



A New
Cold War?

REVIEW

WSJ

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEEKEND

DOW JONES | News Corp *****

SATURDAY/SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20 - 21, 2018 ~ VOL. CCLXXII NO. 94

WSJ.com ★★★★ \$5.00



What's News

World-Wide

Saudi Arabia's government acknowledged for the first time journalist Jamal Khashoggi was killed inside its consulate in Istanbul, saying 18 Saudi citizens had been detained pending the final results of an investigation. A1

♦ **Federal investigators charged a Russian national in a wide-ranging conspiracy designed to undermine U.S. elections, including next month's midterms.** A1

♦ **Mueller's investigation is scrutinizing how a collection of activists and pundits may have intersected with WikiLeaks.** A4

♦ **Former Trump campaign chairman Manafort will be sentenced on tax- and bank-fraud charges on Feb. 8.** A4

♦ **A caravan of several thousand Honduran migrants poured over the Mexican border, ignoring Mexico's offer to let smaller groups of the caravan in each day.** A5

♦ **Voting in Afghan parliamentary elections in Kandahar was postponed for a week after the assassination Thursday of the province's police chief.** A7

♦ **China's export engine appears set to cool amid slowing economic growth and the specter of U.S. tariffs.** A6

Business & Finance

♦ **Facebook hired a former British deputy prime minister, Nick Clegg, as its top policy and communications executive, giving him the task of mending the social network's image as it deals with closer political scrutiny.** B1

♦ **Procter & Gamble booked its strongest quarterly sales in five years.** B1

♦ **The U.S. housing market is stumbling through its longest slump in four years.** A1

♦ **Strong quarterly earnings reports helped the Dow edge up 0.3% to 25444.34 on Friday. The S&P 500 was little changed at 2767.78.** B1

♦ **The SEC is taking a more forceful stance on key aspects of the way the biggest U.S. stock exchanges conduct their business.** B10

♦ **The Trump administration offered generous definitions and rules to accelerate tax-advantaged investment in low-income areas.** A4

♦ **Honeywell said the SEC has opened a probe into the firm's accounting for asbestos-related liabilities.** B3

♦ **Concerns over Italy's finances spread to other European bond markets.** B11

Inside

NOONAN A13

A Long Way
From the
Arsenal of
Democracy

CONTENTS Sports A10
Books C7-12 Style & Fashion D2-3
Business News... B3 Travel D4
Food... D6-7 U.S. News... A2-4
Head on Street... B12 Weather... A10
Obituaries... A8 Wknd Investor... B5
Opinion... A11-13 World News... A5-7

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Saudis Blame Death on 'Brawl'

Government says journalist was killed in a fight, detains 18 as inquiry continues

By MARGHERITA STANCATI

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia—Saudi Arabia early Saturday acknowledged for the first time that journalist Jamal Khashoggi was killed inside its consulate in Istanbul, cap-

ping weeks of uncertainty over the fate of the Saudi government critic.

Saudi Arabia's attorney general in a statement said Mr. Khashoggi, a prominent Saudi journalist, died following an altercation inside the consulate. The statement said 18 Saudi citizens have been detained pending the final results of a continuing investigation.

"Discussions between citizen Jamal Khashoggi and those who met him while he

was in the Saudi Consulate in Istanbul led to a brawl and a physical altercation, which led to his death," the statement said, citing the preliminary findings of the investigation.

A separate statement issued by the Saudi foreign ministry said the perpetrators tried to cover up what happened.

Mr. Khashoggi was last seen entering the Saudi consulate in Istanbul on Oct. 2. He was accompanied to the entrance of the consulate by his

fiancée, Hatice Cengiz, who first raised the alarm of his disappearance.

The mystery surrounding Mr. Khashoggi's whereabouts brought intense scrutiny upon the Saudi monarchy, precipitating the most acute diplomatic crisis for the kingdom in decades. The global controversy has turned up pressure on Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, who had cultivated the reputation as a reformist determined to

open up the kingdom to the outside world.

The Saudi government's latest revelations are likely to raise fresh questions about Mr. Khashoggi's death. Saudi officials had strenuously denied any role in the journalist's disappearance, saying he left the consulate shortly after entering it to collect documents related to his divorce. After an international outcry, Saudi Arabia launched its own, internal probe

Please turn to page A7

Crimean City Mourns Young Victims of Student Rampage



LIVES CUT SHORT: A service was held Friday before the funeral of victims of an attack on a college in Kerch, Crimea. The tragedy, which claimed 20 lives, drew comparisons to school shootings in the U.S. and was dubbed 'Crimea's Columbine' by local commentators.

Pope's Abuse Response Shakes Church

Victims say he has dismissed allegations, wavered on discipline; consequences in Chile



Pope Francis leads Mass in Chile on Jan. 18. His visit drew attention to victims who alleged a church coverup of past abuse.

BY FRANCIS X. ROCCA
AND RYAN DUBE

VATICAN CITY—Pope Francis took charge of the Catholic Church promising a new style of leadership that would make the church more open, candid and dedicated to the vulnerable. His response to the long-running clerical abuse scandal is undermining those goals.

The pope has dismissed coverup allegations from abuse victims and wavered on promised disciplinary reforms. He has struggled to demonstrate a sense of urgency in addressing clerical abuse and has drawn complaints of inconsistency and inaction.

Nowhere has the pope tripped more than in Chile, which once had one of the

highest percentages of Catholics in Latin America. Allegations there involve 167 Catholic officials and 178 victims so far. Prosecutors recently raided church buildings, seized documents and arrested a prominent priest, putting the abuse scandal front and center in the pope's native region.

"The future of the church is in play here," said Juan Pablo Hermosilla, a Santiago lawyer who represents sex-abuse victims. "What is happening in Chile is very important for the region, and what happens in Latin America is going to be very important for the church."

Under Pope Francis, Chile is for the first time no longer a majority-Catholic nation. The declining support

Please turn to page A9

Very Swift Justice: Judge Tangles With Traffic Court

* * *

Newly minted Ninth Circuit appointee has at least 28 traffic citations

By JAMES V. GRIMALDI
AND ALEXA CORSE

Ryan D. Nelson is a man in a hurry—really, in a hurry.

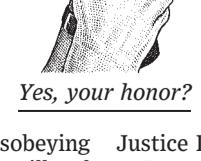
It's not just that Mr. Nelson, an Idaho attorney, has leapfrogged over the U.S. District Court bench to garner President Trump's lifetime appointment to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Nelson also has been cited for speeding a dozen times over the past two decades—eight times in the past seven years in his home state of Idaho, where he worked as general counsel for a nutritional-supplements firm.

Mr. Nelson has no prior ex-

perience as a judge, but he's no stranger to traffic courts. Mr. Nelson has received at least 28 traffic citations over the past two decades, and was found or pleaded guilty in about two-thirds of those cases, paying more than \$1,300 in fines, court records show—a far higher rate than most Idahoans and nationwide.

He's gotten tickets for speeding, disobeying traffic lights and signs, illegal turns, seat-belt violations, not carrying proof of insurance,



Yes, your honor?

skipping an auto inspection and not registering his vehicle. He's been cited on his boat as well. In some cases, he fought the law and the law lost.

After his confirmation hearing in July, Mr. Nelson didn't respond to a question about the traffic and speeding tickets. Reached by telephone last month, Mr. Nelson referred questions to the Justice Department.

In a statement, a Justice Department spokesman said:

Please turn to page A9

EXCHANGE



HOW PAUL ALLEN CHANGED MY LIFE, B4

U.S. Charges Russian In Election Meddling

BY SADIE GURMAN
AND BYRON TAU

Federal prosecutors have charged a Russian national in a wide-ranging conspiracy designed to undermine U.S. elections including next month's midterms, according to charges unsealed Friday, in the first-known case targeting the November campaign.

In a 73-page affidavit accompanying the charges, authorities described Elena Alekseevna Khusaynova, 44, of St. Petersburg, Russia, as the "chief accountant" of a broad online disinformation campaign designed to inflame U.S. public opinion and exacerbate tensions within U.S. society.

Ms. Khusaynova managed an effort called "Project Lakhta," which targeted U.S. elections in 2016 and 2018 with a total operating budget of \$35 million between January 2016 and June 2018, authorities say. The effort was funded by a Russian oligarch and two companies he controls—and continues through today, according to the charges.

Ms. Khusaynova, who resides in Russia, couldn't be reached. As a Russian citizen

Please turn to page A4

♦ WikiLeaks' role draws new scrutiny..... A4
♦ Manafort faces February sentencing for fraud..... A4

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

In Crime Data, FBI Has to Fill In Missing Pieces



In any given year, more than 18,000 U.S. police agencies are asked to submit crime data to the FBI. But some don't provide complete information or, in some cases, any information at all.

When that happens, the Federal Bureau of Investigation uses crude estimates to account for the missing data. Those figures are then used to generate "Crime in the United States," an annual tally of violent and property crimes that is a quality-of-life measure as well as a gauge of criminal justice policies and spending.

In most instances, the estimates, though rough, don't stray substantially from the submitted numbers.

In its latest report, the FBI didn't adjust the counts of violent crime for 11 states at all. But it inflated Indiana's numbers by 9.9%, West Virginia's by 13% and Mississippi's by 68%, raising that state's count to an estimated 8,526, up from a reported 5,084.

Homicides, generally considered the most reliable of

the FBI's crime statistics, showed similar discrepancies. The numbers for 28 states were not adjusted, but Mississippi's count, the worst of the bunch, was increased by 56%, to an estimated 245 murders from a reported 157.

"What we need are error bars on this, but we don't have that," said Jeff Asher, a crime analyst based in New Orleans who argues the agency should publish margins of error with its numbers.

It's impossible to know how far off the FBI's adjustments are, and experts offered mixed opinions about the significance of the potential discrepancies.

Robert Weisberg, co-director of Stanford University's Criminal Justice Center, and James Alan Fox, a criminologist at Northeastern University, said the numbers are close enough to evaluate trends over multiple years.

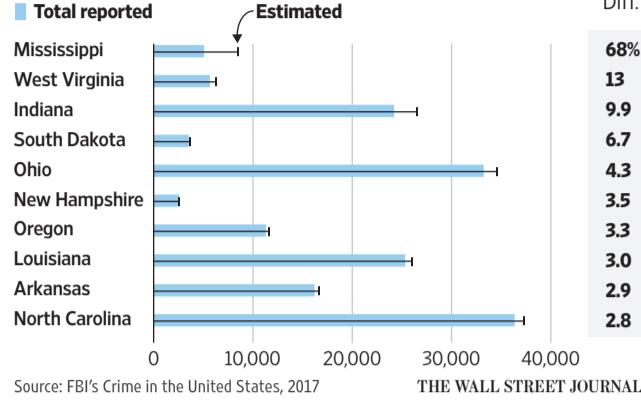
"The problem is looking one year to the next," Dr. Fox said. "Don't get hung up on the year-to-year changes."

The FBI's most recent report showed murders and violent crimes declined less

Data Discrepancy

The FBI uses estimates to fill in missing crime data for states, sometimes resulting in figures that stray substantially from reported numbers.

Reported total vs. estimated total



Source: FBI's Crime in the United States, 2017

than 1% from 2016 to 2017.

"That's just noise," said Richard Berk, a criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania, suggesting the change, with or without estimates, was insignificant.

Other experts believe, at minimum, the FBI should use a more sophisticated system for generating estimates.

Two decades ago, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, a unit of the Justice Department, published a 78-page

paper critiquing the FBI's procedure and recommending ways to improve it.

"So far, nothing has come of it," said Michael D. Maltz, the criminologist who wrote the paper and is now a researcher at Ohio State University's Criminal Justice Research Center.

The FBI did not respond to requests for information, but Dr. Maltz, who with a grant from the American Statistical Association has developed an

alternative way to estimate the missing data, described the bureau's procedure:

When a jurisdiction provides data for three or more months, the FBI estimates the total by multiplying the reported number of crimes by $12/N$, where N is the number of months for which reports exist.

Using that formula, an agency that reports four months of crimes would be estimated to have $12/4$, or three times the number of crimes it reported.

Because crimes are not evenly distributed throughout the year, that method could lead to over- or underestimates, depending on whether the reported data cover months that are historically lower in crime (winter) or those that are historically higher in crime (summer).

When a jurisdiction provides no data, the FBI estimates the number of crimes based on rates for similarly sized areas in the same state that provided all 12 months of data.

Using that measure, if a jurisdiction with a population of 150,000 reports two months or less of crime data while jurisdictions in the

state with a similar population report 620.2 crimes per 100,000 people, the agency that didn't fully report will be estimated to have had $930.3 \text{ crimes} / 150,000 \times 100,000$.

A better approach, according to Alicia Carriquiry, a statistician at Iowa State University, would take advantage of all of available data, not only across agencies but across time.

The FBI's less rigorous method was developed in the 1960s out of necessity when a single year of crime data was stored on seven or eight large reels of computer tape.

"Longitudinal imputation of missing data was truly impossible," Dr. Maltz said. "To fill in the gaps, the FBI used data that was most readily available to them—data on the same tape, either from the agency itself, inflating the available count to a 12-month estimate, or using similar agencies' data."

Now, all the data collected since 1960 will fit on a single thumb drive.

And that, he said, is something you can longitudinally count on.

Mega Millions Jackpot Hits \$1 Billion



FEELING LUCKY: Customers lined up Friday to buy Mega Millions tickets in Manhattan. Lottery officials changed the odds in recent years to lessen the chance of winning a jackpot, which in turn increased the opportunity for top prizes to reach sky-high levels.

Housing Slump Continues

Continued from Page One

Mr. Yun blamed a dearth of inventory for weakening sales in recent months. But he also pointed to signs of strong demand, suggesting that could eventually pull the housing market out of the doldrums, if the home supply increased.

Still, even with rising inventory levels in September, Mr. Yun said fewer people were attending open houses. That shows demand could be faltering and that some potential buyers might be giving up, for now.

Economists said that rising home prices—up more than 50% nationwide since prices bottomed out in 2012—have been a drag on the housing market. More recently, mortgage rates have been shooting higher, roughly a percentage point this year to nearly 5%.

Workers' wages are rising again, up nearly 3% over the past year, but not enough to keep up with years of rapid growth in home prices. The monthly payment to buy the average-priced home has risen 16% since the beginning of the year, according to mortgage-data firm Black Knight Inc.

Affordability is "already more stretched...than it has been in previous cycles," said Aaron Terrazas, a senior economist at Zillow.

Real-estate agents say power is shifting more toward buyers. They now have a num-

ber of homes to choose from within their budget and feel they need to weigh their options, knowing their home may not appreciate nearly as quickly in the coming years.

Buyers have also returned to putting contingencies on their purchases to protect themselves if the home has hidden physical flaws or doesn't appraise at the purchase price—a practice that was often waived to make offers stand out during bidding wars when the market was hot.

"Home inspections are back," said Jocelyn Malkhasian, a Realtor in Boston.

When Phil Morris, a sales executive at Microsoft Corp., moved to Seattle from Oklahoma City last August, "this market was nuts," he said. Mr. Morris, 50 years old, gave up on buying a home and decided to rent instead.

A few months ago, he noticed that the number of homes on the market was "going way up." A 1950s house in West Seattle with three bed-

Mortgage rates are up about a percentage point this year to nearly 5%.

rooms and a big backyard caught his eye. He ultimately bought it at a discount of more than \$15,000 from the \$605,000 asking price.

"That was 100% unheard of" last year, said Mr. Morris's agent, Lindsey Gudger. Sellers have even begun to cover closing costs—a saving of \$5,000 to \$7,000 for many buyers—

Tough Sell

Existing-home sales, change from a year earlier



Source: National Association of Realtors via Haver Analytics

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Mr. Gudger said.

It is rare for the housing sector to slow so significantly even as the job market and stock market are booming. Gross domestic product grew at a 4.2% rate in the second quarter, the strongest pace in nearly four years. Meanwhile, companies are on a hiring spree and September's 3.7% unemployment rate is the lowest since 1969.

The last time the U.S. economy saw such a slump in the housing market was after the so-called taper tantrum in 2013, when then-Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke said the central bank could start winding down its quantitative-easing program, leading to a spike in interest rates. The housing market slowed in late 2013 through much of 2014, before rebounding strongly as mortgage rates eased.

Economists say it is unlikely that the economy and housing market can continue to diverge

for much longer.

In one scenario, economists said continued wage growth could put more money in consumers' pockets and lead to a rebound in sales next spring.

Alternatively, economists say a weakening housing market—which also helps drive furniture sales, building-materials purchases and construction employment—could start to drag down the broader economy. Home construction has faltered in recent months as well.

"If this is the first chink in the armor and other parts of the economy start to weaken, driven by increases in rates and consumer confidence starting to wane, then I think it could be the beginning of a really soft year," said Glenn Kelman, chief executive of real estate brokerage Redfin.

At the end of September, the market had a 4.4-month supply of homes, based on the current sales pace, up from a 4.2-month supply a year earlier. That is below what Mr. Yun considers a balanced market of six months of inventory.

The median existing-home price in September was \$258,100, up 4.2% from a year earlier, according to the Realtors group.

News Corp., owner of The Wall Street Journal, also operates Realtor.com under license from the National Association of Realtors.

Some of September's weakness was due to Hurricane Florence, which contributed to sales falling 5.4% from a month earlier in the South, according to the Realtors group. But sales were also down by 2.9% in the Northeast and by 3.6% in the West, regions unaffected by the storm.

College students and university doctors are fighting to keep an outbreak of hand, foot and mouth disease at bay as it spreads across East Coast campuses.

At Johns Hopkins, where more than 100 cases have been reported, they have planted lawn signs and posted fliers to warn students about an outbreak.

The virus causes fever, sore throat and blisters on hands and feet and in the mouth. It isn't particularly dangerous, said Irini Daskalaki, an infectious-disease specialist at Princeton University, which has seen eight cases.

There is no treatment but it typically goes away in four or five days.

—Douglas Belkin

ALASKA

Governor Suspends His Re-election Bid

Alaska Gov. Bill Walker suspended his re-election bid Friday, three days after the sudden resignation of Lt. Gov. Byron Mallott, a Democrat, over what Mr. Walker described as an inappropriate overture toward a woman.

Mr. Walker, the only independent governor in the U.S., took swipes at GOP rival Mike Dunleavy and didn't explicitly endorse Democrat Mark Begich. But he said Mr. Begich's stand on important issues more closely aligned with Mr. Walker's priorities.

Mr. Walker's campaign was rocked Tuesday by the resignation of Mr. Mallott, who was replaced by former state health commissioner Valerie Davidson.

—Erin Ailworth

HEALTH

Colleges Try to Stop Spread of Disease

College students and university doctors are fighting to keep an outbreak of hand, foot and mouth disease at bay as it spreads across East Coast campuses.

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—Douglas Belkin

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

The surname of Ian Clark, a lawyer at White & Case LLP, was incorrectly spelled Clarke

in a Markets article on Wednesday about restructuring some Mozambique debt.

Readers can alert The Wall Street Journal to any errors in news articles by emailing wsjcontact@wsj.com or by calling 888-410-2667.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

(USPS 664-880) (Eastern Edition ISSN 0099-9660)

(Central Edition ISSN 1092-0935) (Western Edition ISSN 0193-2241)

Editorial and publication headquarters: 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036

Published daily except Sundays and general legal holidays.

Periodicals postage paid at New York, NY, and other mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address changes to The Wall Street Journal, 200 Burnett Rd., Chicago, IL 60610.

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U.S. NEWS

USC Faces Steep Cost For Alleged Sex Abuse

By SARA RANDAZZO AND MELISSA KORN

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California agreed to pay \$215 million to settle a federal lawsuit brought against it by women who have accused a former campus gynecologist, George Tyndall, of sexual abuse and misconduct.

It is among the largest settlements ever for a university over sexual-misconduct claims.

The money will be available to thousands of women who were treated by Mr. Tyndall during his nearly 30-year tenure at the private Los Angeles university, including both those who do and don't claim he abused them. The settlement, reached in a class action in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles and subject to court approval, will offer larger payouts to women who allege they suffered the worst abuse.

The deal won't put an end to the legal battles surrounding the scandal that has rocked USC for the past six months and led to the resignation of its former president, C.L. Max Nikias. Women can still opt out of the settlement and pursue claims independently. The university also faces dozens of separate lawsuits filed in state court.

Under the settlement agreement, former patients will receive a minimum of \$2,500. Those with the most severe claims who tell their stories and speak to a psychologist can receive up to \$250,000.

In a letter being sent to the school community Friday, USC Interim President Wanda Austin said the \$215 million settlement is "an important step forward," and that she hopes it can "help our community move collectively toward reconciliation."

Annika Martin, a partner at Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein LLP who represents the

Los Angeles police have said they are conducting a criminal probe.

plaintiffs, said that while money alone can never truly compensate her clients, "this settlement sends a powerful message and ensures that these women can get some measure of justice."

The school will cover the settlement costs with reserve funds and insurance, not with tuition or donor funds, it said on an informational website. USC could owe an additional up to \$25 million in attorneys' fees.

Mr. Tyndall is accused in court filings of engaging in alleged inappropriate practices including conducting medically unnecessary pelvic exams, making sexually and racially inappropriate remarks, digitally penetrating patients, and asking students to take off all of their clothes in front of him.

Mr. Tyndall's attorney, N. Denise Taylor, said he unequivocally denies any claims of sexual misconduct, harassment or abuse and that his patient examinations at USC "were performed for the stated medical purpose and within the standard of care for gynecologists practicing in the community during the relevant time periods."

The attorney said that her client doesn't admit liability as part of the settlement and agreed to it "to avoid the risk, burden and expense of the continued litigation."

The federal lawsuit, filed against Mr. Tyndall, USC and its board of trustees, accused the university of violating students' trust and failing to stop the gynecologist's alleged misconduct despite receiving complaints.

The Los Angeles Police Department has said it is conducting a criminal probe. Mr. Tyndall hasn't been charged with any crime.

Mr. Tyndall left USC in June 2017 after reaching a settlement with the school, USC has said. He can no longer practice medicine after agreeing in late August to an interim suspension of his medical license.

Amazon Visits Spur HQ2 Hunches

Amazon.com Inc. executives have made a fresh round of visits to several of the 20 finalists for its \$5 billion second-headquarters project, fueling added anticipation as it nears a decision in a process that has stretched over more than a year.

The visits during the past couple of months include New York City, Newark, N.J., and Chicago, according to people

By Laura Stevens,
Shayndi Raice
and Keiko Morris

familiar with the matter.

In addition, Amazon has been following up with other locations, including Miami and the Washington, D.C., area, said some of the people. Some cities, such as Raleigh, N.C., have not heard from the retail giant in months, according to people familiar with the matter.

The discussions, which follow an initial round of visits early this year, have added to the already intense speculation regarding which way the technology giant is leaning.

While Amazon appears to be narrowing its list of 20 finalists, it is still unclear which cities may be in the lead, and what exactly the additional visits indicate about specific cities' chances.

Still, the visits have shed some new light on the process. Amazon appears to be favoring an urban site, say people familiar with the matter, which could be a problem for some sites in Northern Virginia and Montgomery County, Md. Those two suburbs of Washington, D.C., along with the

Three Finalists That Got a Recent Look

The retail giant is poised to pick from among its shortlist of 20 locations



Chicago

Population
2,716,450

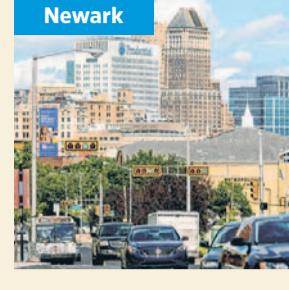
Unemployment rate
3.8%

Median home price
\$225,200

Nickname
Windy City

Inside tip
Traffic from O'Hare
is a nightmare

Note: Unemployment rate as of August.
Sources: Labor Department (unemployment); Commerce Department (population, home prices).



Newark

Population
285,154

Unemployment rate
4.5%

Median home price
\$222,100

Nickname
Brick City

Inside tip
Locals pronounce it like 'Nork'



New York

Population
8,622,698

Unemployment Rate
4.2%

Median home price
\$508,900

Nickname
Big Apple

Inside tip
If you're late, it was
the subway

whirlwind, two-day site visits to all 20 cities, and asked a host of follow-up questions. They also requested reams of data as detailed as local high school test scores, The Wall Street Journal has reported.

Publicly, the process was quiet over the summer, with Amazon officials crunching data before executives in charge of the search decided to take another look at a few cities, according to the people. Some cities that didn't receive a second visit are still in the running for the project. The Chicago Tribune previously reported that Amazon visited Chicago for a second time.

In the recent visits, Amazon executives spent much of their time exploring neighborhoods around, or nearby, sites that have been proposed for HQ2, said the people.

Executives appear to be more interested in an urban site that is woven into the fabric of the city and less interested in having its own campus outside a city, said the people. One reason would be shorter commutes. It could also help with recruiting employees, something that has proven true with its downtown Seattle campus peppered with nearby apartment buildings and trendy restaurants.

In New York City, one of the neighborhoods Amazon is exploring is Long Island City, Queens, one of the people said. The neighborhood is perched on the East River across from Manhattan, and is being gentrified by high-rise buildings and young professionals.

—Valerie Bauerlein
contributed to this article.



Cattle grazed at Arizona's Rocking Chair Ranch. The Trump administration says it will scale back on a drought-insurance program, ratcheting up anxiety among farmers.

Ranchers Flex Political Muscle as Cuts Loom

By ALEX LEARY

Snowflake, Ariz.—Billy Elkins' pickup rumbled through miles of barren rangeland and came to a stop near an old black cow. "She's just thinner, not doing so good," he said.

Ranchers, she said, "know I'm going to fight for things that matter to them. We're going to work through this, but it's certainly not good."

Democratic Rep. Krysten Sinema, who said she has been approached about the program while campaigning, called it "really bad for Arizona," and called the sudden change "very Washington, D.C."

Ms. McSally has support from ranchers such as John Ladd, who on Friday planned to make the four-hour drive from his ranch on the Arizona-Mexico border to Mesa for a rally featuring the candidate and President Trump.

But in late August, the Trump administration stunned the ranching community here by unveiling plans to significantly scale back the insurance program in 2019, ratcheting up anxiety in farm communities already upset over retaliatory beef tariffs imposed by China after President Trump imposed levies on its products.

"We're probably some of his biggest supporters. It's pissed off a lot of people," said Mr. Elkins, 60 years old and fifth-generation rancher who raises Black Angus cattle on his 50,000-acre Rocking Chair Ranch. "As of right now, we're not blaming him, but [it] could be a problem politically for the administration."

The rollback of the Agriculture Department's Pasture, Rangeland and Forage program has become an issue in the

toss-up Arizona U.S. Senate race. In a sign of ranchers' political muscle, both candidates are pledging to get it fixed.

"It's not right and it's not fair," Republican Rep. Martha McSally said in an interview.

Ranchers, she said, "know I'm going to fight for things that matter to them. We're going to work through this, but it's certainly not good."

Democratic Rep. Krysten Sinema, who said she has been approached about the program while campaigning, called it "really bad for Arizona," and called the sudden change "very Washington, D.C."

Ms. McSally has support from ranchers such as John Ladd, who on Friday planned to make the four-hour drive from his ranch on the Arizona-Mexico border to Mesa for a rally featuring the candidate and President Trump.

Mr. Ladd, 63, said ranchers have faith that Ms. McSally can win a policy reversal but said it's bothersome that the problem remains.

"There are some people who may be sitting on the fence that this could be an excuse not to vote for her," he said.

Strategically, organizers of a congressional letter protesting the move chose Ms. McSally as the lead signature, knowing a Trump-endorsed candidate from a hard-hit state may get more attention. Ms. Sinema also signed the appeal for change.

Another letter, from four



Rancher Billy Elkins has used insurance payments to help feed cattle, but it hasn't been enough.

senators, was sent to Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue this week. "The tens of thousands of American producers who rely on this program deserve much better," it said.

The White House declined to comment.

The USDA said crop-insurance programs are routinely evaluated, and that the goal is to mitigate risk, not make ranchers whole.

"Since premium is subsidized, overinsurance results in the producer getting more subsidy than was intended by law, and increasing the cost of the program to the taxpayers," the department said in a statement.

The pasture, rangeland and forage program is a hedge against drought. Ranchers pay a premium—half of which is subsidized by the government—and receive indemnities in times of low precipitation. They use those payments for hay and other supplemental feed or water.

"It saved my ass big time," said Roger Warner, 71, of the family-run Eureka Springs Cattle Co., in southeastern Arizona.

In 2017, he paid \$60,000 in premiums and got \$150,000 in payments after seeing only about an inch of rain during the six-month period of his

coverage. The money covered liquid supplement and protein blocks and helped compensate him for a dearth in calves due to poorly nourished cows.

"If it rains, I have to pay. It's not like it's a freebie," said Mr. Warner, who has contributed more this year than he has gotten. "I'd like an explanation."

While used across the country, the insurance has been most coveted in recent years in the West. The "four corners" area of Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico is in "extreme" or "exceptional" drought, according to government data.

U.S. NEWS

WikiLeaks' Role Draws New Scrutiny

WASHINGTON—Special counsel Robert Mueller's investigation is scrutinizing how a collection of activists and pundits intersected with WikiLeaks, the website that U.S. officials

*By Byron Tau,
Shelby Holliday
and Dustin Volz*

said was the primary conduit for publishing materials stolen by Russia, according to people familiar with the matter.

Mr. Mueller's team recently questioned witnesses about the activities of longtime Trump confidant Roger Stone, including his contacts with WikiLeaks, and has obtained telephone records, according to the people familiar with the matter.

Investigators also have evidence that the late GOP activist Peter W. Smith may have had advance knowledge of details about the release of emails from a top Hillary Clinton campaign official by WikiLeaks, one person familiar with the matter said. They have questioned Mr. Smith's associates, the person said.

Right-wing pundit Jerome

Corsi was also questioned by investigators about his interactions with Mr. Stone and WikiLeaks before a grand jury in September, according to a person familiar with the matter. Mr. Corsi declined to comment. A lawyer for Mr. Stone said he hasn't been contacted by the special counsel. Mr. Smith died last year.

Mr. Mueller's office declined to comment.

Throughout 2016, Messrs. Stone, Smith and Corsi, who long worked on the margins of Republican politics, tried to dig up incriminating information about Mrs. Clinton, the 2016 Democratic nominee, according to emails and some public comments. A lawyer for President Trump didn't respond to a request to comment.

Sam Nunberg, a former Trump campaign staffer who interacted with Mr. Stone, said he also was questioned by Mr. Mueller's team about communications he had with Mr. Stone regarding WikiLeaks. New York radio host Randy Credico also said the special counsel asked about communications with Mr. Stone and WikiLeaks. Mr. Credico interviewed WikiLeaks founder Ju-



Robert Mueller's team recently questioned witnesses about Roger Stone, shown in September 2017, including contacts with WikiLeaks.

lian Assange in 2016 and has known Mr. Stone for years.

The role WikiLeaks and Mr. Assange played during the 2016 election as the chief publisher of stolen Democratic emails has been of enduring interest to investigators probing Russian election interference in 2016 and whether there was collusion with Trump associates. Mr. Trump has denied collusion, and Moscow has denied meddling in the election. The Mueller probe has resulted in more than two dozen indictments as well as guilty pleas by five Trump associates.

It couldn't be determined whether WikiLeaks or Mr. Assange is a target of the probe or if investigators are primarily interested in those who interacted with the organization. As Mr. Mueller focuses on hacking and Russian interference, individuals or groups who may have been

involved could be exposed to charges such as conspiracy to aid in a hacking operation.

A July indictment of 12 Russian military intelligence officers alleged WikiLeaks obtained stolen material from Russian military intelligence through an

WikiLeaks' role in the 2016 election has been of enduring interest to Mueller.

online persona known as Guccifer 2.0. Much of that material was hacked in spring 2016, according to the special counsel.

WikiLeaks didn't respond to a request to comment. Mr. Assange has said Russia wasn't the source of the emails.

The scrutiny of activities related to WikiLeaks suggests investigators believe the organization's importance to the Russia probe may extend beyond its dealings with Guccifer 2.0. A list of questions Mr. Mueller gave to the president's legal team this year included one about the president's knowledge of communication between Mr. Stone, his associates and WikiLeaks, the Wall Street Journal has reported.

According to the July indictment, WikiLeaks received an encrypted attachment from Guccifer 2.0 on July 14, 2016, that held "instructions on how to access an online archive of stolen DNC documents." More than a month earlier, Mr. Assange said during a television interview that he had obtained Clinton-related emails that were pending publication.

That claim came three days

before the Guccifer 2.0 persona appeared online, raising the possibility that there may have been another channel that served as a conduit for Clinton-related emails. In the weeks before the election, WikiLeaks released emails belonging to John Podesta, the chairman of Mrs. Clinton's campaign.

The person familiar with Mr. Smith recalled him repeatedly implying that he knew ahead of time about leaks of Mr. Podesta's emails. The Journal reported that in the fall of 2016, Mr. Smith told friends and wrote in an email that he directed hackers to give emails from Mrs. Clinton's private server to WikiLeaks. It is unclear whether hackers ever obtained the emails belonging to Mrs. Clinton.

—Drew Fitzgerald
and Rebecca Ballhaus
contributed to this article.

Manafort Faces February Sentencing for Fraud

By ARUNA VISWANATHA

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Paul Manafort will be sentenced on tax- and bank-fraud charges on Feb. 8, a federal judge in Virginia said Friday, drawing the legal travails of President Trump's former campaign chairman nearer to a close.

U.S. District Judge T.S. Ellis ordered probation officers to prepare a presentence report. He said he wouldn't delay the sentencing while Mr. Manafort, who was convicted in August, cooperated with special counsel Robert Mueller's office in its investigation of Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. election. Prosecutors had asked for that delay, a common request by the government in order to assess the full extent of a defendant's cooperation when



consultant was found guilty on eight counts of tax and bank fraud by a Virginia jury, but that jury deadlocked 11-1 on an additional 10 counts. As part of a plea agreement Mr. Manafort reached last month to avoid the second criminal trial in Washington, Mr. Manafort admitted to the conduct alleged in the additional counts but didn't plead guilty to them. He also agreed to cooperate in Mr. Mueller's investigation, and has since met multiple times with prosecutors for lengthy debriefing sessions, people familiar with the matter said.

Under the September plea deal, Mr. Manafort and prosecutors agreed the government would move to dismiss the deadlocked counts on which the jury was hung either at the time of his sentencing or

after his cooperation was complete. On Friday, prosecutor Uzo Asonye said they didn't yet know when his cooperation would end.

Last week, Judge Ellis rejected the arrangement in the plea deal and ordered Mr. Mueller's team to let him know whether they planned to prosecute Mr. Manafort on those counts on which the jury couldn't come to a decision. He said it would be "highly unusual" to defer Mr. Manafort's sentencing until after his cooperation with prosecutors was completed.

In a Wednesday filing, prosecutors said they would prefer to keep their deal intact, but if that wasn't possible, they could dismiss the counts without a promise not to bring them again if they chose to.

Rules Offer Developers Poor-Zone Tax Breaks

By RICHARD RUBIN

WASHINGTON—The Trump administration, trying to accelerate tax-advantaged investment in low-income areas, offered generous definitions and rules Friday in a long-awaited package of regulations.

The Treasury Department designed the rules for the Opportunity Zone program to give businesses enough flexibility and certainty to start making major investments, senior department officials said.

The program was a small piece of last year's tax law and has been attracting intense attention from real-estate developers and fund managers who have been soliciting wealthy investors holding unrealized capital gains.

"This will be a turning point," said Michael Novogradac, a San Francisco accountant who advises fund managers and investors on tax incentives. "This will free up a lot of capital that's been waiting. And it provides sufficient clarity for many more investments to go forward."

Earlier this year, after getting recommendations from governors, the Treasury designated nearly 9,000 census tracts as opportunity zones, spread across urban and rural areas and including almost all of Puerto Rico.

Nearly 35 million Americans live in the zones, which have higher poverty and unemployment rates than the rest of the country, according to the Treasury. Developers have been planning projects

that would qualify for the incentive, including a Marriott hotel in Arizona, affordable housing in Los Angeles and a 22-story office building and hotel in New York's Washington Heights neighborhood.

