected clubs and cafes.' *Journal of Contemporary History*, 'The IWW and the Red Scare 1917–1924,' October 1968.

'In Hartford, Connecticut, police arrested a large number of suspects – the exact number is uncertain – then arrested anyone who came to ask after them.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 48.

In Detroit, an entire orchestra and all the patrons of a particular restaurant were among 800 detainees who were held for up to a week in a windowless corridor without adequate water, toilets or space to lie down.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 175, and Murray, *Red Scare*, p. 215.

'Between 1905 and 1914, 10 million people, mostly from southern and eastern Europe, poured into America.' Morone, *Hellfire Nation*, p. 220.

'By 1910, immigrants and the children of immigrants made up almost three quarters of the populations of New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Boston.' Dinnerstein and Reimers, *Ethnic Americans*, p. 61.

'Clean cut as a Roman coin.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 23.

'In America he worked as a common laborer at the lowest wages, almost as if he were seeking out privation.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 34.

'Vanzetti was anarchism personified.' Avrigh, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 43.

'Three witnesses, shown photographs, identified one of the gunmen as Anthony Palmisano – but Palmisano, it turned out, had been in prison in Buffalo since the previous January.' Russell, *Tragedy in Dedham*, p. 48.

'Even so, the woman who would be one of the chief witnesses at the subsequent trial failed to identify Sacco or Vanzetti when standing right in front of them.' *Atlantic Monthly*, 'The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti,' March 1927.

'There's nothing in it – just a couple of wops in a jam.' Quoted in Russell, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 1.

'I could tell by the way he ran.' Jackson, *The Black Flag*, p. 16.

'All the wops stick together.' Russell, *Tragedy in Dedham*, p. 105.

'This man, although he may not actually have committed the crime attributed to him, is nevertheless morally culpable, because [his] ideals are cognate with crime.' Quoted in Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 223.

'A stiff sentence, as the historian Paul Avrich notes, for a man with no criminal record.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 205.

'Italians who settled in the Deep South were sometimes made to attend black schools.' Dinnerstein and Reimers, *Ethnic Americans*, p. 104.

'Because all the criminals are here.' Dinnerstein and Reimers, *Ethnic Americans*, p. 62.

'Italians in 1910 constituted 11 percent of the immigrant population but accounted for 7 percent of foreign-born people in prison.' Kobler, *Capone*, p. 20.

'When I came to this country I saw there was not what I was thinking before, but there was all the difference, because I been working in Italy not so hard as I been work in this country.' Quoted in *Atlantic Monthly*, 'The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti,' March 1927.

'Damn them, they ought to hang anyway.' Quoted in Boardman, *From Harding to Hiroshima*, p. 76.

'The other Morgan partners – including Charles Lindbergh's future father-in-law, Dwight Morrow – were meeting in a room that had no windows on the blast side of the building, so were securely shielded.' *American Heritage*, 'The Fire Last Time,' November/December 2001.

'At the end of the day, the casualty totals were 38 dead and 143 gravely injured.' Gage, *The Day Wall Street Exploded*, p. 161.

'Among the luckiest people outside was Joseph P. Kennedy.' Gage, *The Day Wall Street Exploded*, p. 156.

'Rewards of \$100,000 were offered for information leading to a conviction, but no one came forward who could describe the bomber or offer any other useful leads.' Brooks, *Once in Golconda*, p. 19.

'In 1991, the historian Paul Avrich, in *Sacco and Vanzetti: The Anarchist Background*, probably the most exhaustive book ever written on the case, declared that he had it on good (but unspecified) evidence that the bomber was Mario Buda.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 205.

'He was only five feet two inches tall, but had been a star athlete in his youth and had nearly become a professional baseball player.' Russell, *Tragedy in Dedham*, pp. 97–8.

'Three of his co-workers testified that he had never looked out the window.' Young and Kaiser, *Postmortem*, p. 53.

'She even stated with certainty Sacco's height, even though she had only ever seen him seated in a moving automobile.' Russell, *Tragedy in Dedham*, p. 345.

'None except Mary Splaine said that Nicola Sacco was one of those present.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 67.

'By remarkable good fortune the package was inadvertently activated by one of the few people in Paris who could recognize it for what it was.' *New York Times*, October 20, 1921.

'Benchley swore that he had overheard Thayer boasting in the golf club at Worcester, Massachusetts, that he would "get those bastards good and proper."' Kramer, *Heywood Broun*, p. 164.

'Workingmen, mostly Irish, held counter-demonstrations in Boston, calling for the swift execution of the two Italians.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 331.

'In particular middle class Republicans believed in their guilt.' *American Heritage*, 'Tragedy in Dedham,' October 1958.

'It would be a national humiliation, a shameless, cowardly compromise of national courage, to pay the slightest attention to foreign protests.' Quoted in *London Review of Books*, 'Radical Aliens,' October 22, 2009.

'A farrago of misquotations, misrepresentations, suppressions, and mutilations.' *Atlantic Monthly*, 'The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti,' March 1927.

'The article, it was said, cost Harvard \$1 million in donations.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' December 7, 1940.

'Among those who asked for a new trial were Berardelli's widow.' Quincy, Mass., *Patriot Ledger*, May 4, 2005.

'The conservative *Boston Herald*, which had previously supported execution, reversed its opinion after reading Thayer's 25,000-word statement.' *Atlantic Monthly*, 'The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti,' March 1927.

'The relationship made him a millionaire many times over.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' June 25, 1927.

'In prison Vanzetti had studied English by correspondence course and his English had improved enormously.' Kramer, *Heywood Broun*, p. 165.

'Governor Fuller, after their first meeting, came out gushing, "What an attractive man!"' Russell, *Tragedy in Dedham*, p. 394.

'He spent 15 minutes each with Sacco and Madeiros, but a full hour with Vanzetti.' *New York Times*, July 23, 1927.

'It is not every prisoner who has a president of Harvard University throw the switch for him.' Quoted in Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 128.

'On August 3, Fuller announced with implicit regret that he could find no grounds for clemency and that the executions must proceed.' *New York Times*, August 4, 1927.

Chapter 21

'Coolidge spoke just five words at the press conference.' *New York Times*, August 3, 1927.

'Correspondents filing reports from the Western Union office in Rapid City sent nearly 100,000 words that day and the next.' Smith, *An Uncommon Man*, pp. 148–9.

"Poppa says there's a depression coming." McCoy, *Calvin Coolidge*, p. 389.

'Calvin is very sick ... He blistered his toe and infection got into his blood.' *Political Psychology*, 'Psychological Pain and the Presidency,' March 1988, and *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 'The Presidency of Calvin Coolidge,' September 1999.

"When he went the power and the glory of the Presidency went with him." Coolidge, *Autobiography*, p. 190.

"Mr. Coolidge is the shrewdest politician that ever drew government salary." Yagoda, *Will Rogers*, p. 249.

'Hoover, looking for clarity and perhaps even a kind of blessing, asked if Coolidge thought he should run. To which all Coolidge would say was, "Why not?"' McCoy, *Calvin Coolidge*, pp. 386–92.

'It would be, as *Time* magazine epically described it, "the largest piece of sculpture ever wrought in the Christian Era."' *Time*, 'Art: Mountain Carver,' March 17, 1941.

'He occasionally awarded himself a new year or month of birth and frequently claimed achievements that were not his to claim.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 46.

"My life," he once reflected, "has been a one-man war." *Time*, 'Art: Mountain Carver,' May 17, 1941.

'Eventually Borglum made such a nuisance of himself that Wilson dismissed him, even though he actually held no position to be dismissed from.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, pp. 58–9.

'The Daughters had him charged with malicious mischief and two counts of larceny.' *Time*, 'Art,' March 16, 1925.

'Geologists estimated that it would erode at a rate of no more than one inch per one hundred thousand years.' *American Heritage*, 'Carving the American Colossus,' June 1977.

'The budget was set at \$400,000, which included a fee for Borglum of \$78,000.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 132.

'In addition to the sculpture itself, Borglum envisioned a monumental "Hall of Records" cut into the cliff behind the Presidents' heads, reachable by a grand staircase from below.' *Smithsonian*, 'Mt. Rushmore,' May 2006.

'Jefferson's nose developed an ominous crack.' *American Heritage*, 'Carving the American Colossus,' June 1977.

'Among those donating money were Charles Rushmore, now a wealthy lawyer in New York, who sent \$5,000.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 134.

'For his subjects Borglum selected Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and – to widespread consternation – Theodore Roosevelt.' *American Heritage*, 'Carving the American Colossus,' June 1977.

'As part of the ceremonies, engineers laid explosives into the bases of trees lining his approach route and gave him a 21-stump salute.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, pp. 150–1.

'Borglum impulsively offered the task to Coolidge, who accepted with uncustomary enthusiasm.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, p. 132.

'Back at the Game Lodge, waiting on Coolidge's desk on his return from Mount Rushmore was an appeal for clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti. He ignored it.' Smith, *The Carving of Mount Rushmore*, pp.154–5.

'Although the Ford company manufactured planes, neither Henry nor Edsel had ever been up in an airplane before.' Kessner, *The Flight of the Century*, p. 142.

'Henry boasted that he had "handled the stick" for a while.' Grandin, *Fordlandia*, p. 2.

'Asked by newsmen about progress on the secret new car, Edsel said that things were going so well that it was ready to go into production.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 450.