Investors in the zones get two benefits. First, they can roll capital gains from an unrelated investment into a zone and defer those capital-gains taxes until the end of 2026. Those taxes can be reduced by as much as 15% if investors hold on to their zone investments long enough. Second, taxes on capital gains from investments in zones can be avoided if the investments are held for at least 10 years.

The law doesn't require hiring of area residents or sharp limits on what types of projects qualify, raising the prospect that the program could benefit wealthy investors and raise rents without helping the low-income people it is supposed to assist.

Russian Is Accused of Hacking

Continued from Page One operating with the backing of powerful Russians, she is unlikely to face trial in the U.S.

The charges were brought by prosecutors unaffiliated with Special Counsel Robert Mueller, apparently because many of Ms. Khusaynova's alleged activities took place after the 2016 election that is the focus of Mr. Mueller. The latest document suggests there has been little letup in the Russian interference efforts, despite enormous attention on the issue.

Moscow has denied any interference in American politics.

According to the Justice Department, the well-funded Russian-backed campaign continues to take advantage of social media networks by buying online ad campaigns as well as creating fake social media accounts, despite promises by tech companies to do more to curb foreign influence efforts.

Friday's announcement came as the Office of the Director of National Intelligence warned of "ongoing campaigns" by Russia, China and Iran to influence the midterm elections and the 2020 race, largely through social media.

The office said it had found no evidence of "a compromise or disruption of infrastructure that would enable our adversaries to prevent voting, change vote counts or disrupt our ability to tally votes."

Prosecutors charged Ms. Khusaynova with conspiring to defraud the U.S. Specifically, she was accused of working to defraud the Federal



Russia, China and Iran are alleged to be trying to influence midterm races. Above, Atlanta polls were open for early voting Thursday.

Election Commission, which enforces laws that bar foreign nationals from funding certain campaign expenses, and the Justice Department, which enforces a requirement that agents of foreign governments must register their activities in the U.S.

Mr. Mueller's office used a similar theory in its case against Concord Consulting, one of the same companies Ms. Khusaynova was accused of assisting, when the Mueller team obtained a February indictment against three Russian companies and 13 Russian citizens.

Friday's charges depicted Ms. Khusaynova as playing a key role in what conspirators allegedly described internally as "information warfare against the United States."

Authorities say much of the funding fueled a continuation of what intelligence agencies described as a Kremlin-sanc-

tion campaign of hacking, disinformation and propaganda that aimed to boost Donald Trump at the expense of Democratic rival Hillary Clinton before the 2016 presidential election.

Authorities say the Project Lakhta group spent more than \$60,000 in internet advertising on Facebook between January and June of this year. In some cases, the Russian operation used fake online personas to direct targeted advertising at Americans.

Authorities laid out in detail in court documents how the project identified fault lines in U.S. society and sought to exploit them. One participant wrote that an aim was to "effectively aggravate the conflict between minorities and the rest of the population."

In October 2017, one member of Project Lakhta wrote that "Colored LGBT are less sophisticated than white; therefore, complicated phrases and messages do not work. Be careful dealing with racial

context. Just like ordinary Blacks, Latinos and Native Americans, colored LGBT people are very sensitive towards #whiteprivilege and they react to posts and pictures that favor white people."

Social media posts also sought to tear at the social fabric by referring to events like the 2017 "Unite the Right" rally in Charlottesville, Va., where one person was killed in a clash between white supremacists and counterprotesters, according to the complaint.

As in the 2016 campaign, Russian operatives using fake personas allegedly attempted to organize real-world events in cooperation with real U.S. persons and organizations.

Authorities say the conspirators sought to arrange flash mobs in front of the White House on July 4, 2017, with the aim of "inviting resistance activists, show tune lovers and karaoke fans to come join us on Independence Day, sing a song of freedom and demand

Trump's impeachment."

Project Lakhta was financed through two companies run by Yevgeny Prigozhin, a Russian oligarch with close ties to Russian President Vladimir Putin, prosecutors say. Concord Consulting and Concord Catering were named as the companies in the charges. Ms. Khusaynova is accused of managing the conspiracy's finances—budgeting, payroll, and operations for about a dozen entities.

"Our foreign adversaries continue their efforts to interfere in our democracy by creating social and political division, spreading distrust in our political system and advocating for the support or defeat of particular political candidates," FBI Director Christopher Wray said in a statement.

Federal prosecutors don't allege Ms. Khusaynova's efforts had or is having an impact on electoral results, nor do they claim that any Americans knowingly participated in Project Lakhta.

WORLD NEWS

Caravan Breaches Mexican Border

In standoff, police hold at bay immigrants fleeing from violence-prone Central America

BY JUAN MONTES

TECUN UMAN, Guatemala—A caravan of several thousand Honduran migrants on their way to the U.S. breached Mexico's southern border with Guatemala on Friday, but were held at bay by hundreds of Mexican police in a tense standoff, deepening a regional migration crisis.

The rush at the border came after Mexican officials said they would grant asylum to the caravan of about 3,000 migrants fleeing violence-prone Central America. But the Mexicans said they would let in only 100 to 200 migrants a day, because they couldn't process asylum claims more quickly.

Despite the offer, the majority of Hondurans grew restive at the prospect of waiting for days or weeks following days of walking from their hometowns to Mexico. Hundreds of migrants, mostly young men, began pulling down a fence on the Guatemalan side of the border and soon overwhelmed the handful of Guatemalan police.

One of the migrants addressed the crowd from a house in this Guatemalan border town. "If they don't let us cross now, we'll cross by the river," he said.

Migrants then rushed across the bridge that separates the two countries and tried to overwhelm some 500 federal police manning a thin fence. At one point, some in the crowd threw bottles and stones at the police, who responded with several volleys of what appeared to be tear gas. A helicopter roamed in the skies.

Some migrants carried babies in their arms, others pushed baby carriages, and nearly everyone carried their belongings in backpacks and



Honduran immigrants headed for the U.S. rush across the Guatemala-Mexico international border bridge in Ciudad Hidalgo, Mexico.

handbags. Only a few women with children were allowed to enter Mexico.

After it became clear the Mexican police wouldn't let the majority of the crowd through, dozens of young men began climbing the fence on the bridge and throwing themselves into the shallow river, tying several makeshift rafts together in an attempt to cross illegally to the Mexican side.

Mexico's Interior Minister Alfonso Navarrete claimed that caravan leaders "put pregnant women and children at the front of the group." He said several Mexican police were injured as they contained crowds from crossing into Mexican territory.

The caravan has drawn the ire of President Trump. Mr. Trump has featured the caravan and the broader immigration issue in political rallies around the U.S. on behalf of

Republican candidates in November's midterm elections.

Most of the migrants plan to go to the U.S. and ask for asylum or try to cross the border illegally. Mr. Trump has vowed they will be sent back.

The president said that, at his request, Mexico was trying to help control the flow of immigrants from neighboring countries, but that he was prepared to use U.S. military force if necessary.

Adding to pressure on Mexico to prevent the migrants from reaching the U.S. border, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo met with Mexican authorities in Mexico City on Friday. The migrant caravan was at the top of the agenda.

"We're prepared to do all that we can to support the decisions that Mexico makes about how they're going to address this very serious and important issue to their coun-

try," Mr. Pompeo told reporters after meeting with President Enrique Peña Nieto.

Mexican officials had hoped the offer of asylum would break up the large caravan and persuade many migrants to stay in Mexico rather than

putting a lot of pressure, and Mexico has to also maintain its relationship with the U.S."

The caravan began last week in Honduras and quickly grew in size. At the beginning, it was a group of 200 people who agreed on social media to travel together to ensure their safety through some of the world's most violent countries. But it soon grew quickly.

Residents and migrants say they joined the caravan because they didn't have to pay thousands of dollars for a "coyote" smuggler to get them in the U.S.

Mexico's effort to offer asylum marks a departure from its handling of previous caravans, when migrants were sometimes given transit visas allowing them to pass through Mexico on their way to the U.S.

—Courtney McBride, Alicia Caldwell and Vivian Salama contributed to this article.

Longer Stays for Migrant Children

BY ALICIA A. CALDWELL

Migrant children who come into the U.S. without family are staying longer in crowded shelters as authorities struggle to handle their growing numbers and to screen potential sponsors, according to government data and advocates.

The average stay for unaccompanied minors who crossed the U.S.-Mexico border, most illegally, is now 59 days. That is up from 56 in June and 41 last year, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, which is caring for about 13,000 newly arrived immigrant children.

Some critics are concerned about the growing length of time young immigrants are held by the government and suggest that the safety concerns associated with releasing children to U.S.-based sponsors, typically family members, can be more quickly addressed.

The Trump administration has said the increased length of stay is a result of both the large number of children passing through the shelters and the increased scrutiny given to potential sponsors to ensure the young immigrants are placed in safe environments.

"It is our intention to get kids into the hands of sponsors as quickly and safely as possible," said Mark Weber, a Health and Human Services spokesman.

Across the U.S., children are being held in shelters that range from a cavernous former Walmart to smaller group homes to a tent city. It costs about \$750 a day to keep each child in such emergency shelters, according to government data. The average permanent shelter spends about \$250 a day for each child.

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WORLD NEWS

China's Export Engine Looks Set to Cool

Driver of growth and font of trade tensions shows signs of strain, slowing pace further

BY CHAO DENG

GUANGZHOU, China—As China's economic growth weakens faster than expected and uncertainty from the trade fight with the U.S. casts a shadow over business, a surprising driver has been exports. But that may soon peter out.

American clients of Ningbo Frank Electric Co., a Chinese manufacturer of kettles and other household appliances, have been placing orders several months in advance, salesman John Zheng said. "It all looks so good at the moment," he said. "But it won't continue."

China released a gloomy report card Friday on its economy's performance, with the rate of growth sliding to 6.5% in the third quarter, the slowest since the global financial crisis. Just ahead of the release—and after Chinese stocks fell 3% Thursday, taking losses to nearly 25% since the start of the year—the country's top financial regulators came out with comments to calm investors.

For months, China's economy has been trending down, with a variety of measures including fixed assets, car sales and retail sales slackening.



Chinese firms have been gearing up for U.S. tariffs on Chinese products to hit their bottom lines.

Firms have been gearing up for U.S. tariffs on Chinese products to hit their bottom lines. That doesn't appear to have happened yet, as U.S. firms have piled up purchases ahead of the tariffs. The usual burst in orders ahead of the American holiday season has also helped.

Chinese exports grew at an average monthly pace of 11.7% during the third quarter. "Thanks to frontloading, negative impact from the trade conflict with the U.S. is limited

so far," said Grace Ng, an economist with J.P. Morgan.

But Washington has said it would raise tariff rates on \$200 billion of Chinese goods to 25% next year, from the current 10%, and is threatening to impose tariffs on an additional \$257 billion of Chinese products. Analysts say it is only a matter of time before the rush of advance orders fizzles and clients begin canceling purchases altogether.

Macquarie Capital Ltd. estimates that Chinese export

growth will decelerate to between 5% and 10% in the coming months. J.P. Morgan's Ms. Ng predicts exports will start weakening in 2019, knocking overall economic growth to as slow as 6.1% next year.

At the annual China Import and Export Fair in the southern city of Guangzhou this week, thousands of Chinese vendors showed off their wares, including electrical appliances, lighting and hardware. Prospective vendors flooded the exhibition halls of the Canton Fair, as it is

known, suggesting health for global trade yet.

But many firms that rely on the U.S. market are worried about difficult days ahead. American clients of RainMin Illumination Ltd., a manufacturer of LED bulbs that appear in light installations on display at SeaWorld theme parks and festivals such as Burning Man, were pushing back orders and emailing to discuss whether the firm will lower its prices.

"It's the biggest challenge since we set up 15 years ago,

The agreement's unstated target is China's Belt and Road Initiative, as much as \$1 trillion of infrastructure projects from Asia to Europe that critics say enrich Chinese companies and bolster Beijing's international clout at the expense of its neighbors.

China signed on to the statement, in line with its official position that the undertakings meet global norms.

U.S. allies, led by the EU and Japan, want to seize on China's dispute with Washington to expand in Asian markets that need roughly \$26 trillion of infrastructure investments.

China's European and Asian rivals say Beijing shuts them out by forcing noncompetitive bids in exchange for Chinese-financed development projects.

—Emre Peker

even bigger than the 2008 crisis," said Liu Xiaoyan, one of the firm's managers.

Mr. Liu eagerly exchanged business cards with prospective buyers from India, although once they left he lamented that their market isn't developed enough to demand the sort of huge installation projects the firm's LED bulbs serve. "It's impossible this time around," he said.

◆ Talk is cheap in China, but stimulus elusive B12

Beijing Deepens Military Ties in Southeast Asia

BY JAKE MAXWELL WATTS

SINGAPORE—China is expanding its military cooperation with U.S. security partners in Southeast Asia, seeking to bind those countries closer to Beijing and loosen their long-established defense ties with Washington.

Military exercises involving Chinese forces and 10 Southeast Asian countries this month mark an improvement in regional nations' relationships with Beijing, which have

been strained by disagreements over maritime claims in the South China Sea.

Singapore Defense Minister Ng Eng Hen said at a meeting of regional defense ministers Friday that the drills "will allow our navies to build trust, confidence, and interoperability." The ministers also agreed to conduct an exercise with the U.S. next year, he said.

At the same meeting, officials adopted voluntary guidelines for encounters between military aircraft meant to prevent accidental collisions, and launched an initiative for sharing intelligence on terrorism.

Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia have long looked to the U.S. military as a stabilizing force in a region riven by disputes. Now, Beijing is offering Southeast Asia an alternative—one that excludes Washington.

In talks this year with Southeast Asian governments over a code of conduct in the disputed South China Sea, Beijing has pushed for an effective veto on members' seeking joint exercises with outside nations, according to people with knowledge of the draft text. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Lu Kang declined to comment on the draft language.

On the sidelines of a meeting with Southeast Asian officials, U.S. Defense Secretary Jim Mattis said he doesn't view Chinese joint exercises with the region as an effort to push out the U.S., saying "if the exercises are transparent then that is going in the right direction."

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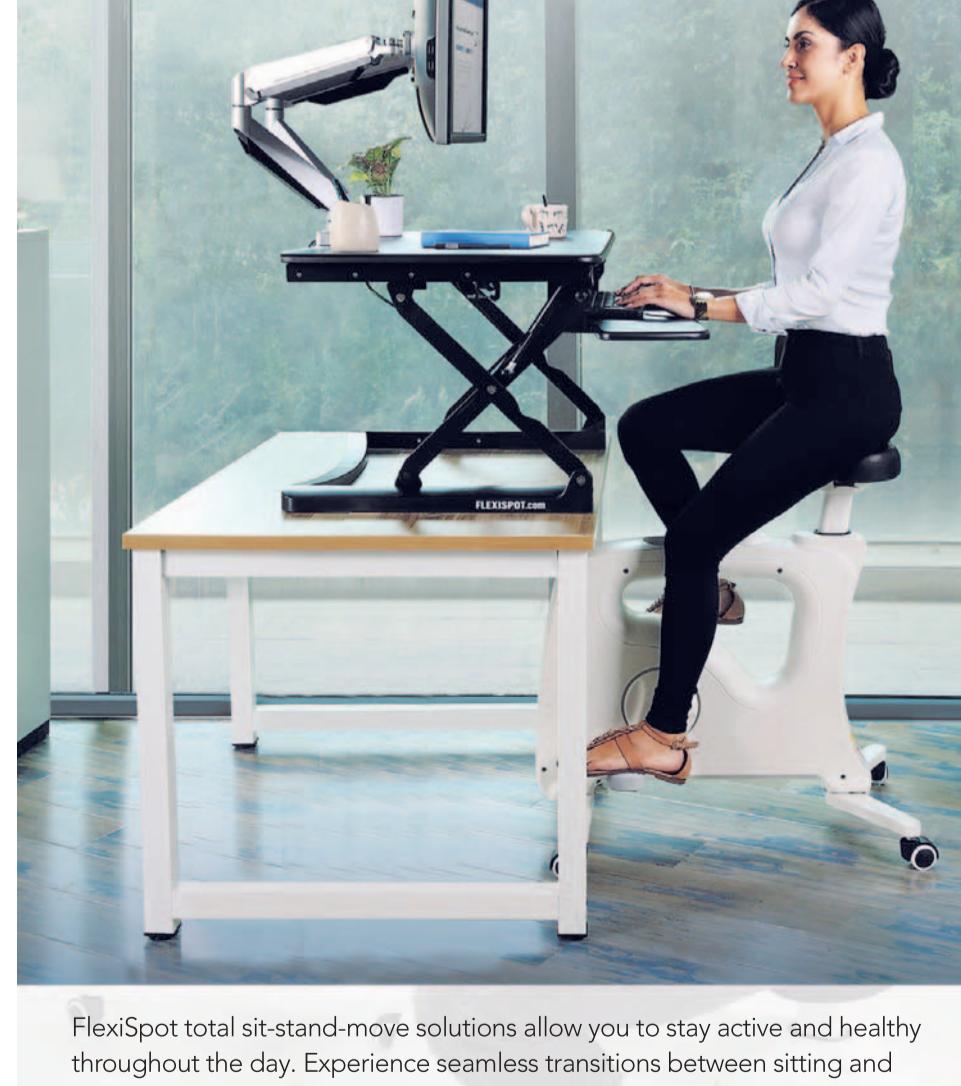
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WORLD NEWS

Afghan Vote Delayed After Attack

BY CRAIG NELSON
AND EHSANULLAH AMIRI

KABUL—As the body of one of Afghanistan's most vaunted anti-Taliban fighters was laid to rest on Friday in the southern city of Kandahar, the implications of his assassination reverberated across the country, deepening the sense of political uncertainty.

Afghan officials announced that voting in parliamentary elections set for Saturday would be postponed for a week in Kandahar province, where Gen. Abdul Raziq served as police chief. He and the province's intelligence chief were killed Thursday by a uniformed bodyguard for the province's governor thought to be acting on behalf of insurgents fighting the Kabul government, Afghan security officials said.

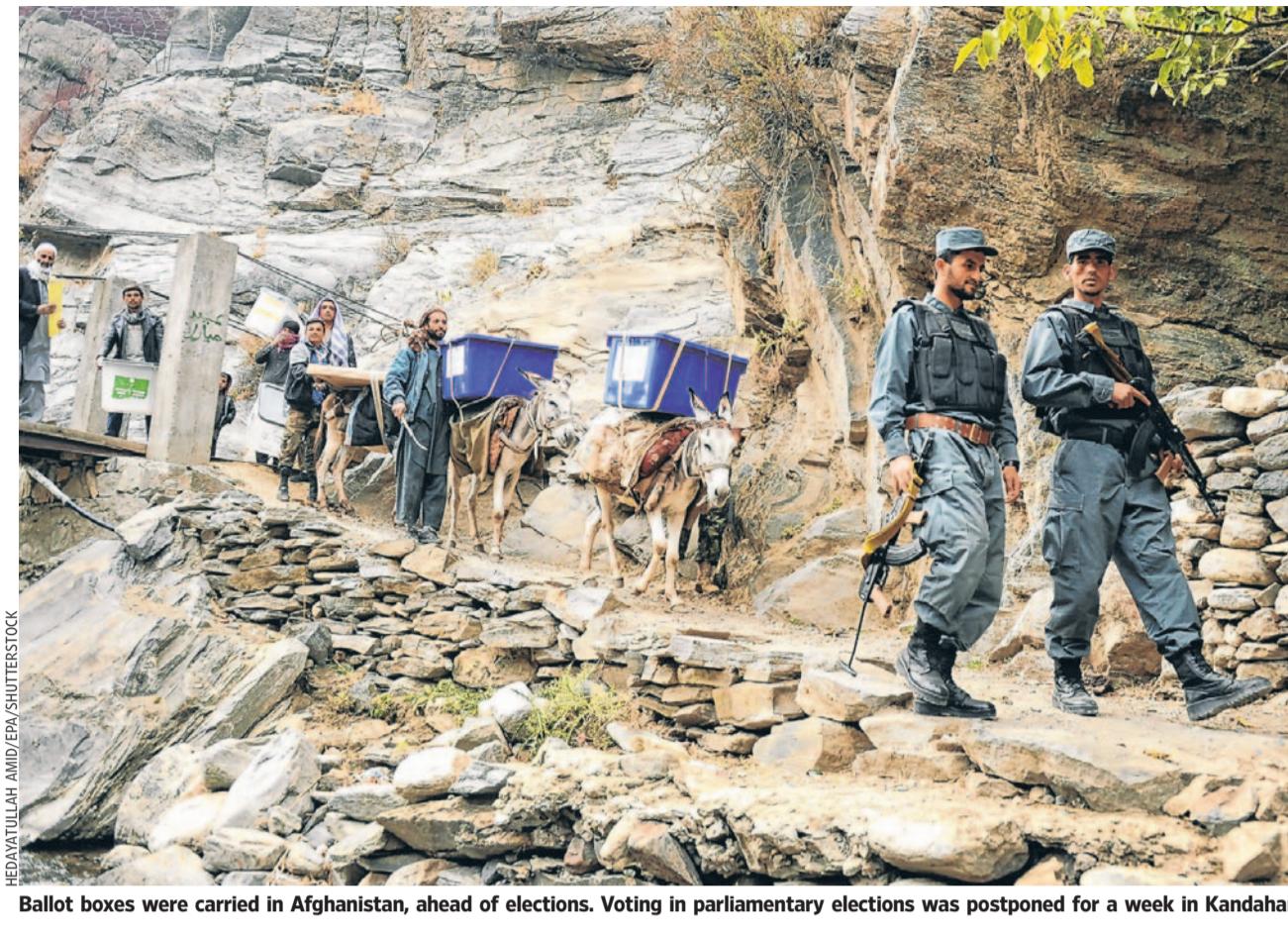
The decision to delay elections came during a meeting of President Ashraf Ghani and his top security officials and showed how perilous the situation remains in the country after more than 17 years of war.

In a statement issued by the presidential palace, Mr. Ghani said the choice was made for the "betterment of the security of the country."

Voting will go on as planned Saturday elsewhere in the country, though it will be significantly curtailed. Out of concern for the threat posed by the Taliban and the local affiliate of Islamic State, balloting already has been called off in Ghazni province in eastern Afghanistan. Nearly a third of the planned 7,384 polling stations won't be open. At least 10 candidates for parliament and more than 200 others have been killed in election-related violence, according to Afghan authorities.

The Taliban, which has branded Saturday's elections un-Islamic and pledged to disrupt the vote, issued a fresh warning to Afghans on Friday not to take part in the election, viewed as a warm-up for presidential elections set for April.

In a statement, they urged Afghan voters to stay home and said they would shut



Ballot boxes were carried in Afghanistan, ahead of elections. Voting in parliamentary elections was postponed for a week in Kandahar.

down "major and minor" roads and be "closely monitoring all developments."

In Kandahar city, Javid Faisal, a parliamentary candidate, described an atmosphere of shock and grief. He said the city was shut down for Gen. Raziq's funeral and that his death had damaged morale, not only in Afghanistan's second-largest city, but across the country. "Afghans are sad and worried because his loss leaves us without a strong fortress against terrorists and enemies of Afghanistan," Mr. Faisal said.

Voter turnout for Saturday's election, which has been postponed for security reasons three times and is 3½ years late, already was expected to be far lower than the 8.8 million people officially registered, both because of the Taliban's vow to attack the voting and because only a fraction of

those eligible to vote in most countries actually do so.

Still, despite the deployment of some 54,000 Afghan security forces to protect polling centers around the country, Mr. Faisal predicted that Gen. Raziq's death would discourage some voters from casting ballots in Saturday's elections.

Further details about the deadly attack in the provincial governor's compound in Kandahar city emerged on Friday.

Following a meeting about security preparations for Saturday's elections, Afghan and U.S. officials, including Army Gen. Scott Miller, the commander of U.S.-led coalition forces in Afghanistan, were gathering for a group photo when gunfire broke out inside the compound, the Associated Press reported, quoting one of its cameramen who was present at the scene.

According to coalition

spokesman Army Col. David Butler, Gen. Miller, who escaped unhurt, and Afghan officials were huddling in small groups when the attacker shot at Gen. Raziq and then appeared to spray the area with gunfire before he was killed.

As the U.S. participants in the gathering dashed to their helicopter, a firefight broke out between the U.S. service members and Afghan police when they tried to stop the Americans from reaching their helicopter, the news agency's cameraman said.

Besides the deaths of Gen. Raziq and the Kandahar provincial spy chief, Abdul Moimin, the province's governor, Zalmay Wesa, and a regional army commander, Nabi Elham, were seriously injured and taken to a hospital, Afghan officials said. Three American service personnel were wounded, none seriously, ac-

cording to the U.S. military.

Describing Gen. Raziq as "barbaric"—a reference to the frequent allegations of human-rights abuses that were leveled against him by critics and international human-rights groups—the Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack but provided no evidence.

A Taliban spokesman said Gen. Miller was a target, an allegation a U.S. embassy official denied.

Defense Secretary Jim Mattis, in Singapore to meet with regional defense chiefs, called Gen. Raziq's death a "tragic loss" for Afghanistan, but said that the attack wouldn't have long-term effects on the security situation in Afghanistan or in how U.S. commanders move through the battlefield.

"We will continue to defend the Afghan people," Mr. Mattis told reporters traveling with him.

WORLD WATCH

UNITED KINGDOM

Radical Islamic Preacher Is Freed

Radical Islamic preacher Anjem Choudary was released from a British jail Friday after serving half of his sentence for inciting support of Islamic State.

Before his conviction, Mr. Choudary led al-Muhajiroun, a now-banned extremist group whose followers were responsible for a quarter of all Islamist terror offenses in the U.K. between 1998 and 2015, according to a report from neoconservative think tank the Henry Jackson Society.

Mr. Choudary, who was sentenced in 2016 to 5½ years in prison, will now be under close supervision at a probation hostel in London where he will, among other constraints, be banned from using the internet and preaching.

British officials said they are well aware of the risks that preachers like Mr. Choudary could pose. "If and when a terrorist leader is released, well-rehearsed plans are put in place to keep the public safe," said Prime Minister Theresa May on Thursday.

—Max Colchester

CHINA

Ex-Internet Czar Enters Guilty Plea

Lu Wei, a former internet regulator who once led President Xi Jinping's campaign to turn China into a cyberpower, pleaded guilty to corruption charges in a case that Beijing has trumpeted as a demonstration of its commitment to an antigrift crackdown.

A onetime director of China's Cyberspace Administration, Mr. Lu expressed remorse for taking bribes worth more than 32 million yuan (\$4.6 million) and abusing his power during his half-day trial Friday, according to a statement on the trial court's official microblog.

Prosecutors accused Mr. Lu of securing benefits for organizations and individuals in matters related to internet management and job promotions, in return for bribes, the court said. The court didn't name the organizations or individuals.

Mr. Lu and his lawyer, whom the court didn't identify, couldn't be reached to comment.

—Chun Han Wong

Saudis Reveal Death

Continued from Page One into the incident to determine who, if anyone, should be held accountable.

Sen. Lindsey Graham (R., S.C.) reacted to the findings out of Riyadh by tweeting, "To say that I am skeptical of the new Saudi narrative about Mr. Khashoggi is an understatement."

President Trump, on a campaign swing in Arizona, called the report of arrests "a great first step."

"Saudi Arabia has been a great ally but what happened is unacceptable," he said. "We may have some questions. We do have some questions."

Saudi Arabia's latest claim that Mr. Khashoggi died in a fight is at odds with the account of Turkish authorities. They say Mr. Khashoggi was drugged, killed and dismembered inside the consulate by hit men dispatched from Riyadh and linked to the security establishment—and say they have video and audio evidence to prove it. Among the operatives, they say, was a forensic doctor equipped with tools including a bone saw.

The varying responses to Mr. Khashoggi's disappearance come as the Saudi leadership has sought to distance itself from the incident. In a royal order carried by state-run media, King Salman, the Saudi monarch, announced that two senior government officials—both close aides of Prince Mohammed—had been relieved of their posts. They are Maj. Gen. Ahmed al-Assiri, the deputy chief of Saudi Arabia's intelligence, and Saud al-Qahtani, who was in charge of media affairs at the royal court.

King Salman also ordered the formation of a new committee responsible for overhauling the country's intelligence agency to be led by Prince Mohammed. That was a clear indication that the crown prince won't face immediate repercussions for Mr. Khashoggi's death.

Gen. Assiri, a former spokesman of the Saudi-led



Maj. Gen. Ahmed al-Assiri has been relieved of his post.

military coalition fighting in Yemen, was directly involved in the operation targeting Mr. Khashoggi, according to people familiar with the matter. Three other senior intelligence officers were also dismissed from their posts.

It isn't known what role, if any, Mr. Qahtani had in the incident. As media adviser, he had tightened controls on the domestic press and stepped up efforts to intimidate and silence government critics. "I will continue to be a loyal servant of my country for all eternity," he said in a Twitter message.

Several people close to the

Saudi Arabia's latest revelations are likely to raise fresh questions.

royal court believe Prince Mohammed was ultimately behind the operation targeting Mr. Khashoggi. The young prince had wanted Mr. Khashoggi silenced long before he went missing, and he had asked some of his closest aides to bring him back to the kingdom, they say. They said they don't know if the prince specifically ordered the killing, but believed it was unlikely.

Among those aides was Mr. Qahtani, who had previously tried to persuade Mr. Khashoggi to return to the kingdom, even offering him the prospect of a government job, according to friends of Mr. Khashoggi. The journalist declined the offer, worried it was a trap.

In a message on Twitter last year, Mr. Qahtani said: "I don't do anything from my own head without an order. I am an employee and execute to my king and my crown prince."

The early Saturday announcement came hours after Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Saudi King Salman had a telephone call during which they exchanged information on their separate investigations of the Khashoggi case, according to Turkish state-owned news agency Anadolu. It was the second time the two men discussed the case on the phone, following an earlier conversation on Oct. 14.

During a trip to Riyadh this week, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo pressed Prince Mohammed for answers, and agreed to give Riyadh a few more days to complete its probe into what happened to Mr. Khashoggi before deciding how to respond.

The Committee to Protect Journalists and other advocacy groups have asked United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres to launch an independent U.N.-led investigation. Diplomats and observers at the U.N. said they didn't find Saudi Arabia's narrative into Mr. Khashoggi's death convincing.

Mr. Guterres said in a statement late Friday that he was "deeply troubled" by the confirmation of Mr. Khashoggi's death and stressed "the need for a prompt, thorough and transparent investigation into the circumstances of Mr. Khashoggi's death and full accountability for those responsible."

—Summer Said, Farnaz Fassihi and Alex Leary contributed to this article.



THE BEST OF TIMES NORMAN ROCKWELL



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OBITUARIES

WILLIAM K. COORS
1916 — 2018

Brewing Scion Explored Paths to Inner Peace

By JAMES R. HAGERTY

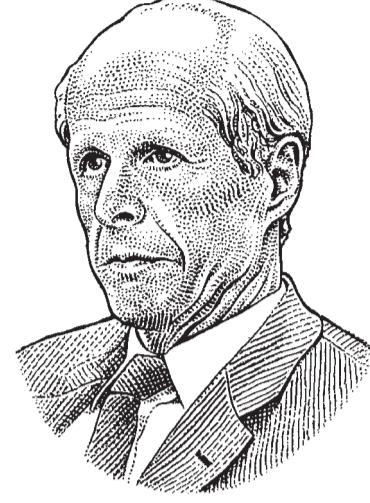
On the surface, William K. Coors was the golden boy from Golden, Colo. A grandson of the founder of Adolph Coors Co., he was chairman of the brewing company for over four decades, until 2002, overseeing its transformation from a regional player to the nation's third-largest brewer. He helped pioneer the aluminum can in the 1950s.

Less known was his battle against depression in the face of personal calamities. They included the choking death of his first son in infancy, the kidnapping and murder of his brother Adolph in 1960 and the suicide of his daughter Missy, who leapt from a Manhattan apartment tower in 1983.

Mr. Coors, who died Oct. 13 at age 102, recounts in a new documentary—"Bill Coors: The Will to Live," directed by Kerry David—how he found solace through meditation and exercise. Eager to convert others, he opened a "wellness center" with the latest exercise equipment for Coors employees in 1981. Workouts, he figured, were better than health insurance, which he described as "a way of paying people for being sick."

Like his brother Joseph, he was known for conservative views and provocative statements that spurred boycotts by unions and others. Yet his stances were unpredictable. He supported the Equal Rights Amendment, aimed at preventing discrimination against women, in the 1980s. When his son Scott came out to him as gay, he was supportive. "Why are you crying?" Scott Coors recalled his father asking him. "Ten percent of the world is gay."

He was an authority on brewing science but said he didn't understand marketing. "We make the best beer in the world," he once told Wall Street analysts. "We don't need marketing."



William Kistler Coors was born Aug. 11, 1916, in Golden. His grandfather Adolph, a Prussian immigrant, founded the company in 1873 and killed himself in 1929 by jumping from a hotel window. William's father, Adolph Jr., was a "very strict disciplinarian," the son recalled later. "We did things his way. Period."

Sending 13-year-old William to Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, the father had one piece of advice: "Now don't get tattooed." Young William was lonely at Exeter and crushed when a Latin teacher declared, "Coors, you are a crow among swans." But the same Latin teacher befriended him, spurring him to win awards in that subject. He excelled at rowing.

He defied his father by enrolling at Princeton instead of the family's traditional Cornell but followed the paternal order to study chemical engineering. He received a master's degree in 1939. After considering a job at the chemical company DuPont, he succumbed to pressure to join the family company. His first assignment was to run a ceramics division producing insulators and items used in scien-

tific labs.

When his first son, then 20 months old, died after choking on a bone, Mr. Coors initially coped by keeping himself "partially inebriated," as he put it. Amid all the family tragedies, he said later, "I began to fail, became nonfunctional, wasn't sleeping, had no appetite." The family sent him to the Mayo Clinic, where doctors found nothing wrong with him physically. Mr. Coors concluded he would have to find his own cure. Shunning medication for his depression, he turned to alternative medicine and daily meditation.

Compassion for others was vital, he told high-school seniors in a 1981 speech, but so was self-esteem. He offered them an "11th commandment: Thou shalt love thyself."

A crisis erupted in 1984 when he gave a speech to African-American and other minority business owners. The Rocky Mountain News reported that he said "one of the best things they [slave traders] did for you is to drag your ancestors over here in chains."

Though Mr. Coors said the paper had distorted his message, he apologized for "my unfortunate choice of words." The company later pledged to invest \$650 million in black and Hispanic communities.

Still, he remained feisty. The Coors family, he said, was persecuted because "in this day and age it's a sin to be a conservative." When the author Dan Baum asked him for a tour of a Coors brewery in 1997, Mr. Coors declined, saying, "You wouldn't understand it."

In 2005, Coors merged with a Canadian rival to form Molson Coors Brewing Co.

Mr. Coors, who was married three times, still worked out on a rowing machine past age 100, even when he required an oxygen tank.

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ALEX SPANOS
1923 — 2018

NFL Team Humbled A Real-Estate Baron

When Alex Spanos walked out of his job at the family bakery, his father predicted he would soon come crawling back.

The need to prove his domineering Greek-immigrant father wrong was all the motivation the son would ever need. At age 27, he founded a company to feed and house migrant farmworkers. Later he became one of the largest developers of apartment buildings in the U.S. He trained himself to be a top-rated amateur golfer, played the game regularly with Bob Hope and developed a song-and-dance routine with the comedian to perform at charity events.

Mr. Spanos, who died Oct. 9 at age 95, ascribed his success largely to self-confidence. He made five-year plans and tended to achieve them early. In his 60s, he finally discovered a management challenge he couldn't master: running a pro football team.

After buying control of the floundering San Diego Chargers in 1984, he promised to take them to the Super Bowl within five years. Instead, they kept losing. Mr. Spanos second-guessed coaches and general managers. His Monday-morning tantrums terrorized the staff. Fans booed him.

"I used to go frantic, get mad," he told the Los Angeles Times later. "I was terrible." He sought psychological help. Sometimes he wept in his office.