'His wife's burns were too severe and she died that night in the hospital.' *New York Times*, August 14, 1927.

'With Wheeler dead, Prohibition lost its spirit and momentum, as well as its chief fund raiser.' Wheeler's death was reported in the *New York Times* on September 6, 1927.

'Within three years, the Anti-Saloon League would be so hard up that it would have to cancel the newspaper subscription for its Washington office.' Okrent, *Last Call*, p. 348.

'The last piece of steel framework was hoisted into place on the massive new Union Terminal.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 134.

'All the component parts of the project were physically interlinked, something that had never been done before.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 62.

'Oris slept a great deal; twelve hours a night was usual. Mantis sometimes rode horses, but otherwise neither man had any known interests. They never took vacations.' *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Finance,' April 27, 1957.

'The house had 80 telephone lines to keep them in touch with their business empire.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 230.

'Mantis did eventually fall for a widow named Mary Snow and enjoyed a relationship with her, which he somehow kept secret from Oris.' Allen, *The Lords of Creation*, p. 299.

'Charles Lindbergh landed there once and gave Mantis a ride while Oris remained on the ground and fretted.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 112.

'Their business was a tangled network of interconnected holdings, which by the late 1920s consisted of 275 separate subsidiaries. They had so many companies that they struggled to come up with original names for them all, so that, for instance, they owned a Cleveland Terminals Building Company, a Terminal Building Company, and a Terminal Hotels Company.' *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Finance,' April 27, 1957.

'They had built this colossus with a personal investment of less than \$20 million, nearly all of it borrowed.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 228.

'By 1927 they controlled almost 30,000 miles of rail line, about 11 per cent of the national total.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 216.

'At their peak, they had 100,000 employees and assets of between \$2 billion and \$3 billion.' Allen, *Lords of Creation*, p. 298.

'They had bought Missouri Pacific stock at \$101, but by the early 1930s it was trading at \$1.50.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 257.

'Mantis's estate was valued at \$3,067.85.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 283.

Chapter 22

'These "seadromes" would each be 1,100 feet long, weigh 50,000 tons, and be anchored to the ocean floor by steel cables.' *Modern Mechanix*, 'Floating Airports to Link Continents,' February 1934, and *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'Airports Across the Ocean,' Summer 2001.

'Two million people a year sailed between Europe and America.' *New York Times*, June 26, 1927.

"There were many more close calls on the Western Ocean than passengers ever heard about." Maxtone-Graham, *The Only Way to Cross*, p. 304.

'The *Sagaland* sank quickly with the loss of one life.' *New York Times*, July 16, 1927.

'Shortly before his takeoff someone asked him if he knew how to swim.' *New York Times*, August 1, 1927.

'Inspired by Chamberlin's example, the owners of the new *Ile de France* passenger liner, launched that year, installed a catapult that could fling a six-passenger plane down a shorter runway and into the air.' Maxtone-Graham, *The Only Way to Cross*, pp. 253–4.

'His tour consisted of 69 overnight stops and 13 "touch" stops, where Lindbergh landed long enough to greet officials and say a few words, but not otherwise linger.' *National Geographic*, 'Seeing America With Lindbergh,' January 1928.

'Because of the limited time and the extensive tour of the United States now in progress to encourage popular interest in aeronautics, it is impossible for the *Spirit of St. Louis* to land in your city.' Quoted in *Minnesota History*, 'Lindbergh's Return to Minnesota,' Winter 1970.

'He had once seen a man sliced in two by a spinning propeller.' *Minnesota History*, 'Lindbergh's Return to Minnesota,' Winter 1970.

'At least twice – in Kansas City and Portland, Oregon – he couldn't land at the intended destination because of crowds on the runway.' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 141.

'As he sailed through the silver of that summer dawn, the stars watched with a still delight to see a child of earth so brave riding the air, a comrade of cloud and wind and foaming wave.' Quoted in the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 'Charles A. Lindbergh's Visit to Springfield, Illinois, August 15, 1927,' October 1927.

'Lindbergh was under such constant pressure on the ground that he found the flying between cities the most restful part of his tour, and sometimes introduced long detours into his itineraries to give himself some peace.' *Minnesota History*, 'Lindbergh's Return to Minnesota,' Winter 1970.

'I never saw the man before, but he insulted me and I took a crack at him.' *New York Times*, August 28, 1927.

'The *Columbia* circled the airport four times, once almost crashing into the control tower.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 145.

'Soon afterwards, however, news reached London that Levine had in fact taken off just ahead of a writ from Drouhin, who was complaining bitterly that Levine owed him 80,000 francs.' *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' September 5, 1927.

'Levine had evidently also failed to tell his wife that he would be leaving her behind in Paris.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 143.

'Levine had to give a formal undertaking that he would never under any circumstances attempt to fly over British soil again.' *The Times* of London, August 30, 1927, p. 10.

'Virtually out of fuel, they crash-landed into a tree on Molokai, but somehow emerged unscathed.' *New York Times*, July 16, 1927.

'A great sea search – the greatest in history, it was claimed – was mounted, involving 39 warships and 19 civilian ships, but nothing was found.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 163.

'The Navy reported, a bit sourly, that it had burned 383,550 gallons of fuel looking for lost fliers.' *Time*, 'Notes,' September 19, 1927.

'Altogether, ten people died in the Dole race.' *New York Times*, August 21, 1927.

'Paul Redfern, the son of the dean of Benedict's College, a school for black students in Columbia, South Carolina, announced a plan to fly 4,600 miles from Brunswick, Georgia, to Rio de Janeiro.' *Time*, 'Notes,' September 19, 1927.

'He took with him fishing tackle, rifle and ammunition, quinine, mosquito nets, surgical kit, spare boots, and much else that would only be of use if he crash-landed in the jungle. For his short-term needs he packed 20 sandwiches, two quarts of coffee, a pound of milk chocolate and two gallons of water.' *New York Times*, August 26, 1927, and *The Times* of London, September 1, 1927.

'Point ship to nearest land, wave flag or handkerchief once for each 100 miles. Thanks, Redfern.' *Time*, 'Notes,' September 19, 1927, and *New York Times*, 'Wrecked Plane Seen, Possibly Redfern's,' September 30, 1927.

'They set out to beat the round-the-world record of 28 days, 14 hours and 36 minutes made the previous year by two other Detroit men using airplanes, trains and ships.' *New York Times*, August 27, 1927.

'A man with a stick obligingly traced the name "SEATON" in the sand and pointed to a Union Jack fluttering over the promenade.' *Time*, 'Notes,' September 19, 1927.

'They took off from Croydon just hours before Levine flew in, rather more erratically, from Paris.' Montague, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, p. 174.

'At a banquet in Detroit upon his return, Schlee got up to speak, read the first five words of his speech and collapsed.' *New York Times*, October 5, 1927, and *Time*, 'Notes,' October 17, 1927.

'The propeller struck his head and amputated his right arm at the shoulder.' *New York Times*, July 24, 1929.

'In 1931, his plane, *Pride of Detroit*, was auctioned by order of the sheriff's department as part of a debt judgement.' *New York Times*, April 21, 1931.

'Schlee died in 1969 "in obscure poverty."' Forden, *The Ford Air Tours*, p. 190.

'Brock ... died of cancer in 1932.' Forden, *The Ford Air Tours*, p. 164.

'They were sighted over Ireland and again from a ship about halfway across the Atlantic, but they never reached America and no trace of them was ever found.' *The Times* of London, September 27, 1927.

'A few hours later, two Canadian airmen, Capt. Terence Tully and Lt. James Medcalf, took off from Newfoundland, bound for London in a plane called the *Sir John Carling*.' *Time*, 'Notes,' September 19, 1927.

Chapter 23

'H.L. Mencken called it "the one authentic rectum of civilization."' Hamilton, *Writers in Hollywood*, p. 37.

'The population of greater Los Angeles, including the unincorporated communities of Beverly Hills and Santa Monica, had more than doubled in a decade to almost 2½ million.' Rayner, *A Bright and Guilty Place*, p. 4.

'Movies were America's fourth largest industry, employing more people than Ford and General Motors put together, and generating over \$750 million for the economy.' Currell, *American Culture in the 1920s*, p. 105, and Starr, *Inventing the Dream*, p. 313.

'Twenty thousand movie theaters sold 100 million tickets a week.' Currell, *American Culture in the 1920s*, p. 107.

'On any given day, one-sixth of all Americans were at the pictures.' Best, *The Dollar Decade*, p. 66.

'Studios were churning out as many as four new films a week.' Starr, *Inventing the Dream*, p. 315.

'We can't cater to a handful of people who know Paris.' Quoted in Hamilton, *Writers in Hollywood*, p. 36.

'People, it was said, went to Loew's theaters just to enjoy the restrooms.' Sklar, *Movie-Made America*, p. 149.

'At the Tivoli in Chicago the marbled lobby was said to be an almost exact copy of the king's chapel at Versailles except presumably for the smell of popcorn.' Loew, *Lost Chicago*, p. 205.

'Some of the big theaters spent as much as \$2,800 a week on orchestras alone.' *Saturday Evening Post*, 'The Sound Investment,' March 9, 1929.

'Rent on a typical new movie palace took roughly a third of gross receipts, and advertising swallowed up half as much again.' Sklar, *Movie-Made America*, p. 151.

'The dressing rooms could accommodate 300 performers.' Currell, *American Culture in the 1920s*, p. 108.

'Fourteen Steinway pianos were on permanent standby.' Nasaw, *Going Out*, p. 236.

'The Roxy even boasted its own "hospital" where, as the literature proudly noted, "even a major operation can be performed if necessary."' *Scientific American*, 'The "Movie" Theater Up-To-Date,' December 1927.

'Building the theater was estimated to have cost between \$7 million and \$10 million.' *New York Times*, March 12, 1927.

'The most notable fact about Roxy himself was that he didn't actually like movies.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' May 28, 1927.

'With this in mind, thirty-six people from the creative side of the industry met for dinner at the Ambassadors Hotel in Los Angeles in January 1927 and formed a kind of executive club to promote – but even more to protect – the studios.' Holden, *The Oscars*, p. 70.

'The idea of having an awards ceremony was something of an afterthought, and wasn't introduced until the Academy's second anniversary dinner in 1929.' Holden, *The Oscars*, p. 72.

'Under it, exhibitors might be compelled to take as many as 50 dreadful to mediocre pictures in order to get perhaps two or three more promising ones.' Maltby, *Hollywood Cinema*, p. 124.

'Of no film was that more true than *Wings*, which opened on August 12 at the Criterion Theatre in New York, with a dedication to Charles Lindbergh.' *New York Times*, August 13, 1927.

'Had Lasky known that Saunders was sleeping with his wife, he might not have been quite so generous.' Hamilton, *Writers in Hollywood*, p. 35.

'Wellman was given a salary of \$250 a week.' This and many other facts concerning the filming of *Wings* are taken from Wohl, *The Spectacle of Flight*.

'She made 15 films in 1925 alone, 35 altogether between 1925 and 1929.' Stenn, *Clara Bow*, p. 86.

'Some part of her was always in motion, if only her great rolling eyes.' Quoted in Stenn, *Clara Bow*, p. 70.

'She was dazzlingly promiscuous.' *American Heritage*, 'The It Girl,' July/August 1995.

'According to Wellman, during the filming of *Wings* Bow had relationships (not all necessarily consummated – but not necessarily not, as it were) with Buddy Rogers, Richard Arlen, a stunt pilot, two pursuit pilots, "and a panting writer.'" Stenn, *Clara Bow*, p. 73.

'At one point in the 1920s, she was engaged to five men in four years.' *American Heritage*, 'The It Girl,' July/August 1995.

'Come on out so I can knock your teeth out, you yellow son of a bitch!' Quoted in Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, pp. 359–60.

'Bow was originally billed as the "Brooklyn Bonfire," then as the "Hottest Jazz Baby in Films," but in 1927 she became, and would forevermore remain, "the It Girl.'" Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, pp. 8–9.

'With it you win all men if you are a woman – and all women if you are a man.' Quoted in *Cinema Journal*, 'Making "It" in Hollywood: Clara Bow, Fandom, and Consumer Culture,' Summer 2003.

'Later she extended the list to include the doorman at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.' Stenn, *Clara Bow*, p. 82.

'As Dorothy Parker summed up the book in the *New Yorker*, "It goes on for nearly three hundred pages, with both of them vibrating away like steam-launches.'" *New Yorker*, 'Reading and Writing,' November 26, 1927.

'Winsome and enchanting as she was to behold, her Brooklyn accent was the vocal equivalent of nails on a blackboard.' *Cinema Journal*, 'Making "It" in Hollywood: Clara Bow, Fandom, and Consumer Culture,' Summer 2003.

'Considering that moving pictures and recorded sound had both independently existed since the 1890s, it took a surprisingly long time for anyone to work out how to put them together.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'How the Movies Learned to Talk,' Winter 1995.

'De Forest's patent described it as "a System for Amplifying Feeble Electric Currents" and it would play a pivotal role in the development of broadcast radio.' *Scientific American*, 'De Forest and the Triode Detector,' March 1965.

'De Forest made his first Phonofilm movie in 1921.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'How the Movies Learned to Talk,' Winter 1995.

'His voice burst from the screen with splendid synchronization.' *New York Times*, March 12, 1927.

'Jolson was born Asa Yoelson, the son of a rabbi, in Lithuania, in 1885 or 1886 (he was never clear about this) and came to the United States with his family when he was about four.' Goldman, *Jolson*, p. 10.

'His idea of a good joke was to urinate on people.' Douglas, *Terrible Honesty*, p. 363.

'This beloved German shepherd starred in one successful movie after another – four in 1927 alone – and in one poll was voted the most popular performer in America.' Orlean, *Rin Tin Tin*, pp. 88–9.

'It cost \$500,000 to make and, at the time of its filming, could be shown in just two theaters in the world.' Eyman, *The Speed of Sound*, p. 15.

'He had never acted in front of a camera before.' Berg, *Goldwyn*, p. 168.

'Altogether the movie had just 354 spoken words, nearly all coming from Jolson.' *American Heritage*, 'How the Movies Learned to Talk,' Winter 1995.

"Mama, darling, if I'm a success in this show we're gonna move from here." Quoted in Eyman, *The Speed of Sound*, p. 11.

'As Jolson was filming his talking sequences in Los Angeles, 400 miles to the north in Sacramento, Buster Keaton was filming what may be the single most memorable scene in any silent film.' *New Yorker*, 'The Fall Guy,' October 23, 1995.

'Every movie theater in the country that wanted to show sound movies had to invest between \$10,000 and \$25,000 in equipment.' Norman, *Talking Pictures*, p. 11.

'One desperate producer, unable to acquire sufficient sound-recording equipment, seriously considered filming his movie as normal in California but with the sound recorded, via telephone line, on equipment in New Jersey.' *Saturday Evening Post*, 'The Sound Investment,' March 9, 1929.

"When a scene is to be shot, the carpenters have to suspend their hammering, and the scene painters must stop singing at their work," explained one observer earnestly.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' September 27, 1930.

'One solution was to make multiple versions of a movie, using a single set but with up to ten different troupes of actors from different language groups filming one version after another.' Sklar, *Movie-Made America*, p. 154, and Currell, *American Culture in the 1920s*, p. 127.

'By 1930, virtually every theater in America had sound.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' December 19, 1931.

'Movie audiences jumped from 60 million in 1927 to 110 million in 1930.' Hamilton, *Writers in Hollywood*, p. 43.

'Warner Brothers' worth shot up from \$16 million to \$200 million.' Orlean, *Rin Tin Tin*, p. 88.

'The number of theaters it owned or controlled went from one to 700.' Sklar, *Movie-Made America*, p. 152.

'Talkies at first were often called "speakies," though sometimes they were also called "dialogue pictures."' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' September 7, 1929.

'Universal was said, only half in jest, to have German as its official language.' *Film History*, 'Sauerkraut and Sausages and a Little Goulash: Germans in Hollywood, 1927,' Vol. 17, 2005.

'Jannings, winner of the first academy award for acting, returned to Europe and spent the war years making propaganda films for the Nazis.' Holden, *The Oscars*, p. 79.

Chapter 24

'Elliott was employed setting up municipal lighting plants across New York and New England when he was sidetracked into the challenge of electrocuting criminals.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, pp. 31–4.

'Blood vessels sometimes burst and, in one gruesome instance, a victim's eyeball exploded.' *Journal of American History*, 'The Art of Killing by Electricity,' December 2002.

'In 1927, he was executing people at the rate of about three a month, at \$150 a time.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, p. 112.

'Each victim was fitted with a piece of headgear that he adapted from leather football helmets bought at his local sporting goods store.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, p. 107.

'The average man "cared nothing about the issue."' Kramer, *Heywood Broun*, p. 170.

"Alive – what for? They are no earthly use to us alive." Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 130.

'Ponzi was a dapper and diminutive fellow, barely five feet tall.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' May 8, 1937, and *New York Times*, 'A Look Back at Charles Ponzi the Schemer,' December 15, 2008.

'In April he took in \$120,000, in May \$440,000, in June \$2.5 million, in July over \$6 million.' *New York Times*, April 10, 2005, and *New Yorker*, 'Where Are They Now?', May 8, 1937.

'He offered real land, but failed to tell investors that it was all deep seabed.' *New York Times*, December 15, 2008.

'The mayor, William F. Broening, had never expressed a view one way or another on the case.' *New York Times*, August 6, 1927.

'Those manning them were authorized, it seems, to fire into the crowd.' *Time*, 'National Affairs,' August 22, 1927.

'The home of one of the jurors, in East Milton, Massachusetts, was blown up.' *New York Times*, August 17, 1927.

'Chief Justice William Howard Taft refused to cross the border from his summer home in Canada to make a ruling.' *New York Times*, August 22, 1927.

"My duties are outlined by law," he said sadly.' *New York Times*, August 23, 1927.

'Madeiros was selected to go first and came into the execution chamber in a semi-stupor – a consequence, bizarrely, of overeating.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, p. 182.

'Hendry was too overcome to reply.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, p. 183.

"There was complete silence in the room, except for the crackling, sputtering sound of the current." Elliott, *Agent of Death*, p. 188.

'In New York, crowds received the news in "mournful silence." *New York Times*, August 23, 1927.

'Patrons of many sidewalk cafes were assaulted and in some cases savagely beaten just for looking intolerably bourgeois.' *New York Times*, August 24, 1927.

'In trying to restore order, some two hundred policemen were injured. Several were stabbed.' *Illustrated London News*, September 3, 1927.