His wife, Faye, who had always deferred to his judgment in business, finally told him to back off. He turned over management of the team to his oldest son, Dean, in 1994. In January 1995, the Chargers finally played in the Super Bowl. Though they lost, Mr. Spanos was ecstatic.

Alexander Gus Spanos was born Sept. 28, 1923, in Stockton, Calif., where his father ran a restaurant and bakery. Alex and his brothers rose at 4 a.m. to help bake bread and pastry before school, he recalled in a 2000 memoir, "Sharing the Wealth."

During World War II, he served in the Army Air Forces. Afterward, his father wanted him to study engineering, but the younger Mr. Spanos dropped out of what is now the University of the Pacific and rejoined the family bakery at \$40 a week. Married and with a growing family at age 27, he demanded a raise. When his father refused, he quit the job. His father didn't speak to him for nearly two years.

After a month of unemployment, he hit on the idea of feeding Mexican farmworkers. With an \$800 loan, he bought a truck, a slicing machine and a meat cleaver. He sold bologna sandwiches, made by himself and his wife, on nearby farms. Then he rented a fairground building and began providing housing for the migrants.

After he attempted to run the Chargers like a construction company, his wife stepped in.

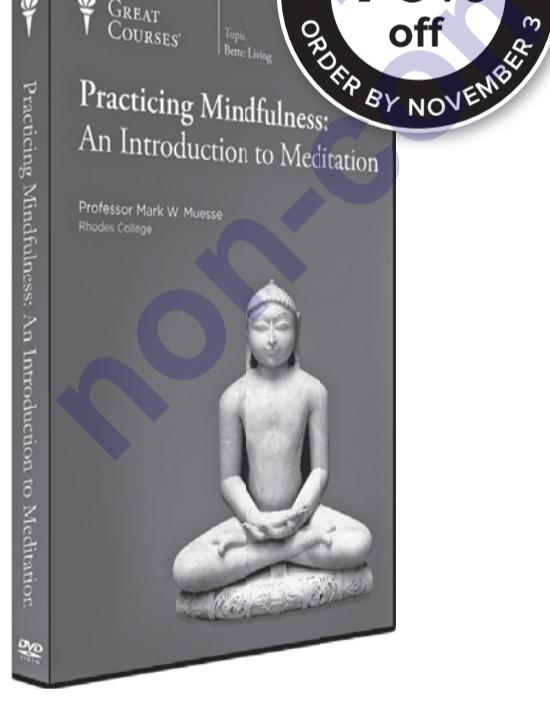
In 1977, he bid \$12 million for the San Francisco 49ers football team, believing no one would offer more. The DeBartolo family of Youngstown, Ohio, trumped him.

When he had a chance to buy control of the Chargers in 1984, he handed over \$40 million, despite warnings from friends and family that the price was crazy. At first, he believed he could run the Chargers like a construction business. Later he learned he had to pay huge sums for talent even when that defied business logic. Forbes magazine recently estimated the value of the team, now moved to Los Angeles, at \$2.3 billion.

In business, he wrote, he exceeded his wildest dreams. One sorrow lingered: His father died in 1976 without ever congratulating him.

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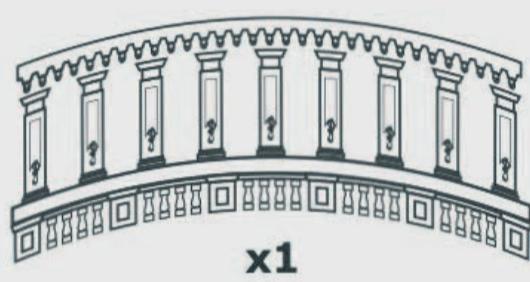
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U.S. NEWS

New Judge Is a Man In a Hurry

Continued from Page One

Traffic citations typically come up in background investigations as a matter of course. The committee must clear a candidate's [background investigation] in order for them to proceed."

Outwardly, Mr. Nelson shows no signs of being either a speedster or a scofflaw. He placed 477 out of 878 competitors in the 2015 Ironman 70.3 Boise triathlon. He's an Eagle Scout who has volunteered with the Boy Scouts of America. McKay Christensen, a former colleague of Mr. Nelson's, said he couldn't think of a single "reason why he has a lead foot."

The Senate has also been in

a hurry with President Trump's judicial nominees. Majority Leader Mitch McConnell said the body has been moving at "a historic pace," confirming 53 district court judges, 29 circuit judges, such as Mr. Nelson, and two U.S. Supreme Court nominees.

Mr. Nelson was confirmed by the full Senate on Oct. 11 by a vote of 51-44, with just one Democrat, Sen. Doug Jones of Alabama, voting to confirm.

Some nominations, like that of Brett Kavanaugh for the U.S. Supreme Court, garner intense attention. Mr. Nelson's nomination has slid under the radar.

The same can't be said for Mr. Nelson's gold Toyota Highlander SUV.

Between 2011 and 2017, he was stopped eight times in his Highlander and issued 13 tickets, Idaho court records show, including going 89 mph in a 75 mph zone in 2014.

Mr. Nelson also got caught motoring on I-15 in a red Hyundai Elantra in 2011 when

Mr. Nelson was tracked going 100 mph in a 75 mph zone. The trooper wrote Mr. Nelson "did not exactly know how fast he was going to Idaho Falls."

Mr. Nelson "said he was in a hurry," the trooper added.

Mr. Nelson pleaded guilty of exceeding the speed limit by as much as 15 miles an hour and paid a \$150 fine.

Idaho Magistrate Judge Casey U. Robinson, who presided in the case, said of Mr. Nelson's record: "That's quite a few tickets."

Data show that Idaho drivers rarely get caught speeding, said Christian M. Richard, a senior research scientist for Battelle's Center for Human Performance and Safety in Seattle.

Just 4% of Idahoans have two or more speeding convictions in a three-year period, according to data between 2010 and 2013. Mr. Richard studied for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The number of Idaho driv-

ers who have more than one speeding conviction a year is less than 1%, Mr. Richard said. Mr. Nelson ticked that box with two convictions in 2011.

A 2011 national study showed that 1.5% of drivers reported being stopped for speeding twice or more in the past 12 months and 8% of drivers reported being stopped for

Association's "qualified" rating—meaning he meets standards to serve as a judge but below "well qualified," reserved for the top of the legal profession.

In a statement, Sen. Lee said: "He is a gifted lawyer and will be an outstanding judge."

While living in Alexandria, Va., Mr. Nelson had several run-ins with local traffic cops. In October 2003, he was driving a 1995 Ford station wagon not far from his home after radar tracked him going 50 mph, double the posted 25 mph speed limit. He also got a ticket for driving on an expired driver's license.

Two days later, Mr. Nelson obtained a new driver's license, according to a court filing.

But as he returned from the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, Mr. Nelson got nabbed again, going 45 mph in the same 25 mph residential zone.

Because Mr. Nelson was traveling more than 15 mph

over the speed limit, he was charged with reckless driving as well, in accordance with Virginia law.

After conviction, Mr. Nelson moved to take both tickets to trial, and the prosecutor agreed to dismiss one of the two.

During a boating excursion on Lake Anna, Va., in May 2008, Mr. Nelson received tickets for failing to have enough life jackets on his 18-foot Bayliner recreational boat and for failing to register his boat, court records show. He initially was found guilty on both, but appealed the latter and that charge was dropped.

Retired Idaho Magistrate Judge Stephen J. Clark handled two tickets involving Mr. Nelson in 2010 and 2011, including one where Mr. Nelson was cited for going 77 mph in a 35 mph zone in Idaho Falls.

Said Judge Clark: "You hope the person who is wearing the robe is going to follow the law."

Pope Strains to Mend Crisis

Continued from Page One

comes as the Catholic Church vies with evangelical churches across Latin America, the church's stronghold.

The sex-abuse crisis, which dimmed for a while after Pope Francis became pope in 2013, has reigned with a vengeance over a series of new revelations. More than 300 priests in Pennsylvania were accused of molesting more than 1,000 children over decades, in an August grand-jury report that triggered investigations in other states, as well as by the Justice Department.

Archbishop Carlo Maria Viganò, a former Vatican envoy to the U.S., accused the pope in August of disregarding disciplinary measures imposed on former Cardinal Theodore McCarrick for sexual misconduct and making him an adviser on bishop appointments in the U.S. The Vatican this month promised an inquiry.

Pope Francis has called a global meeting of bishops, scheduled for four days in February, to discuss clerical sexual abuse.

Greg Burke, the Vatican spokesman, said Pope Francis has made "combating sex abuse by clergy a priority of his pontificate," by denouncing abuse, taking the advice of victims and furthering efforts to report abusive priests to the police and remove them from ministry.

Defenders of Pope Francis say criticism of him is unfair because most of the cases now coming to light happened long ago. Some say the abuse scandal has been exploited by people who oppose the pope's calls for expansive immigration policies, his warnings about economic inequality and global warming as well as his leniency on divorce.

The pope has long cast himself as a tribune of the people against oppressive elites, clerical and secular. Yet his usually keen instincts as a communicator have abandoned him at crucial moments on abuse.

In an open letter this summer to the world's Catholic faithful, the pope suggested that everyone in the church shared responsibility.

Last week, Pope Francis accepted the resignation of Cardinal Donald Wuerl of Washington, D.C., following criticism of the cardinal's handling of sex-abuse cases while bishop of Pittsburgh. The pope also praised the cardinal's leadership.

"He's been ambivalent, muddled on sex abuse. It's not been at the top of his priority list, ever," said Paul Vallely, a British journalist and author of "Pope Francis: The Struggle for the Soul of Catholicism."

Since 2001, church law has required bishops to inform the Vatican about any report of sex abuse of a minor "which has at least a semblance of truth." As archbishop of Buenos Aires from 1998 to 2013, the future pope referred just two cases to the Vatican, according to a person familiar with the matter.

Among U.S. Catholics, 31% said Pope Francis was doing a good or excellent job handling the abuse scandal compared with 62% who said he was doing an only fair or poor job, a



Gonzalo Dezerega revisits the sacristy at a Marist school in Santiago, Chile, where he was abused. Below, former Argentinian priest Julio Cesar Grassi, far left, in 2000.

recent Pew Research survey found. That compared with 55% who viewed him positively on the issue in 2015.

"I think very few people have faith that the Catholic Church is taking care of this problem," said Anne Barrett Doyle of BishopAccountability.org, a U.S. organization that tracks abuse cases internationally.

Chile became a hot-button issue in January, when the pope's trip there drew attention to victims who had accused Bishop Juan Barros of covering up for an abusive priest in the 1980s. During his visit, the pope said the allegations against the bishop, who is under criminal investigation in another case, were slanderous. Bishop Barros's lawyer, German Ovalle, says the bishop is "absolutely innocent" of the accusations.

Cardinal Sean O'Malley of Boston, a top papal adviser with a strong record on combating sex abuse in the U.S., publicly rebuked the pope for causing pain to abuse victims by dismissing their claims. The pope apologized but repeated the charge of slander on his flight back to Rome.

The pope also said the Chilean accusers had never approached him with their abuse complaints. Two weeks later, it was revealed that Cardinal O'Malley had given the pope a detailed letter from one victim more than two years earlier.

Pope Francis in April ac-

knowledged "grave errors," in a letter to the bishops of Chile, following a Vatican investigation of Bishop Barros. Rather than putting the bishop on trial under church law, he accepted his resignation.

Altogether, the pope has accepted the resignations of seven bishops in Chile and defrocked several priests.

The criminal investigation in Chile has rocked the nation's chapter of the Marists, a Catholic religious order that runs 12 schools there. Victims accuse church officials at some of the schools of preying on boys over decades.

"There was a system of impunity that allowed this to happen," said Emiliano Arias, a prosecutor who led a raid on church offices in four cities in September. "I'm certain there are more cases."

Long-held secrets

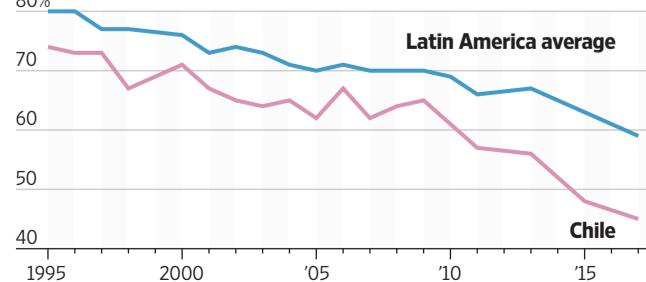
Gonzalo Dezerega, a 53-year-old businessman in Santiago, said he has debilitating flashbacks of being sexually abused as a 10-year-old boy at a school run by the Marists. Afterward, Mr. Dezerega said, his abuser would pray, calling the child a sinner but assuring him he was forgiven by God. The sins, the boy was told, were to be kept secret.

"I remember crying, asking the Lord, 'Why me, why was this happening to me, God?'" said Mr. Dezerega, who only recently told his family.

Loss of Faith

The proportion of Catholics in Chile and in Latin America overall has fallen dramatically since 1995.

Catholics in population



Source: Latinobarómetro

Eneas Espinoza said he was abused in the 1970s at the Alonso de Ercilla Institute, a Marist-run school in Santiago. Prosecutor Raúl Guzmán has identified 26 suspects and 40 victims in cases dating from 1968 to 2016.

Mr. Espinoza, 45 years old, recalled his school as hell. A Marist brother from Spain would take him out of class and sexually abuse him, Mr. Espinoza said. Afterward, the brother would instruct the boy to brush his teeth.

As an adult, Mr. Espinoza said, he associated brushing with abuse and avoided it, later losing most of his teeth.

In September, a canonical probe conducted by the Vatican concluded that the abuse accusations at the Marist schools were credible. The congregation said two of its members have confessed. One prominent cleric, who has denied abuse allegations, was among those defrocked by Pope Francis.

A representative for Chile's branch of the Marist order said the schools now have policies to prevent abuse and were "absolutely safe."

Polls show the scandals have a role in Chileans falling away from the Catholic Church. In August, 46% of respondents identified as Catholic, pollster Cadem found, compared with 63% in 2017. The also poll found 96% believed the church covered up or protected accused clergy.

"The church knows better

than anyone that it has been wrong," President Sebastian Piñera said at a Mass last month to mark Chile's independence day.

In 2013, when Pope Benedict XVI became the first pontiff to resign in nearly six centuries, the world's cardinals gathered in Rome to choose a successor who would drive through changes after several corruption and mismanagement scandals. Addressing the festering clerical sex-abuse crisis was also seen as urgent.

From the moment the new pope stepped out onto the loggia of St. Peter's on March 13, attention instead centered on Pope Francis as the first from Latin America—a leader with a disarmingly informal style who toned down the teachings on sexual and medical ethics identified with his predecessor to focus on poverty, migration and the environment.

Impatience

The new pope said little of the sex-abuse crisis during his first year. He voiced impatience with critics on the subject, telling an interviewer in early 2014: "The Catholic Church is perhaps the only public institution to have acted with transparency and responsibility. No one else has done more. And yet the church is the only one attacked."

Some people say the pope has had a blind spot about clerical sex abuse since he was

Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, in Argentina.

"In my diocese it never happened to me," then-Cardinal Bergoglio said in a book-length interview published in 2010, referring to cases of clerical pedophilia.

When victims of abuse went public in Argentina, he refused to meet them. In 2006, as head of the Argentine bishops conference, he denounced what he called a media campaign against the Rev. Julio Grassi, founder of a well-known orphanage who was accused of abusing children under his care. Father Grassi was eventually sentenced to 15 years in prison, a verdict upheld last year by Argentina's highest court.

In March 2014, the pope established an advisory panel on child protection. The panel included two prominent abuse victims-turned-advocates, which raised hopes of greater influence from laypeople. The panel proposed a special tribunal for trying bishops accused of covering up or neglecting abuse by priests. The pope accepted the recommendation and the Vatican announced the decision in 2015.

The tribunal wasn't set up. Instead, the pope amended church law the following year to specify that bishops' negligence in abuse cases was grounds for dismissal.

The pope's change of mind was a disappointment for Marie Collins, a well-known victim of clerical sex abuse who served on the advisory panel. She resigned last year, complaining of Vatican inaction. The pope told reporters he had spoken with Ms. Collins and heard her concerns. Ms. Collins said they hadn't.

"He has done nothing really to give confidence back to people that the church has a grip on this issue," she said.

Carlos Cruz, a Chilean abuse victim, remains hopeful. In meetings this spring at the pope's residence, Mr. Cruz said the pontiff was sincere in wanting to tackle the crisis.

Mr. Dezerega, the Chilean who was abused as a boy, said, "We want a new and clean church, without criminals."

SPORTS

NFL

Why Teams May Get More Valuable

Owners voted to get rid of a rule that prevented them from owning other sports teams in markets that have an NFL franchise

BY ANDREW BEATON

THIS WEEK'S NFL owners meeting was placid compared with their get-together last fall, when the league was feuding with the president and owners squabbled with each other. But the owners did make one innocuous decision that could send shockwaves across all sports.

In a nearly unanimous vote, NFL owners voted to get rid of a long-standing rule that prevented them from owning other sports teams in markets that have an NFL franchise.

The impact could be significant for both the NFL and other major sports leagues. It dramatically expands the number of wealthy people who could own NFL teams by opening the door to owners of MLB, NBA and NHL teams. That, in turn, could help boost valuations of franchises that are already often worth more than a billion dollars—at a time when a possible sale of the Seattle Seahawks may be looming.

The logic behind the rule, owners felt, had become antiquated for some time. Previously, there was a belief that owning a non-NFL franchise in another market with an NFL team meant competing for eyeballs and money. These rules forced Stan Kroenke, the Rams owner, to put his other teams—the NBA's Nuggets and NHL's Avalanche—in a trust because they share a market with the Denver Broncos.

"Ownership looked at this and said that we don't see a competitive disadvantage as a league to having cross-ownership," NFL commissioner Roger Goodell said.

Owners had discussed scrapping the rule for a while now. It was adjusted in the 1990s to permit owners to have teams in other leagues in the same market as their NFL team, or in cities that didn't have an NFL team. That's why Paul Allen, the Seahawks owner who died this week, was allowed to also own the Portland Trail Blazers, for example.

But their concerns were broader. Many felt the rule artificially diminished franchise values, one team executive said. There are only so many people who can afford to buy an NFL team, and that pool only gets smaller when uber-wealthy owners from other sports leagues are essentially eliminated, or forced to distance themselves from the team or teams they already own.

When the Carolina Panthers were up for sale after last season, at least three NBA owners would have bid on the team, the executive said. But they weren't prepared to immediately sell their



SETH WENIG/ASSOCIATED PRESS, ISIAH J. DOWNEY/REUTERS

Los Angeles Rams owner Stan Kroenke, on left below, and Dallas Cowboys owner Jerry Jones chat during the NFL meetings in New York on Tuesday. Kroenke was forced to put his other teams—the NBA's Nuggets and NHL's Avalanche—in a trust because they share a market with the Denver Broncos.



Cross Ownership

A list of notable examples from NFL owners who are involved with sports teams from other leagues:

OWNER	NFL TEAM	OTHER TEAMS
Arthur Blank	Atlanta	Atlanta United FC
Kim and Terry Pegula	Buffalo	Buffalo Sabres
Shahid Khan	Jacksonville	Fulham Football Club
Clark Hunt	Kansas City	FC Dallas
Stan Kroenke	L.A. Rams	Denver Nuggets, Colorado Avalanche, Colorado Rapids
Robert Kraft	New England	New England Revolution
Gayle Benson	New Orleans	New Orleans Pelicans
Estate of Paul Allen	Seattle	Portland Trail Blazers, Seattle Sounders (minority)
The Glazer Family	Tampa Bay	Manchester United

teams or remove themselves from those operations. David Tepper bought the team for an NFL record price of approximately \$2.2 billion.

Yet some people expected the Panthers to go for even more. This rule could have been a factor that tempered the bidding, although this was an unusual sale because it had to happen quickly after the prior owner, Jerry Richardson, announced he would sell the team in the wake of misconduct allegations.

The recent death of Paul Allen

could produce the first sale under these rules, although it's unclear what will happen to the team or what the timeline would be for a potential sale.

Every NFL owner has to submit a succession plan to the league, but the plan for the Seahawks has yet to be announced. Goodell said the topic wasn't discussed at the meeting. Still, owners said they expect the team to remain in Seattle—it was nearly moved before Allen bought the team—under new ownership.

"I'm just guessing, but I would

guess his wishes are to make sure that whoever buys it retains that market," Colts owner Jim Irsay said.

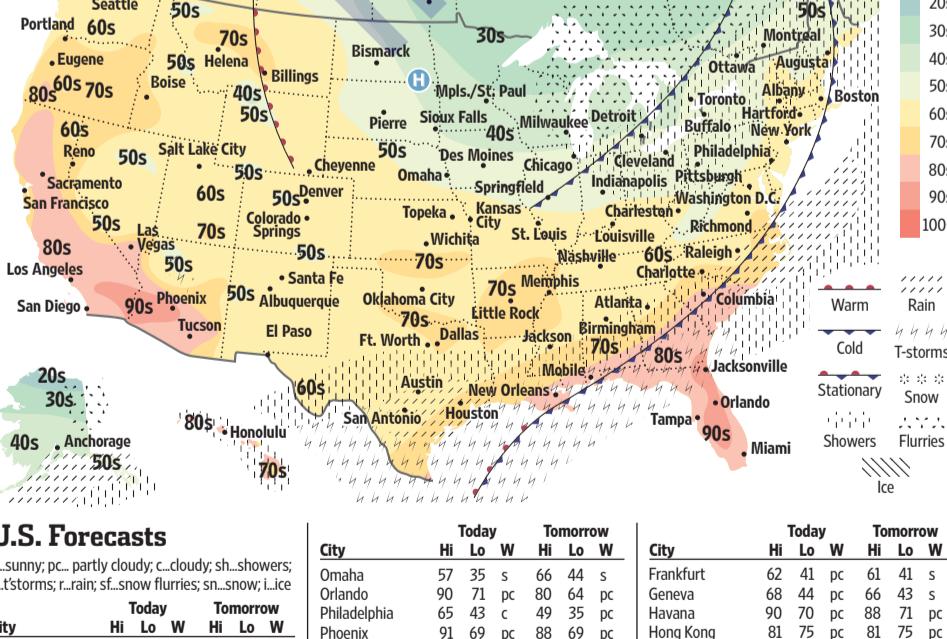
A potential Seahawks sale could break the record set by the Panthers. Not only would it be under these new rules, but Seattle has been one of the most successful franchises in the league, winning eight division titles since 2004 and the Super Bowl in 2014. They also have generated a famously strong fan base in recent years.

The windfall, though, could also

extend to the other leagues. It isn't just outside owners who were restricted from buying into football. NFL owners were prevented from buying other teams, too.

This affected one of the most high-profile sports sales in recent years. In 2012, the Los Angeles Dodgers sold for a then-record price that exceeded \$2 billion. But at least two NFL owners who would have been interested in buying the team, the executive said. They were prevented from attempting to do so.

Weather



U.S. Forecasts

s...sunny; pc...partly cloudy; c...cloudy; sh...showers; t...storms; r...rain; sf...snow flurries; sn...snow; l...ice

Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

International Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

PREMIER LEAGUE

CHELSEA IS IN THE RACE

BY JOSHUA ROBINSON

London

It took Chelsea most of the summer to extract the 59-year-old, chain-smoking former banker they had their eye on from Naples.

The club knew it wanted him and that he wanted to move to London. But the vagaries of his Italian contract meant it took more paperwork and more cash than expected. Chelsea's new manager Maurizio Sarri finally arrived in mid-July, just in time to hop a flight for the preseason tour to Australia.

Now two months into the season, as the Blues prepare to host Manchester United on Saturday, Sarri has his new team in a good position.

Chelsea is undefeated through eight matches and sits level on points with Liverpool and Manchester City, who have also posted six victories and two draws.

"You have seen immediately the impact—he has all my respect," Liverpool manager Jürgen Klopp said. "I don't know why people aren't talking about them."

Sarri's arrival happened to coincide with a wildly productive season from Chelsea's playmaker Eden Hazard.

Having scored 16 and 12 goals in each of the past two seasons, he is now already up



Chelsea manager Maurizio Sarri has quickly revived the squad.

to seven and terrorizing Premier League defenses like never before. Many players of his size and profile—5-foot-8 with a penchant for dribbling in busy areas—would be considered too slight and self-indulgent for the Premier League. But Hazard relishes the contact. If opponents are kicking him, he once said, then he knows he's doing his job right.

"Chelsea are a different team this year, there's no doubt about that," Bournemouth manager Eddie Howe said. "A totally different way of playing from last year."

Which is a long way of saying that Chelsea is just being

Chelsea. The club continues to make the most extreme case against the idea that you need stability to be successful. Sarri is the 13th occupant of the Stamford Bridge dugout since owner Roman Abramovich acquired the club in 2003 and he's operating with the same short leash as any of his predecessors.

Unless he delivers Chelsea a sixth Premier League title of the Abramovich era, he will go the same way as the likes of Jose Mourinho and Antonio Conte. But as long as the Blues stay in the title race, Sarri the grizzled old tactician will carry that new-manager sheen.

OPINION

A House Majority by 'Any Means Necessary'

By Kyle Peterson

Ask Sean Casten about the sharp tone of his congressional campaign, and he responds by going for the jugular. In a bellwether race as Democrats try to take the House, Mr. Casten has been accused by his opponent, six-term GOP Rep. Peter Roskam, of spraying "rhetorical gasoline" and "parroting Donald Trump." Non-sense, replies the Democratic challenger.

"If you don't have a thick skin, I'm not sure why you're in politics," Mr. Casten says, after we duck into a quiet corner during an office-park meet-and-greet. "What Roskam is offended by is that I've had the temerity to speak truth to power. He's voted 94% of the time with Trump. He has on his website that he is proud to work at Denny Hastert's desk. I'm opposed to pedophilia. If that bothers him, that's between him and his God."

A Democratic challenger with a smash-mouth style seeks to flip a suburban Illinois district Hillary Clinton carried in 2016.

Say what?

To back up a smidge: Mr. Casten is referring to an old press release, from 2011, on Mr. Roskam's official website. It explained that Dennis Hastert, who served as House speaker from 1999-2007, was passing down a "historic desk" used by Illinois congressmen since the 1940s. Five years after bequeathing the antique, Mr. Hastert admitted he had sexually abused boys as a high-school wrestling coach in the 1960s and '70s. And this horrifying crime now reflects on Mr. Roskam . . . how, exactly?

Welcome to Illinois's Sixth Congressional District, where the political debate this year is peppered with casual references to Nazis, morons and, yes, pedophiles. These Chicagoland suburbs, which went for Hillary Clinton by 7 points in 2016, are a prime pickup opportunity for Democrats. The district, shaped like a cocktail shrimp, arcs between O'Hare Airport and the particle accelerator at Fermilab. Half of adult residents went to college, one-fifth have a graduate degree, and the median household earns \$99,000.

But a journalist who parachutes into the Sixth District, expecting to write about tax policy or health

care, soon ends up pondering stranger questions: Is civility simply outmoded in 2018, the equivalent of bringing a flintlock musket to a gunfight? Even in the Midwest's tree-lined suburbs, which are full of the educated women who fled the GOP under Donald Trump?

Mr. Roskam, whose harshest censure is occasionally to call his opponent "obtuse," doesn't think so. "It's primarily moms who are the guardians of civil discourse," he tells me at a tiny Dunkin' Donuts in Elk Grove Village. "They're not impressed with the president, who tweets the way he tweets. And they're not impressed by my opponent, who tweets the way he tweets." A minute later, he adds: "What I'm communicating to them is, I'm not going to embarrass you like that."

But in these heady days, who's embarrassed? On Tuesday the president of the United States, writing on Twitter, insulted a stripper, who claims to have had an affair with him and then unsuccessfully sued him for defamation, by calling her "Horseface." Democrats, incensed by Mr. Trump, the confirmation of Justice Brett Kavanaugh and much else, have shouted GOP officials out of restaurants and picketed their front lawns. Rep. Maxine Waters, whose Democratic constituency near Los Angeles gave Mrs. Clinton 78% of its vote, made headlines a few months back by expressly endorsing these kinds of tactics.

What makes Mr. Casten's fiery message notable is that he is trying to win a swing district. Most politicians, as Election Day approaches, water down their rhetoric to attract independent voters. Mr. Casten keeps pouring 100-proof whiskey. When the Trump administration this summer was separating families of illegal aliens, he said in a Chicago Tribune debate that "we are literally kidnapping babies at the border." At the suburban Daily Herald last month, he said wealth inequality is, historically speaking, "getting dangerously close to the levels that precede revolutions." The same day he repeated a conspiracy theory that an attorney—reported to be of Mexican and Jewish descent—was "flashing white-power signs behind the Brett Kavanaugh hearings."

A political newcomer, Mr. Casten pitches himself as a truth-teller in an age of alternative facts. He spent his career fighting climate change while making a profit by capturing wasted energy at factories or converting coal utilities to natural gas. He says he voted for George H.W. Bush and Bob Dole, but he characterizes today's GOP as complicit in the rise of a demagogue. "This isn't



ASSOCIATED PRESS/GETTY IMAGES



Challenger Sean Casten and Rep. Peter Roskam of Illinois's Sixth District.

partisan," he tells a crowd of about 100 in Elgin, "to call out misogyny, to call out racism, to call out the fact that there was an actual member of the Hungarian Nazi Party in the White House." (Mr. Casten is referring to Sebastian Gorka, a former Trump adviser, who denies having Nazi connections or anti-Semitic views.)

Even beyond Mr. Trump, the two Sixth District contenders don't agree on much. Mr. Roskam, a fairly conventional Republican, has voted to repeal and replace ObamaCare. He describes himself as pro-life. He helped write last year's tax reform and says it's working, "no question." He cites a visit to a manufacturer in Downers Grove, during which his hosts pointed out \$4 million of new equipment: "They said the only reason they bought it this year was because of the tax reform—full expensing."

The congressman rates the president's performance as "middling." After Mr. Trump's solicitous Helsinki press conference with Vladimir Putin, Mr. Roskam called it "an affront to American democracy." He opposed pulling out of the Paris climate accord and says "the smarter move was: stay in, stay at the table, have more influence." In principle, he thinks Congress should reclaim authority over trade and tariffs it has delegated to the president.

Mr. Casten, in contrast, wants to repeal the tax law altogether. "It has been a massive boon to the owners of capital," he says. "Dividends are up, stock repurchases are up, but median wage growth is actually down." He instead credits President Obama for low unemployment and other rosy indicators: "We're just continuing on the same trend line." Mr. Casten thinks universal health care, expanding ObamaCare with a "public option,"

could save the U.S. perhaps \$1 trillion a year.

He sees abortion "as a medical procedure, like a gallbladder surgery," he explained in a July debate. Thus he has no qualms about spending taxpayer money on it. Most such funding is blocked currently by the Hyde Amendment, named for Mr. Roskam's Sixth District predecessor, Rep. Henry Hyde. "There is absolutely no-zero, zippo, zilch—evidence that reducing access to abortion reduces the incidence of abortion," Mr. Casten says. "So all that that does is put women's lives at risk. It's stupid policy. And I would love, as the inheritor of Henry Hyde's seat, to be able to cast the deciding vote to repeal it."

Finally, he paints Mr. Roskam as a flunky for Mr. Trump. "I think you have an obligation, if you have the bully pulpit, to call out the fact that we have a demagogue in the White House," Mr. Casten says, "and that there have been horrible demagogues throughout history who have used the exact same playbook Trump is using." He presents the question of impeaching Mr. Trump in pragmatic terms. "I can say with absolute certainty, every day he's in office is a danger to the country and to the world," Mr. Casten says. But ousting a president requires a two-thirds Senate vote: "I think there's a real danger in having an impeachment if he's not removed, because you've now made the situation worse."

It's hard to know, in the end, how much to make of Mr. Casten's rhetoric. Sometimes his remarks seem like missteps by a first-time candidate. This summer the Washington Free Beacon posted audio of him opining that "Trump and Osama bin Laden have a tremendous amount in common, because they have both figured out how to use the bully pulpit to activate

marginalized young men." He apologized for the comparison.

Other times, the provocations appear intentional. In December, commenting on news that the Republican National Committee had reinstated its support for Alabama Senate candidate Roy Moore, Mr. Casten tweeted that the GOP "is officially now the Pedophile Party." Nearly a year later, after Mr. Roskam has brought up that tweet more than once in public debates, it still hasn't been deleted. Why not?

Back in Elgin, as the interview concludes, I thank Mr. Casten for his time, and we amble toward the dessert table. While we walk, I toss out what seems like a throwaway question. Asked in February to name "one current leader who most inspires you," Mr. Casten picked Dan Savage, a sex columnist. What motivated that choice? "He has this combination," Mr. Casten explains, "of completely righteous indignation, and an awesome sense of humor." He cites a contest Mr. Savage held in 2003 to name a graphic sex term after then-Sen. Rick Santorum. The Savage neologism later made news in the runup to the 2012 presidential election. As Mr. Santorum sought the Republican nomination, the top Google search result for his name was this explicit definition.

Mr. Casten then offers up another story. In the 1980s, he says, an activist was trying to get New York's Mayor Ed Koch to take a strong stance on the AIDS crisis. Koch, who always deflected rumors he was gay, kept demurring. So the activist, in Mr. Casten's telling, played hardball: "Finally he went to Koch, and he goes, 'Here's the deal. I'm going to tell the Daily News tomorrow that I had sex with you in a bathhouse last night unless you do f—ing something about this AIDS crisis, because my goddamn friends are dying.'

The result? "Koch stepped up," Mr. Casten recounts, laughing. "And sometimes the world needs that, right? I'm not saying that's necessarily me." But at times, he believes, the Savages are on the right side of history: "There's points where people who are willing to go beyond the norms of discourse have an advantage, if nobody's willing to go there. And sometimes you need people who will say, 'You know what, I'll meet you out there in that world, and I'll bring you back in, and I'll use any means necessary.'"

Mr. Peterson is a member of the Journal's editorial board.

California Democrats Test the Limits of Anti-Trumpism



CROSS COUNTRY

By Allysa Finley

Democrats are targeting eight of the 14 California congressional districts currently held by Republicans. Voters in seven of the 14 districts favored Hillary Clinton in 2016. Opposition to Donald Trump has raised Democrats' hopes that they can topple GOP incumbents in the Golden State, even in the conservative fortress of Orange County, easing their path to a House majority.

But revulsion toward liberal governance in California is growing as its failures compound. This may counteract animus toward Mr. Trump. California Democrats might have an easier time defeating Republicans if all politics were national. Instead, they have to contend with the litany of local problems that their progressive policies have wrought.

For starters, government pension costs are soaring across the state, forcing tax increases and cuts to public services. Seven cities in Orange County are asking voters to approve sales tax hikes in November. Santa Ana, a low-income, predominantly Hispanic city, is seeking to raise its sales tax 1.5 percentage points to 9.25%.

The League of California Cities warned earlier this year that local pension costs were projected to increase 50% by 2024 and could drive some municipalities into bankruptcy. The Los Angeles Unified School District is making emergency budget cuts and layoffs to avoid bankruptcy, yet the teachers union is threatening to strike if its members don't receive a 6% raise.

Underfunded public pensions are diverting precious taxpayer dollars from transportation and other public-works projects. Last year the Democratic Legislature jammed through a 12-cent gasoline-tax hike meant to fund repairs to rickety roads and congested highways. Other than Hawaii, California's gas prices are the highest in the country—95 cents a gallon higher than

the nationwide average. In June voters recalled Democratic state Sen. Josh Newman—whose Southern California district favored Mrs. Clinton by 13 points—because of his vote for the gas-tax increase. The tax hike is so politically toxic that even progressive Democrat Katie Porter, who is challenging Orange County Republican Rep. Mimi Walters, has been running TV ads declaring, "I oppose higher gas taxes." GOP Rep. Jeff Denham's Democratic opponent, Josh Harder, has likewise touted his opposition.

Mr. Newman's recall deprived Democrats of the legislative supermajority they need to raise taxes without GOP support. But this November Democrats are looking to flip two state Senate and two congressional districts—held by Mr. Denham and David Valadao—in the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley. Democrats hold the registration advantage in these districts but are weighed down by their long-running support for unpopular environmental policies that restrict water to farmers in the region. Worries about water are helping keep Messrs. Denham and Valadao afloat despite voters' disdain for President Trump.