"In South America," it noted, "the volatile – and indolent – inhabitants of Paraguay and Argentina were easily persuaded to stop all work." *Time*, 'International,' September 5, 1927.

'Galleianists are thought to have been behind most or all of the notable bombings in this period.' Gage, *The Day Wall Street Exploded*, pp. 207–11.

'Avrich states that Vanzetti was "probably involved" in the bombing at Youngstown, Ohio, that killed ten policemen, and was certainly part of the small cell responsible for it.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, pp. 105, 121 and 160.

'The novelist Upton Sinclair, who was wholly sympathetic to both men, came to believe that they had been involved in bomb-making at the very least.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 161.

'Katherine Anne Porter was forced to a similar conclusion after long discussions with people inside the anarchist movement.' Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 144.

'Even if innocent of that crime, Avrich believed, they were almost certainly guilty of other murderous acts, including the bombings that led to the Palmer raids of 1919.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, pp. 159–62.

"It is frustrating to ponder," he wrote in 1991, "that there are still people alive – the widow of Sacco among them – who might, if they chose, reveal at least part of the truth." Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 6.

Chapter 25

'Looking outside, he discovered Ruth standing with a gun to his head.' Weintraub, *The House That Ruth Built*, p. 266.

'According to various accounts, the Ansonia featured a lobby fountain with a live seal and a "roof farm" where the management kept cows and chickens to provide milk and eggs for favored residents.' Hawes, *New York, New York*, p. 159, and Tauranac, *Elegant New York*, pp. 235–7.

'The Ansonia also featured in baseball's darkest episode.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' December 7, 1929, and *Michigan Law Review*, 'The Great Gatsby, the Black Sox, High Finance, and American Law,' November 1989.

'On his pay, newsmen calculated, Ruth could buy a new car every week or a new house every month.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 251.

'By baseball standards, Ruth's salary was enormous – nearly half the Yankees' total payroll and more than the totals earned by the next five best-paid players on the club combined.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 229.

'Despite all that, he still had to borrow \$1,500 from Ruppert to pay his 1927 tax bill.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 374.

'He now had a wife, a full-time mistress, a farm, an apartment, a mistress's apartment, an adopted daughter [and] an adopted family.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 180.

'It gave him a chance to indulge his favorite pastime, which was to visit roller rinks and just sit and watch.' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, p. 135, and *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' October 8, 1927.

'Huggins studied law at the University of Cincinnati, where one of his professors was William Howard Taft.' Weintraub, *The House That Ruth Built*, p. 181.

'They received an allowance of \$4 a day in road money.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 197.

'In California, the Gold Coast was familiarly known as the Cold Roast.' *American Heritage*, 'The Overland Limited,' December 1963.

'The Twentieth Century Limited was still the fastest and most comfortable form of travel not just in America, but anywhere on earth.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' March 19, 1927.

'A customer in 1927 could buy a ticket on any of 20,000 scheduled services.' *American Heritage*, 'Is This Any Way to Ruin a Railroad,' February 1968.

'Seven different rail lines served Cleveland alone.' Harwood, *Invisible Giants*, p. 29.

'On Union Pacific trains for breakfast alone the discerning guest could choose among nearly 40 dishes.' Grant, *Railroads and the American People*, p. 16.

'The rest of the team shared curtained enclosures with upper and lower berths – "rolling tenements," as they were drolly known.' *American Heritage*, 'Is This Any Way to Ruin a Railroad,' February 1968.

'When Ruppert was with the team, an extra car was hooked on for him alone.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 34.

'The Yankees divided into two social sets on the road.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 113.

'Ballplayers didn't normally fraternize with reporters, but they always made an exception for Vidmer because he was an attractive, youthful, athletic person, much like themselves, but with a life and background more exciting and dashing than any five players could boast together.' Dawidoff, *Baseball: A Literary Anthology*, pp. 114–15.

'Vidmer trained as an aviator in World War I, married the daughter of the Rajah of Sarawak, one of the richest men in the Far East, and played both golf and baseball professionally before taking up journalism.' Vidmer, *No Cheering in the Press Box*, pp. 98–100.

'I had the story exclusive,' Vidmer confided years later, 'since I'd made it up.' Wagenheim, *Babe Ruth*, p. 166.

'Like nearly all sportswriters, he never wrote anything suggesting the least impropriety on the part of any player, which in the case of Babe Ruth meant suppressing a great deal.' Dawidoff, *Baseball: A Literary Anthology*, pp. 114–15.

'Major league teams paid the expenses of traveling sports writers, which had a powerful effect on their loyalty.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 95.

'First, he received news that George Stumpf, his well-meaning but not very useful assistant at Roosevelt Field before the flight to Paris, had just been killed in a plane

crash in Missouri.’ *New York Times*, ‘St. Louis Flier Dies When Plane Hits Pole,’ August 21, 1927.

“No parade at all would be preferable to one in which the hero is not to be satisfactorily seen,” grumbled the *Minneapolis Tribune* in an editorial.’ Quoted in *Minnesota History*, ‘Lindbergh’s Return to Minnesota,’ Winter 1970.

‘Now came the dismaying news that souvenir hunters had broken into Lindbergh’s family home in Little Falls.’ *Minnesota History*, ‘Lindbergh’s Return to Minnesota,’ Winter 1970.

Chapter 26

‘A few Jews add strength and character to a country. Too many create chaos. And we are getting too many.’ Quoted in *Yale Alumni Magazine*, ‘Lindbergh Lands in New Haven,’ May 2002.

‘At the *New Yorker*, Harold Ross forbade the use of the word “toilet paper” on grounds of taste (it made him queasy).’ Yagoda, *About Town*, p. 20.

‘George S. Kaufman as a young man lost his job on a newspaper in Washington when the owner came in one night and said, “What’s that Jew doing in my city room?”’ *New Yorker*, ‘The Hitmaker,’ November 29, 2004.

‘Bert Williams, a black comedian who was described by W.C. Fields as “the funniest man I ever saw,” was beloved by millions and rich enough to rent a de luxe apartment in Manhattan, but was allowed to live there only if he agreed to confine himself to the service entrance and freight elevator when coming and going.’ Toll, *On With the Show*, p. 131.

‘At the Supreme Court, Justice James C. McReynolds was so prejudiced against Jews that he refused to acknowledge fellow Justice Louis Brandeis.’ Okrent, *Last Call*, p. 281.

‘The Klan burst onto the national stage in the 1920s with a vigor and breadth of appeal that it had never had in its antebellum heyday.’ Wade, *The Fiery Cross*, pp.

224–7; Barry, *Rising Tide*, p. 142; Boyle, *Arc of Justice*, p. 140; Smith, *America Enters the World*, p. 3; and Evans, *The American Century*, p. 193.

‘When the sheriff in Lorena, Texas, asked a band of Klansmen to stop parading because it was illegal to do so there, he was beaten up and shot twice.’ Wade, *The Fiery Cross*, p. 194.

‘The state boasted 350,000 members.’ *New Yorker*, ‘U.S. Journal,’ January 7, 2002, and *Reviews in American History*, ‘Hooded Populism,’ December 1994.

‘The Pope planned to move his base of operations from the Vatican City to Indiana.’ Wade, *The Fiery Cross*, p. 227.

‘The Klan’s downfall was unexpectedly sudden, and it was the plump and unlovely Stephenson who brought it about.’ *Indiana Magazine of History*, ‘Indiana and the Klan,’ June 1992.

‘Stephenson was confident that his position as Klan head in Indiana would protect him from prosecution, and was astonished when he was convicted of kidnap, rape and second degree murder.’ Wade, *The Fiery Cross*, pp. 242–6.

‘Dr. William Robinson, a leading New York physician, spoke for a vociferous minority when he declared that people of an inferior nature “have no right in the first instance to be born, but having been born, they have no right to propagate their kind.”’ *New Yorker*, ‘Annals of Eugenics,’ October 15, 1984.

‘W. Duncan McKim, also a physician and author of *Heredity and Human Progress*, proposed that “the surest, the simplest, the kindest, and most humane means for preventing reproduction among those whom we deem unworthy of the high privilege, is a gentle, painless death.”’ *Columbia Law Review*, ‘Buck versus Bell: “Felt Necessities” versus Fundamental Values,’ November 1981.

‘The writer Madison Grant disdained Jews because of their “dwarf stature, peculiar mentality and ruthless concentration on self-interest.”’ Takaki, *A Different Mirror*, p. 307.

'Frank J. Loesch, a member of a presidential commission on crime reform, thought the problem was Jews and Italians together, "with the Jews furnishing the brains and the Italians the brawn.'" Eig, *Get Capone*, p. 278.

'They were creating an America that was "darker in pigmentation, smaller in stature [and] more given to crimes of larceny, kidnapping, assault, murder, rape, and sex immorality.'" *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Eugenics,' October 15, 1984.

'Americans take more care over the breeding of cattle and horses than of their own children.' Quoted in *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Eugenics,' October 15, 1984.

'The cross between any of the three European races and a Jew is a Jew.' Quoted in Morone, *Hellfire Nation*, p. 32.

'Henry Fairfield Osborn, head of the Natural History Museum in New York and the country's leading anthropologist, wrote the introduction.' *Phylon*, 'Prophet of American Racism: Madison Grant and the Nordic Myth,' Vol. 23, No. 1, 1962.