Then there's the Department of Motor Vehicles fiasco. The sclerotic agency is struggling to meet surging demand for Real ID licenses that will be needed to board domestic flights starting in 2020. Californians wait three to four months for a DMV appointment. Democrats recently charged the agency with automatically registering voters who renew or replace their driver's licenses. Recently the agency reported that its ill-trained technicians made 23,000 registration errors. All of this is raising questions about government competence. Former Republican Insurance Commissioner Steve Poizner, who is running for his old job as an independent, has compared the single-payer legislation that his Democratic opponent, Ricardo Lara, sponsored in the Senate to putting the DMV in charge of health care. Mr. Poizner is ahead in most polls.

The wariness of progressive ideology is most evident in the governor's

race featuring Democratic Lt. Gov. Gavin Newsom and GOP businessman John Cox. During the state's open primary, the Democrat sidled up to progressives and public-employee unions, endorsing single-payer health care and a moratorium on

charter schools. But Mr. Newsom has lately found himself on defense as Mr. Cox makes hay of the state's vagrancy epidemic and soaring housing costs. At a recent campaign event in the Orange County exurb of Seal Beach, Mr. Newsom mused: "What

happened to our state?" At another campaign stop, in Torrance, he dubbed homelessness "the ultimate manifestation of our failure" and acknowledged that "we own that."

During a meeting with the San Francisco Chronicle editorial board, Mr. Newsom even criticized city officials for condoning vagrancy and drug use. "You can be too permissive, and I happen to think we have crossed that threshold in this state—and not just in this city," he said.

Mr. Newsom and his liberal allies have raised seven times as much money as his GOP opponent, but Mr. Cox is beating the spread. A KFI-NBC poll this week shows the Republican trailing by 7 points even though Democrats boast a 19-point voter-registration advantage. At this time in 2014, Gov. Jerry Brown led in the polls by more than 20 points.

So where does that put Republi-

can House candidates? Most Republicans incumbents in districts that favored Mrs. Clinton won handily in 2016. Mrs. Walters and her fellow Orange County Republican Dana Rohrabacher both carried their districts by 17 points. The electorates in most of these districts remain conservative, but projections of huge liberal turnout give Democrats a polling edge.

House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy, whose safe Republican district includes Bakersfield, is nonetheless hoping that conservatives will be driven to turn out to support Mr. Cox and repeal the gas tax. The test this November is whether California voters' distaste for President Trump exceeds their disdain for their own state's progressive leadership.

Ms. Finley is a member of the Journal's editorial board.

A Senseless Act of Courtesy

By Bob Greene

As Sunday morning, in the parking lot of a multibuilding office complex near a freeway-exit hotel where I'm staying in Ohio.

I'm walking, out for a couple of hours of exercise, hearing the sounds of my own footsteps. The lot is deserted. It's a Monday-through-Friday kind of place, and today there's no one around.

A car pulls in. I see that a medical facility of some sort seems to be open. That's where the car is heading. The parking spaces, none of them marked as reserved, are set off by white lines. The driver—a man who appears to be in his 70s—parks. He slowly gets out, and his wife exits on the passenger side.

Theirs is the sole car in the lot. Maybe the doctor has made special arrangements to meet them here today. Perhaps 40, 50 or 60 of those white-lined parking spaces sit empty. Hundreds of other parking spaces are unoccupied in the extended complex. The people working in the medical office must have private

spaces behind the structure, because their cars aren't visible.

The couple start toward the building and she asks: "Are we too far over?"

He turns and looks at the car he has just parked. His tires on the driver's side are extending over the painted line next to it. But just barely.

In an empty parking lot on a Sunday morning, an elderly couple decide not to hog two spaces.

"You're right," he says. "We're in someone else's space."

He walks back to the car. He unlocks it and gets in. He starts the ignition, backs up, then pulls into the space again so his tires are all the way between the lines. It's clear this is not some sort of obsessive-compulsive habit. It's a gesture of courtesy for someone he will never

meet—someone who will almost certainly never show up.

"Better?" he calls to her from the window.

"It's good now," she calls back.

He re-emerges. No one would have known, not in this empty lot. No one would have minded that his tires were over the line. He wasn't inconveniencing other motorists, because there were none, not on this Sunday morning.

But here were a man and woman who you sensed play by the rules, all the time. The idea of not reparking that car would never have occurred to them. Maybe it's a generational thing; maybe not. All I knew, as I saw them walking together toward the office, was that they had just made my day a little more buoyant. Those one-second decisions: whether or not to do something the right way, even when it's so small, even when it doesn't matter. They entered the building, and I wished I knew them.

Mr. Greene's books include "Chevrolet Summers, Dairy Queen Nights."

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Tom Steyer's Energy Orders

Progressive money man Tom Steyer has many causes—impeaching Donald Trump, electing Senate Democrats, and this year ballot initiatives to impose renewable-energy mandates on voters who don't realize how their electricity bills will rise.

Mr. Steyer's NextGen Climate Action first targeted Michigan, where utilities agreed to higher renewable quotas if Mr. Steyer dropped his initiative. Next was Nevada, where referenda need to pass twice to become law. Nevada utilities are rolling over this year to save for a ballot brawl in 2020.

This year's ground zero is Arizona, where Mr. Steyer's Proposition 127 would require utilities to produce 50% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030. This would more than triple Arizona's current mandate of 15% by 2025. The Steyer mandate would also bar utilities from counting obvious forms of renewable energy, such as nuclear (now 29% of the state energy mix) and most hydropower (6%).

The latter provision shows that Prop 127 is really one more subsidy for solar and wind power. Sunny Arizona is third in the country for solar power, according to the Solar Energy Industries Association, while it's in the middle ranks for wind power. The strange hostility to nuclear would probably require the closure of the Palo Verde nuclear plant—the nation's largest clean energy facility. Nuclear would have to be replaced with natural gas plants necessary to backstop intermittent wind and solar.

Hardest hit would be Arizona pocketbooks. Since the state adopted its current mandate in 2006, Arizona utilities have expanded renew-

able electricity to 7% from 1% of their electricity mix. But according to Energy Information Administration data, this has raised Arizona electricity prices by 30%—compared with 19% for the nation over the same time period. The Heartland Institute says that “at that pace, ramping up the mandate to 50 percent would cost the average household an additional \$2,179 per year compared to present electricity costs.”

Arizona State University's Seidman Research Institute analyzed the broader costs and found the initiative would kill thousands of jobs and knock \$72 billion off state GDP through 2060. Proposition 127 would enshrine the Steyer mandates in the state constitution, so regulators would have no ability to mitigate the requirements when they start doing real damage.

Arizona Public Service Co. has spent millions to oppose Prop 127, assembling a diverse coalition that includes the Arizona Federation of Teachers, the Navajo Nation and Arizona chapter of the American Legion. Mr. Steyer has attempted to shame the utility for using corporate dollars to battle this mandate. But a company also has speech rights, and it is providing a counterweight to an out-of-state financier looking to impose his dictates on Arizona.

Team Steyer has tried to suggest the initiative has major local support, but a September state campaign finance report shows that a mere handful of Arizonans had contributed all of \$328 to the effort. NextGen had spent more than \$18 million. Mr. Steyer's spending is protected speech, but opponents have every right to note that he wants to make Arizona as expensive as his home of California.

Trump's California Water Relief

Donald Trump ran as a champion of the forgotten man, and few have been forgotten more by the political class than California's parched farmers. On Friday the President made good on a campaign promise to deliver more water to more people.

California has an arid climate in the best of times. Yet tens of billions of gallons of water each year are wasted because of restrictions on pumping in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta that are intended to protect fish including smelt and chinook salmon.

One problem is that California lacks storage capacity in the north to capture the abundant precipitation that falls in the mountains during wet years, such as 2017. Runoff then rushes into rivers that dump into the delta rather than flowing south or into reservoirs for storage for the dry years.

The other major problem is federal regulations, known as biological opinions, that limit the rate at which water in the delta can be pumped to the south of the state. During storm surges, most water is flushed out to San Francisco Bay. In August 59,300 acre feet of water were wasted—enough to sustain 474,000 Californians for a year—and more than one million acre feet may flow out to sea during wet months.

These restrictions are intended to prevent smelt from getting ensnared in the pumps and to maintain a pH balance suitable for fish. Nonetheless fish populations have continued to decline, which some biologists attribute to predatory species like the striped bass and wastewater.

Silicon Valley, New Jersey

As if New Jersey's finances aren't shaky enough, Governor Phil Murphy wants the state to get into venture capital. Invoking Thomas Edison, Mr. Murphy calls his state America's original Silicon Valley. But he says the influx of venture dollars has fallen by half since 2007, putting New Jersey at 15th in the nation instead of fifth.

Ergo, Trenton politicians to the rescue. The Governor wants to raise \$270 million over five years by auctioning off \$300 million in tax credits. That's right: Big companies are expected to bid about 90 cents for each \$1 of tax credit, meaning the state takes a loss straightaway. Setting up this system requires the Legislature's approval, so why not simply ask lawmakers to appropriate the \$270 million? Because Mr. Murphy also wants New Jersey's big companies to help the venture fund succeed.

As the Governor explained the tax-credit auction: “The winning bidders will be the ones who offer both the best price and best commitment to help entrepreneurs through mentorship, networking, and other resources.” Perhaps this corporate buddy system could help some young company founders, but it's also ripe for political, er, mediation.

Once the auction money is in hand, the state would “co-invest” in New Jersey startups. The idea is that private venture funds would vet opportunities and approach the state for matching contributions. But already there is a hint that identity politics may weasel into investment decisions. “Importantly,” the proposal says, the fund “would support diverse founders, reflective of New Jersey's rich cultural makeup.”

The Californian seeks to raise costs for the *hoi polloi* in other states.

able electricity to 7% from 1% of their electricity mix. But according to Energy Information Administration data, this has raised Arizona electricity prices by 30%—compared with 19% for the nation over the same time period. The Heartland Institute says that “at that pace, ramping up the mandate to 50 percent would cost the average household an additional \$2,179 per year compared to present electricity costs.”

Arizona State University's Seidman Research Institute analyzed the broader costs and found the initiative would kill thousands of jobs and knock \$72 billion off state GDP through 2060. Proposition 127 would enshrine the Steyer mandates in the state constitution, so regulators would have no ability to mitigate the requirements when they start doing real damage.

Arizona Public Service Co. has spent millions to oppose Prop 127, assembling a diverse coalition that includes the Arizona Federation of Teachers, the Navajo Nation and Arizona chapter of the American Legion. Mr. Steyer has attempted to shame the utility for using corporate dollars to battle this mandate. But a company also has speech rights, and it is providing a counterweight to an out-of-state financier looking to impose his dictates on Arizona.

Team Steyer has tried to suggest the initiative has major local support, but a September state campaign finance report shows that a mere handful of Arizonans had contributed all of \$328 to the effort. NextGen had spent more than \$18 million. Mr. Steyer's spending is protected speech, but opponents have every right to note that he wants to make Arizona as expensive as his home of California.

A much-needed review to allow more storage and less waste.

In 2010 federal Judge Oliver Wanger scored the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for “sloppy science and unidirectional prescriptions that ignore California's water needs.” The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals largely concurred with Judge Wanger's assessment but concluded that pumping restrictions were necessary to uncertainties of the government's analysis.

Enter President Trump, who has ordered the Departments of Commerce and Interior by 2019 to review their sloppy science and revise the fish biological opinions. His Friday executive order also directs the agencies to streamline regulatory reviews for western water projects.

A major water storage and delivery project hasn't been completed in California's north for decades. A project to raise the height of the Shasta Dam to store more water was stuck in regulatory purgatory for three decades, but the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has finally unclogged the regulatory pipe and plans to award a construction contract next year.

The President's reprieve couldn't come at a better time since California regulators this summer proposed again to sharply restrict water deliveries to farms. The state also enacted legislation making water rationing limits permanent. These include limiting indoor use to 55 gallons per day per person and restrictive rules for farm water management.

Most Californians may not like President Trump, but his water decision is another case in which his willingness to challenge political shibboleths will help average people.

Gov. Phil Murphy fancies Trenton as a new Sand Hill Road.

If the fund makes bad bets, taxpayer money would evaporate. Yet the Governor seems confident of profits. “Some investments will be home runs. Others, solid singles. There may even be a foul ball or two—that's the nature of startups,” he says. “But, we'll reinvest the returns back into more startups, and if we have enough home runs, we'll invest excess

returns directly back into the state.”

New Jersey now spends something like \$1 billion a year on business incentives. Mr. Murphy wants to cap current efforts, which he calls “unfocused,” while creating the venture fund, along with new tax credits for brownfield development and historic preservation. The plan doesn't include a figure for the cap.

Mr. Murphy's complicated designs show how far he'll go to avoid facing the real problem. New Jersey has a crushing business environment, and it lacks the advantages of high-tax peers: California's tech, Manhattan's sheer gravity, Massachusetts' science faculties at Harvard and MIT. New Jersey could thrive as a low-tax haven for fed-up Northeasterners. But it is moving in the opposite direction.

The Tax Foundation recently released its 2019 State Business Tax Climate Index. New Jersey came in dead last, as it has for several years, but its raw score keeps getting worse. This summer Governor Murphy made a deal with the Legislature that raised taxes on businesses and residents. This month a higher gas tax kicked in, as did a law requiring Airbnb renters to pay sales tax and occupancy fees.

Yet Mr. Murphy acts as if there's some deep mystery as to why startups aren't starting up. New Jersey doesn't need new tax credits. It needs fewer and lower taxes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

You Can Ignore Our Defense Until You Can't

We should all be concerned about the national security threats Mark Helprin identifies in “Defining Defense Down” (op-ed, Oct. 12), but we should be far more concerned about the strategic value we are getting for our military spending. Mr. Helprin points out that China and Russia are outpacing us in quantum communications, antisatellite weapons, directed energy and hypersonics, while in 2017 we spent nearly three times as much on our military as did China, and over nine times as much as did Russia. “Better” rather than “more” military spending is what Americans should be demanding.

JEFFREY D. BAINES
Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.

Mr. Helprin's juxtaposition of our national “asylum-worthy, self-destructive political struggle” with the current lack of readiness of our armed forces in an increasingly dangerous world is truly frightening. It is so, mostly, because so much of our political energy and national psyche is devoted to internecine war over identity

politics. While we fritter away our national will over perceived unfairness and personal affronts regarding anything and everything related to gender, race and with whom we have sex, a storm is brewing that, if it comes, will erase these concerns. We must focus our attention on the looming realities before it is too late.

TOM O'HARE
Boston College

I have read my alumni magazines over the past 15 years with increasing alarm. Chinese students are overrunning my old electrical-engineering department.

So let's see if I have this straight. We are financing China's military buildup with our huge trade deficits, and we are falling over ourselves to train the scientists and engineers necessary to implement it.

The Democrats are right. This country is facing an existential crisis, but it isn't because of Brett Kavanaugh.

STAN CONNELL
Greenwich, Conn.

We Think, They Sweat' Isn't for Everyone

Andy Kessler explains the classic economic theory of comparative advantage with wit and clarity based on the U.S. experience with commodity semiconductors in the 1980s (“Lessons from an '80s Trade War,” Oct. 8). In short, “We think, they sweat.”

Consider that it probably only takes one designer in California for every thousand assemblers in China. What are we in this free-enterprise, yet mixed capitalist-socialist society going to do to provide highly profitable labor for the middle 70% to 80% of the population who want to be and can be self-respecting workers, but may not possess the qualifications to design iPhones? Throughout the 20th century the answer was highly productive industrial labor. High productivity leads to high profits and high wages, which lead to demand for goods and more jobs.

WALKER MARTIN
Beverly, Mass.

At some point, it is not about profitability or jobs. It is about critical skills and an infrastructure to support our technological culture from the whims of an oppressive government.

PETER DANKO
York, Pa.

Growth Machine Based on Educated Workers

“The Great American Growth Machine and How to Fix It” (Review, Oct. 13) points to increasing regulation and the rising cost of government benefits as culprits in the decline of productivity growth in the U.S. The real reason is the growing mismatch between the skills employers need and the skills offered by our workforce.

From the middle of the 19th century to the decades immediately after World War II, the U.S. had the best-educated workforce in the world, powering us to our dominant position in the global economy. The beginning of the productivity-growth slowdown nearly matches the point when U.S. employers gained access to workers from low-wage countries who had similar skills as American front-line workers but could be paid far less.

An analysis in 2015 by Educational Testing Service found that millennials in the U.S. are “relatively weak” in literacy, numeracy and problem solving compared with those in other countries. In an age when skills matter more than ever before, we have set ourselves up for failure on a grand scale.

The U.S. has a clear choice: Either we greatly raise our work force's skill level or watch other countries overtake our economy and our ability to

What better authority could there be than the master of obfuscation, Alan Greenspan, to tell us the cause of the 2007-08 financial crisis?

The former Federal Reserve chairman was complicit in the conditions that led to the crisis, yet disingenuously blames a “combination of fear and herd behavior” that “led people to overreact to bad news and to plunge economies into self-reinforcing cycles of decline.”

As a retired banker, I can tell you that the crisis happened because of bankers who originated loans they should not have, then packaged the loans and sold them. The bankers were able to do this because of a lack of checks and balances, or proper regulation, which Mr. Greenspan plays down.

Mr. Greenspan also provides us with an ample portion of his doublespeak, which we missed since he retired as Fed chairman. He knocks financial regulation but wants higher bank capital levels. Isn't that regulation?

TERRY ALADAG
Palm Desert, Calif.

Longevity on the Bench Is A Most Satisfying Revenge

Concerning Jason L. Riley's “Democrats Rage Against the Judiciary” (Upward Mobility: Oct. 10), right after Justice Clarence Thomas was seated on the Supreme Court in 1991, I asked him, in a small, private gathering, what he intended to do about the Anita Hill matter. A huge smile came across his face, and he said simply: “stay on the bench for 40 years.” He has 13 years to go. He's 70.

RON TROWBRIDGE
Oakland, Calif.

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



“We don't call these screaming fits. Here, it's confrontational interfacing.”

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E. HINES
Boston

OPINION

A Long Way From the Arsenal of Democracy



DECLARATIONS

By Peggy Noonan

This may seem small, but I don't think it is. I know it will seem old-fashioned. It has to do with a great nation's sense of its own stature on the world stage.

In the days after the apparent murder of the Saudi activist and writer Jamal Khashoggi, President Trump was repeatedly pressed about the potential U.S. response if it turned out, as seemed likely, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman had ordered the killing. Mr. Trump made it clear his first consideration was what he thought of as a practical one: He didn't want to cancel lucrative arms deals with the Saudi government. "I don't like the concept of

From Saudi arms sales to 'Horseface,' the weirdness of the Trump presidency never seems to let up.

stopping an investment of \$110 billion into the United States," he said. That number was inflated, but Saudi Arabia is the largest purchaser of U.S. weapons.

Mr. Trump told Lesley Stahl of "60 Minutes": "I don't want to hurt jobs. I don't want to lose an order like that." Later in the week he told reporters that Saudi Arabia is a "tremendous purchaser" of U.S. military equipment, and this must be factored in.

It was startling. We talk like this now? In public? I guess it's supposed to look tough and bottom-line. But we declare now that U.S. foreign policy is quite so transactional?

We used to be ashamed, or at least embarrassed, to be seen as arms merchant to the world. It didn't quite sit with our vision of ourselves. And American presidents, as representatives of a nation with a certain moral stature, didn't use to declare that our world stands are heavily influenced by arms contracts.

We used to play it a little more high-minded. Because we didn't want the world to see us as crude and mercenary. And even if our discretion was hypocritical, it was at least the tribute vice pays to virtue.

All this made me think of George Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," in which Andrew Undershaft, the contentedly amoral manufacturer of cannons, guns, torpedoes and aerial gunships, shares the "true faith" of the munitions maker: "To give arms to all men who offer an honest price for them, without respect of persons or principles."

But he was not precisely the good guy of the drama. America has always thought it is, and its reality should never veer far from its sense of itself. Trouble always happens when it does.

There are reasons to make arms, and not only economic but technological and strategic reasons to want America, not China or Russia, making them. But the fact that the defense industry is so big, and that people-blower-uppers is one of our major exports, ought to bring a certain and regular human discomfort and self-reflection. Arms industry profits shouldn't be—and should never be announced as—a primary consideration in our foreign-policy decisions. How does that make us look better to any other people? Or even to ourselves?

The context for all this is the election, which is possibly why the president reverted so quickly and crudely to jobs.

The common wisdom a year ago leaned on history: The president's party loses in an off-year, the only



President Trump and Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, March 20.

question is how much. It then became "Trump is so divisive and his approval numbers so underwater, a blue wave is coming." Recently it was "Not so fast—the Democrats are confused as to their meaning and method. They could blow this thing."

Then Brett Kavanaugh. After the onslaught he faced, Republicans were energized, especially in red-leaning states, where a rough wisdom took hold: Even a guy you don't especially like can get railroaded. And this guy was being railroaded. It gave a boost to Republicans in U.S. Senate races that may or may not diminish.

Larry Sabato of the University of Virginia Center for Politics sees the Democrats close to winning the House but not there yet. They need to gain 23 seats. At the moment Mr. Sabato says they look to be in the mid to high teens.

There are 2½ weeks to go, which is plenty of time for the gates of hell to burst open. Both parties are focused and on fire. Each is being reminded of at least one big issue.

For Democrats it is a part of ObamaCare that people like, mandated coverage for pre-existing conditions. A Wall Street Journal analysis

noted about 130 million nonelderly people in the U.S. suffer from an existing medical condition, and included a poll by the Kaiser Family Foundation that found 75% of voters consider it "very important" that the provision guaranteeing their coverage remain. For Republicans a longtime issue may well reassert itself, illegal immigration, and what Reuters calls "a caravan of several thousand" currently coming north from Central America.

Democrats also have the unpopularity of the president working in their favor, and Republicans have warnings of the return of a liberal House led by Nancy Pelosi. Republicans have, too, the rising spleen of the left, which is scarifying to the peaceful and will likely bring a backlash.

Both parties are spending record amounts, with Democrats running for the House and Senate raising over \$1 billion through September, and the Republicans around \$700 million, according to the Washington Post.

But in the end it's about Mr. Trump, isn't it? He is the living context and the constant question: For or against? He has had significant

achievements—unemployment down, economy up, the courts, an imperfect tax bill that nonetheless got passed and was slightly better than what it replaced. No one seems to mention it, but America right now is enjoying prosperity and peace—or, if you prefer, growth and no new wars. It is a continuing amazement that with this the president can't get himself to 50% approval, or his party in a better position.

Yet of course it's no mystery. He obscures his victories with his crazy. And so in the weeks before the election he rants around about "Horseface," and compares MBS to Justice Kavanaugh, the victim of unproven allegations. He continues to rag on Attorney General Jeff Sessions: "I could fire him whenever I want to fire him, but I haven't said that I was going to."

It is political malpractice on an epic scale and cannot be helped because he lacks self-command and is vain. He thinks nobody communicates like him. Nobody does. He thinks nobody breaks through like him. Nobody does!

In the first 18 months of his administration, those who pointed out that he'd made a good decision, or failed to castigate him enough, were sometimes accused of "normalizing" Mr. Trump. But normalizing him wasn't within their power. Only Mr. Trump could normalize Mr. Trump, by enacting normality and self-possession. He could have opted for a certain stature—the presidential stage, with its flags and salutes, almost leads you by the hand to stature. But he hasn't.

His supporters, especially Republican candidates, would love it if he'd put his arguments in the foreground, not his drama and weirdness. It is remarkable that he hasn't cared about them enough to do this, to give them that kind of cover. He's lucky the mainstream media hate him so much, and in showing that hatred stiffens his supporters' loyalty.

ularly dispatched to assail those with too much wealth or prominence or unfavorable political opinions.

We should reclaim adulthood from the professional finger-waggers, because it is everywhere receding. When the desires of two adults conflict, in the absence of violence or actual harassment, individuals must be left to work it out, move on, try again with someone else. This is the history of American courtship that inspired not only male pursuers like the Beach Boys, Sam Cooke, and the Four Tops, but also the women who sized them up—like Aretha Franklin, Dolly Parton, and Taylor Swift. This is the rocky road to love that has never made for tranquil passage but left us all the wiser just the same. If it creates complication for employers, so be it. Perhaps the last thing we should do is make life easier for the lawyers.

Ms. Shrier is a writer living in Los Angeles.

Hillary Clinton Is Right—Her Husband's Affair Was No 'Abuse'

By Abigail Shrier

Hillary Clinton told CBS News last weekend that she didn't believe Bill's affair with Monica Lewinsky involved an "abuse of power." Ms. Lewinsky, Mrs. Clinton explained, "was an adult." Progressives and conservatives both cried foul, galled by the hypocrisy espoused by the Democrats' matron saint: If you're going to presume every powerful man is de facto guilty of sexual abuse when he makes advances toward a female underling, then surely the most powerful man in the world is guilty of this when he takes up with a 22-year-old intern.

But sometimes a double standard exposes not merely bad faith but a rule that shouldn't have been adopted in the first place. Mrs. Clinton was right: Monica Lewinsky was technically an adult at the time of the infamous affair with Mr. Clinton in 1995-96. She was also old enough to know what she wanted and to be held accountable for it. What she wanted—very much, it seems—was the spectacularly successful, charming, married occupant of the White House.

To believe a woman is being abused the moment her supervisor demonstrates a romantic interest is to regard employees as akin to slaves. This is neo-Marxism at work: The notion that an employee occupies such a fundamentally compromised posture, vis-à-vis the boss, that she can never consent because she lacks the capacity to refuse. That the focus of such condemnation lies exclusively with economic imbalances—and not, say, those created by discrepancy in charisma or physical attractiveness—betrays the smear of Marxist fingerprints.

Whenever talk is of power imbalances between the sexes, I often think of my grandmothers, who came of age in the 1940s, a far more sexist time—indeed, an era of nearly unrestricted workplace sexual harass-

ment. Yet by all accounts, neither had any trouble refusing a man. This wasn't because they were wealthy or occupied powerful positions but because they knew who they were. They possessed a quaint resource called "dignity." And any man who met either woman understood she wasn't going to part with it.

Some male bosses undoubtedly coerce their female subordinates into relationships. This is a form of abuse, as it is with employees who live under the threat of deportation. But to suggest that every woman in every workplace is similarly vulnerable merely because she hasn't attained a job of equal rank to the man who wants to date her is as absurd as it is denigrating.

"Abuse of power" occurs when a person exploits the function or resources of his position to procure something to which the job does not entitle him. Had President Clinton told Ms. Lewinsky he would fire her if she didn't submit—or arranged for

the Internal Revenue Service to audit her family—it would have been a gross abuse of power. But employing charm and flaunting success to woo a young lady is the oldest trick in the book. That he was married at the time made his behavior despicable.

Monica Lewinsky was a consenting adult, and the harassment-industrial complex is out of control.

That he conducted his affair in the White House made it unseemly. That he lied about it under oath constituted a crime. But none of this amounts to exploitation, and it is only because we have so much discomfort articulating moral judgment that we to turn to the law to remedy what are essentially lapses of character.

Dating in the workplace invariably

creates liability for employers—especially when the relationship is between a junior employee and her immediate superior. It opens the door to favoritism and conflicts of interest. Employers have a legitimate interest in managing those risks. But none of this renders such dating abusive. Numberless Americans have met and fallen in love at work. And if any of the men who flirted with their future wives at work were foolish enough to think they were cementing their position in a fixed hierarchy, marriage quickly cured them of this notion.

So what does all this matter? Why defend Bill Clinton? Because in the years since his affair with Ms. Lewinsky became public knowledge we've created a monster. The harassment-industrial complex—lawyers, human-resources professionals, activists—has installed itself as our collective chaperone, the high priest of courtship, vested with power to decide which advances are kosher. Minions are reg-

ularly dispatched to assail those with too much wealth or prominence or unfavorable political opinions.

We should reclaim adulthood from the professional finger-waggers, because it is everywhere receding. When the desires of two adults conflict, in the absence of violence or actual harassment, individuals must be left to work it out, move on, try again with someone else. This is the history of American courtship that inspired not only male pursuers like the Beach Boys, Sam Cooke, and the Four Tops, but also the women who sized them up—like Aretha Franklin, Dolly Parton, and Taylor Swift. This is the rocky road to love that has never made for tranquil passage but left us all the wiser just the same. If it creates complication for employers, so be it. Perhaps the last thing we should do is make life easier for the lawyers.

Ms. Shrier is a writer living in Los Angeles.

America Has Yet to Make Sense of Trump



BUSINESS WORLD

By Holman W. Jenkins Jr.

So what have we learned from its fertile period?

Mr. Trump never would have made the running in the first place had he resorted to the bromides that other candidates resort to. Mr. Trump is what an outsider, in that much abused political term, really looks like.

As president, he is constantly "censured for failing to say ex-

pected things." The words are those of political scientist Stanley Renshon, of the City University of New York. He's got a point. Every presidency deserves criticism, but so much of Mr. Trump's is just rote Anderson Cooper tut-tutting over his nonconformity.

Bruno Maçães, a Portuguese political scientist, recently pointed out that European thinkers have become obsessed with U.S. domestic politics. "They're not watching German politics. So again, tell me why this is so bad."

His point is subtle and best illuminated by new work from liberal scholar Cass Sunstein on how true voter preferences can stay unrevealed in a democracy and then emerge spontaneously. Mr. Trump made new things sayable. The U.S. relies on a military alliance with countries that no longer spend money on having militaries. Our China trade openness has been rewarded by the rise of a neo-Maoist totalitarianism in China. We engage in costly climate policies that have no effect on climate.

We might also remind ourselves of a general principle: It's not Donald Trump who is a threat to a democracy; it's politicians generally. Democracy is a system for curbing their quest for power. Of the two candidates in 2016, which was the protégé of the president in office? Which was backed by longstanding and highly organized support networks? Mr. Trump is accused of violating norms, but which party concocted evidence that its opponent was a Russian agent? Which now questions the legitimacy of basic institutions like the Electoral College and the Supreme Court? Which encourages the mobbing of partisan

opponents in restaurants?

In 2008, Barack Obama's campaign was a snow job about bipartisanship. Political misdirection clearly has its uses, but this hasn't been the Trumpian approach. Mr. Renshon rightly describes him as a president who does "much better in keeping his promises than in speaking accurately about them."

Why one liberal professor says the world needs an investigative reporter like Seymour Hersh.

This month landed a book by the University of Pennsylvania's Kathleen Hall Jamieson. She gamely dissects polling data and suggests that Russian hacking and trolling may have—*may have*—increased voter distrust of Hillary Clinton sufficiently to account for her slim loss in the Electoral College.

But Ms. Jamieson also devotes much discussion to a Russian influence whose effect is much less debatable: the questionable Russian intelligence that inspired FBI chief James Comey's improper actions in the Clinton email case, including reopening the case shortly before Election Day, which he now says he might not have done if he didn't believe Mrs. Clinton's victory was certain.

Even Adam Schiff, ranking Democrat on the House Intelligence Committee, is quoted in the *New Yorker* saying Mr. Comey's actions may be the "most significant way in which the Russians may have impacted the outcome of the election."

Yet the episode is utterly missing from a 10,058-word *New York Times* account last month that purports to tell the whole Russian story "so far." Why? Because the press's self-interested FBI and CIA sources insist their actions in the 2016 race aren't the real story. The real story is Trump-Russia collusion, evidence for which will turn up any day now.

Ignored is even the secret appendix to the Justice Department's own damning review of Mr. Comey's actions. Writes Ms. Jamieson: "Protecting the identity of the FBI's methods is a possible reason for the classified status of the controversial content. Another is a cover-up."

One progressive who isn't buying is Jackson Lears of Rutgers University, who recently wrote, "The world needs Seymour Hersh." He means an investigative reporter who isn't satisfied to be spoon-fed the views of the intelligence establishment, but is willing to challenge them.

Why does this matter? At the end of the day, Mr. Trump was not elected by 80,000 voters in the Upper Midwest. He was elected by 80,000 plus 63 million who answered his call to overthrow the current political class. Whatever Russia's motives for meddling in the 2016 race, Mr. Comey was plainly driven by establishment horror at the prospect of a Trump presidency—but, in the end, so clumsily that he helped elect Mr. Trump.

America has yet to take stock of what happened in 2016 and the strange circumstances that made the frequently loutish Mr. Trump an instrument for refreshing our political culture. A place to start is recognizing his singular contribution: making new things sayable.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED SINCE 1889 BY DOW JONES & COMPANY

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Matt Murray

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Karen Miller Pensiero, Managing Editor

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Joseph B. Vincent, Operations;

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EDITORIAL AND CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS:

1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., 10036

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CAN DETROIT BECOME A Software Business?

Facing myriad threats from Silicon Valley, auto makers are racing to gain ground in everything from car sharing to driverless technology. At stake: who will control the future of transportation.

By MIKE COLIAS AND TIM HIGGINS

General Motors plans to roll out a robo-taxi service next year that will let urbanites hail a driverless Chevrolet Bolt. Ford is overhauling a dilapidated Detroit train station to become a tech hub aimed at attracting software superstars. Daimler wants to merge one of its divisions with archrival BMW to create a juggernaut for services like ride hailing and car sharing.

And Toyota says it's evolving into an entirely different company, one that focuses more on services that move people around. "It's a matter of surviving or dying," says Chief Executive Akio Toyoda.

The global auto industry thinks it sees the future, and it will require a transformation without precedent in business history: The giant industrial sector has to turn itself into a nimble provider of software and services.

This week brought yet another signal of the forces it's up against: Uber Technologies Inc., which has chalked up about \$4.8 billion in operating losses over the last six quarters, is laying plans for an initial public offering that bankers think could value it at \$120 billion. That's more than General Motors Co., Ford Motor Co. and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV combined.

Auto executives say they need to avoid a nightmare tech scenario that's become a common refrain at industry gatherings. They don't want to become the next "handset makers"—commodity suppliers of hardware, helplessly watching all the profits flow to software makers like Apple Inc. and Alphabet Inc., the parent of Google. Both companies are investing in software for driverless cars.

"We are transforming our hardware-based company into a business that piece by piece will press further into the service economy," said Jürgen Stackmann, a Volkswagen AG board member in charge of sales, in an interview with The Wall Street Journal this week.

Industries from Hollywood to publishing to retail are similarly trying to transform themselves into tech businesses as they confront disruptions from Silicon Valley.

In the auto industry, executives must confront entrenched corporate cultures and limited budgets in a business that is low margin and highly vulnerable to downturns in the economy. They must sustain profits in the traditional, capital-draining business of cranking out millions of cars each year, as they simultaneously try to invest in costly future technologies—financial constraints not faced by tech rivals.

Even with financial backing, car companies will still need to change mindsets internally and get different parts of the

\$120 billion
proposed valuation for Uber Technologies Inc. in an IPO

\$33.9 billion
current valuation for Ford Motor Co.

company working collaboratively to support the new ventures, said Doug Betts, a veteran auto industry executive who also spent nearly two years working at Apple.

"Typically, car companies are not very good at that," said Mr. Betts, now a senior vice president of global automotive operations at J.D. Power. "There are these really strong and huge silos that over 100 years have gotten good at what they do and also good at throwing rocks at everybody else."

Software expertise is also a weakness, Mr. Betts said, because auto makers have long depended on their suppliers to write code rather than

building that talent internally.

Auto makers point out that they have one advantage that newcomers to the industry don't: vehicles.

"Ultimately, you can have the best services platform there is, but if you don't have the vehicles to operate on it, that won't do you much good," said Sam Abuelsamid, a senior analyst with Navigant research. "That's where the manufacturers

Please turn to the next page

P&G Sales Rise on Demand for Staples

Shares jump 8.8% on strongest gains in years

By AISHA AL-MUSLIM

Procter & Gamble Co. snapped out of a long funk, booking its strongest quarterly sales gains in five years on healthy global demand for bathroom staples like Head & Shoulders shampoo and Gillette razors.