'Among others supporting Grant's views, in whole or in part, were the Yale economist Irving Fisher, the Harvard neuropathologist E.E. Southard, A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard – the man whose committee condemned Sacco and Vanzetti to death – the birth control activist Margaret Sanger, and Herbert Hoover.' Black, *The War Against the Weak*, p. 65.

'In 1909, in a report for his company, Hoover declared that black and Asian laborers should be avoided because they suffered from "a low mental order.'" Nash, *The Life of Herbert Hoover*, p. 505.

'In 1921, he was patron of a eugenics conference hosted by the American Museum of Natural History in New York and inspired by *The Passing of the Great Race*.' Black, *The War Against the Weak*, pp. 122–3.

'One often finds in mulattoes ambition and drive combined with low intelligence, so that the hybrid is unhappy, dissatisfied with his fate and rebellious.' Quoted in Maxwell, *Picture Imperfect*, p. 120.

'Laughlin's plan of attack was threefold: "sterilization, mass incarceration and sweeping immigration restrictions.'" Black, *War Against the Weak*, p. 88.

'By 1927, more people were being deported from Ellis Island than were coming in through it.' Maxtone-Graham, *The Only Way to Cross*, p. 163.

'Altogether, it was believed, about one third of the American population was dangerously backward.' *Columbia Law Review*, 'Buck versus Bell: "Felt Necessities" versus Fundamental Values,' November 1981.

'The most worthless one-tenth of our present population.' Quoted in Gould, *The Flamingo's Smile*, p. 309.

'In 1927, the question of how freely the state could exercise the power of sterilization came to a head in a legal case known as Buck vs. Bell.' The case is thoroughly discussed in Gould, *The Flamingo's Smile*, pp. 312–15, and the *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Eugenics,' October 8, 15 and 29, 1984. Some additional details can be found in Miller, *New World Coming*, p. 269.

'The oddity in this is that it is now known that Laughlin was secretly an epileptic himself.' Black, *War Against the Weak*, p. 395.

'The following year Laughlin and Cold Spring Harbor became US distributors of a Nazi documentary called *The Hereditarily Diseased*, which argued that it was foolishly sentimental to keep retarded people alive.' Black, *War Against the Weak*, p. 315.

'Dr. Laughlin's "purification of race" theory is as dangerous and as spurious as the purified Aryan race theories advanced by the Nazis, to which it bears suspicious resemblance.' *New York Times*, May 7, 1934.

'The Carnegie Institution, the Eugenics Record Office's chief source of funding, appointed Herbert Spencer Jennings, a respected geneticist from Johns Hopkins University, to review Laughlin's work.' *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Eugenics,' October 22, 1984.

'In late September 1927, Carrie Buck, her legal options exhausted, was scheduled for sterilization and the procedure was carried out the following month. Her sister was sterilized as well, but without knowing what was happening. She was told she was being treated for appendicitis.' *New Yorker*, 'Annals of Eugenics,' October 15, 1984.

Chapter 27

"'Far-Off Speakers Seen as Well as Heard Here'." *New York Times*, April 8, 1927.

'It was as if a photograph had suddenly come to life.' *New York Times*, September 9, 1927.

'His disk became the standard on which nearly all subsequent attempts at creating television were based.' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 20.

"'A criminal suspect might appear simultaneously in a thousand police headquarters for identification.'" Fisher and Fisher, *Tube*, p. 44.

"'The new machine will come to the fireside ... with photoplays, the opera and a direct vision of world activities.'" Fisher and Fisher, *Tube*, p. 45.

'He formed a corporation, which was soon valued at more than \$10 million.' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 134.

'He and another man shared the affections of a woman.' Fisher and Fisher, *Tube*, pp. 26–7.

'When he clamped the eyeball into his contraption he made such a gruesome mess of it that it made him ill.' Fisher and Fisher, *Tube*, pp. 56–7.

'By 1927, Baird was at the head of a company that had nearly 200 employees.' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 129.

'He leaned too close and his long white beard was yanked into the workings.' Fisher and Fisher, *Tube*, p. 59, and Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 129.

'Baird used his mechanical system to send a live image of himself more than 200 miles from Leeds to London.' *New York Times*, September 9, 1927.

'In the summer of 1921, while plowing his father's field, the 15-year-old Philo had a scientific epiphany.' *New Yorker*, 'A Critic at Large,' May 27, 2002.

'Too young, as he discovered, to sign the contract on the bank loan.' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 90.

'Inspired, Lawrence returned to Berkeley and produced the world's first particle accelerator.' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 152.

'Eventually, Farnsworth had 165 patents.' *New York Times*, March 13, 1971.

'Never had another consumer product gained universal acceptance so quickly.' Allen, *Only Yesterday*, p. 137.

'NBC executives were horrified to discover that their two regular opera programs were costing the network \$6,000 a week.' *New Yorker*, 'A Reporter at Large,' March 3, 1928.

'Farnsworth dismissed the offer as the insult that it was.' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, pp. 180–1.

'In 1935, it ruled that Farnsworth was "the undisputed inventor of television."' Schwartz, *The Last Lone Inventor*, p. 220.

'He died in March 1971, drunk, depressed, and forgotten.' *New Yorker*, 'A Critic at Large,' May 27, 2002.

'The *New York Times*, in its obituary, referred to him not as the inventor of television, but as a "pioneer in the design of television.'" *New York Times*, March 13, 1971.

'He survived Sarnoff and Farnsworth by eleven years, dying in 1982 the day before his ninety-third birthday.' *New York Times*, 'Vladimir Zworykin, Television Pioneer, Dies at 92,' August 1, 1982.

Chapter 28

'Yet Wright was more popular than any of the people on the list above and may well have had greater lifetime sales than all of them put together.' Miller, *New World Coming*, p. 223.

'In 1925 when the first printing of his novel *A Son of His Father* came off the presses in Chicago, it filled 27 railroad boxcars.' *Journal of the Southwest*, 'Harold Bell Wright: Storyteller to America,' Spring 1988.

"It is difficult to imagine any writer having less merit in either style or substance than Grey." Pauly, *Zane Grey*, p. 2.

"Whose heart belongs to no female save his warm-nosed mare." *Journal of Arizona History*, 'The Days That Were No More: A Look at Zane Grey's West,' Spring 1973.

"There exists an enormous, totally unknown cache of photographs taken by Grey of nude women and himself performing various sexual activities." Pauly, *Zane Grey*, p. 10.

'Harper & Brothers was still publishing new Zane Grey books 14 years after he died.' *English Journal*, 'Zane Grey and the High School Student,' December 1981.

'In 1927, he made just under \$325,000.' Pauly, *Zane Grey*, p. 255.

'In *Lost on Venus*, he writes admiringly of a society in which "no defective infant was allowed to live."' Taliaferro, *Tarzan Forever*, p. 265.

"Naked, but for a G-string, rough sandals, a bit of hide, and a buffalo headdress, a savage warrior leaped and danced to the beating of drums." Burroughs, *The War Chief*, pp. 1–2.

'The Reverend C.S. Sparkes of the Congregational Church of Sauk Centre, Minnesota, Lewis's own hometown, bitterly contrasted Lewis with the saintly Charles Lindbergh, saying that Lewis possessed a mind "that is dead – dead to goodness and purity and righteousness."' Lingeman, *Sinclair Lewis*, pp. 302–3.

“If I wrote as sloppily and shily as that freckled prick I could write five thousand words a day year in and year out.” *New Yorker*, ‘Books,’ May 17, 1993.

‘Dorothy Parker in the *New Yorker* called it “a truly magnificent work ... I don’t know where a greater collection of stories can be found.” *New Yorker*, ‘Reading and Writing,’ October 29, 1927.

‘The fee was \$3,500 up front with a further \$12,000 on acceptance, but in the event his script was deemed inadequate and turned down.’ Hamilton, *Writers in Hollywood 1915–1951*, pp. 33–6.

‘Unsold stacks of the book sat in the warehouse of Charles Scribner’s Sons, his publisher, and would still be there when Fitzgerald died, broke and all but forgotten, in 1940.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Books,’ July 3, 2000.

‘Perkins was so old-school that he could not bring himself to utter the actual words, but wrote them down.’ *New Yorker*, ‘Profiles,’ April 1, 1944.

‘Because of his bad business decisions, Boni & Liveright made profits of just \$1,203 in 1927 and was in serious danger of going out of business.’ Dardis, *Firebrand*, p. 206.

‘In what may have been the best idea he ever had, Liveright hit on the gimmick of having a nurse stand by at each performance to help those who fainted.’ Dardis, *Firebrand*, p. 287.

‘Such was his devotion to the role that when he died in 1956, he was buried dressed as Count Dracula.’ *American National Biography* online: www.anb.org.

‘Jimmied into it in a burst of topical exuberance was a role featuring a “Lindberghesque aviator.”’ Kenrick, *Musical Theatre: A History*, p. 185, and Churchill, *The Theatrical 20’s*, p. 161.

“A kind of hilarious anthology of bad writing.” *New Yorker*, ‘Mississippi Mud,’ October 25, 1993.

'He was booked to sail on the *Lusitania* in May 1915 on its last fateful voyage, but overslept.' Kenrick, *Musical Theatre: A History*, p. 138.

'An average of 50 new musicals a year opened in the Twenties.' Kenrick, *Musical Theatre: A History*, p. 170.