The gains were a sign the consumer-products giant may be entering a period of more-robust growth after a yearslong struggle to adapt to rising competition, higher costs and a consumer shift toward

Executives say sales growth didn't stem from recent decision to raise prices for some items.

smaller brands. P&G's woes led to the costliest board fight in history and promises by executives of dramatic changes, but there were few signs that the moves were taking hold.

Investors cheered the results on Friday, sending P&G shares up 8.8% to \$87.30—its biggest percentage gain in a decade. The shares are still down on the year, having missed out on the broader stock-market rally.

The Cincinnati-based company reported sales increases across most

of its categories, including shaving razors, health care and laundry detergent. P&G executives said the growth came from increased demand in the U.S. and abroad, not the company's recent decision to increase prices on some items.

Despite the strong start to its fiscal year, executives sought to tamp down expectations and stuck with their full-year forecast for organic sales to rise 2% to 3%. Jon Moeller, P&G's finance chief, said he would refrain from calling it a "breakout quarter."

P&G said organic sales, a closely watched metric that strips out currency moves, acquisitions and divestitures, rose 4% in the fiscal first quarter. Beauty products—with brands including Pantene, Olay and Old Spice—fueled the gains, rising 7%. Overall, organic sales increased in nine of the company's 10 global categories, Mr. Moeller said in an interview.

"Beauty had a very good quarter, but the story is not beauty," he said. "If you look at the difference between the prior quarters and this quarter, the most defining difference was simply the number of businesses that were growing, and that reflects the implementation of our strategy."

Some of the company's fast-growing products in the quarter were Tide Pods detergent and Always Discreet, an adult diaper targeted at women with sensitive bladders.

Please turn to the next page

◆ Betting on Procter's recovery is still a gamble. **B12**

THE CAPTAIN CLASS | SAM WALKER



Following a loss in his Laker debut, LeBron James preached patience.

LeBron James and the Curse of the Superstar Boss



LeBron James will make his home-court debut on Saturday as the newly installed leader of the Los Angeles Lakers. Beneath the surface, there's something much bigger going on.

In his 16th NBA season, on the verge of turning 34, Mr. James has launched an extensive, calculated attack on the only basketball equation he has never solved: Lasting Team Greatness = Me + X.

The lone blot on Mr. James's otherworldly résumé is that he's never captained a significant dynasty. He's won three NBA titles, but only two of them came in consecutive seasons.

To make it happen, he must rally an inexperienced team, defy the aging process and vanquish the NBA's defending-champion Golden State Warriors. He's also going up against five decades of management theory.

Too often in both sports and

Please turn to page B6

Facebook Taps British Image Pro

Former politician joins a company under scrutiny

LONDON—Facebook Inc. has hired one of Britain's best-known politicians as its top policy and communications executive, giving a Silicon Valley outsider the task of mending the social network's image as it deals with increased political scrutiny in the U.S. and abroad.

By Stu Woo in London and Deepa Seetharaman in San Francisco

Facebook said Friday that Nick Clegg, who as deputy prime minister was Britain's No. 2 leader from 2010 to 2015, would replace Elliot Schrage, who said in June that he was stepping down.

Mr. Clegg starts his new job Monday and will move to California in January. Mr. Schrage will remain at Facebook and report to Chief Operating Officer Sheryl Sandberg as an adviser, focusing on helping Mr. Clegg transition to his new role, according to a Facebook spokeswoman.

Mr. Clegg's recruitment comes as trust in Facebook has eroded in 2018 and as Silicon Valley faces growing scrutiny from U.S. and European regulators on several fronts.

Facebook sparked outrage after allegations that data firm Cambridge Analytica improperly accessed information on tens of millions of Facebook users and over its disclosure

Please turn to page B10

THE SCORE

THE BUSINESS WEEK IN 7 STOCKS

WALMART INC.

Call it the cost of competing with Amazon: Walmart on Tuesday lowered its profit targets in the wake of its \$16 billion purchase of Indian e-commerce firm Flipkart. The May acquisition—Walmart's largest ever—was intended to help the retailer expand its digital business and better position it to compete with the likes of Amazon.com Inc. In the immediate term, however, the cost of the deal is denting profits and Walmart now expects to earn between \$4.65 and \$4.80 a share in the year ending Jan. 31, down from \$4.90 to \$5.05 per share. Walmart shares rose 2.1% Tuesday.

BLACKROCK INC.

BlackRock's flood of cash appears to be ebbing as anxiety about the durability of the nearly decadelong bull market builds among investors. The world's largest asset manager posted its first quarterly outflow since 2015, with net client withdrawals totaling \$3.1 billion compared with a net inflow of \$70 billion during the third quarter of 2017. BlackRock's biggest client withdrawals came from large institutions rather than retail customers, a sign that rising interest rates and trade tensions are causing investors to re-evaluate their strategies. BlackRock shares sank 4.4% Tuesday.



General Motors Chief Executive Mary Barra with a Chevrolet Bolt at GM's plant in Orion, Mich., last year.

Can Detroit Transform Itself?

Continued from the prior page
have an ace in the hole."

Many analysts believe businesses like Uber and Alphabet's self-driving tech subsidiary Waymo LLC won't have the appetite to get into the low-margin, capital-intensive business of car manufacturing.

Some auto executives say they can hold on to their roles as hardware providers while also tapping into the growth of more-profitable services. Mr. Stackmann said VW can earn millions more customers than it currently has by offering transportation as a service through a network of connected cars.

"They talk about scalability, but where is the added value from Uber?" he said. "We have a technical foundation and will build connectivity into our vehicles to connect them and our customers to our ecosystem. In the long term, the question will be: Why do you need Uber?"

Uber's \$120 billion valuation isn't guaranteed. It was among proposals recently submitted to the company by investment banks looking to represent the ride-hailing firm in an initial public offering that could take place early next year, according to people familiar with the matter. The valuation takes into account a range of factors, including Uber's food delivery business and ownership stakes in Didi in China and Grab in Singapore.

The figure stands in stark contrast to the downbeat outlook in Detroit, where shares of Ford and GM are stuck at multi-year lows, even though the two car makers have run up more than \$50 billion in operating profit since the start of 2016.

Tasha Keeney, an analyst with ARK Invest, which owns shares in GM, Alphabet and Tesla Inc., said \$120 billion "seems very overpriced." Though she sees strong consumer interest in ride hailing, she said the challenges Uber has confronted in its autonomous-car program could hinder its growth longer-term, especially as rivals advance the technology faster, building robo-taxi fleets that compete with its business.

Auto industry executives have long seen tech-industry threats coming. The valuation of Elon Musk's Tesla has soared in recent

PERFORMANCE OF CANNABIS COMPANY STOCKS

Source: SIX



CANOPY GROWTH CORP.

Pot smokers rejoiced on Wednesday as Canada became the second country to legalize recreational marijuana. Pot investors, not so much. Shares of several of Canada's biggest marijuana businesses fell on the first day of legal weed as investors fretted over a supply shortage and enforcement concerns. Canopy Growth, the first Canadian cannabis producer to go public on U.S. markets, fell 4.4% Wednesday.

NETFLIX INC.

Netflix on Tuesday reported that it topped its anticipated subscriber growth with a blockbuster quarter, adding 6.96 million global users and erasing investors' concerns of slowing momentum at the video-streaming giant. Netflix shares shot up 5.3% Wednesday. Maintaining a fast clip of subscriber additions is key to Netflix's ability to cover its content booking costs, as such expenses stand to rise with competition mounting from content-producing rivals like Amazon and HBO, and new players entering the streaming subscription business, including Walt Disney Co. and Apple Inc.

ACTIVISION BLIZZARD INC.

The newest installment in Activision's "Call of Duty" videogame franchise, "Black Ops 4," came out guns-a-blazing to set digital sales records and rake in over \$500 million in world-wide sales in its first three days. The figures were roughly the same as the 2017 release of "Call of Duty WWII," though investors were expecting at least 15% sales growth from last year. Company executives said the videogame's momentum is "just getting started," noting the earlier-than-usual debut of Black Ops 4 did not capture holiday sales. Activision's stock fell 8.3% Thursday.

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL INC.

U.S. regulators removed Prudential from a list of banks and insurers that were deemed "too big to fail" and put under stricter oversight as "systemically important financial institutions" in the aftermath of the financial crisis. The Financial Stability Oversight Council's decision to lift the so-called SIFI designation on Prudential, the last nonbank firm tagged as "systemic," is the Trump administration's latest victory as it continues to unwind Obama-era financial regulations. Prudential, which stands to save tens of millions of dollars in regulatory costs, rose 1.9% Wednesday.

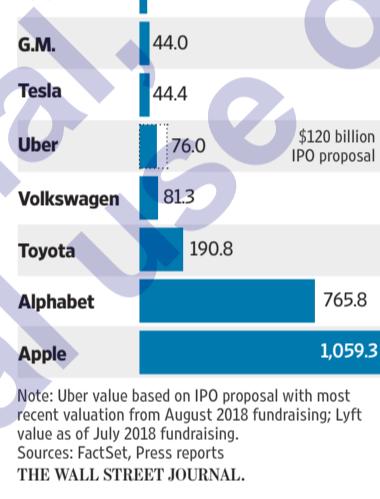
AMERICAN INT'L GROUP INC.

Natural disasters have been getting costlier—and AIG keeps underestimating them. The insurer said its third-quarter catastrophe losses are expected to top \$1.5 billion to \$1.7 billion due to damage from September's Hurricane Florence and Super Typhoon Mangkhut. The "unexpectedly large" costs far surpass AIG's \$605 million forecast, a miss investors found troubling given that the insurer restructured its reinsurance programs in the wake of outsize property losses from Hurricane Harvey last year. AIG stock shed 2.9% Friday.

—Laine Higgins

Diverging Valuations

Auto makers are struggling to command the huge valuations posted by the tech companies that have become their rivals



Note: Uber value based on IPO proposal with most recent valuation from August 2018 fundraising; Lyft value as of July 2018 fundraising.
Sources: FactSet, Press reports

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

P&G Posts Strong Sales Increase

Continued from page B1
launched in 2014, he said.

P&G now estimates overall sales to be down 2% for the full year due to foreign-exchange headwinds, compared with the previous outlook of flat to up 1%.

In recent quarters, P&G's organic sales generally have risen 2% or less. They rose 1% in the fiscal year ended June 30, below the company's goal of 2% to 3%.

After more than a year of trying to combat weak demand by lowering prices, P&G recently changed course, saying it would charge more for its Pampers, Bounty, Charmin and Puffs brands. The increases, which the company said would take effect later this year or in early 2019, have the potential to more broadly influence pricing and demand given P&G's size and clout.

P&G posted a 4% gain in organic sales in its long-troubled grooming business, where Gillette has lost market share to online upstarts like Dollar Shave Club. Grooming sales in the U.S. grew 10% in the quarter, though Mr. Moeller cautioned that the company will continue to face challenges in the business. The only P&G segment that reported a decline in organic sales was the baby business, which includes Pampers and Luvs diapers.

Consumer-products makers got a boost this week when Unilever PLC and Nestlé SA said inflation in many markets allowed them to charge more for their products, fueling stronger sales for those companies in the latest quarter.

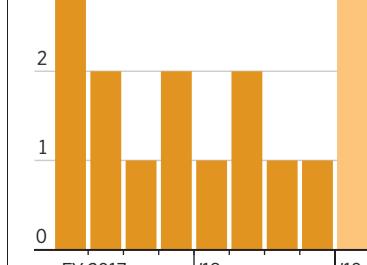
P&G said profit rose 12% to \$3.2 billion, or \$1.22 cents a share, in the first quarter, which ended Sept. 30. Core earnings were \$1.12 a share, beating the \$1.09 a share analysts polled by Refinitiv were looking for.

Net sales rose 0.2% to \$16.69 billion.

P&G said price increases to offset foreign-exchange and commodity pressures will begin to go into effect later in the fiscal second quarter and pick up in the second half of the year. The cost and foreign-exchange challenges "will persist and likely worsen" as the company moves into the second quarter, Mr. Moeller said.

Breaking Out

P&G's organic sales, change from the previous year*



Note: Excludes currency changes, acquisitions and dispositions; fiscal years end in June
Source: The company

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

REBECCA COOK/REUTERS

BUSINESS NEWS

Daimler Issues A Profit Warning

BY WILLIAM BOSTON

BERLIN—Daimler AG warned of “significantly lower” earnings for the full year and said profit had dropped 27% in the three months to Sept. 30, sending shares to a five-year low Friday and dragging down other automotive stocks.

The profit warning, the second in four months, comes as the German car maker’s Mercedes-Benz unit and its domestic rivals face a backlash against diesel-powered vehicles.

In Germany, the government is pushing manufacturers to retrofit older diesel vehicles to improve emissions or to offer steep incentives to consumers who trade-in older diesel-powered cars.

In addition, Daimler said that in the wake of an unrelated ruling by the European Court of Justice, it could also have to retrofit some vehicles that use a refrigerant that has been banned by the European Union.

Germany didn’t require Mercedes to scrap the refrigerant, which the court ruled was in violation of European law.

Daimler said it installed the banned R134a refrigerant on 130,000 vehicles that were sold in 2013 and may now have to retrofit them.

As a result of these issues and separate deterioration of some businesses, such as Mercedes-Benz Vans, Daimler said earnings before interest and taxes had fallen sharply to €2.49 billion (\$2.86 billion) in the third quarter, down from €3.41 billion in the year-earlier period.

Daimler shares dropped 7% to €48.77 on the news, the lowest level since July 2013, before regaining some of the losses, closing down 2% at €51.39.

The decline was driven by a 35% drop in pretax earnings at Mercedes-Benz Cars, the company’s biggest business. Mercedes’ earnings before interest and taxes fell to €1.37 billion in the three months to the end of September from €2.1 billion the year before.

Mercedes-Benz Vans suffered delays in delivering

Its Mercedes-Benz unit faces a backlash against diesel-powered vehicles.

vans to customers during the third quarter as a result of a backlog certifying cars for sale under new emissions testing rules that took effect in September. This caused profit to decline to €93 million from €214 million a year earlier.

Beginning in September all new cars for sale in Europe have to comply with the new World-wide Harmonized Light Vehicle Test Procedure, or WLTP, an update of standardized metrics used in testing car emissions for greenhouse gas and other toxic tailpipe emissions.

To comply with the new test, auto makers had to recertify every vehicle they currently had on sale, which led to additional costs and delays in getting new cars to dealers, resulting in lower sales.

In September, new-car sales in the European Union fell 23.5% to 1.09 million vehicles from a year earlier.

Given the spate of regulatory changes hitting the industry—from new emissions rules to more European cities banning older diesel vehicles from urban traffic—analysts said they weren’t surprised by Daimler’s profit warning.

They said the profit decline was caused by one-off charges of between €300 million and €350 million and not by an erosion of Daimler’s business.

Daimler nevertheless lowered its outlook for Mercedes-Benz Cars and Mercedes-Benz Vans. As a result, it said it now expected 2018 earnings to be “significantly” instead of “slightly” below the prior-year level.

Frackers Pressed to Consolidate

Investor tells Resolute Energy to find a merger, in latest sign of rising activism

BY CHRISTOPHER M. MATTHEWS AND BRADLEY OLSON

A private-equity firm is urging oil producer **Resolute Energy Corp.** to merge with a rival, the latest salvo in a growing campaign by some investors to force shale drillers to consolidate.

Kimmeridge Energy Management Co. told Resolute’s board in a letter Friday that it was stepping up calls for changes at the company, saying Resolute had failed to follow through on a strategic review to explore a merger or potential asset sale announced in May after investor pressure.

New York-based Kimmeridge said it may seek to install new board members at Resolute, which is focused on the Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico, if it doesn’t heed the firm’s suggestions. Kimmeridge, which has about \$1.2 billion under management, owns nearly 10% of Resolute’s shares, according to S&P Capital IQ.

Resolute didn’t respond to requests to comment.

Resolute’s shares are down around 9% for the year, while oil and gas companies are collectively up nearly 6%. U.S. oil prices have surged by almost 20% in that time. The failure of most shale companies to rise with the rally in crude prices has frustrated investors and put pressure on company leaders.

The activist campaign is the latest to hit the shale oil and gas industry, a sector many investors believe needs to consolidate to generate profits.



Some investors are calling for shale drillers to merge. Pumpjacks operating in West Texas.

Well-known activists, including Elliott Management Corp. and billionaire investor Carl Icahn, have recently taken aim at oil producers. Nine producers in North America have been publicly subjected to activist demands over the past year, according to research firm Activist Insight. Energen Corp., EQT Corp. and Hess Corp. have each made concessions to activist investors to stave off proxy fights, and many in the energy industry expect more campaigns in coming months.

BHP Billiton Ltd.’s \$10.5 billion sale of U.S. shale assets to BP PLC in July was spurred by Elliott, which had pushed the Australian mining company to sell or spin off the oil unit.

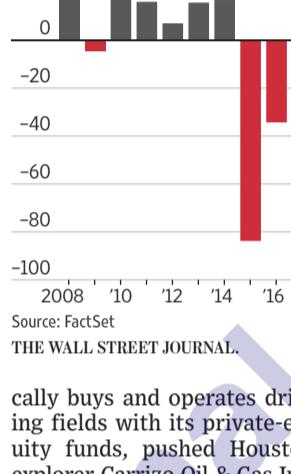
Diamondback Energy Inc. announced a deal in August to buy Energen for more than \$9 billion. Mr. Icahn and Elliott had pushed Energen to sell itself for some time.

Kimmeridge, which typi-

Profits Erased

The top 30 shale-focused companies have lost a combined \$21 billion in the last decade.

Combined annual profit/loss



Source: FactSet

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The firm sold out of all but a sliver of its stake in June for a \$90 million profit after the company said it would hold on to the assets.

Kimmeridge argued in its letter Friday that Resolute, based in Denver, is too small to properly develop its assets, and said that its management has enriched itself while pursuing growth over returns. Resolute appointed three outside directors to its board in May and said at the time that it was committed to addressing shareholder feedback.

The shale industry has attracted activists, in part, because shifting from proving untested shale wells to economically producing oil and gas from them has been far more challenging than many executives and analysts predicted.

Two-thirds of U.S. oil producers failed to live within their means in the second quarter, even as oil prices have

risen almost 40% over the past year to more than \$70 per barrel. Fifty major U.S. oil companies reported they collectively spent \$2 billion more than they took in, according to an analysis of free cash flow by FactSet.

Investors have begun pushing companies in the shale sector, populated with many small and midsize firms, to pursue purchases or combinations, arguing that greater scale will help them turn profits. Companies that are big enough to drill giant wells, finance new pipelines and lock up equipment and other needs in long-term contracts have a strong advantage over those that cannot, some analysts say.

“Consolidation is long overdue,” said Todd Heltman, a senior analyst with Neuberger Berman Group, which has more than \$300 billion in assets under management. “It makes sense operationally and financially, but often there aren’t enough incentives for management teams to do it.”

Some frustrated investors see consolidation as a clear solution that many top executives won’t consider for reasons of ego or CEO pay. Annual compensation for some shale executives can top \$10 million or more, and their equity stakes sometimes represent less than three years’ compensation, making the value of the job greater than any share price uplift from a merger.

Numerous shale companies took steps to change pay practices in the past year, placing added emphasis on metrics such as return on capital rather than on growth-related targets. Most of the companies didn’t go far enough, analysts say.

—Cara Lombardo contributed to this article.

Hasbro to Cut Workforce in Latest Round of Layoffs



SEC Opens Probe of Honeywell

BY KIMBERLY CHIN

Honeywell International Inc. said the Securities and Exchange Commission has opened an investigation into the company’s accounting for asbestos-related liabilities.

The conglomerate said the investigation follows discussions with the SEC that prompted it to correct and restate its asbestos liabilities by about \$1.1 billion more than its prior estimate.

The company, in an SEC filing Friday, said the SEC’s division of enforcement had notified Honeywell on Sept. 13 that it was opening an investigation.

The company said it intended to cooperate with the probe and provide requested information.

Honeywell said it had revised its previous results to correct how it accounts for legacy liabilities from Bendix Corp., a vehicle-brakes company that Honeywell sold more than a decade ago, but was hit with thousands of asbestos-related claims.

Honeywell said its revised liabilities are now \$2.61 billion as of Dec. 31, 2017, which is \$1.1 billion higher than its previous estimate.

A Honeywell representative wasn’t available to comment on the filing.

Also on Friday, Honeywell reported its latest quarterly results. It lowered its full-year guidance profit guidance to reflect the spinoffs in its home and transportation businesses, while reporting positive quarterly results supported by higher volumes.

Honeywell now expects to earn between \$7.95 and \$8 a share, lower than its previous range of \$8.05 to \$8.15 a share. It expects sales to come in between \$41.7 billion and \$41.8 billion, compared with its previous guidance of \$43.1 billion to \$43.6 billion.

Net sales at the New Jersey-based industrial firm rose 6% to \$10.76 billion from a year ago.

Honeywell reported profit rose 73% to \$2.34 billion, or \$3.11 a share, from a year ago. On an adjusted basis, the company earned \$2.03 a share.

Staffing Firm Struggles in a Tight Market

BY PATRICK THOMAS

Staffing company ManpowerGroup Inc. gave a muted outlook Friday as a tight U.S. labor market continues in long-term prospects in Europe—where the company generates two-thirds of its revenue—and that the region is still behind the U.S. in its current cycle of economic growth.

New governments in Italy and Spain, upcoming elections in several European countries and the uncertainty surrounding Brexit has created concerns among employers for greater than what had been expected, said Chief Executive

Jonas Prising said on a conference call with analysts.

Despite those headwinds, Mr. Prising said ManpowerGroup remains confident in long-term prospects in Europe—where the company generates two-thirds of its revenue—and that the region is still behind the U.S. in its current cycle of economic growth.

In the latest quarter, revenue for the Milwaukee-based company fell 0.8% from a year earlier to \$5.42 billion, driven by weakness in the U.S., France and the U.K. Quarterly

revenue in the U.S. fell 4% from a year earlier to \$633 million, though ManpowerGroup finance chief Jack McGinnis said it was an improvement from the second quarter and is gradually improving.

ManpowerGroup said it remains difficult for U.S. employers to find skilled employees for open positions. The nation’s jobless rate fell to 3.7% in September, according to the Labor Department, hitting its lowest level since December 1969.

“It is clear that the demand

is good in the market, but it is more difficult finding that talent,” Mr. McGinnis said.

Shares in ManpowerGroup fell 4.24% to \$75.03 in Friday trading.

Overall, ManpowerGroup’s third-quarter profit rose 17% from a year earlier to \$158 million, or \$2.43 a share, as a lower tax provision helped offset weaker revenue and higher selling and administrative expenses.

For the fourth quarter, ManpowerGroup expects earnings of between \$2.15 and \$2.23 a share.

TECHNOLOGY

REMEMBRANCE

How Paul Allen Changed My Life

Microsoft's co-founder reflects on the friend and mentor who got him to sneak into computer labs at night in high school, drop out of college and start a revolutionary new tech company

BY BILL GATES

I met Paul Allen when I was in 7th grade, and it changed my life.

I looked up to him right away. He was two years ahead of me in school, really tall, and proved to be a genius with computers.

(Later, he also had a very cool beard, the type I could never pull off myself.) We bonded over the teletype that some students' mothers had bought for the school and had connected to a remote mainframe.

Eventually we were spending just about all our free time messing around with any machine we could get our hands on. At an age when other high school kids were sneaking out of the house to go partying, Paul and I would sneak out at night to go use the computers in a lab at the University of Washington. It sounds geeky, and it was, but it was also a formative experience, and I'm not sure I would have had the courage to do it without Paul. I know it

would have been a lot less fun. ("Borrowing" computer time illicitly would become something of a theme for us. Later, when I was a student at Harvard, I got in trouble for letting Paul use the campus computer lab without permission.)

Even in high school, before most people knew what a personal computer was, Paul

predicted that chips would get super-powerful and would eventually give rise to a whole new industry. Many people don't know that Microsoft wasn't the first project we did together. That was something we called the Traf-O-Data, a machine that would analyze the information gathered by traffic monitors on city streets. We thought it was a great demonstration of the power of these new devices. We got a prototype up and working, and we imagined ourselves selling it all over the country. But no one wanted to buy the machines, and we had to wind it all down.

We decided to start our next, more successful venture in December 1974. Paul and I were both living in the Boston area—he was working, and I was going to college. One day he came and got me, insisting that I rush over to a nearby newsstand with him. When we arrived, he showed me the cover of the January issue of Popular Electronics. It featured a new computer called the Altair 8800, which ran on a powerful new chip. Paul looked at me and said: "This is happening without us!" That moment marked the end of my college career and the beginning of our new company, Microsoft.

In those days, the chips were so limited that you couldn't do what's called "native development"—you couldn't use a machine with that chip in it as you were developing the software for it. That made writing code for those chips pretty challenging. Paul had a great idea: to



Microsoft wasn't the first project we did together. It was something we called the Traf-O-Data.



Bill Gates (standing) with Paul Allen at Lakeside School in Seattle, 1968, above; Mr. Allen, (at left), and Mr. Gates in 1984 in Seattle, far left; Mr. Gates (at left) and Mr. Allen at a 2003 game of the Seattle SuperSonics and the Portland Trail Blazers, owned by Mr. Allen, left.

write some code that would let us emulate those chips on a more powerful computer, then port it over to the machine with the less powerful chip. That breakthrough was important for a lot of Microsoft's early success, and Paul deserves credit for it.

As the first person I ever partnered with, Paul set a standard that few other people could meet. He had a wide-ranging mind and a special talent for explaining complicated subjects in a simple way. As an adult, he pursued a huge spectrum of interests, including the arts, conservation, and artificial intelligence. He wanted to prevent elephant poaching, promote smart cities and accelerate brain research.

Because I was lucky enough to know him from such a young age, I

saw that before the rest of the world did. Once, when I was a teenager, I got curious about (of all things) gasoline. What did "refining" even mean? I turned to the most knowledgeable person I knew. Paul explained it in a super-clear and interesting way. It was just one of many enlightening conversations we would have over the coming decades.

Paul was cooler than I was. He was really into Jimi Hendrix, and I remember him playing "Are You Experienced?" for me. I wasn't experienced at much of anything back then, and Paul wanted to share this amazing music with me. That's the kind of person he was. He loved life and the people around him, and it showed.

His generosity was as wide-rang-

ing as his interests. In our hometown of Seattle, Paul helped fund homeless shelters, brain research, and arts education. He also built the amazing Museum of Pop Culture, which houses some of his huge collection of music, science fiction, and movie memorabilia.

When I think about Paul, I remember a passionate man who held his family and friends dear. I also remember a brilliant technologist and philanthropist who wanted to accomplish great things, and did.

Paul deserved more time in life. He would have made the most of it. I will miss him tremendously.

Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft along with Paul Allen. He is now co-chairman of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Sugar Substitute Chases the Holy Grail



DOUG CHAYKA

As more consumers cut back on sugar—but refuse to give up sweetness—companies are experimenting with stevia, monk fruit and other plants to find an inexpensive, natural, zero- or low-calorie sweetener without a bitter aftertaste.

"The Holy Grail is the sugar taste," said Fernando Martins, a Bain & Co. partner who specializes in agriculture, food and sustainability. "They are getting better; they are not there yet."

Most sweeteners on the market—whether artificial, like aspartame, or natural, like stevia-leaf extract—are "small molecules" which essentially pass through the body after being digested by the liver and kidneys. Some researchers are looking into another source of sweetness: plant-based proteins. Proponents believe sweet proteins are digested more naturally than small molecules, without unforeseen risks.

Tel Aviv-based startup Amai Proteins says it has created several "designer" proteins that are several thousand times as sweet as sugar, mostly free of an aftertaste, sustainably and affordably grown in a lab, and healthy to digest.

Amai's sweet proteins are almost identical to those found in plants that grow along the equator—with a few key differences, said Ilan Samish, a biochemist who launched Amai in

December 2016 after several years of consulting for Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science, from which he received a Ph.D.

Using a process called agile integrative computational protein design, Amai changes the sequence of amino acids in the proteins to fix problems related to yield, stability and taste. Then the company uses fermentation to grow the proteins in the lab, avoiding the cost and supply-chain headaches of growing crops.

About 2 milligrams of the resulting white powder can replace a teaspoon of sugar, Mr. Samish said.

Amai has raised \$850,000, mostly from Israeli government funding through a food-tech incubator, Mr. Samish said. He plans to launch sales in two years, and is aiming for full regulatory approval in three years.

SodaStream International, the seltzer-machine maker, is in the initial stages of testing Amai's proteins, said Shmuel Marko, the company's head of syrups R&D. "If Amai sweetener works with our products' profile and taste, at a reasonable cost, and will comply with regulatory needs we may consider incorporating it into our products," he said.

—Leigh Kamping-Carder

THE FUTURE OF EVERYTHING

WEEKEND INVESTOR

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | JASON ZWEIG

What the Science of Success Offers Investors

'Network science' explains the physics behind why some investments take off while others fail



Some of the most interesting lessons in the emerging science of success are about failure.

In an upcoming book, "The Formula: The Universal Laws of Success," Albert-László Barabási, a physicist at Northeastern University, describes what makes some ideas and people succeed and others fail. Among the insights: Market prices can be determined far more by popularity than most of us would care to admit.

Prof. Barabási is a network scientist, researching the dynamic forces that connect neurons in the brains of worms, govern which books become best sellers, or help determine which financial assets burst into or out of favor.

In his book, set for release Nov. 6, Prof. Barabási distinguishes between performance and success.

"Performance is deeply linked to the individual," he tells me in an interview. It follows what he calls "a bounded distribution": the best in the world are barely separated from each other.

Consider the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro when silver or bronze medals were awarded to more than one swimmer in deadlocks with finishing times only a few thousandths of a second apart. In fund management, too, often a fraction of a percentage point separates market beaters from losers.

Success, on the other hand, is "the collective response of the community to your performance and how well it acknowledges or rewards you for that," says Prof. Barabási. As measured by income

or wealth or fame or the like, success is an unbounded distribution: "Most people have very little, and a few have many orders of magnitude more."

Why have Google and Amazon come to dominate online search and retailing? Prof. Barabási credits a process he calls "preferential attachment." Through this, networks expand explosively as new nodes link most often to those that are already most widely connected.

That doesn't mean, however, that Amazon.com Inc. or Alphabet Inc., the parent of Google, are destined to become irresistible monopolies. External innovation could still disrupt them, says Prof. Barabási.

Imagine what would happen if 3-D printing became ubiquitous and we could make everything we want at home. We wouldn't need Amazon to ship it to us.

Networks can falter. Picture a detective novel that becomes hugely popular among the readers of crime fiction, amassing positive reviews until it breaks out of the category. "But then the readers of romance novels buy it, and they don't like it," says Prof. Barabási.

"When your network oversteps the boundaries of the community where you are welcome, you may find it's no longer a proper fit," he says.

Something similar may have happened to cryptocurrencies over the past year or so. They went from being traded among an insular group of enthusiasts to a broader pool of speculators.

Prof. Barabási's book highlights several startling examples of



ALEX NABAUM

what the Nobel Prize-winning economist Daniel Kahneman calls "noise"—the tendency of our judgments to be swayed by such irrelevant factors as mood or time.

At the top levels of performance, where meaningful differences among competitors are the

Figure-skating judges give higher scores to the skaters who compete later in each round.

smallest, noise may loom largest. That's when our minds are likely to fixate on less-significant contrasts.

Judges at classical music competitions believe they pick the best among great performers by evaluating how they sound; in fact, the judges pick winners by

how they look. Figure-skating judges have historically given higher scores to the skaters who compete later in each round.

Or take an example to humble any wine snob: Expert judges at a California wine competition tasted—unknowingly—from the identical bottle three times. Those samplings were randomly interspersed among other wines.

The wine experts, it turns out, gave the same quality rating to the identical wine only 18% of the time. Sometimes, they awarded a gold medal and no prize at all to the same wine.

Perhaps the most startling—and hopeful—discovery in Prof. Barabási's book is that people's ability to create and capitalize on ideas is constant. It varies little, if at all, from young adulthood to old age.

What does vary? Persistence. Charles Darwin published "The Descent of Man" at the age of 62. John Fenn won a Nobel Prize in

chemistry for work he did at age 71. Investors Warren Buffett and Charles Munger are still going strong at 88 and 94, respectively.

"If you're good at something, that's like having loaded dice," says Prof. Barabási. "If you only roll once, you're wasting your chances. You have to roll over and over again!"

So, if your company brings job candidates in for interviews, each member of your team should speak to them in a different order or on separate visits.

You should review potential investments in random order, lest you be influenced by whether they come toward the beginning or the end. Sleep on important investment decisions: Today's good or bad idea may seem the opposite tomorrow, and thinking twice will improve your odds of making the right choice.

Above all, never stop learning about the markets; your best idea may be yet to come.



No matter your financial fingerprint, we'll help manage your investments in the way that's right for you.

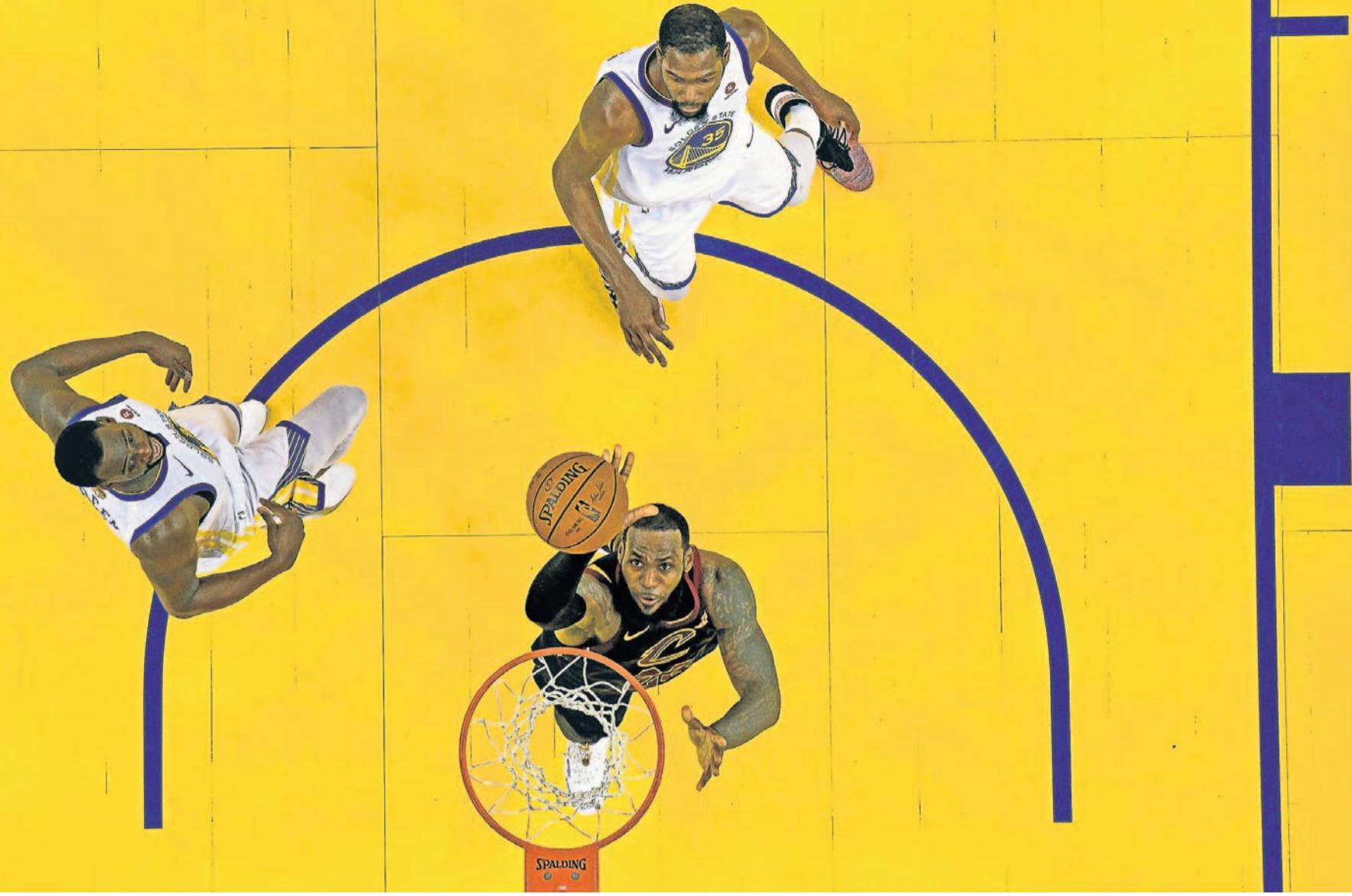
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HUMAN CAPITAL



FROM TOP TO BOTTOM: POOL/GETTY IMAGES; BRENDAN SMIALOWSKI/AF/GETTY IMAGES

LeBron James Searches for The X Factor

Continued from page B1

business, the "Peter Principle" bears out. The concept, coined by Lawrence J. Peter in his 1969 book, posits that employees who perform well inside a hierarchy will inevitably rise to the point where they're unable to advance further—in other words, people get promoted to their natural level of incompetence.

A recent study of more than 50,000 sales workers suggests the Peter Principle is alive and well. Individuals who had doubled their own sales numbers were, in fact, more likely to get promoted. And as the principle supposes, many of those high-performers flopped. On the teams they took over, sales declined by an average of 7.5%.

'There's only one champion, but that doesn't mean you're not successful.'

There are many reasons why superstars make terrible bosses. They get frustrated when others can't master skills that came easily to them. They set unrealistic expectations and default to micro-managing when they're not met. Over time, their demoralized followers disengage and resort to mindless deference.

The study of sales workers also suggests that what separates good bosses from bad ones isn't talent—it's a knack for collaboration.

Bosses who liked to share credit for transactions with many colleagues produced a 30% average increase in sales.

So what kind of leader is LeBron James?

In terms of talent, he is the fullest possible expression of a superstar. Mr. James is already one of the most productive NBA players in history—both by simple measures like points scored and minutes played and newfangled metrics such as "win shares." If he's not the greatest of all-time, he's darn close.

He's also quite emphatically the boss. On all three occasions when he's signed with a new team, he's instantly become its best player and unquestioned leader. At this point, he's more influential than the coach and, to be honest, the owner.

Mr. James has even developed a liability most superstar bosses never experience: He's such an enormous celebrity that he casts a long, sometimes uncomfortable shadow over teammates.

Kyrie Irving, the star guard who was Mr. James's primary sidekick during his second run with the Cleveland Cavaliers, never enjoyed traveling in his captain's gravitational orbit. In 2017, Cleveland granted Mr. Irving the divorce he'd sought by trading him to the Boston Celtics.

What's puzzling about Mr. James is that he has, in fact, led championship teams before—he's also been to the NBA Finals eight years in a row. And while he's more than qualified to behave like a tyrannical dictator, he rarely does.

The downfall of many NBA legends is that scoring is all they really care about, and that makes them useless managers. Mr. James consistently leads his teams in points per game, but not at the expense of doing unglamorous grunt work. In nine different seasons, he's collected 450 rebounds, 100

steals and 50 blocks while playing at least 37 minutes per game. The only other player on that list is Larry Bird.

Mr. James has also displayed a collaborative side. Among NBA players who were primarily forwards, his career tally of nearly 10,000 assists in the regular season and playoffs is already No. 1 all-



LeBron James, top, during one of his last games with Cleveland. Above, Mr. James and the Miami Heat celebrate their second title in 2013.

time by a 38% margin. Early in his career, he was actually criticized for not seeming to mind when teammates took the clutch shots.

The big question, of course, is whether Mr. James can lead the Lakers to dynastic heights. The oddsmakers predict they'll win 48 games, which should at least get them into the playoffs. They lost to Portland by nine points in Thursday's season opener.

Slowly, however, in dribs and drabs, Mr. James's new teambuilding philosophy has taken shape.

Speaking to reporters in June, a few weeks before joining the Lakers, Mr. James argued that all NBA players know how to score: The real

question is whether they can keep their minds churning throughout an entire game. "In order to win you've got to have talent," he said, "but you've got to be very cerebral too."

One day after Mr. James signed his contract, the Lakers picked up Rajon Rondo, a veteran guard Mr. James had expressly singled out that spring for his high basketball

that his teammates might change James more than James changes his teammates," Mr. Cohen wrote.

Most significant of all is that Mr. James signed a four-year contract with the Lakers. In Cleveland he would commit only to a series of one-year deals. His expectations seem different, too: "There's only one champion," he said during the preseason, "but that doesn't mean you're not successful."

After Thursday's loss, Mr. James calmly likened the process to making "instant oatmeal," which isn't really instantaneous. "It's going to take patience from our team, from all of us," he said.

As he digs in for the long haul in L.A., Mr. James has made what amounts to an educated bet. He believes the elusive X-factor in that greatness equation involves dialing up his collaborative side and surrounding himself with players of a certain mindset.

To help him break the curse of the superstar boss, he's seeking intelligent teammates who aren't needy or self-involved and can stay put for many years, contentedly, on a team that will never be theirs. He has to mold the young players and embrace a new offense that doesn't automatically defer to his gifts.

Perhaps he can do this. Or maybe he's just an alpha unicorn trying to locate a small herd of beta unicorns.

There's no question Mr. James will be inducted into basketball's Hall of Fame. What's really on the line is a chance to be enshrined in one that doesn't exist yet. It's the Hall of Fame for managers who defy human nature.

—*Mr. Walker, a former reporter and editor at The Wall Street Journal, is the author of "The Captain Class: The Hidden Force That Creates the World's Greatest Teams" (Random House).*



Scott Wagner

Chief executive, GoDaddy Inc.

Before becoming CEO of GoDaddy in January, Mr. Wagner held the position on an interim basis in 2012 and helped recruit Blake Irving from Yahoo to take over as CEO. Then, during four years as chief operating officer, Mr. Wagner helped take GoDaddy public and diversify its web-hosting services for small businesses. Together, Messrs. Wagner and Irving overhauled the company from an internet domain registrar known for its steamy Super Bowl ads to one of the best workplaces for women in technology. Here, four trusted advisers:

Age 48

Education B.A. from Yale University; M.B.A. from Harvard Business School

Family Three children—Drew, 13, Avery, 11, and Charlie, 9

Career highlights Project leader at Boston Consulting Group; head of KKR Capstone North America

When do you set your alarm weekdays 5:45 a.m. to work out

—Laine Higgins

Julianne Wagner

Wife

Voted "most likely to be a CEO" by her classmates at Northwestern University business school, Ms. Wagner keeps her husband grounded and tends not to sugarcoat her feedback. "It's so uncomfortable to basically just get raked over the coals by your spouse," he says, "but she makes me better."



Daniel C. Urban

Operating chief, attorney at Wicksen Herzer Panza law firm

When he met Mr. Urban in 1988 on the first day of football practice at Yale, Mr. Wagner was skeptical of his teammate's denim-heavy fashion sense. Mr. Urban's friendship has proved more enduring than his style choices—they talk about twice a month and maintain a group text with several friends.



PERSONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The trusted advisers of top business leaders



Sharon Cohen

Godaddy customer

To stay in tune with his company's 18 million-plus customers, Mr. Wagner aims to regularly observe and interact with them one-on-one, including Ms. Cohen, of the nonprofit Figure Skating in Harlem. "[M]y best ideas, realizations, crystallization of what we have to do ... come from interacting with customers."



Doris Kearns Goodwin

Presidential biographer and author of "Team of Rivals"

Mr. Wagner gravitates toward biographies because they inform his leadership style with a sense of history. His favorite is "Team of Rivals." Ms. Goodwin's biography of Abraham Lincoln, because it puts the business dilemmas he now faces as CEO into perspective.



MARKETS DIGEST

Dow Jones Industrial Average

Last 25444.34
Year ago 22.23 20.04
Trailing P/E ratio 16.45 19.58
P/E estimate * 2.20 2.20
Dividend yield All-time high 26828.39, 10/03/18
or 0.26%
Current divisor 0.14748071991788

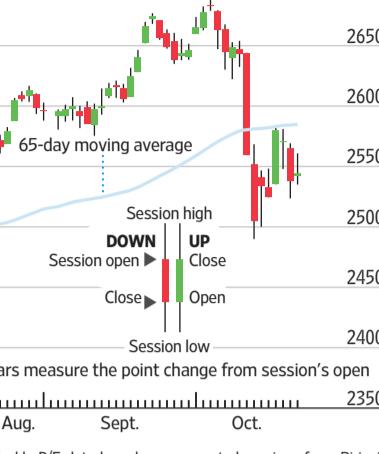


Weekly P/E data based on as-reported earnings from Birinyi Associates Inc.

S&P 500 Index

S&P 500 Index

Last 2767.78
Year ago 22.77 24.52
Trailing P/E ratio 17.10 19.56
P/E estimate * 1.89 1.95
Dividend yield All-time high 2930.75, 09/20/18
or 0.04%
or 0.48%



Nasdaq Composite Index

Last 7449.03
Year ago 24.95 26.35
Trailing P/E ratio 20.05 21.29
P/E estimate * 1.01 1.10
Dividend yield All-time high 8109.69, 08/29/18
or 0.48%
or 0.26%



Track the Markets: Winners and Losers

A look at how selected global stock indexes, bond ETFs, currencies and commodities performed around the world for the week.

Stock Index	Currency, vs U.S. dollar	Commodity, traded in U.S.*	ETF
S&P 500 Consumer Staples	4.27%		
S&P 500 Real Estate	3.22		
S&P 500 Utilities	3.05		
Nymex Natural Gas	2.82		
Sao Paulo Bovespa	1.57		
Russian Ruble	0.89		
South African Rand	0.87		
FTSE 100	0.77		
S&P 500 Financials Sector	0.77		
S&P/ASX 200	0.74		
S&P 500 Telecom Svcs	0.72		
Stoxx Europe 600	0.64		
Comex Gold	0.59		
S&P 500 Health Care	0.45		
Dow Jones Industrial Average	0.41		
S&P/TSX Comp	0.36		
Euro Stoxx	0.30		
VangdTotalIntlBd	0.29		
Indian Rupee	0.29		
DAX	0.26		
WSJ Dollar Index	0.20		
Indonesian Rupiah	0.11		
Comex Silver	0.10		
iShNatMuniBd	0.08		
S&P MidCap 400	0.05		
S&P 500	0.02		
Australian dollar	0.01		
iSh 1-3 Treasury	unch.		
-0.01	IPC All-Share		
-0.08	South Korean Won		
-0.11	Chinese Yuan		
-0.11	IBEX 35		
-0.18	iSh 7-10 Treasury		
-0.22	CAC-40		
-0.24	VangdTotalBd		
-0.26	Kospi Composite		
-0.29	iShBoxx\$HYCp		
-0.30	Russell 2000		
-0.30	Japan yen		
-0.33	iSh TIPS Bond		
-0.33	iShJPMUSEmBd		
-0.34	S&P SmallCap 600		
-0.40	Euro area euro		
-0.44	Swiss Franc		
-0.48	Dow Jones Transportation Average		
-0.48	Wheat		
-0.50	Norwegian Krone		
-0.55	iShBoxx\$InvGrdCp		
-0.58	UK pound		
-0.60	Canada dollar		
-0.64	Nasdaq Composite		
-0.66	iSh 20+ Treasury		
-0.70	Nasdaq 100		
-0.72	Nikkei 225		
-0.83	Nymex ULSD		
-0.90	Comex Copper		
-0.91	FTSE MIB		
-0.93	Hang Seng		
-1.02	S&P 500 Industrials		
-1.17	S&P 500 Information Tech		
-1.20	S&P BSE Sensex		
-1.24	Soybeans		
-1.35	S&P 500 Materials		
-1.35	S&P GSCI GFI		
-1.45	Nymex Rbob Gasoline		
-1.81	Corn		
-1.94	S&P 500 Energy		
-1.97	S&P 500 Consumer Discr		
-2.16	Mexico peso		
-2.17	Shanghai Composite		
-3.11	Nymex Crude		
-24.95	Lean Hogs		

Volume, Advancers, Decliners
NYSE NYSE Amer.
Total volume* 935,378,999 12,735,168
Adv. volume* 493,035,825 4,662,008
Decl. volume* 429,444,255 7,974,716
Issues traded 3,071 308
Advances 1,454 134
Declines 1,521 159
Unchanged 96 15
New highs 21 2
New lows 256 14
Closing tick 53 16
Closing Arms [†] 0.88 2.62
Block trades* 7,220 155
Nasdaq NYSE Arca
Total volume* 2,494,322,647 300,049,503
Adv. volume* 787,963,297 177,240,125
Decl. volume* 1,685,891,737 115,302,814
Issues traded 3,148 1,341
Advances 938 658
Declines 2,111 648
Unchanged 99 35
New highs 18 5
New lows 228 57
Closing tick 648 56
Closing Arms [†] 0.95 0.83
Block trades* 10,542 1,652

*Primary market NYSE, NYSE American, NYSE Arca only.
†(TRIN) A comparison of the number of advancing and declining issues with the volume of shares rising and falling. An Arms of less than 1 indicates buying demand; above 1 indicates selling pressure.

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	High	Low	Latest Close	Net chg	% chg	52-Week			YTD % chg
						High	Low	% chg	
Dow Jones									
Industrial Average	25608.71	25350.02	25444.34	64.89	+0.26	26828.39	23271.28	+9.1	2.9 13.9
Transportation Avg	10502.79	10381.32	10438.81	34.57	+0.33	11570.84	9440.87	+4.7	-1.6 8.8
Utility Average	749.75	734.61	746.30	11.47	+1.56	774.47	647.90	-0.4	3.2 7.7
Total Stock Market	28832.99	28424.64	28494.41	-57.82	-0.20	30390.61	26493.79	+6.7	3.0 10.5
Barron's 400	711.70	698.25	699.42	-8.32	-1.18	786.73	676.86	+1.2	-1.6 9.5

Nasdaq Stock Market

	Nasdaq Composite	Nasdaq 100
	7582.89 7428.30	7107.23 -8.86

S&P

	500 Index	MidCap 400	SmallCap 600
	2797.77 2760.27	1872.17 -12.42	962.06 -10.15

Other Indexes

	Russell 2000	Sao Paulo Bovespa	S&P/TSX Comp	Nasdaq PHLX
	1569.81 1538.74	1542.04 -18.71	12.20 -0.13	1542.04 -18.71
	12558.61 12434.92	12457.27 11.79	11.79 +0.09	12457.27 11.79
	547.63 539.29	540.25 -3.49	-0.64	540.25 -3.49
	5033.63 4869.02	4883.66 -88.49	-1.78	4883.66 -88.49
	589.87 584.78	585.30 -0.16	-0.03	585.30 -0.16
	100.80 98.95	99.81 -0.08	-0.08	99.81 -0.08
	70.82 69.67	70.09 0.04	+0.05	70.09 0.04
	142.43 137.54	137.69 -0.88	-0.64	137.69 -0.88
	1260.22 1221.75	1225.94 -19.36	-1.55	1225.94 -19.36
	21.08 18.39	19.89 -0.17	-0.85	19.89 -0.17

Sources: SIX Financial Information; Dow Jones Market Data

Sources: SIX Financial Information; Tullett Prebon (currencies), Dow Jones Market Data (bond ETFs, commodities).

See an expanded daily list of selected global stock indexes, bond ETFs, currencies and commodities at WSJ.com/TrackTheMarkets

With 30-plus charts and concise analysis, The Daily Shot morning newsletter delivers an overview of

MARKET DATA

Futures Contracts

Metal & Petroleum Futures

Contract Open High hilo Low Settle Chg interest

Open High Low Settle Chg interest

Copper-High (CME)-25,000 lbs.; \$ per lb.

Oct 2,7390 2,7710 2,7390 2,7680 0,0305 516

Dec 2,7252 2,7880 2,7280 2,7780 0,0315 114,881

Gold (CME)-100 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Oct 1228,60 1234,10 1226,20 1228,70 -1,40 369,674

Feb'19 1234,80 1239,50 1232,60 1234,60 -1,50 56,846

Jun 1248,40 1251,50 1246,30 1246,90 -1,30 15,129

Aug 1252,60 1257,00 1250,40 1252,80 -1,30 2,587

Dec 1268,50 1268,50 1268,40 1265,30 -1,30 5,300

Palladium (NYM)-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Dec 1063,00 1080,70 1062,50 1069,90 5,20 23,747

March'19 1057,50 1073,80 1057,50 1063,80 5,40 2,897

Platinum (NYM)-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Oct 833,20 836,10 832,40 832,30 4,50 33

Jan'19 830,40 839,90 829,90 836,00 4,30 68,780

Silver (CME)-5,000 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Nov 14,605 14,690 14,540 14,600 0,047 1,270

Dec 14,600 14,740 14,580 14,650 0,046 157,761

Crude Oil, Light Sweet (NYM)-1,000 bbls.; \$ per bbl.

Nov 68,66 69,77 68,56 69,12 0,47 61,440

Dec 68,74 69,90 68,62 69,28 0,57 478,775

Jan'19 68,77 69,96 68,67 69,35 0,60 202,089

March 68,87 69,99 68,74 69,43 0,65 176,746

Jun 68,94 69,97 68,71 69,42 0,68 184,785

Dec 67,63 68,71 67,49 68,20 0,70 222,835

NY Harbor ULSD (NYM)-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.

Nov 2,3000 2,3306 2,2993 2,3020 0,0071 72,687

Dec 2,3013 2,3316 2,2946 2,3027 0,0063 115,363

Gasoline-NY RBOB (NYM)-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.

Nov 1,8911 1,9354 1,8898 1,9139 0,0228 67,537

Dec 1,8882 1,9135 1,8868 1,9102 0,0222 121,907

Natural Gas (NYM)-10,000 MMBtu; \$ per MMBtu.

Nov 3,227 3,258 3,155 3,250 0,052 113,010

Dec 3,277 3,318 3,219 3,309 0,055 228,676

Jan'19 3,349 3,391 3,295 3,385 0,060 244,325

Feb 3,270 3,304 3,225 3,299 0,052 108,516

March 3,088 3,106 3,045 3,101 0,027 230,849

April 2,739 2,748 2,711 2,749 0,017 155,619

Agriculture Futures

Corn (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.

Dec 370,50 371,00 366,00 367,00 -3,75 775,227

March'19 382,75 383,00 378,50 379,50 -3,50 379,773

Oats (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.

Dec 296,25 300,00 294,50 295,25 ... 5,099

March'19 291,00 291,25 286,00 287,00 ... 1,643

Soybeans (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.

Nov 865,25 866,25 856,25 856,75 -6,75 246,965

Dec 879,25 880,25 870,00 870,50 -7,25 236,901

Soybean Meal (CBT)-100 tons; \$ per ton.

Dec 316,60 317,70 313,00 313,10 -3,20 177,290

Jan'19 318,50 319,40 314,80 315,10 -3,10 105,082

Soybean Oil (CBT)-60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Dec 29,17 29,44 28,96 29,14 .12 182,987

Jan'19 29,37 29,67 29,20 29,38 .13 113,710

Rough Rice (CBT)-2,000 cwt.; \$ per cwt.

Nov 1096,50 1108,00 1095,00 1103,50 7,50 2,148

Jan'19 1117,00 1128,50 1116,00 1123,00 6,00 5,507

Wheat (CBT)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.

Dec 513,00 518,50 510,75 514,75 1,75 224,462

March'19 532,75 537,75 531,00 534,25 .75 120,638

Wheat (KK)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.

Dec 515,00 519,75 512,25 516,25 1,50 153,765

March'19 538,50 543,75 536,75 540,75 1,75 76,898

Wheat (MPLS)-5,000 bu.; cents per bu.

Dec 585,00 590,50 584,50 588,75 3,75 33,004

March'19 596,00 600,00 594,50 598,50 3,50 20,493

Cattle-Feeder (CME)-50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Oct 154,650 155,150 154,400 154,650 -6,00 3,029

Jan'19 149,300 149,825 148,500 148,750 -6,75 26,752

Cattle-Live (CME)-40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Oct 113,250 113,300 112,100 112,250 -8,25 6,718

Dec 117,475 117,650 116,600 116,775 -400 122,073

Hogs-Lean (CME)-40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Dec 52,900 53,950 51,500 51,600 -700 102,212

Dec 52,97 53,21 3,00 10,00 10,00 10,00

IshRussell1000Gwth Vol CSPLV 49,50 -0,77 1,6

IshCoreMSCIEAFE IEFA 60,06 0,52 -9,1

IshCoreMSCImmgMk IMEG 47,97 1,07 -15,7

IshCoreS&P500 IXUS 56,41 0,45 -10,6

IshCoreS&P500P IXV 287,25 0,09 -3,5

IshCoreS&P500EW RSP 100,80 -0,30 -0,2

IshCoreS&P500LowVol Vol CSPLV 49,50 -0,77 1,6

IshCoreMSCIEAFE SCZ 57,84 0,05 -10,3

IshCoreS&P500CS EEM 39,67 0,94 -5,1

IshCoreS&P500Erg Markets EEM 39,67 0,94 -5,1

IshCoreS&P500ErgMrgd EMB 105,46 -0,11 -9,2

IshCoreS&P500EW RSP 100,80 -0,30 -0,2

IshCoreS&P500LowVol Vol CSPLV 49,50 -0,77 1,6

IshCoreS&P500Mid Cap FLOT 50,96 0,02 0,3

IshCoreS&P500MidCap FLOT 50,96 0,02

BIGGEST 1,000 STOCKS

How to Read the Stock Tables

The following explanations apply to NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American and Nasdaq Stock Market listed securities. Prices are composite quotations that include primary market trades as well as trades reported by Nasdaq BX (formerly Boston), Chicago Stock Exchange, Cboe, NYSE National and Nasdaq ISX. The list comprises the 1,000 largest companies based on market capitalization. Underlined quotations are those stocks with large changes in volume compared with the issue's average trading volume. **Boldfaced quotations** highlight those issues whose price changed by 5% or more than their previous closing price was \$2 or higher.

Footnotes: **i**-New 52-week high.

j-New 52-week low.

dd-Indicates loss in the most recent four quarters.

FD-First day of trading.

Stock tables reflect composite regular trading as of 4 p.m. and changes in the closing prices from 4 p.m. the previous day.

h-Does not meet continued listing standards.

I-If Late filing

q-Temporary exemption from Nasdaq requirements.

t-NYSE bankruptcy

v-Trading halted on primary market.

w-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Code, or securities assumed by such companies.

y-10-day trading halt.

z-45-day trading halt.

A-Annual report filed.

B-Bimonthly report filed.

C-Quarterly report filed.

D-Dormant status.

E-Excluded from Nasdaq.

F-Filing late.

G-Goodwill impairment.

H-Hedge fund.

I-In bankruptcy or receivership.

J-Joint venture.

K-Keepers.

L-Losses.

M-Management.

N-New.

O-Offer.

P-Pension plan.

R-Revolving credit facility.

S-Specialty.

T-Takeover bid.

V-Voting rights.

W-Weighted average.

X-X-share.

Z-Zero coupon.

******-Two classes of stock.

BUSINESS & FINANCE NEWS

NYSE, Nasdaq Take It on the Chin

SEC's move to block fee increases is latest setback in exchanges' regulatory disputes

By DAVE MICHAELS

The country's biggest stock exchanges are on a losing streak in Washington.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's decision this week to block the exchanges from raising fees on some data products is the latest example. The three main exchange operators also are fighting to kill off a two-year SEC initiative to test lower trading fees. Separately, the SEC has rebuffed their requests to delay and pare back a surveillance database that exchanges are nearly a year late in delivering.

The exchanges, including the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq Inc., were once powerful interests in Washington. And for decades the SEC deferred to the exchanges and didn't dictate the plumbing of markets.

That started to change in the late 1990s and early 2000s as a mix of new regulations

and technology-driven competitors challenged the slower NYSE, leading to more competitive trading and erosion of NYSE's power and market share.

"Generally speaking, the SEC would always try to adopt a light touch, and guide and provide expertise," Ken Durr, a historian who has studied the SEC, said of the agency's earlier approach.

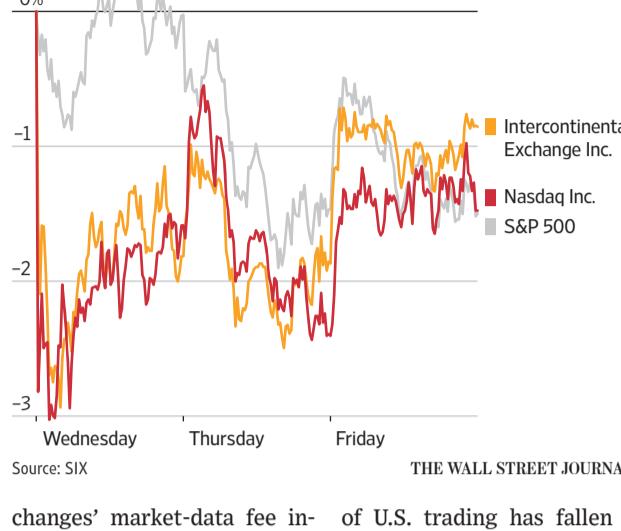
Now the tide appears to have turned, with the SEC taking a more forceful stance on key aspects of the exchange business. In the recent clash over market data, the exchanges say the SEC has taken sides in a debate that pits them against the biggest banks and savviest traders.

"The SEC is proactively picking commercial winners and losers," said Tom Farley, a former NYSE president. "The exchanges seem to be losing out to the big institutions every time."

Despite their storied history, the exchanges have a smaller presence in Washington than Wall Street's big banks. The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, which sued to overturn the ex-

Drop-Off

Share-price and index performance since Tuesday, Oct. 16



Source: SIX

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

changes' market-data fee increases, spent over \$8 million on lobbying in 2017, according to Senate records. NYSE, Nasdaq and Cboe Global Markets Inc., the third major exchange operator, spent a combined \$4.2 million.

Since at least 2013, the exchanges have tried unsuccessfully to get congressional support to force more trading onto their markets. Their share

of U.S. trading has fallen to about 63% as more orders migrated to private platforms run by brokers.

In the current dispute over market-data prices, the SEC's decision to shoot down a pair of NYSE and Nasdaq fee raises marked the first time the five-member commission has rejected increases for the exchanges' most lucrative class of stock-market data feeds.

The SEC has in the past seen those products as a luxury reserved for high-speed traders and the biggest Wall Street banks and brokers. Sifma successfully argued that brokers and traders need the richer, faster data to compete in the age of electronic trading.

The fight is likely next headed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, as the exchanges have said they plan to appeal.

The SEC dealt the exchanges another blow this week, ordering them to study over 400 other market-data fee decisions to which brokers had objected. The exchanges have one year to resubmit the proposals to the SEC with more evidence supporting the fees' fairness.

A spokeswoman for NYSE declined to comment beyond earlier statements that it intends to appeal the SEC's decision. A Nasdaq spokesman referred to an investor presentation issued Wednesday that said: "The decisions seek to establish an unworkable and unnecessary regulatory regime in an already competitive market."

Old Loans Are Fresh Pain for OZK Stock

By ALLISON PRANG

Shares of Bank OZK fell roughly 26% Friday after the bank said it had charged off almost \$46 million on two different real-estate credits.

In reporting its third-quarter earnings results Thursday, the Arkansas-based bank said the two loans have been in its portfolio for around the past decade and were for projects in North Carolina and South Carolina.

The \$22.09 billion-asset bank, which was known as Bank of the Ozarks until it changed its name in July, had pursued an unorthodox real-estate lending strategy in recent years. The bank got into lending in areas such as New York and Houston where the markets had been more unstable. In 2016, short-seller Carson Block questioned the bank's lending practices and said he was shorting the stock, sending shares down.

On a conference call with analysts Friday, Chief Executive George Gleason said that the new appraisals for both projects—an indoor shopping mall and a residential project—"had very wide variances from the previous appraisals." For example, the new appraisal for the indoor shopping mall assumed that vacant space in the mall wouldn't be leased and that tenants would decline, he said.

Together the credits have a balance of \$20.6 million follow-

The bank got into lending in areas where markets had been less stable.

ing the charge-offs, the bank said. They already had been considered "substandard" and weren't related to each other, Bank OZK said.

While some shareholders have gotten spooked, however, the bank doesn't plan to switch strategies.

"We're not changing our business model at all," Mr. Gleason told analysts.

Mr. Gleason said he expects the number of losses on the portfolio in the past 15 years to be "similar" for the next 15 years despite the fact that it has grown in size.

Analysts are split on what the charge-offs mean for the company. Raymond James managing director Michael Rose downgraded the bank to "market perform" from "strong buy" given the credit issues it reported. FIG Partners analyst Brian Martin said in a note that while the bank had a "tough quarter...we continue to believe the selloff in the shares is overdone" given components like its net interest margin and profitability, among others.

Key Figure Behind Timber Subsidies Has Regrets

By RYAN DEZEMBER

One of the architects of a federal program that pays farmers to plant cropland with trees or grasses says the decades-old subsidy is his "biggest professional regret," partly for the way it has distorted markets for Southern timber.

Trees planted in the late 1980s and early 1990s with help from the program are now ready to harvest and flooding the market, adding to a glut and depressing prices for Southern yellow pine.

Mike Gunn, who served in the Reagan administration as legislative director for the Soil Conservation Service, said in an interview he led efforts to include the Conservation Reserve Program in 1985's Farm Bill, which was drafted in response to falling crop prices.

The conservation program promises farmers with qualifying land annual rental payments for every acre of cropland they replace with trees or grasses. The aim was to prop up prices for agricultural commodities by taking fields out of rotation while also stemming erosion in ecologically sensitive areas.

"What was meant to be only a temporary reset turned into a boondoggle," said Mr. Gunn, who is now a real-estate investor. "Like everything else in government that starts out with honorable intent, the CRP gained entrenched political support; then turned into a crony capitalist welfare system for well-heeled farmers."

Starting in 1986, droves of Southern landowners signed up for the program. By 1994 they had planted some 2.2



Since 1986, the U.S. government has made \$49.7 billion in rental payments to farmers for planting cropland with trees and grasses.

million acres with pine trees, which are harvested for lumber and paper.

signed to be substantially more lucrative than farming a crop," she said.

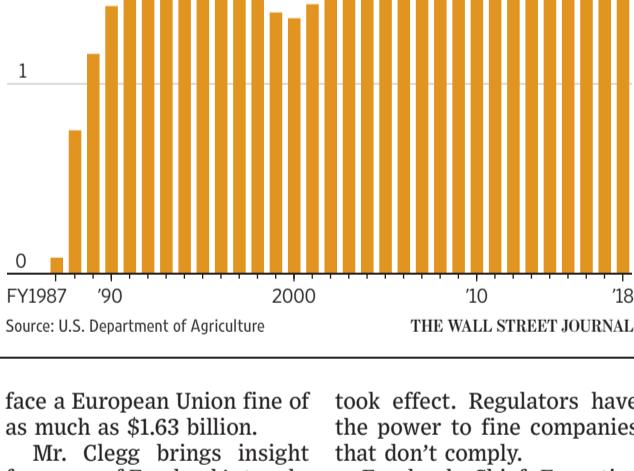
Overall about 22.6 million acres throughout the country were enrolled in the program through July, averaging rental payments of \$82 an acre. The program is capped by the number of enrolled acres and each landowner is limited to a maximum payment of \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Gunn said he hadn't expected the program to become ingrained.

"I should have added to the legislation a sunset provision that caused the program to expire," he said. "It turned into crack for the agricultural community."

Farm Bill

Annual payments to landowners under the Conservation Reserve Program



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Facebook Hires an Image Pro

Continued from page B1
last fall that Russian-backed propagandists had exploited the social network.

More recently, hackers believed to be spammers got access to the private information of 30 million Facebook users.

Facebook officials have been busy explaining the breach in Washington and to foreign governments, including the U.K. Facebook could

face a European Union fine of as much as \$1.63 billion.

Mr. Clegg brings insight from one of Facebook's toughest battlegrounds. The 28-country European bloc increasingly sees itself as a bulwark against U.S. technology giants that it views as having too much power. It has probed the tax arrangements of U.S. tech companies including Apple Inc. and has clashed with Google, most recently issuing the search giant a \$5 billion fine for allegedly abusing the dominance of its Android mobile-phone software.

Google is appealing.

The EU gained a new tool this spring when data-protection rules, called the General Data Protection Regulation,

took effect. Regulators have the power to fine companies that don't comply.

Facebook Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg and Ms. Sandberg spent a lot of time with Mr. Clegg before hiring him, a person familiar with the process said.

In a Facebook post, Ms. Sandberg said the company faced serious challenges and "now more than ever" needed new perspectives. Mr. Clegg's "experience and ability to work through complex issues will be invaluable in the years to come," she wrote.

The move is arguably Facebook's most high-profile external hire since poaching Ms. Sandberg from Google in 2008. As part of its search, Facebook spoke with a number of prominent public-policy and communications officials on Wall Street and some with ties to the Obama administration, according to people familiar with the process.

Mr. Clegg will have to manage a hostile regulatory environment for tech companies as well as increasingly aggressive reporting by the media. Facebook insiders expect to face deeper regulation; the new policy chief will play a major role in pushing for laws that favor the company.

That is particularly true in Europe, where EU Competition

Commissioner Margrethe Vestager has emerged as one of the most aggressive regulators of big tech companies.

Mr. Clegg knows Brussels well, having previously worked for the European Commission, partly as a trade negotiator, before entering politics. He speaks several European languages, and was a European lawmaker. He said in a Facebook post Friday that the social network had a responsibility not only to users but also to society at large, and it was at the heart of issues such as privacy and free speech.

Mr. Clegg has been a vocal advocate for the European Union, calling for a second referendum on the U.K.'s membership. Britain is set to leave the bloc in 2019.

The hire comes as Facebook's upper ranks undergo a major upheaval, which has contributed to infighting between Mr. Zuckerberg and other senior executives over the direction of the company.

In the past year, 10 highly visible executives have left or announced their departures, including the co-founders of Instagram and WhatsApp, which Facebook bought to power user and revenue growth. Meanwhile, several public funds holding Facebook stock are backing a proposal to push Mr. Zuckerberg out as board chairman.

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MARKETS NEWS

Earnings Help Dow Break Losing Streak

By CORRIE DRIEBUSCH
AND WILL HORNER

Strong quarterly earnings reports helped the Dow Jones Industrial Average eke out slight gains for the week after turbulent recent days for U.S. stocks. Stocks have swung sharply in recent trading sessions. The Dow industrials rose more than 2% Tuesday after encouraging economic data and better-than-expected earnings from Goldman Sachs, before reversing course Thursday amid geopolitical tensions and ending 1.3% lower in a bruising trading session.

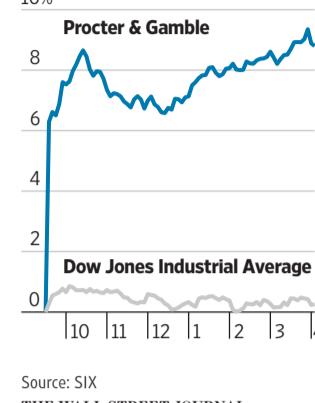
On Friday, Procter & Gamble's best quarterly sales growth in five years boosted shares of the consumer-products giant and helped lift the blue-chip index into positive territory. The Dow industrials ended the day up 64.89 points, or 0.3%, at 25444.34, notching a 0.4% weekly gain, its first after three weeks of declines.

The S&P 500 slipped one point, or less than 0.1%, to 2767.78 on Friday, while the Nasdaq Composite fell 36.11 points, or 0.5%, to 7449.03, its third consecutive session of losses. The S&P 500 ended the week up a fraction of a percent, while the Nasdaq lost 0.6%.

Losses among consumer-

Big Boost

Procter & Gamble reported strong quarterly sales growth, sending its shares, as well as the broader Dow industrials, higher.



Source: SIX
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

discretionary stocks offset some of those gains and contributed to the S&P 500's underperformance Friday. eBay led the sector lower, shedding \$2.80, or 8.9%, to \$28.75 after an analyst cut the online marketplace's price target, citing PayPal's mention of slowing merchandise-sales volumes at its former parent.