'It is my opinion that the musical numbers should carry the action of the play.' Quoted in Toll, *On With the Show*, p. 230.

'Kern neglected to get it published and it is now lost.' Bordman, *Jerome Kern*, p. 281.

'It had a chorus of 96, equally divided between blacks and whites.' Bordman, *American Theatre*, p. 286.

'When authorities learned that Eugene O'Neill's play *All God's Chillun* proposed to show black and white children playing together as if that were normal, the district attorney for Manhattan sent the police to stop it.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' March 6, 1948.

'The composer, Maury Madison, thought so, too, and sued Kern.' Bordman, *Jerome Kern*, p. 289.

'From the beginning *Show Boat* was a smash hit, grossing \$50,000 a week during the course of its run.' Toll, *On With the Show*, p. 204.

'A comedy that deftly parodied the famously temperamental and self-important Barrymore acting clan, it was an immediate hit and ran for ten months.' Bordman, *American Theatre*, p. 338.

"'Would someone please throw that seal a fish?'" Quoted in Churchill, *The Theatrical 20's*, p. 59.

'When Kaufman was near death, Ferber came to visit him and thought they had made a reconciliation.' *New Yorker*, 'The Critics,' November 29, 2004.

'When *Show Boat* went on the road in 1929, it didn't do very well at all. Everybody was at the talkies.' Bordman, *American Theatre*, p. 292.

Chapter 29

'The radical journalist John Reed described Landis as having "the face of Andrew Jackson three years dead."' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 94.

'The trial was then moved to Michigan, outside his jurisdiction.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, p. 130.

'Later he said that he would far rather have stood Berger in front of a firing squad.' Avrich, *Sacco and Vanzetti*, p. 94.

'The jury took less than an hour to find every one of the defendants guilty.' Gage, *The Day Wall Street Exploded*, pp. 114–15.

'Landis dispensed total sentences of over 800 years.' *Journal of Contemporary History*, 'Say It Ain't So, Joel', October 1968.

'They renounced all agreements.' Tygiel, *Past Time*, p. 61.

'In the end, the White Sox did lose the series, 5 games to 3, but seemed to struggle to do so.' *American Statistician*, 'Did Shoeless Joe Jackson Throw the 1919 World Series?', November 1993.

'One reason for this, it has been suggested, is that the Reds were in on a *separate* fix and were doing *their* utmost to lose, too.' *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 'The Chicago Black Sox and the Myth of Baseball's Single Sin,' Autumn 1969.

'A written undertaking from the owners that they would never question his judgements.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 229.

'His office was in the People's Gas Building in Chicago behind a door that had just one word on it: "Baseball."' Pietrusza, *Judge and Jury*, p. 207.

'On his very last day as a judge, in early 1922, he sentenced a smalltime Chicago saloonkeeper to a year in jail and a \$1,000 fine for selling two glasses of whiskey.' Pietrusza, *Judge and Jury*, p. 209.

'But it was also famous, in the words of an editorial in the *Chicago Tribune*, for "moronic buffoonery, barbaric crime, triumphant hoodlumism, unchecked graft, and a dejected citizenship.'" Smith, *The Colonel*, p. 181.

'His mother was so disappointed that Robert was a boy that she dressed him as a girl and called him Roberta until he was old enough to go to school.' Smith, *The Colonel*, p. 145.

'When his wife died he had her buried with full military honors.' Bergreen, *Capone*, p. 378.

'McCormick demoted him to running a vegetable stand outside his estate.' Smith, *The Colonel*, p. 383. Other of McCormick's many eccentricities are discussed in the *New Yorker*, 'Our Far-Flung Correspondents,' April 6, 1946.

'He insisted that the *Tribune* always refer to Henry Luce, whom he loathed, as "Henry Luce, who was born in China but is not a Chinaman.'" Smith, *The Colonel*, p. 261.

'He developed a private theory that men at the University of Wisconsin wore lace underwear.' Smith, *The Colonel*, p. 255.

'McCormick kept eastern time at Cantigny, but didn't tell guests.' McKinney, *The Magnificent Medills*, p. 235.

"The worst you can say about Bill is that he's stupid." Quoted in Kobler, *Capone*, p. 60.

'The honorary pallbearers included 21 judges, nine lawyers and the Illinois state prosecutor.' Landesco, *Organized Crime in Chicago*, pp. 199–200.

'In 1927, the state of Illinois had never successfully prosecuted a single mobster for anything.' Kobler, *Capone*, p. 13.

'The deceased, it turned out, was just an innocent deliveryman trying to do his job. Shippey was not charged.' Pacyga, *Chicago*, p. 185.

'There were just two bombings, two shootings, two election officials beaten and kidnapped, and twelve declared cases of intimidation of voters.' Kobler, *Capone*, p. 201.

'Slightly more than one million votes were cast in a city with almost exactly that number of registered voters.' *New York Times*, April 6, 1926.

'He also claimed, for reasons not easily discerned, that King George V of Britain was planning to annex Chicago.' *Journal of Library History*, 'The Private Wars of Chicago's Big Bill Thompson,' Summer 1980.

'Hermann appointed a body called the Patriots' League to decide which books were sufficiently objectionable to be discarded, but admitted when pressed that he had read none of the books that he was proposing to burn.' *New York Times*, October 27, 1927.

"I now have an America First library." Quoted in *Journal of Library History*, 'The Private Wars of Chicago's Big Bill Thompson,' Summer 1980.

"Whatever else they may say, my booze has been good and my games have been on the square." Quoted in Kobler, *Capone*, pp. 209–10.

'The Capones got one letter from him the following year, from Kansas, then heard nothing more from him ever again.' Bergreen, *Capone*, pp. 42–3.

'All the ice deliverymen in a borough, say, would pay a commission to Torrio and in return would be granted a monopoly in a particular district, allowing them to raise their prices.' Bergreen, *Capone*, pp. 36–9.

'Torrio at his peak controlled 200 separate associations, from the Soda Dispensers and Table Girl Brotherhood to the Bread, Cracker, Yeast and Pie Wagon Drivers' Union.' Kobler, *Capone*, p. 232.

'On a cold afternoon in January 1925 Torrio was helping his wife carry bags of shopping from their car into their house when two men from a rival gang approached and shot him five times at close range.' Kobler, *Capone*, pp. 89–90, and Moore, *Anything Goes*, pp. 26–7.

'As late as early 1926, newspapers in Chicago were giving Capone's name as Caponi or Caproni.' Eig, *Get Capone*, pp. 39–40.

'A *Chicago Tribune* reporter in the summer of 1926 dubbed him "Scarface." Bergreen, *Capone*, p. 111.

'A reporter for *Time* magazine colorfully and imaginatively claimed that Capone had been "branded on one swart cheek.'" *Time*, 'Crime,' November 20, 1939.

"Honey, you have a nice ass, and I mean that as a compliment." Quoted in Bergreen, *Capone*, p. 49.

'Capone was always self-conscious about the scars and did all he could to disguise them, including coating his face in talcum powder.' Kobler, *Capone*, p. 15.

'It appeared in a 1975 book called *The Legacy of Al Capone* by a writer named George Murray.' Eig, *Get Capone*, p. 224.

'With 13.3 murders per 100,000 of population, it was indubitably more homicidal than New York, with 6.1, Los Angeles with 4.7 or Boston with just 3.9, but it was less dangerous than Detroit, at 16.8, or almost any city in the South.' *New York Times*, March 29, 1929, and *The Progressive*, 'Death Punishment Does Not Deter Crime,' August 1927.

'Capone's payroll to the police alone was nearly \$600,000 a week.' Kobler, *Capone*, p. 202.

'A barrel of beer cost \$4 to make and sold for \$55. A case of spiritous liquor cost \$20 to produce and earned \$90.' Allsop, *The Bootleggers*, p. 35.

'By 1927, Capone's organization – which, interestingly, had no name – had estimated receipts of \$105 million.' *New York Times*, August 14, 1994.

'When students at the Medill School of Journalism in Chicago were asked in 1927 to name the ten most outstanding people in the world, they chose Charles Lindbergh, Richard Byrd, Benito Mussolini, Henry Ford, Herbert Hoover, Albert Einstein, Mahatma Gandhi, George Bernard Shaw, the golfer Bobby Jones, and Al Capone.' Bergreen, *Capone*, p. 403.

"Capone walked in with some of his hoodlums. I threw him out." Quoted in Smith, *The Colonel*, p. 274.

Chapter 30

"I'm so worried about Mom that I can't see straight," he confided to a teammate.' Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, pp. 140–1.

'Niemeyer said he didn't recognize his assailant, but was told by onlookers that it was Babe Ruth.' *New York Times*, September 17, 1927.

'The Twentieth Century Limited that pulled in on fight day was three times its normal length.' *Sports Illustrated*, 'Longest Moment of a Great Year,' February 29, 1960.

'The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, a British adventurer who would shortly become the first man to fly over Mount Everest, attended as the guest of Gene Tunney, as did the British writer Somerset Maugham.' *New York Times*, September 23, 1927.

'He had grown up poor in Greenwich Village, the son of Irish immigrants, and weighed just 140 pounds when he took up boxing professionally.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 20, 1927.

"Oh, just a copy of the *Rubaiyat* that I am never without." Quoted in Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 393.

'The next day he received 300 roses and an unsigned card saying, "To the Dempseys, in the name of sportsmanship.'" Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 412.