Other quarterly results were more positive, with shares of PayPal rising after the company boosted its outlook for the fourth quarter. The financial sector rose after



EBay led consumer discretionary stocks lower Friday in a mixed day for the stock market. The Dow ended the day up 64.89 points.

a round of encouraging earnings from regional banks, with shares of Citizens Financial Group, Synchrony Financial and SunTrust Banks all rising. "Investors are faced with the good, the bad and the ugly," said Katie Nixon, chief investment officer of Northern Trust Wealth Management, re-

ferring to recent swings in major U.S. stock indexes.

"On the 'good' front, we've had some very good momentum on earnings." The "bad," however, is rising interest rates, she said, and the "ugly" includes continuing trade tensions with China.

The Shanghai Composite

initially fell after data showed China's third-quarter gross domestic product was the weakest since the global financial crisis.

Throughout the day, China's economic czar, central-bank governor and banking and securities regulators all called publicly for confidence in

China's economic outlook. Shares rallied, with the Shanghai Composite ending the day up 2.6% after the intervention.

European stocks slipped Friday, with Italian assets under pressure from a confrontation between Italy and the European Union over the nation's proposed budget.

Treasuries Slip as Rate Rises Foreseen

By DANIEL KRUGER

U.S. government bond prices fell Friday as investors speculated that the Federal Reserve may want to raise interest rates higher than previously expected.

The yield on the benchmark

10-year Treasury note rose to 3.198%, the highest in

more than a week, from 3.175% Thursday. Yields rise as bond prices fall.

Treasury yields rose Friday as investors assessed comments from Fed officials that suggest the central bank could raise interest rates above the so-called neutral level -- a point when monetary policy no longer supports growth but isn't yet restrictive.

Minutes from the Fed's September meeting released Wednesday showed that officials are debating whether they will need to raise interest rates to levels sufficient to slow down a fast-growing economy to prevent it from overheating.

Thursday, Fed Vice Chairman Randal Quarles affirmed that rosy economic outlook, saying that economic indicators suggest the economy will remain strong "for a significant period into the future."

Pump Prices Stay High, Even as Crude Dips

By DAN MOLINSKI

Oil prices have struggled recently, but prices at the pump have remained stubbornly near a four-year high.

Even as U.S. crude oil slid 6.2% over the last week, the average price for a gallon of regular gasoline in the U.S. slipped by just 2 cents.

The pump price stood at \$2.89 early Friday, according to tracking firm GasBuddy. That is 45 cents higher than a year ago and just shy of a four-year-high of \$2.98 reached in May.

Gas has "been expensive all year," said Jeanette Casselano, a spokeswoman for motor club federation AAA. Gas prices don't usually fall in response to quick declines in oil prices, so analysts said pump prices still may drop next week even if oil prices stabilize.

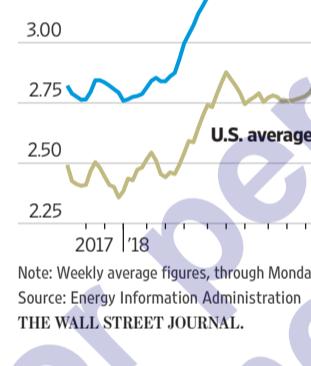
But "what's eye-opening for drivers right now...is that prices aren't dropping like they normally do after the high-demand summer season," said Ms. Casselano.

The U.S. economy remains robust, and recent data showed inflation has been for the most part tame. Consumer prices rose last month less than economists expected. Energy prices, which have risen nearly 5% over the past year, slipped 0.5% in September, as gasoline prices fell 0.2%.

But some Americans say gasoline prices will be on their mind when they vote in November. Fuel costs are also a concern for President Trump:

Holding Steady

Retail gasoline prices have stayed near \$3 a gallon and remain well above that in parts of the country.



He told reporters on the White House lawn this month, "I don't like \$74" oil. The administration is also pushing to slow implementation of new maritime rules expected to tighten fuel supplies.

Despite the recent weakness in oil, anxiety over higher prices continues. Investors and traders are monitoring U.S.-Saudi Arabia relations after the disappearance of journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

Output from Saudi Arabia is key to keeping the market balanced after Mr. Trump reinstated sanctions against Iran earlier this year.

Gregory Daco, chief U.S. economist at Oxford Economics in New York, said pump prices won't be a major factor in the midterm elections be-

Oil Ends Tough Week With a Turn

Oil prices closed higher on Friday as a recovery in U.S. stocks boosted crude from a five-week low.

Light, sweet crude for November delivery rose 0.7% to \$69.12 a barrel

COMMODITIES on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Brent, the global benchmark, gained 0.6% to \$79.78 a barrel.

U.S. prices fell 3.1% for the week, hurt by climbing supplies and weakness in major U.S. stock indexes off disappointing economic data from China.

However, a Friday equities rebound helped the crude market stabilize, traders said.

"We've been playing risk on, risk off," said Tariq Zahir, managing member of Tyche Capital Advisors. "We're really watching from more of a global macro standpoint here."

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 0.3% and the S&P 500 was essentially flat, off their highs from earlier in the day.

"Equities and oil were kind of trading hand in hand," said Ric Navy, senior vice president for energy futures at R.J. O'Brien & Associates.

Oil has recently come under pressure from data showing inventories on the rise. On Wednesday, the U.S. Energy Information Administration reported that stockpiles of crude oil rose by 6.5 million barrels in the week ended Oct. 12 to their highest level since late June.

"U.S. inventories now show a clear surplus to the five-year average and are trending higher, suggesting the market remains well-supplied," said analysts at Schneider Electric.

On Friday, data from Baker Hughes showed that the U.S. oil-rig count rose by four, signaling increased production. That brought total active oil rigs to 873, the highest since March 2015.

Still, traders said potential supply disruptions still remain on the horizon, with Iranian sanctions set to come into effect in early November.

The International Energy Agency last week said Iranian supply fell to a 2½-year low in

September as buyers continued to reduce their purchases before the Nov. 4 deadline. Crude production fell by 180,000 barrels a day month-on-month, to stand at 3.45 million barrels a day last month, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is struggling to increase output to make up for the barrels lost from Iran and Venezuela, according to a Reuters report.

Prices were also bolstered by a late September decision by OPEC and its production allies not to ramp up crude output at a faster pace than planned.

Saudi Arabia and Russia in June engineered a plan for OPEC and its partner producers to gradually begin increasing production after more than a year of holding back.

But now "concerns about a tightening of supply, which predominated until two weeks ago, have abated," analysts at Commerzbank wrote Friday.

Both IEA and OPEC recently cut estimates for oil demand.

—Stephanie Yang
and Christopher Alessi

Italian Credit Downgrade Adds to Pressure on Its Bonds

Italy's credit was cut by Moody's Investors Service Friday to the lowest investment-grade rating, in a move that

By Christopher Whittall,
Alistair MacDonald
and Marcus Walker

will likely add further selling pressure on Italian bonds and raise borrowing costs for the debt-laden country.

Italy's bonds had already sold off again on Friday before recovering later in the day. This past week, selling also spread to other Southern European economies, in a worrying sign for investors who until recently hoped that market jitters would be contained.

Moody's downgraded the country's credit rating to Baa3 from Baa2, citing a "material weakening in Italy's fiscal strength" after the government targeted higher budget deficits and stalled economic and fiscal reforms.

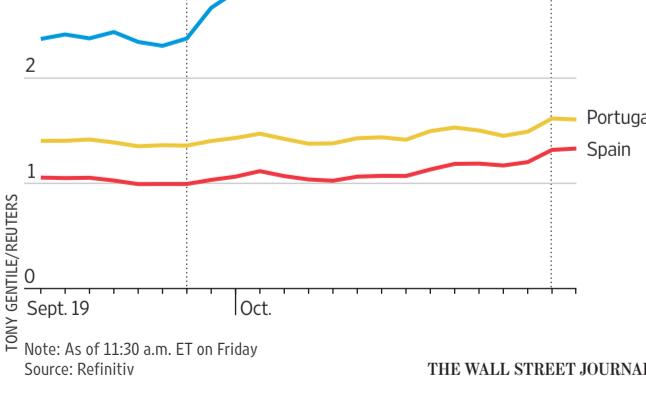
Italian bond yields have risen sharply since late September, when the government set a 2.4% budget-deficit target that put it at odds with the European Commission.



Italy is the eurozone's third-largest economy and could affect other weak economies in the EU.

Risk Premium

Extra yield investors demand to hold 10-year bonds over haven German debt



said gas prices matter to him much more than GDP rates or unemployment statistics.

Higher pump prices have already prompted him to try to drive less. "Gas prices strike a real sour note for me," Mr. Riley said. "They're definitely going to be on my mind come election time."

above a junk rating is still a significant threshold, given some funds can't hold sub-investment-grade bonds.

The gap in yield between 10-year Spanish bonds and haven German debt hit its widest level since April 2017 Friday before narrowing later in the day, according to Refinitiv,

while Portuguese debt also came under pressure.

Investors hadn't sold the debt of other weaker Southern European economies. That kind of market contagion has rarely been seen since the depths of the eurozone sovereign-debt crisis more than six years ago.

Still, the selloff eased in afternoon trading Friday—with Italian bonds rallying after the country's 10-year yields hit their highest level since early 2014.

That turnaround came after a senior European Union official played down tensions with Italy's antiestablishment gov-

ernment. Italy is the eurozone's third-largest economy and has a public debt load that equates to about 130% of gross domestic product. Analysts fear that if Italy crashed out of the common currency, other weaker economies would be dragged to the exit with it.

EXCHANGE

HEARD ON THE STREET

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

Big Tech's Hardware Love Affair

Google, Amazon and Microsoft are making lots of new devices, but what they're really selling are touchpoints

BY DAN GALLAGHER

The world's largest technology companies are selling more devices than ever, but only Apple makes much money doing it.

That harsh reality is unlikely to change anytime soon, despite a raft of new gadgets coming this fall from Google, Amazon.com and Microsoft. They include smartphones, smart speakers, tablets, laptops, headphones and even a voice-activated microwave oven. Facebook is getting into the game too with the Portal, a video-chat device that assumes there are still

dent in smartphones. But for all these companies not named Apple, hardware remains a sideshow to much larger and much-more-profitable core businesses. Even unexpected success with their latest offerings won't change that.

Consider that if Google were to sell 14 million units of its newest Pixel 3 smartphone over the next year—more than double what IDC estimates the company has sold over the previous two—that still would amount to less than 10% of parent company Alphabet Inc.'s projected advertising revenue over that time. Microsoft's Surface revenue over the fiscal year ended June amounted to just 4% of the company's total. And, while details are scant for Amazon's hardware sales, it would take a whopping 100 million units of its \$99 flagship Echo smart speaker to be 4% of the e-commerce giant's projected revenue this year.

So why bother? The motivations vary slightly from company to company and likely include a bit of pride and fear of missing out. One thing the world's largest tech companies have in common, though, is that all got where they are by developing services that have made deep inroads into users' lives. Their continued growth depends on expanding that engagement, and selling devices has proven a good way to do that. Brent Thill of Jefferies calls devices from Amazon, Google and Microsoft "on-ramps to subscriptions."

Take smart speakers—a market segment Amazon essentially created with the launch of its first Echo four years ago. Many of the devices Amazon and now Google sell into this segment cost as little as \$50 and occasionally even less. They drive use of the companies' core services. A recent survey by Kantar Worldpanel's ComTech ser-



PETER ARKLE

vice found that 56% of Amazon Echo owners subscribe to the company's streaming-music service. This segment is growing quickly. Market research firm Canalys expects the global market for smart speakers to more than double to 100 million devices in 2018.

Other device markets are much tougher for even huge companies to crack. Microsoft's Surface devices effectively developed a lucrative niche for business-focused tablets. The recently unveiled Surface Pro 6 tablet and Surface laptop 2 seem likely to build on that niche. But the premium-design segment of tablets and laptops is also right in Apple's wheelhouse, making that a much tougher market. While Mi-

crosoft's Surface revenue rose a respectable 16% to \$4.7 billion in the fiscal year ended June, that is just 10% of what Apple generated through the sale of iPads and Mac computers during the period.

Microsoft's surprise offering this year was a \$350 pair of wireless headphones, which will also have to compete with Apple's Beats brand that is currently the top-selling brand of wireless headphones in the U.S., according to NPD.

No market has proven tougher for an outsider to crack than smartphones. Amazon and Microsoft have both effectively given up on the space. Meanwhile, Google's Pixel phones, considered by some to be the best Android phones on

the market, have garnered barely one-tenth of 1% of the global smartphone market since their first launch in late 2016, according to IDC.

Investors might wonder if that is even worth the effort. Device market share isn't the true point of the exercise, though. These technology behemoths need as many touchpoints as they can get to drive user engagement. Google and Amazon in particular are racing to build the voice-controlled platforms of the future, which means both need to seed the market with all the microphone-bearing devices they can. In that light, even a few million phones help more than they hurt.

*Global sales for trailing 12 month period ended June 2017.

[†]Projection Sources: the companies; FactSet; Visible Alpha; IDC (share)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

some people out there willing to trust the company enough to put one of its cameras in their home.

The success of all these new devices will vary widely depending on their segment. Amazon and Google currently lead the smart-speaker market while Microsoft has carved out a respectable niche in tablets. Meanwhile, despite owning the leading mobile operating system, Google has barely made a



P&G has cut prices for its Gillette razors amid intense competition.

Betting on Procter's Recovery Still a Gamble

A few good months does not a recovery make

BY AARON BACK

Procter & Gamble executives sounded cautious on Friday despite reporting one of the company's best quarters in years. There are good reasons why.

The consumer giant said organic sales rose 4% in the quarter through September, the fastest pace of growth in five years. P&G finally seems to be meeting the challenges of e-commerce and private-label competition thanks to innovation and some deep price reductions for products like Gillette razors.

Still, challenges remain. Organic sales growth, which strips out foreign currency and merger impacts, sometimes fails to tell the whole story. This is one such time because one of the biggest challenges global consumer companies face at the moment is a rising dollar and weakness in many emerging-market currencies.

Accounting for these currency movements, P&G's unadjusted sales were actually flat during the quarter. The company also low-

ered its guidance for the full fiscal year ending in June, saying it sees sales flat to down 2% compared with earlier guidance of flat to up 1%.

P&G and its peers also are contending with higher costs for raw-material inputs such as petroleum and paper pulp, as well as surging transportation costs. P&G has announced its intent to raise prices on products like paper towels later this year, but these moves haven't yet taken effect. It remains to be seen if customers will accept them or shift to competitors—something that is easier in the era of online commerce.

On a conference call, P&G Chief Financial Officer Jon Moeller was forthright about these challenges. "I'm certainly not sitting here today declaring victory," he said.

Times remain tough for P&G and its peers. The S&P 500 consumer-staples subindex has lagged behind the broader index by 9 percentage points so far this year. Investors can breathe a sigh of relief that sales momentum is back, but shouldn't get carried away.

OVERHEARD

Where's the beef? Also, I don't remember ordering a milkshake.

As millions of impatient Americans can attest, the harried employees of fast-food restaurants often mess up your order. Thanks to a survey conducted by QSR Magazine, we now know where your chances are the best and worst. KFC is the least accurate, coming in below 70%. Putting that bird between two slices of bread works wonders, though: Chick-fil-A is tops at over 97%.

QSR tracks other metrics that matter to customers. When it comes to drive-through speed, for example, Burger King takes the crown at 193.31 seconds. Perennial rival McDonald's clocked in at 273.29 seconds.

Speed isn't everything, of course. Even inaccuracy can be forgiven if you find an unexpected, free order of large fries in your car.

Chick-fil-A plucked the top spot.



Drive-thru order accuracy

Chick-fil-A	97.3%
Arby's	95.2
McDonald's	92.9
Hardee's	92.0
Taco Bell	91.5
Burger King	90.9
Dunkin' Donuts	89.6
Wendy's	89.1
Carl's Jr.	87.7
KFC	69.9

Source: QSR

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Talk Is Cheap in China, But Stimulus Elusive

Beijing has good reasons to say what investors want to hear while holding off on real action

BY NATHANIEL TAPLIN

Fund managers love to "talk their book," waxing poetic about their portfolio's fortunes. Financial regulators usually refrain—except, that is, in China.

Ahead of disappointing third-quarter figures released Friday that showed the Chinese economy grew at 6.5%—its slowest rate since 2009—the head of the country's central bank, securities and banking regulators took to state media to emphasize the financial system's stability, how cheap stocks look, and Beijing's recent measures to support struggling companies. The Shanghai Composite, which had opened down 1%, was up 0.25% by early afternoon. When Liu He, Xi Jinping's economics czar, later added further reassurance, the market surged again, finishing up 2.6% for the day.

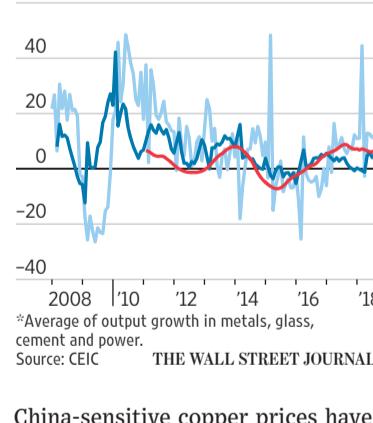
Job done? Not exactly. Chinese equities still do look cheap, with Shanghai stocks trading at 12 times trailing earnings, around their lowest level since 2014. But even if Beijing follows up Friday's jawboning with concrete measures to boost the economy, it may not help much in reversing this year's 23% slump in Shanghai stocks.

Chinese market watchers will note a well-established recent pattern. Regulators make splashy announcements on supporting growth and markets rally—but when only a moderate stimulus arrives, stocks soon resume their selloff. That happened July 24, after China's cabinet released a strong statement on ensuring "abundant liquidity" and supporting cash-strapped local governments. It happened again Sept. 18 after a big government press conference on supporting investment. The Shanghai Composite is now 15% below its late July level and 10% below its late September level.

Needs Stimulation?

Change from a year earlier

Exports Industrial output* Housing prices



*Average of output growth in metals, glass, cement and power.

Source: CEIC THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

China-sensitive copper prices have also struggled lately.

There are good reasons why Beijing's big bazooka remains bolstered. Things are still not that bad in China. Exports are strong and the housing market is bubbly. Retail sales weakened marginally in real terms in September, but the slowdown has ebbed since July. Investment in the critical property sector is holding up too. The main dark spots are weak infrastructure investment and faltering price gains for indebted industrial firms.

A big stimulus would be risky with consumer prices rebounding, the yuan under pressure, and the Federal Reserve in hawkish mode. Beijing will keep supporting growth at the margins—further fiscal stimulus is definitely coming, and the central bank may pump more liquidity into markets by lowering banks' reserve requirements. But unless exports and producer prices deteriorate much further—and the housing market starts wobbling—investors shouldn't expect Chinese regulators to come bearing many more gifts.



Art or a Scribble?
New studies ask if the work is by an artist, a child or a chimp. **C4**

REVIEW

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The Chesapeake Gambit
Washington, the French and their unlikely victory at Yorktown **Books C7**



CULTURE | SCIENCE | POLITICS | HUMOR

Saturday/Sunday, October 20 - 21, 2018 | **C1**



JOE CARDELLO: UNIVERSAL HISTORY ARCHIVE/JUG VIA GETTY IMAGES (WASHINGTON)

By RICHARD N. HAASS

Like all such meetings with senior Chinese officials, mine last week took place in a cloistered government compound, the overstuffed chairs placed side by side with only a small table between them, an arrangement that requires turning your entire body or twisting your neck to make eye contact. Just behind the table dividing us was the interpreter; my host was flanked by a phalanx of aides, all of whom took notes but said nothing throughout the hourlong session.

last 40 years and what China has achieved."

The "he" is Vice President Mike Pence, and the speech is the much-publicized one that he delivered on Oct. 4 at the Hudson Institute in Washington. Another of my Chinese interlocutors compared the speech to the talk delivered in March 1946 by Winston Churchill in Fulton, Mo. The only difference, this person said, was that the "Iron Curtain" has been replaced by a "Bamboo Curtain." "Winter is coming," predicted a Chinese scholar over dinner.

The vice president's speech heralds a new era in modern Sino-American relations. Many in China believe that the trade war being waged by the United States has evolved into a comprehensive effort to block China's rise. U.S. sanctions introduced in response to a Chinese purchase of weapons from Russia, new U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, U.S. freedom of navigation operations in the South China Sea—all reinforce the view that the Trump administration's aims are strategic and not just economic.

To be sure, the speech by the vice president was broader and deeper in its criticism of China than any other U.S. government statement of the past several decades. A number of its accusations are debatable if not unfounded. That said, the remarks, which build on the December 2017 National Security Strategy describing China (along with Russia) as a "revisionist power," are consistent with a critique of China that many in the foreign policy establishment, Democrats and Republicans alike, have voiced in recent years.

The critique has three parts. First, there is the view that China has violated the spirit and letter of the World Trade Organization, which it joined in 2001. The U.S. list of complaints includes higher-than-warranted tariff and nontariff barriers, forced transfers of technology, theft of intellectual property, government subsidies and currency manipulation designed to make exports cheaper and to reduce demand for imports.

Second, China's integration into the world economy has not brought about hoped-for reforms. Large state-owned enterprises, once expected to be wound up, remain. President Xi Jinping's anti-corruption campaign seems to be motivated in part by a desire to root out his opponents, and he has managed to abolish term limits for his own office. As many as one million Muslims in western China are in re-education camps.

Please turn to the next page

Donald Trump pictured with (from left) Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and Xi Jinping.

"
The U.S. must figure out how to manage its competition with a rising China—or face the possibility of outright conflict.

The Crisis in U.S.-China Relations

The Trump administration has staked out an aggressive position, but its critique of Chinese behavior is widely shared and points to the need for a new American strategy.

Just minutes into our meeting, his voice rose. "The Chinese people are upset and angry. From beginning to end he was just bashing China. In 40 years, we have never seen a speech like this. Many believe it is a symbol of a new cold war. We find this speech unacceptable, as it turns a blind eye to our joint efforts of the

comprehensive effort to block China's rise. U.S. sanctions introduced in response to a Chinese purchase of weapons from Russia, new U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, U.S. freedom of navigation operations in the South China Sea—all reinforce the view that the Trump administration's aims are strategic and not just economic.

Mr. Haass is president of the Council on Foreign Relations. His most recent book is "A World in Disarray: American Foreign Policy and the Crisis of the Old Order."

Inside

POLITICS

Stanley McChrystal on veterans running for office, then and now: Assess them based on their values, not on the uniform. **C5**



Financial Drama

A play about the Lehman Brothers presents a capitalist morality tale, writes Gerard Baker. **C2**

MOVING TARGETS

A bottle of wine sold for \$558,000—and somehow, Joe Queenan laments, he failed to buy it. **C6**



PSYCHOLOGY

Brave Science
Where does courage come from? Brain research gives new clues. **C3**



REVIEW



On Stage, a Capitalist Morality Tale With Questions for Today

**EDITOR
AT LARGE**
GERARD
BAKER

A new play casts the original Lehman Brothers as models of virtue.

As entertainment, a three-and-a-half-hour play about the 164-year history of an investment bank, translated and adapted from the original Italian and played onstage by just three actors who spend the entire performance in a large glass box, probably doesn't grab you.

A sophisticated reader of this newspaper could be forgiven for thinking you'd rather spend an evening listening to a faulty vacuum cleaner. Or being lectured to by a French existentialist about alienation. Or watching cricket.

But you'd be wrong.

"The Lehman Trilogy," written by Stefano Massini, is much more than a story of an ill-fated financial institution. Through the retelling of the origins, rise and epic collapse of the Bank That Nearly Brought Down the World a decade ago, it attempts to capture the shifting and—in the playwright's view, steadily declining—mores of American capitalism in its nearly 200-year history.

It's timely, not only because it adds an unexpectedly theatrical contribution to the noisy conversation that has marked

the tenth anniversary of the financial crisis but because it comes at a time of intensifying debate about the ethics of American capitalism itself. Challenged at home by critics on the left who decry the increasingly unequal distribution of its benefits, and abroad by new models of state-managed capitalism, American free enterprise is undergoing another of its periodic soul-searches.

The play is coming to the end of its run this weekend at the National Theatre in London, but it's been such a hit that it's coming to New York next year. You should crawl across broken glass to buy tickets. I was in London this week to see the play and led a discussion afterward with a number of financial luminaries.

Lehman is directed by Sam Mendes and is brilliantly executed by three of England's finest stage actors—Simon Russell Beale, Ben Miles and Adam Godley, all of whom will be doing it stateside too. They play the original Lehman Brothers—Henry, Emanuel and Mayer—and, without changing costume, the founders' descendants, an-



'The Lehman Trilogy' at London's National Theatre.

tagonists and associates right up to the final days.

The bank they made begins as the simple—and to the writer, clearly virtuous—business of providing needed capital to the industries that built the U.S. economy, only to evolve into the avatar of Wall Street's "casino capitalism" of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

All along is a deeply moral, religious tone. The story's fabric is woven throughout with the steadily fraying skein of Jewish teaching and observance. When the founders die, the family sits in mourning for three days. Late in the play, someone notes that the death of one of the last family members merits a mere three-min-

ute silence.

In the early days the Lehmans see themselves as builders of the American miracle. But more than a century later the money is in marketing, feeding the insatiable appetite of the consumer. Their mission, says a latter-day Lehman, is "to persuade people that to buy is to survive."

It ends with the triumph and disaster of financial capitalism, where the primary purpose of the bank is the increasingly frantic, self-referential and (in the writer's mind) worthless practice of making money from money itself.

Like all morality tales, it's a simplistic and flawed narrative. American capitalism was far from wholly virtuous 150 years ago, and it's far from pure vice today. And rather than describing a steady decline in stan-

dards through its history, the curve of managerial behavior has moved in successive cycles of excess and restraint.

But what struck me most about the Lehman story was how it resonates in the debate about corporate responsibility today. As the critiques of the free market and its consequences grow louder, a number of chief executives

have taken to reimagining their roles as not just business growers and wealth creators but as social activists. They seek to fill the moral hole they're accused of creating at the heart of business with the embrace of a progressive agenda: saving the environment; promoting racial, gender and sexual diversity; weighing in on everything from gun control to protection for illegal immigrants.

You can argue the merits or otherwise of these positions, I suppose. But the lesson in the long history of Lehman, or indeed of capitalism itself, seems to me to be the one Adam Smith identified: that resides in the fact that businesses do better for themselves and, yes, for the wider society when they focus on doing their economically worthwhile business.

MARK DOUET



The Challenge of a Newly Assertive China

Continued from the prior page

uation camps. Civil society has been further circumscribed. China appears to be more authoritarian today than at any time since Mao Zedong was in charge.

Third, China's foreign policy has become more assertive. China has acted unilaterally to militarize the South China Sea despite an international legal ruling rejecting its claims and a personal pledge from President Xi that China would not do so. It unilaterally declared an air-defense identification zone in the East China Sea and regularly challenges Japan on disputed islands. China is also pursuing its global "Belt and Road" infrastructure initiative, which looks less like a project to promote development than a geoeconomic ploy to increase its access and influence around the world.

This is hardly the first time that the U.S. and China have been at loggerheads. Their difficult modern history goes back to World War II. The Chinese, divided between Communist guerrillas led by Mao and authoritarian, pro-capitalist Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek, were fighting the Japanese occupation as well as one another. The U.S. provided extensive military assistance to the Nationalists. Even so, by 1949 the Communists controlled the mainland and the Nationalists were forced to flee to Taiwan. The U.S. retained diplomatic ties with the nationalist-led Republic of China and refused to recognize the newly declared People's Republic of China.

Soon after, American and Chinese soldiers fought in Korea, and there were several crises over the status of islands in waters separating China and Taiwan. At one point in 1954, the U.S. seriously considered using nuclear weapons against China only to hold off when allies weighed in on behalf of restraint. The U.S. did, however, sign a mutual defense treaty with Taiwan.

There matters stood until the late 1960s, when American analysts realized that China and the Soviet Union increasingly saw one another as rivals. Acting on the adage that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend," Richard Nixon and his national security adviser Henry Kissinger exploited the Sino-Soviet split to forge ties with the

Above, Mao Zedong and President Richard Nixon met in 1972. Below, Jimmy Carter and Deng Xiaoping in 1979.



mainland in the hope it would give the U.S. leverage in its struggle with the far more dangerous U.S.S.R. Within a decade, the U.S. moved to recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and relations with Taiwan were formally downgraded.

This second phase of Sino-American ties—in which, among other things, the two countries cooperated against the U.S.S.R. in Afghanistan—lasted some two decades, until the end of the Cold War. What provided the impetus for a third era in Sino-American relations was growing

economic interaction, initiated by Deng Xiaoping, who took power after Mao and in 1978 declared a policy of "reform and opening." Each side sought access to the market of the other, and the Chinese economy began its long and spectacular rise.

Many Americans hoped that engaging with China would open the country politically and economically and moderate any temptation on its part to challenge U.S. primacy. Nor was American policy just based on hope. The U.S. also hedged against the possibility that China would become a strategic rival by maintaining its alliances in the region along with air and naval forces to signal U.S. resolve.

This third, optimistic era has now drawn to a close, as Vice President Pence's speech emphatically showed. The economic ties meant to buttress

the relationship have now become a major source of friction. Limited strategic cooperation on North Korea or issues such as climate change cannot offset this trend, which has been made worse by political shifts in China itself. It is a non-starter to think that China—whose economy is 30 times larger than it was three decades ago and is now the world's first or second largest—will be content as a mere "responsible stakeholder" (to use then-Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick's 2005 phrase) in a U.S.-designed and dominated international system.

Not surprisingly, this liberal-democratic

order holds little appeal for a Communist Party leadership that sees liberalism and democracy as a threat to its rule. Just as important, this order is fast fading. It has been rejected by Russia, North Korea, Iran and others, and new is-

sues have emerged (climate change, cyberwar) that the order was not designed to handle. The Trump administration, for its part, has made clear that, unlike its predecessors, it sees the post-World War II order as inconsistent with U.S. interests.

The question now is what a new, fourth era of Sino-American relations will look like. There is a good deal of speculation that it will be a new cold war, but a cold war is a possible (and undesirable) outcome, not a strategy. The containment strategy that shaped U.S. policy against the Soviets doesn't apply to a new challenge that is more economic than military. Indeed, some disagreements between the U.S. and China can be narrowed or even resolved, including those over tariff and nontariff barriers, requirements for joint ventures and the size of the trade imbalance. But these are exceptions.

The possibility of a U.S.-China armed confrontation over the South China Sea, Taiwan or even North Korea cannot be ruled out. But even if such a dramatic scenario does not materialize, it is easy to see how the relationship could deteriorate. As we know from the earlier Cold War, such competitions are risky and costly, and all but preclude cooperation even when it would be in the interests of both sides.

The most realistic option for the future is to focus on managing the two countries' major disagreements. This approach has worked for four decades when it comes to Taiwan. The U.S. acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. The task now is for China, Taiwan and the U.S. to avoid unilateral steps that would jeopardize an arrangement that has kept the peace and allowed Taiwan to flourish economically and politically.

Management is also likely to be the best approach for the South China Sea. As with Taiwan, "final status" issues are best left vague. The emphasis ought to be on avoiding unilateral actions that could trigger a crisis.

In other domains, the U.S. will simply have to accept China for what it is. China will continue to maintain a large (if somewhat reduced) state role in the economy and a closed political structure. "As China enters middle income, we need a strong anchor for our society," one senior Chinese official told me. "We need to strengthen the Party. You equate authority with authoritarianism, and think China is a dictatorship. This is wrong." The U.S. should call out human-rights abuses in China, but the focus of our foreign policy should be China's foreign policy, where we are more likely to have influence.

Attempting to hold China back is simply not a realistic policy for the U.S. Worse, it would stimulate nationalist impulses there that will set the countries on a collision course.

To avoid outright conflict, the U.S. needs to persuade Chinese officials that taking on the U.S. militarily is a fool's errand—a calculation that depends in some measure on our international support. The Trump administration has adopted a tough line

toward China, but it has undermined its own policy by weakening our alliances and rejecting the Trans-Pacific Partnership, which would have pressured China to further reform its economy. Such strategic inconsistency doesn't serve U.S. interests.

The U.S. also needs to adopt new policies on several fronts. The just-signed-into-law "Build Act" to encourage private American investment in the developing world is a useful, if limited, response to China's Belt and Road Initiative. Strengthening controls on Chinese investment in the U.S. is also a step in the right direction. Some supply chains may need to be rerouted away from China, although such interdependence is one bulwark against conflict. Universities and think tanks should refuse to accept Chinese government funding. And if the U.S. isn't to be left behind by Beijing's major technology push, "Made in China 2025," the public and private sectors will need to cooperate much more in developing critical fields such as artificial intelligence.

The U.S. must also get its own house in order. China is not responsible for America's health-care crisis, aging infrastructure, poor public schools, exploding debt or inadequate immigration policy. Foreign policy must truly begin at home for the U.S. to compete successfully. Progress across these areas would also disabuse the Chinese of the idea that the U.S. is in decline and lacks the will and ability to stand up to a dynamic new power.

Finally, it would be foolish to give up on the prospect of selective cooperation. North Korea is a case in point. Afghanistan could be another, given China's influence in Pakistan. Sino-American cooperation is also essential if the world is to weather the next financial crisis, make progress on climate change, reform the WTO and set forth rules for cyberspace. The U.S. will want to avoid holding areas of potential cooperation hostage to areas of competition.

China will have to do its part as well. China's economy is too large for it to hide behind the argument that it remains a developing economy that should not be expected to live up to global norms. President Xi has called for a new type of great power relationship between the two countries, but he has not explained what he means in such a way as to clarify or resolve current tensions. Doing so would be one mark of a great power.

Competition between the U.S. and China need not be a four-letter word," as Matthew Pottinger, the senior staff member on the National Security Council responsible for Asia, has said. A reasonable goal would be managed competition that allows for limited cooperation. For now, however, the Trump administration has adopted a confrontational approach without making clear what it seeks to achieve. It has thus ignored Clausewitz's prudent advice—that battle should be joined only "as the means towards the attainment of the object of the War."

FROM TOP: ASSOCIATED PRESS; GILBERT UZAN/GAMMA-LIAISON/GETTY IMAGES

REVIEW



Researchers are getting a better picture of how our brains help us to overcome dangers and threats

The Biology Of Bravery

GREG MIONSKIE

By ROWAN HOOPER

When Dave Henson signed up in 2010 to be a bomb disposal officer with the British Army Royal Engineers in Afghanistan, he knew the risks he would face—a one-in-six chance of death or maiming. When Angie Padron stopped for gas in 2016 in Hialeah, Fla., with her two small children, she didn't have time to think before a masked man approached with a gun pointed at her head while another opened the car door to get in. She fought off both assailants.

Such exceptional bravery impresses us and makes us wonder whether we could ever rise to such feats. But where does bravery come from? What accounts for it?

In recent years, researchers across several fields have examined what happens in our brains when we are challenged by fear or danger. They have learned a great deal not only about the complex biology of bravery but about the possibility of helping all of us to deal more effectively with life's most extreme situations.

Most of the science focuses on the amygdala, the almond-shaped structure deep in the brain (one on each side) that generates such feelings as fear and anxiety. In 2005, a team led by Gleb Shumyatsky at Rutgers University reported in the journal *Cell* that stathmin, a protein produced by the STMN1 gene, has an important role in the amygdala. Mice that were bred not to have the protein explored more of a new environment. They lacked what the researchers called "innate fear" and were unable to form memories of fear-inducing events.

The researchers also manipulated the gene as a kind of "volume" control, producing different levels of stathmin,

which in turn resulted in different levels of fear in the mice. In 2010, researchers led by Burkhard Broeck at the Institute of Psychology II in Germany found that people with an exaggerated response to fear had mutations in the gene that controls this volume switch.

As for how we overcome fear, scientists have found brain structures that appear to resist the prompting of the amygdala. In a 2010 study published in the journal *Neuron*, the neurobiologist Uri Nili at the Weizmann Institute in Israel scanned the brains of research subjects who were afraid of snakes as they decided whether or not to move a live snake closer or farther away on a conveyor belt. The more people were able to overcome their fear and move the snake closer, the more activity they showed in the sgACC, a brain region that sits between the amygdala and the hypothalamus, which stimulates the release of hormones. A control group that wasn't scared of snakes didn't show such activity.