'Tunney passed the time examining rare manuscripts in a library with his new pal Somerset Maugham.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 261.

'Nothing smaller than a fieldpiece could penetrate his double-walled fortress of meat.' *New Yorker*, 'Profiles,' August 25, 1928.

'Each wore an armband saying "Tunney–Dempsey Boxing Exhibition" – a touch of gentility insisted on by Tunney.' *Sports Illustrated*, 'Longest Moment of a Great Year,' February 29, 1960.

'Bathed in the light of 44 1000-watt lamps, the ring was 20 feet to a side, the longest size allowed, which gave Tunney more room to escape.' *Sports Illustrated*, 'Longest Moment of a Great Year,' February 29, 1960.

'For Lindbergh's homecoming in June, the audience had been 30 million. This time it would be 50 million.' *New York Times*, September 23, 1927, and Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 262.

'The most striking feature of the fight was its lateness. The scheduled starting time was 9:45 pm in Chicago – 10:45 pm on the east coast.' *New York Times*, September 23, 1927.

'I am free to say I found the canvas a pretty comfortable place just then.' *New York Times*, September 28, 1927.

'At least ten radio listeners, it was later reported, dropped dead from heart attacks during the seventh round.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 266.

"Intentionally or otherwise, I was robbed of the championship," he told reporters in his dressing room immediately after the fight.' *New York Times*, September 23, 1927.

'In my tape of Chicago 1927, I am looking at a crooked referee.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 422.

'We have fought twenty rounds and I think I beat him in nineteen of them.' *New York Times*, September 28, 1927.

'Tunney earned \$990,000 for the fight, which someone calculated included \$7,700 for time spent horizontal during the long count.' Churchill, *The Year the World Went Mad*, p. 266.

'He shunned the obvious challenger, Jack Sharkey, and instead fought a New Zealander named Tom Heeney at Yankee Stadium.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 428.

'A French engineer named Roger Courteville ... had come upon the missing English explorer Percy Fawcett.' *New York Times*, September 12, 1927, and *New York Times*, 'By Motor Car Through South America's Heart,' December 16, 1927.

'He was wearing shorts, a khaki shirt and old thick-soled shoes, which were tied to his stockingless feet by the fibers of swamp plants.' *New York Times*, October 24, 1927.

'A British-American adventurer named George Miller Dyott announced plans to lead a search party into the 50,000 square miles of tangled wilderness in which Fawcett might reasonably be supposed to be.' Grann, *The Lost City of Z*, pp. 261–9, and *New York Times*, 'Dyott Plans Hunt for Lost Explorer,' October 7, 1927.

'Supported by 10 mules, 64 bullocks and a small army of guides and porters, Dyott spent months hacking his way into the interior.' *New York Times*, October 23, 1927.

'Lindbergh dropped special messages at both places. The one at the Game Lodge was never found.' *New York Times*, September 3, 1927.

'In Abilene, Texas, Lindbergh arrived to find that the organizers had fitted his parade vehicle with a throne.' *New York Times*, September 27, 1927.

'Hopkins was an unexpected choice.' *Sports Illustrated*, 'The Colossus,' August 24, 1998.

'Sam Rice, who is largely forgotten now, but was one of the great players of his day and also one of the most mysterious.' Thomas, *Walter Johnson*, pp. 141–5.

'He returned to his home state of Connecticut, became a successful banker and lived to be 99.' *Sports Illustrated*, 'The Colossus,' August 24, 1998.

'Though a pious Quaker, Zachary was not without guile.' Montville, *The Big Bam*, p. 260.

'One of his tricks was to cover the pitching rubber with dirt so that he could move closer to home plate – sometimes by as much as two feet, it has been claimed.' Smelser, *The Life That Ruth Built*, p. 355.

'Everybody knew he was out for the record, so he wasn't going to get anything good from me.' *The Hill*, 'How Babe Ruth Helped Me Get This Job,' October 2, 2002.

'Never saw Johnson's first two pitches.' Thomas, *Walter Johnson*, p. 165.

'He was sent in to pinch hit for Zachary.' Thomas, *Walter Johnson*, p. 299.

'Let's see some son of a bitch try and top that one!' Quoted in Frommer, *Five O'Clock Lightning*, p. 146.

'In November, terrible floods ravaged much of New England, killing more than a hundred people. Coolidge declined to visit and sent Hoover instead.' *New York Times*, November 4, 1927; *Time*, 'National Affairs,' November 14, 1927; and McCoy, *Calvin Coolidge*, pp. 329–30.

'In England, Dr. Dorothy Cochrane Logan, an American doctor working in London, was charged with perjury for claiming to have swum the English Channel for a \$5,000 prize when in fact she had mostly ridden across in the support vessel.' *New York Times*, October 30, 1927.

'In three months he had flown 22,350 miles, visited 82 cities, delivered 147 speeches, ridden 1,285 miles in parades, and been seen by an estimated 30 million people, about one quarter of the American populace.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 236, and *Time*, 'Aeronautics,' October 31, 1927.

'Upon landing he found awaiting him the most terrifying experience of the summer. Twenty chorus girls had just arrived at the airfield for a photo shoot.' *New York Times*, 'Chorus Girls Besiege Lindbergh at Field,' October 28, 1927.

Epilogue

'On April 30, 1928, almost exactly one year after his first test flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*, Charles Lindbergh delivered his treasured plane – his *ship*, as he always called it – to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.' Pisano and Van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, pp. 4–8.

'Lindbergh insisted that the *Spirit of St. Louis* never be exhibited elsewhere. It has never left the Smithsonian's care.' Pisano and Van der Linden, *Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis*, p.8.

'I don't know why he was so insistent about that.' Interview with Dr. Alex Spencer, October, 18, 2011.

'Lindbergh's flight, it has been calculated, spurred as much as \$100 million in aviation investments in America.' Milton, *Loss of Eden*, p. 146.

'Bandits had recently attacked a train travelling from Mexico City to Los Angeles and killed several passengers, including a young American school teacher named Florence Anderson.' *New York Times*, August 25, 1927.

'Morrow and his wife traveled in armored vehicles.' *New York Times*, October 22, 1927.

'Unable to find a good map of Mexico, he flew with one that was little better than a page torn from a high school geography book.' *National Geographic*, 'To Bogotá and Back by Air,' May 1928.

'The only town he passed was not shown on his map, and the scattered rail lines he encountered didn't lead him anywhere productive.' *National Geographic*, 'To Bogotá and Back by Air,' May 1928.

'By the time he turned around and found his way to Valbuena Airfield, he had been in the air for 27 hours and 15 minutes and was hours late.' Chernow, *The House of Morgan*, p. 295.

'At news of this, Lindbergh rushed to the Rockefeller Institute to fetch a vial of serum.' *Time*, 'Medicine,' July 1, 1935.

'Alas, it turned out that the serum was the wrong kind, and Bennett died.' *New York Times*, April 25, 1926.

'Through his exposure to the Rockefeller Institute, Lindbergh met Alexis Carrel, who would provide him with an enduring friendship and years of bad advice.' *New York Times*, 'Books: Collaborators in a Quest for Human Perfection,' August 28, 2007.

'As a medical student in France, he became celebrated for extraordinary feats of dexterity – tying two pieces of catgut together with the use of just two fingers or sewing 500 stitches into a single sheet of cigarette paper.' *Time*, 'Medicine,' September 16, 1935.

'In the course of a long career, Carrel also performed the first coronary bypass operation (on a dog) and did pioneering work that helped pave the way for organ transplants and tissue grafts later.' *New York Times*, 'Books: Collaborators in a Quest for Human Perfection,' August 28, 2007.

'He insisted that everything in his operating theaters, from gowns to dressings, be black.' Kessner, *The Flight of the Century*, pp. 195–6.

'He believed that people who were defective or backward should be "euthenistically disposed of in gas chambers.'" Carrel, *Man the Unknown*, p. 319.

'The concept of sacrifice, of its absolute social necessity, must be introduced into the mind of modern man.' Carrel, *Man the Unknown*, p. 301.

'Why do we preserve these useless and harmful beings?' Carrel, *Man the Unknown*, p. 319.

'Carrel's views for a time enjoyed a surprisingly respectful following. When he spoke at the New York Academy of Medicine, 5,000 people jammed into a lecture hall designed to hold 700.' Reggiani, *Popular Eugenics*, p. 70.

'Through Carrel, Lindbergh became interested in trying to make a machine that could keep organs alive artificially during surgery, and at length devised an instrument called a perfusion pump.' Davis, *The Hero*, pp. 339–46.

'When news spread through the crowd that Lindbergh was coming in to land, 2,000 people swarmed onto the runway in what the *Times* described as a frenzied stampede.' *New York Times*, 'Women Hurt as Crowd Stampedes Lindbergh,' May 7, 1928.

'Anne noted bitterly, and with justification, that the presentation was made at a dinner at the U.S. embassy in Berlin.' Anne Morrow Lindbergh, *The Flower and the Nettle*, p. 474.

'Anne described Hitler as "a visionary who really wants the best for his country." Lindbergh thought Hitler was "undoubtedly a great man.'" Nagorski, *Hitlerland*, p. 206, and *Times Literary Supplement*, 'The Pilot Who Lost His Way,' November 12, 1976.

'As the injured boy tried to crawl away, members of the crowd took turns kicking him.' Nagorski, *Hitlerland*, p. 144.

'You just get to feeling you can understand and work with these people when they do something stupid and brutal and undisciplined like that.' Anne Morrow Lindbergh, *The Flower and the Nettle*, p. 450.

'A crowd of 8,000 jammed into the Des Moines Coliseum that evening.' This and most other facts concerning the atmosphere and delivery of Lindbergh's America First speech come principally from various articles in the *Des Moines Register*, September 10–12, 1941.

'Later that day came news that Germany had torpedoed the 1,700-ton freighter *Montana* off Greenland.' *Des Moines Register*, September 12, 1941.

'Lindbergh Peak became Lone Eagle Peak.' Boorstin, *The Image*, p. 73.

'In Chicago, the Lindbergh Beacon became the Palmolive Beacon.' Boorstin, *The Image*, p. 73.

'TWA stopped calling itself "the Lindbergh Line."' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 382.

'Even Little Falls, his hometown, painted out Lindbergh's name on its water tower.' Davis, *The Hero*, p. 409.

'President Roosevelt said privately: "I am absolutely convinced that Lindbergh is a Nazi."' PBS, transcript of 'American Experience: Lindbergh,' first aired August 20, 2006.

'A 1957 movie about his flight to Paris, starring Jimmy Stewart, was a failure at the box office.' Boorstin, *The Image*, p. 73.

'Between 1957 and his death, Lindbergh had conducted a secret long-distance relationship with a German milliner, Brigitte Hesshaimer of Munich, with whom he had two sons and a daughter.' *New York Times*, 'A Newspaper Reports Lindbergh Fathered 3 Children in Germany,' August 2, 2003; *New York Times*, 'Munich Journal: Lindbergh the Family Man: Tales From Germany,' August 29, 2003; and *New York Times*, 'DNA Proves Lindbergh Led a Double Life,' November 29, 2003.

'According to further reports, Lindbergh also had simultaneous relationships with Birgitte Hesshaimer's sister, Marietta, by whom he had two more children, and with a German secretary, identified only as Valeska, with whom he had yet two more children.' *Wall Street Journal*, 'The Lindbergh Nobody Knew,' July 24, 2009.

'In November 1927 it was reported with some embarrassment that \$30,000 that New York Mayor Jimmy Walker was supposed to present to Madame Nungesser in Paris had disappeared and could not be found.' *New York Times*, November 5, 1927.

'It is the only memorial anywhere to that summer of remarkable flights.' It is actually the second memorial on the site. The German army of occupation destroyed an earlier memorial in 1942.

'Bert Acosta ... became a hopeless alcoholic and spent several spells in jail for vagrancy and for failing to maintain alimony payments.' *American National Biography* online: www.anb.org.

'Also moving relentlessly downhill was the strange and enigmatic Charles A. Levine.' *American Heritage Invention & Technology*, 'The Man Who Wasn't Lindbergh,' Summer 2006.

'In October 1927, after almost five months away, Levine came home. He was given a parade up Fifth Avenue, but almost no one turned up.' *New York Times*, October 13, 1927.

'In 1931, police issued a warrant for him on charges of grand larceny after he failed to appear for questioning over irregularities concerning a \$25,000 bank loan.' *New York Times*, January 7, 1931.

'In 1937 he was convicted of smuggling two thousand pounds of tungsten powder into the United States from Canada, and served eighteen months in Lewisburg Penitentiary.' *New York Times*, January 11, 1942.

'In 1942, he was sentenced to 150 days in jail for helping to smuggle an illegal alien into the United States from Mexico.' *New York Times*, January 11, 1942. Levine's obituary appeared in the *New York Times* on December 18, 1991.

'Levine's flying companion, Clarence Chamberlin, lived almost half a century after the summer of 1927 but without doing anything of particular note.' *New York Times*, 'Clarence Chamberlin Dead at 83; Flew First Passenger to Europe,' November 1, 1976.

'Barnstorming proved to be the undoing of Gehrig's and Ruth's friendship.' Lieb, *No Cheering in the Press Box*, pp. 52–3.

'When Yankees catcher Bill Dickey was asked about it years later, he acknowledged that "something happened," but would be drawn no further.' Eig, *Luckiest Man*, pp. 190–1.

'With an intensity of feeling that perhaps has never been equalled.' Ritter, *The Glory of Their Times*, p. 145.

'He was a constant source of joy.' Ruth and Considine, *The Babe Ruth Story*, p. xvii.

'Some 400,000 Model A's were ordered in the first two weeks of December.' Nevins and Hill, *Ford*, Vol. 2, pp. 459–63.

'When her eyes fell upon the instrument of death she almost collapsed.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, pp. 187–8.

'He was one of the bravest men I have ever seen go to death by law.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, p. 190.

'The next morning, readers of the *New York Daily News* were greeted with a sensational image.' Elliott, *Agent of Death*, pp. 184–7.

'Elliott lived on till October 1939, when he died of a heart attack aged 65.' His obituary appeared in the *New York Times* on October 11, 1939.

'In the three years following the crash, America's unemployment rate rose from 3 percent to 25 percent, while average household earnings fell by 33 percent, industrial production by almost 50 percent, and the stock market by 90 percent. Eleven thousand banks failed.' *New Yorker*, 'Comment,' November 1, 2010.

'He spent \$3.5 billion on public works, including several projects for which we may thank him yet – notably the Golden Gate Bridge and Hoover dam.' Smith, *An Uncommon Man*, p. 39.

'He stood on a platform opposing Prohibition and won by a landslide, but died suddenly in his sleep from a stroke on October 5, 1931, soon after taking office.' Dwight Morrow's obituary appeared in the *New York Times* on October 6, 1931.

'Jack Dempsey lost most of his fortune in the Wall Street crash.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, pp. 430–1.

'Gene Tunney married an heiress from the Carnegie family, Polly Lauder, in 1929. She had never seen him fight.' *New Yorker*, 'That Was Pugilism,' December 9, 1950.

'They honeymooned on the Adriatic island of Brioni, where Tunney "walked, swam and talked" with George Bernard Shaw.' *New Yorker*, 'That Was Pugilism,' December 9, 1950.

'Tunney wrote some reminiscences, served on the boards of several large companies, and became "a speaker of overwhelming authority and composure on any subject at all."' *New Yorker*, 'That Was Pugilism,' December 9, 1950.

'Having arrived in America penniless, Firpo went home \$1 million richer after six years in the ring.' Kahn, *A Flame of Pure Fire*, p. 323.

'In 1947, he was sentenced to one year in jail in Los Angeles for interfering with a minor.' *New York Times*, 'Bill Tilden: A Tennis Star Defeated Only by Himself,' August 31, 2009.

'At just the time that Al Capone was entering Alcatraz, on the other side of the country Charles Ponzi was being deported to Italy. He moved to Brazil and died in poverty on a charity ward of a hospital in Buenos Aires in 1949.' *New Yorker*, 'Where Are They Now?', May 8, 1937.

'After leaving government in 1929, she took a high-paying job as chief counsel for Fruit Industries Limited, a California company that grew grapes and was well known for helping people to make wine at home.' Okrent, *Last Call*, pp. 246–7, and Peretti, *Nightclub City*, p. 91.

'Of the twenty-two members who had voted for the Eighteenth Amendment sixteen years earlier and were still senators, seventeen voted to undo their earlier work.' Okrent, *Last Call*, p. 248.

'At all events, before anyone could get to him the plane exploded. Pinedo perished in a giant fireball.' *New York Times*, September 3, 1927.

'In June 1929, barely a year and a half after the debut of *The Jazz Singer*, of the seventeen motion picture theaters on Broadway, just three were still showing silents.' Best, *The Dollar Decade*, p. 65.

'By 1933, nearly one third of movie theaters in America were shut and many of the studios were in trouble.' Sklar, *Movie-Made America*, p. 162.

'Two years later, Rothafel was put in charge of the failing Mastbaum Theater in Philadelphia. He reportedly spent \$200,000 in ten weeks, but to no avail.' *New York Times*, January 14, 1936.

'The world was astonished to find that he had left much of his estate, initially valued at between \$40 million and \$70 million, to a former showgirl named Helen W. Weyant.' *New York Times*, 'One-Third of the Ruppert Fortune Is Bequeathed to an Ex-Actress,' January 21, 1939.

'Also dying in 1939, following a long illness, was Raymond Orteig.' *New York Times*, 'Raymond Orteig, Hotel Man, Dies,' June 8, 1939.

'Gutzon Borglum ... died in March 1941, of complications following prostate surgery.' His obituary appeared in the *New York Times* on March 7, 1941.

'While visiting his brother on his country estate in Hertfordshire, Norman went for a walk in fading light, and appears to have tripped over a cow that was resting on the ground.' Boyle, *Montagu Norman*, p. 1.

'He openly supported the Vichy regime and would almost certainly have been tried as a collaborator but died in 1944 before he could be brought to trial.' Reggiani, *Popular Eugenics*, pp. 85–6.

'At the Nazi war trials at Nuremberg after the war, Carrel's *Man the Unknown* was quoted in defense of Nazi eugenics practices.' Weindling, *Nazi Medicine and the Nuremberg Trials*, p. 254.

'Roosevelt Field closed in 1951. Today it is a 110-acre shopping center.' *New Yorker*, 'The Talk of the Town,' June 8, 1981.

'The spot where Lindbergh and the others took off is marked by a plaque outside the Disney store.' Author visit, June 2013.