Hormones released in the amygdala itself also have been shown to affect bravery. Oliver Bosch, a neurobiologist at the University of Regensburg in Germany, studies maternal instinct in mammals and has found that oxytocin is released in the amygdala when a mother faces a danger to herself and her children. This hormone, in turn, blocks the production of a hormone called CRH, which primes the body for action but can generate feelings of fear and anxiety. It is this sort of hormonal override that would have given Angie Padron, the mother in Florida, the instant courage to confront her assailants. As she herself said of the incident, her instincts just kicked in.

Indeed, taking the amygdala entirely out of the picture can virtually eliminate fear. Justin Feinstein, a clinical neuropsychologist at the Laureate Institute for Brain Re-

Margo Hayes, 19 years old, climbs La Rambla in Siurana, Spain last year, the first woman to climb a route rated at that level of difficulty.

“
Where does bravery come from? What accounts for it?

ers completed a nine-month longitudinal study, published in the journal *Science Advances*, that showed some forms of training changed structures in the cortex and reduced secretions of the stress hormone cortisol.

Military training is partly designed to hold fear in check when carrying out missions that risk death and injury, as well as in the case of disaster. Dave Henson's training before he deployed to Afghanistan helped him to stay composed while detecting and disarming improvised explosives. Then, a year into his tour, Mr. Henson stepped on an IED. He lost both of his legs.

Once the immediate shock of the blast receded, he found himself reciting the process that he had been trained to follow in the event of a casualty scenario. "The training definitely kicked in," he says; it distracted him from the pain. Over the years that followed, Mr. Henson demonstrated another form of bravery, the kind necessary to recover from great trauma and adjust to a new career and way of life. Running on prosthetic limbs, he won a bronze medal in the 200 meters in the 2016 Paralympics in Rio de Janeiro.

Fear can be useful and plays a key role in our self-preservation. We don't want to make people irrationally brave. But fear can be disabling too, in a variety of situations, and overcoming it often allows people to live fuller lives. The new science of bravery holds out the promise of finding that balance, between anxious passivity and recklessness, in our everyday lives.

Dr. Hooper is managing editor of *New Scientist* magazine. This essay is adapted from his book "Superhuman: Life at the Extremes of Our Capacity," published last month by Simon & Schuster.



WORD ON THE STREET

BEN ZIMMER

An Old Rebuff for A Beer-Throwing NFL Fan



A "letter of disinvite"? That odd legalism caught the eye of many observers. "A fantastic term I need to work into my vocabulary," tweeted David Steele of Sporting News. Olivier Knox, chief Washington correspondent for SiriusXM, called it "a phrase I did not know until today."

The verb "disinvite" dates back to the late 16th century, with the meaning of "withdraw or cancel an invitation." Early examples often relate to aristocratic etiquette. In 1606, Robert

the 17th century, while "uninvited" and "uninviting," the negative forms of the adjectives "invited" and "inviting," also made their debut. Though "uninvited" and "uninviting" were invited into the popular lexicon, the two verbs "disinvite" and "uninvite" faded from use. When the words were entered into the Oxford English Dictionary ("disinvite" with the D's in 1896 and "uninvite" with the U's in 1924), both appeared to be obsolete.

But over the last few decades, both "disinvite" and "uninvite" have staged a comeback.

Lately, they have been used for retracted invitations to the White House, as when Donald Trump disinvited (or uninvited) the Super Bowl champion Philadelphia Eagles last June after a number of players were critical of the president.

Meanwhile, there has been a similar revival of "invite" used as a noun to mean "invitation."

The O.E.D. notes its early use in 1659 in a description of Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, extending an offer of hospitality to the German Protestant reformer Martin Bucer: Cranmer "gives him an earnest invite to England." Nowadays, "invite" is considered colloquial when it appears as a noun, more relaxed than a formal invitation.

The Patriots' "letter of disinvite," on the other hand, is far from relaxed.

This usage first emerged among Massachusetts lawyers applying the state's laws on criminal trespass by drafting notices warning malefactors to stay off private property. A search of the LexisNexis legal database takes it back to a Massachusetts Land Court case in which a property owner sent a "Notice of Dis-Invite" to a neighbor for using a disputed dirt driveway in 2002.

The beer-tosser isn't the first to get hit with a "letter of disinvite" for bad behavior at a Patriots game. In 2013, as reported by the local news site Patch, a hawker who was caught selling beer to minors "received a letter of disinvite and is subject to arrest for trespassing if he is caught on Gillette Stadium or Patriot Place property."

Though "disinvite" might sound like a casual rebuff, the legal ramifications are seriously uninventing.

Disinvite

nounced that the beer-tossing fan had been identified and would be charged by local law enforcement. Not only that, "the fan will be sent a letter of disinvite to all future events at Gillette Stadium."

ROBERT NEUBCKER

REVIEW

WILCZEK'S UNIVERSE

FRANK WILCZEK

The Second Quantum Revolution

 Quantum mechanics is nearly a century old, growing out of discoveries made in the 1920s by Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrödinger and Paul Dirac. Depending on how you define the field, it may be even older, since the first inklings of quantum phenomena emerged in 1899 in the work of Max Planck. Yet today, quantum physics is looking newly vibrant. Some usually reserved physicists have even begun to speak of "second quantum revolution." That may be an exaggeration, but this mature field is certainly experiencing a second youth.

Quantum theory reveals that the world is a much denser place than we previously realized—not in terms of mass but in terms of structure. Consider, for example, how we describe the physical state of two particles. In classical physics, we simply specify their positions. In quantum physics, on the other hand, we must know much more. We must supply, for every possible pair of points, a number specifying the probability of finding the particles at those two points. With more than two particles, the complexity increases exponentially.

The pioneers of quantum mechanics inferred its wealth of structure from very indirect clues. Few if any of them thought that we'd ever be able to see the quantum world directly, much less to control it. But new technologies, working together synergistically, have brought quantum phenomena closer to us than ever before. Lasers enable us to make inquiries into the world of atoms, while strong magnetic fields let us trap individual atoms or molecules. The commercial pressure to keep shrinking transistors has brought them down to near-atomic sizes, while spurring investment in miniaturization techniques.

New ideas have played a role too. Physicists have learned to use concepts from geometry and topology to understand the enormous complexity that quantum mechanics can generate. They're also starting to bring in information theory and network theory.

Above all, they've devised new algorithms, to take advantage of vastly more powerful computers.

The most important effect of all this innovation, however, may be psychological. Physicists now have genuine confidence that they can do engineering on a quantum level. The world's most accurate clocks, for example, take the pulse of magnetically trapped atoms using lasers. Their present-day accuracy corresponds to about one second of slippage over the lifetime of the universe—and there are ingenious plans to do even better.

Recently I've been especially intrigued with the possibilities offered by a new technology called nitrogen-vacancy (NV) centers. To make NV centers, you take a microscopic diamond and add a little bit of nitrogen. Nitrogen atoms that make their way into the diamond's lattice structure create little molecules within the diamond. Each replaces one carbon atom and ejects another from the structure, creating a neighboring vacancy.

When you illuminate an NV center with a laser light, it absorbs photons and fluoresces. Precisely which colors the NV center prefers to absorb and emit depend on the surrounding conditions. NV centers thus promise to provide exquisitely sensitive probes for measuring things like electric fields, magnetic fields and temperatures, with great accuracy and at precisely defined positions. By moving the diamond around, you can take readings at different points and even make images of surfaces at atomic-scale resolution.

Besides ordinary electric and magnetic fields, such materials can also generate disruptions in the quantum fluctuations that are ever-present in space. Just as the atmospheres of a planet can reveal a lot about what's going on below the surface, so quantum atmospheres can reveal new aspects of materials. NV centers let us look into quantum atmospheres, which is what encouraged me to think hard about them. New tools inspire new thinking, no less than new thinking inspires new tools.



BY ELLEN WINNER

In 2007, works by a painter named Freddie Linsky were sold at the Saatchi Online Gallery. The paintings were described on the site as similar to the "spot and blotch" technique of abstract expressionist painters such as Jackson Pollock, and they were impressive enough to earn the artist an invitation to exhibit his work at a gallery. It turned out, however, that Freddie was only two years old, and his work, made with ketchup, was put up for auction by his art critic mother as a joke.

As this story suggests, there can be a striking similarity between works of abstract expressionism and paintings by children—or even by chimps, monkeys and elephants. Paintings by chimpanzees were once sneaked into a museum and mistaken for art that belonged there. No wonder that even highly educated people sometimes deride abstract art as requiring no skill at all, saying, "My kid could have done that!"

But could a child really? Is there no perceptible difference between abstract paintings made by a professional artist and the daubs of children or animals? To test this proposition, my research group, the Arts and Mind Lab at Boston College, designed a series of experiments testing the response of people with no art background. We wanted to find out whether people with no special knowledge of abstract art could tell the difference.

In our first study, participants were shown pairs of images, each containing a painting by a famous abstract expressionist—such as Mark Rothko or Hans Hofmann—and a painting by either a child or an animal—chimp, gorilla, monkey or elephant. The paired works were superficially similar in color, line, brush stroke and medium. In each set, one image was labeled "artist" and the other "child," "monkey," or "elephant." But in half the examples, the labels were deliberately reversed, so that, for instance, a Rothko could be presented as the work of a child. In other pairs, there were no labels at all, and participants were not informed that one of the paintings was by a child or animal.

For each pair, we asked participants to choose which painting was the better work of art. They chose the "correct" work 79% of the time when they were properly labeled, 65% of the time when there were no labels, and 62% of the time when the labels were wrong. The biggest surprise was that even when the images were wrongly labeled, participants chose the works by artists at a rate above chance.

In other words, participants were significantly more likely to choose a work labeled "child" (but actually by an artist) as better than a work labeled "artist" (but actually by a child). They were ignoring the labels and



The author's study paired "Laburnum" (above) by the artist Hans Hofmann with a painting (at left) by 4-year-old Jack Pezanosky, and asked subjects to choose the real artwork.

Could Your Child Really Paint That?

Many people scoff at abstract art, saying that it requires no skill to make. But new studies show that even the untrained eye detects the differences that set apart the work of real artists.

responding on the basis of what they saw in the painting itself. And they offered more "mentalistic" justifications for their choices when they chose the work by the artist, saying that it showed more planning, skill or intention.

In a second study, we took a different approach, using the same pairs of images but no labels. This time, we told participants that in each pair one painting was by a famous abstract artist and the other by a child or animal. Their job was to pick the one by the artist. Guessing at random would yield a rate of 50% correct answers. As it turned out, the average score was 63%, which closely matches the average score obtained by people in the first study. We got the same results when the images were presented unpaired.

Of course, whether you consider this a vindication of abstract art or a blow to its pretensions depends on the beholder. While people could tell the difference between professional and child- or animal-made art at a rate significantly higher than guessing, they did still confuse them about a third of the time.

When we presented these findings to a group of art historians, we were surprised at their irritation. They showed a kind of religious view, treating works by master artists as so sacrosanct that one should not even raise the possibility that they might be con-

fused with the paintings of children and animals. They seemed to think that by pairing these works, we were deriding the works by artists.

But our intention was just the opposite: We hoped to show, and actually did show, that when people untrained in visual art gaze at an abstract expressionist painting and claim that their child could have made it, they are wrong. Lay viewers see more in abstract art than they realize.

What exactly are they seeing? To find out, our team collaborated with Claude Cernuschi, an art historian at Boston College, to determine what qualities might allow people to identify genuine abstract expressionist paintings. We came up with six possible qualities. These included the sense of intention behind the work, its degree of visual structure, the sense of conflict or harmony it conveyed, whether it inspired or elevated the viewer, and whether the work seemed to communicate with the viewer.

To test these propositions, we undertook a new study, showing people the same images one at a time and saying nothing about the works having been made by either artists, children or animals. We then asked participants to rate each painting in terms of our hypothesized distinguishing features. As it turned out, works by artists were rated higher than the others on only two qualities: intentionality and visual structure. It makes sense that these would be related: Artworks have structures because they are the result of a series of deliberate choices by the artist.

But it isn't just our conscious minds that can tell the difference between professional art and art by children or animals. In collaboration with Sergio Alvarez, a computer scientist at Boston College, we designed an experiment to measure "implicit response"—that is, how long people looked at paintings, as recorded by an eye-tracking camera. When asked to decide which of a pair of images was a better work of art, people looked at the artist images, on average, for 9.17 seconds and at the child and animal images for 6.66 seconds. On an implicit level, people respond differently to "real" artworks.

We may find it amusing to think that people are paying millions of dollars for works indistinguishable from the scribbles of a 4-year-old. But the truth is that people untrained in modern art see more in abstract expressionism than they think they see. The traces left by artists differ from those left by children and animals: We are able to see the mind behind the art.

Dr. Winner is Professor of Psychology at Boston College. This essay is adapted from her new book *"How Art Works: A Psychological Exploration,"* to be published Nov. 5 by Oxford University Press.

REVIEW

Don't Vote For a Uniform, Vote for a Candidate

There's a surge of military veterans running for office this year, potentially reversing a long downward trend. But their values are what's most important, not the fact they served.

BY STANLEY MCCRYSTAL,
JEFF EGGERS AND JASON MANGONE

In 1946, one of Wisconsin's candidates for Senate was a 38-year-old combat veteran. The young warrior-turned-politician had volunteered for a vicious war and come home unscathed, when too many others were not as lucky. Now, cloaking himself as a returning hero, he'd won the respect of a public eager to honor the troops. "Tailgunner Joe" McCarthy won his seat handily and headed to Washington.

McCarthy was only one of many veterans who took off their uniform after World War II to enter another form of service. By 1967, 75% of House members had served; and by 1975, 81% of the Senate were military veterans. Unlike McCarthy, the majority of these, including figures such as John F. Kennedy, Daniel Inouye, Robert Dole and George H.W. Bush, served with skill, honor and commendable dedication. More recently, the nation paused to remember John McCain's life of service, starting in the Vietnam War and carrying through 35 years in Congress.

Today, only 19% of our national legislators are veterans. With the end of conscription in 1973 came changing assumptions about military service as a threshold for public service. Officeholders today are much more likely to be career politicians.

Some believe that the lack of veterans in office is one reason for the deterioration of our civic discourse. If more veterans were serving in Congress, this thinking goes, the institution would be more functional and bipartisan. Groups such as New Politics and With Honor have worked to recruit veterans for elected office and have helped to spur a dramatic uptick in candidacies. In the 2018 midterms, some 400 veterans ran in primaries for the House of Representatives. About half of them won and will be standing for election in November.

The proportion of veterans in the country as a whole has declined as well, from 18% of all Americans in 1980 to only 7% today. As a result, fewer people have any sense of what military service is about, so the public is more likely to be dazzled by a uniform. It's no surprise, then, that today's veteran candidates are getting attention. A Google search for "military veterans running for office" turns up stories from just about every major national media outlet in 2018.

Veterans certainly can make for attractive candidates. They're usually fit, well-spoken and unafraid of playing up their military service in campaign ads. Many veterans are genuine heroes—courageous beyond description and selfless to the core. Yet the reality is that, as with most large groups of Americans, the vast majority of veterans are neither heroic nor craven but somewhere in between.

The uniform looks great, but in the end, it's just that—a set of clothes, representing a willingness to sacrifice but worn by people who may or may not serve honorably when they put away



their camouflage and enter elected office.

Veterans feature in some of the most embarrassing political scandals of the last few years. With few exceptions, as the country has grown more partisan, so have its veterans serving in the national legislature. The record shows that veterans elected as Republicans generally vote like Republicans, just as veterans elected as Democrats vote like Democrats.

Every candidate running for office highlights what is most impressive in their previous career, and veterans are no different. When it comes to the experiences that make for better leadership, our nation's veterans (along with its teachers, AmeriCorps alumni, foreign service officers and other former public servants) may indeed offer something uniquely valuable, especially given our tumultuous political times.

For those thinking of voting for a veteran, here's some advice—a few suggestions for making it likelier that you'll be electing the next Kennedy, Inouye, Dole or Bush, as opposed to another McCarthy.

First, look for someone whose service made him or her more humble about the world, rather than more certain. Though not all who served can claim feats of valor, many emerge more thoughtful from the experience—mindful of the tragic impact of death and life-altering injuries to body and mind. Having seen war for what it is, they more clearly see humanity for what it is not. They learn that while stereotyping the enemy as subhuman simplifies the soldier's decision to kill, blind hatred or even casual disdain for those we oppose is a two-edged

Veterans who won public office or are seeking it:

Clockwise from left, George H.W. Bush, Mikie Sherrill, Tammy Duckworth, John F. Kennedy, Robert Dole, John McCain.

sword. They know that even as war is often promoted and justified in stark terms of black and white, it is fought on a battlefield colored in shades of gray.

Also search for evidence that the candidate you're thinking of supporting would reach across the aisle. Thoughtful soldiers, like our nation's best leaders, develop a quiet respect for foes that bridges the divide of even passionately held beliefs. Voters and media alike might test this by asking candidates to name an issue where they disagree with the prevailing sentiment of their own party.

Finally, seek veteran candidates who run not on the general patriotism implied by military service but on specific, hard-earned values that shape their policy priorities. Military service does not speak for itself. What did they learn in the crucible of war, and from their brothers- and sisters-in arms, about sacrifice, service, diversity and other values? Voters should force veterans to articulate how the lessons of their time in uniform would carry over into a new and very different job in Congress.

We live in an era when social media snippets and "gotcha" moments drive the campaign season. It's easier than it should be for veterans to fit into a meme of "heroic leader." Don't hesitate to give your support to veterans, but as with any other candidate, don't just give them your vote—make them earn it.

Gen. McChrystal is a former commander of the Joint Special Operations Command and U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan. This essay is adapted from his book with fellow veterans Messrs. Eggers and Mangone, "Leaders: Myth and Reality," to be published on Oct. 23 by Portfolio.

HISTORICALLY SPEAKING

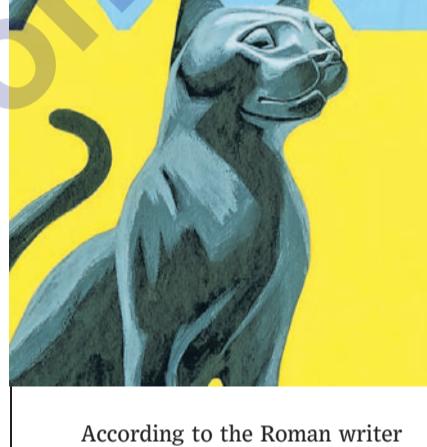
AMANDA FOREMAN

The Dark Lore of Black Cats

As Halloween approaches, decorations featuring scary black cats are starting to make their seasonal appearance. But what did the black cat ever do to deserve its reputation as a symbol of evil? Why is it considered bad luck to have a black cat cross your path?

It wasn't always this way. In fact, the first human-cat interactions were benign and based on mutual convenience. The invention of agriculture in the Neolithic era led to surpluses of grain, which attracted rodents, which in turn motivated wild cats to hang around humans in the hope of catching dinner. Domestication soon followed: The world's oldest pet cat was found in a 9,500 year-old grave in Cyprus, buried alongside its human owner.

Yet as the ancient Egyptians realized, even when domesticated, the cat retains its independence. The Egyptians were fascinated by divine opposites and cosmic symmetries, and they saw this kind of duality in the cat—a fierce predator that was also a loyal guardian. Several Egyptian deities were depicted in part-cat, part-human form, including Bastet, who was a goddess of violence as well as fertility. One of her sacred colors was black, which is how the black cat first achieved its special status.



According to the Roman writer Polyaenus, who lived in the second century A.D., the Egyptian veneration of cats led to disaster at the Battle of Pelusium in 525 B.C. The invading Persian army carried cats on the front lines, rightly calculating that the Egyptians would rather accept defeat than kill a cat.

The Egyptians were unique in their extreme veneration of cats, but they weren't alone in regarding them as having a special connection to the spirit world. In Greek mythology the cat was a familiar of Hecate, goddess of magic, sorcery and witchcraft. Hecate's pet had once been a serving maid named Galanthis, who was turned into a cat as punishment by the goddess Hera for being rude.

When Christianity became the official religion of Rome in 380, the association of cats with paganism and witchcraft made them suspect. Moreover, the cat's independence suggested a willful rebellion against the teaching of the Bible, which said that Adam had dominion over all the animals. The cat's reputation worsened during the medieval era, as the Catholic Church battled against heresies and dissent. Fed lurid tales by his inquisitors, in 1233 Pope Gregory IX issued a papal bull, "Vox in Rama," which accused heretics of using black cats in their nighttime sex orgies with Lucifer—who was described as half-cat in appearance.

In Europe, countless numbers of cats were killed in the belief that they could be witches in disguise. In 1484, Pope Innocent VIII fanned the flames of anti-cat prejudice with his papal bull on witchcraft, "Summis Desiderantes Affectibus," which stated that the cat was "the devil's favorite animal and idol of all witches."

The Age of Reason ought to have rescued the black cat from its pariah status, but superstitions die hard. (How many modern apartment buildings lack a 13th floor?) Cats had plenty of ardent fans among 19th century writers, including Charles Dickens and Mark Twain, who wrote "I simply can't resist a cat, particularly a purring one." But Edgar Allan Poe, the master of the gothic tale, felt otherwise: in his 1843 story "The Black Cat," the spirit of a dead cat drives its killer to madness and destruction.

So pity the poor black cat, which through no fault of its own has gone from being an instrument of the devil to the convenient tool of the horror writer—and a favorite Halloween cliché.

EXHIBIT

Graphic Groove

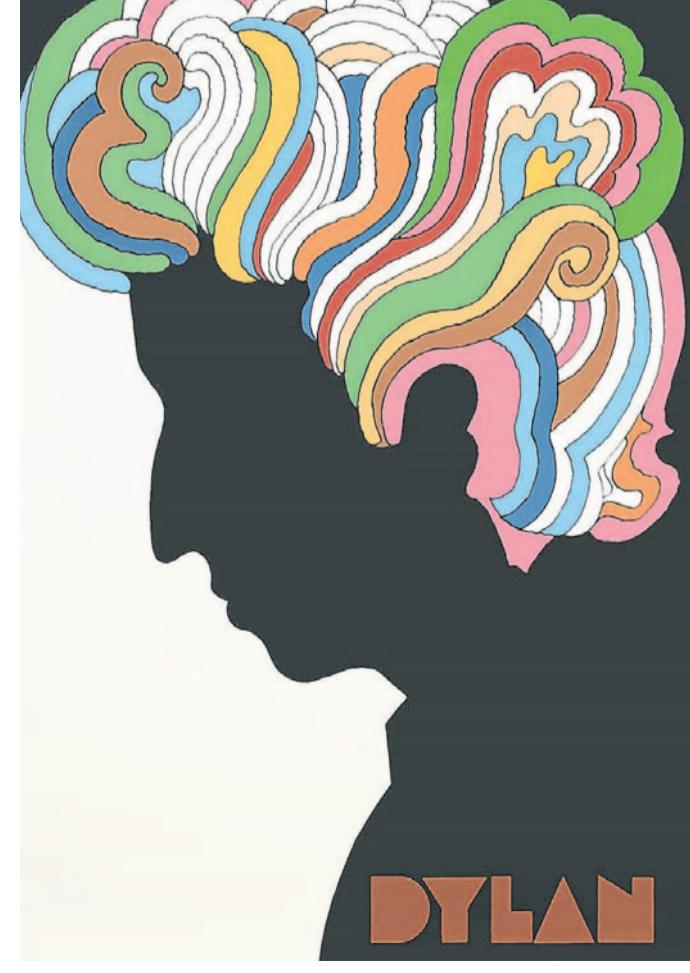
Jens Müller, the author of a new book, "The History of Graphic Design, Vol. 2, 1960-Today" (Taschen, \$70), calls the 1960s the most exciting decade in the history of the field. With some 3,500 images of advertisements and packaging, the book showcases how that pivotal decade gave rise to styles that became the basis of corporate branding identities and the backdrop to musical movements. Mr. Müller describes how the era's geometric shapes, such as Franco Grignani's 1964 Woolmark logo (upper left), and bold colors, as in Milton Glaser's 1967 poster advertising Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits album (far right), influenced design for the next half century.

With the digital revolution, designs became simpler, bolder and more scalable. But some designers reacted against the smooth perfection of computerized images. Stefan Sagmeister, for instance, placed handwritten type across the face of Lou Reed on a 1996 poster for Reed's album "Set the Twilight Reeling" (near right).

"The exciting thing about graphic design is the fact that it is defined so much by the visual spirit of the times," says Mr. Müller. Still, "I personally believe that it is most important to always find the right balance between longevity and contemporary style."

—Alexandra Wolfe

GOLDSTEIN (TOP LEFT); DAVID CARSON/TNS/ZUMA PRESS (DUCKWORTH)



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: DESIGNS BY FRANCO GRIGNANI; MILTON GLASER; STEFAN SAGMEISTER

REVIEW



CELESTE SLOMAN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL | ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Dale Earnhardt Jr.

The racing star confronts concussions

Former race car driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. is holding his finger away from his face and slowly moving it toward his nose. It's a test he used to perform on himself after crashes to help assess whether he'd sustained a concussion.

Most healthy people start seeing double when their finger is about an inch from their nose. Mr. Earnhardt, a third-generation Nascar star, once saw double when it was about a foot away. It was the result of multiple concussions, from an especially bad crash in 2012 and subsequent wrecks. The mounting physical toll is what led him to quit racing last year.

Mr. Earnhardt, 44, opens up about his personal life in a new memoir, "Racing to the Finish," that came out Oct. 16. The book, co-written with Ryan McGee, is as much medical journal as memoir, providing a detailed discussion of a sport whose dangers have not drawn nearly as much public attention as those of football.

It's not his intent to criticize Nascar, which has taken safety seriously, in his view. "My purpose is not to wake up the sport, create new protocol or wave a red flag," he says. Rather, he wants to en-

courage sufferers to come forward and get treatment. "A lot of people don't tell anyone what they're going through," he says.

It's particularly striking coming from Mr. Earnhardt. His 26 Nascar Cup Series race wins have put him in the top 40 Nascar drivers of all time, and he has won Nascar's Most Popular Driver Award 15 times. Forbes estimates his career earnings at over \$400 million.

His family is racing royalty. Mr. Earnhardt's grandfather was a Nascar champion nicknamed Ironheart. His father was known as "The Intimidator" and "Ironhead."

Mr. Earnhardt was born in Kannapolis, N.C.; his parents divorced soon after. They sent him to military school at age 12 to try to remedy his bad grades and misbehavior. His sister, who is two years older, enrolled there too, so that she could look after him. His father called him "Hammer-

head" because of his stubbornness.

Drawn to the track from a young age, Mr. Earnhardt started racing on his dad's team full-time in 1998 when he was 23. His father set a tough example. "You didn't get out of your race car, no matter what," Mr. Earnhardt writes about his father's mentality. "Broke a bone? Suck it up, man. Got your bell rung? Shake it off, take a headache powder and get ready for the next race."

His father died in a car crash at the Daytona 500 in 2001 when Mr. Earnhardt was 26. "I guess when I sit down and think about it I wonder what dad would think about my life, my wife, my child and my career, how he felt about my career, whether he liked it, whether he enjoyed it," he says.

In 2012, Mr. Earnhardt suffered a major crash himself. During a tire test in Kansas his right front tire popped and he lost control of the car. He crashed into a wall at 185 mph. At the time he thought he was OK, but friends told him that his eyes looked glassy and he seemed out of it. It was only later, as he began to experience symptoms such as foginess, headaches, nausea and anxiety, that he realized he had sustained a concussion.

He sought medical treatment but didn't take time off until 2016, when his symptoms worsened after another series of wrecks. His doctor prescribed exercises such as basketball drills in which he'd have to pivot his head to shoot the ball and exercises that involved raising a medicine ball from the floor over his head and following it with his eyes. He used what specialists call exposure therapy to work through his anxiety issues, going to places such as crowded concerts and grocery stores.

He returned to racing in 2017, which was the final year of his contract, but was weighing retirement. A crash at the Daytona 500 that year helped cement his decision that it was time to go.

Today, he says, he has recovered. Now a broadcast commentator for Nascar coverage on NBC Sports, he pays attention to a driver's behavior after he sees a crash. "I don't fear for every driver...but I see a driver crash really hard and I certainly perk up and I go hmmm," he says. Some drivers experiencing problems have called him, and he has put them in touch with his doctor, he says.

For its part, Nascar says its "top priority is safety." It has introduced preseason baseline testing, mandatory evaluations after crashes and rules designed to encourage drivers to report symptoms. "Dale Earnhardt Jr.'s candor in discussing his medical condition has served as an example to other competitors, and we applaud his commitment to research on the issue, seen in his work with groups like the Concussion Legacy Foundation," senior Nascar racing officials said in a statement.

Most of the driving that Mr. Earnhardt does these days is in ordinary cars, such as his new Chevrolet Silverado and his old 1967 Camaro. "People think I really love cars and collect them, but I just have a few that I love," he says, including a 1948 Chevrolet pickup truck. He, his wife and 5-month-old daughter live 30 minutes outside of Charlotte on 300 acres of land with four buffalo.

In addition to his NBC job, he has two car dealerships in Florida and has been expanding his Whisky River restaurants, a burgers-and-wings chain that now has four locations after debuting in Charlotte in 2008. Someday he hopes to write another book, perhaps next time about his childhood.

"After I got out of the car this year I was not sure how much time I'd have, so I said yes to everything," he says. "I don't want to be sitting around feeling like I'm not valuable to something or part of something," he says. "I need a purpose."

The \$558,000 Bottle of Wine That Got Away

I was ready to sell my house and mooch from my kids, but I didn't have the nerve in the end. It sold for \$558,000, nearly twice the price of the previous top bottle, to an anonymous online bidder—someone not even in the room to see how scuffed the label was. Then the guy who came in second bought the next rare bottle, for \$496,000.

But the person who really

blew his chance was me. An amateur oenophile from way back, I'd long been aware that the fabulous Romanée Conti 1945, a red Burgundy, was sitting out there, waiting to be snapped up. I had every reason to believe that the wine would only increase in value as the years went by.

Most important, I knew that if I didn't suck it up and get in the ring with the big boys, it would be a mistake I'd regret for the rest of my life. But when push came to shove, I choked. I simply couldn't lay it all on the line. I didn't have the *cojones*. I will go to my grave cursing myself for my failure to push all my chips into the center of the table. When *el momento del verdad* stared me right in the face, I just didn't have the nerve.



Yet I had seemed so ready. As the day of the auction approached, I got all my ducks in a row, assembling all the cash I would need. By selling my house, liquidating a sizable chunk of my 401(k), selling off a few of my vintage guitars, and maybe borrowing a few grand from my children, I was reasonably certain that I could raise enough capital to nab the incomparable Romanée

Conti 1945. But then, suddenly, I was like the gunshy investors who passed on Berkshire Hathaway stock when it was selling for \$35,000 a share, only to watch in horror as it kept on skyrocketing to \$308,000.

Seeking to rationalize my gutlessness, I

made a list of all the reasons I should not fork over the \$558,000 for the bottle.

I worried that the *vino fino* market might suddenly take a dive—that expensive wines might one day go out of fashion the same way Black Russians did. I worried that I'd have to pay for round-the-clock security, perhaps build a subterranean vault. That close friends would ply me with liquor and talk me into cracking open the bottle for some special occasion, like the Flyers winning their first Stanley Cup since 1975.

Or—and this is the one that really persuaded me to remain on the sidelines—I feared that I might drop the bottle and watch my \$558,000 go right down the drain. I've always been a bit of a butterfingers.

More concerns (which maybe the winning buyer should have thought of, too): What if the wine got stolen, the way those hoods up in Boston filched a Vermeer? What if the death tax proved so onerous that when my kids

inherited the bottle they had to chug it down rather than paying the enormous tax bill? What if the bottle wasn't sealed properly—and when I finally unloaded it on some well-heeled investor a few years down the line, he'd demand a refund because the wine had turned to vinegar?

Not so long ago, in the art world, it was still possible to snap up a Courbet or a Corot for a paltry \$250,000. Then the art market went nuts and even so-so works by 19th-century artists became prohibitive. So I missed out on Berthe Morisot, I missed out on Le Douanier Rousseau, and I missed out on the Odilon Redon boom, just like I've now missed out on Romanée Conti.

For the rest of my pathetic life I'll have to content myself with a pedestrian 7% annual return on my stock-market investments, knowing that I blew a chance to play in the big leagues. My family will be suffering the consequences of my cowardice for generations to come.



The Big Questions
Waxing cosmological
with Stephen Hawking
and Martin Rees C12

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Yesterday's Tomorrows
'Astounding' magazine
and the golden age of
science fiction C10



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Saturday/Sunday, October 20 - 21, 2018 | C7

An Ear For Beauty

Debussy: A Painter in Sound

By Stephen Walsh
Knopf, 323 pages, \$28.95

BY LLOYD SCHWARTZ

EVERYONE KNOWS Debussy's early piano piece "Clair de lune" ("Moonlight"), one of the most memorably tuneful pieces in the classical-music repertoire. Fewer people know his scintillating late ballet "Jeux" ("Games"), which practically abandons the idea of repetition central to the traditional conception of melody and was regarded as a breakthrough in structure and tonality by the 20th-century avant-garde. In his engaging critical biography "Debussy: A Painter in Sound," Stephen Walsh demonstrates with wit and intellectual muscle how these emblematic extremes of the composer's career are inextricably connected. Mr. Walsh, an emeritus professor of music at Cardiff University, writes that Debussy was a rebel and a prophet but was "not in rebellion against tonality, only against the rules by which it supposedly worked. There is always a key just round the corner, even if it never quite arrives, which is probably one reason why, though it disturbed academic musicians, his music never seems to have created serious problems for audiences."

Claude Debussy was born, in 1862, into the lowest order of the bourgeoisie. His father was a shopkeeper, his mother a seamstress, and the family was continually in debt. Mr. Walsh delves into "certain unreconciled conflicts" in Debussy's character that emerged in youth: "a strong libido, which he was inclined to mistake for lifelong devotion; a genuine desire for stability and respectability, and a degree of ruthlessness in the interests of his creative work." ("Genius," Mr. Walsh concludes, "may not openly claim special moral privileges in this sublunar world, but it will often act as if it assumed them.")

The composer grew into his genius by way of numerous surprising turns. He stumbled into music as a child and at age 7 was sent to study piano with a woman who claimed to have been a student of Chopin's.

She passed on to young Claude some of Chopin's alleged advice (practice with as little pedaling as possible), introduced him to Bach, and encouraged his natural disdain for authority. As a conservatory student, he both impressed and dismayed his teachers, and he dreaded the influence that "official recognition" might have on him. At age 22 he was somewhat shocked to receive a Prix de Rome. "My heart sank!" he later recalled. "I felt I was no longer free."

One of the odder turns of his student days was his being taken to Russia as part of the itinerant musical entourage of the wealthy widow Nadezhda von Meck, the mysterious patron and epistolary confidante of Tchaikovsky (whom she famously never met). Some of her letters provide reports of the young French music student who loved Tchaikovsky's music and sight-read his scores. Debussy's composition of a piano trio for van Meck's little group,

Please turn to page C9



BRIDGEMAN IMAGES; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (MAP)

France to the Rescue!

George Washington wanted to 'set a trap' for the British, but didn't want to do it at Yorktown. In the end, his foreign allies insisted and he set off on his fateful march.

In the Hurricane's Eye

By Nathaniel Philbrick
Viking, 366 pages, \$30

BY ALAN TAYLOR

WINNING THE American Revolutionary War required a nearly miraculous feat of military coordination. In his new book, Nathaniel Philbrick explores the great victory at Yorktown in 1781, a triumph that saved the revolution. "In the Hurricane's Eye" emphasizes that the key to the battle was the movement of French and Patriot forces that pinned down the British army of Lord Cornwallis, compelling the surrender of more than 7,000 Redcoats on Oct. 19. To spring the trap, a French fleet had to sail 2,000 miles northward, from its usual home in the Caribbean to the Chesapeake, while George Washington's mixed French and American army marched south from New York. Despite

aggressive strategy, abandoning his primary responsibility in the Carolinas and moving his army into harm's way in Virginia. Then, as the trap began to close, he became suddenly and strangely passive, going to ground at Yorktown instead of retreating to the south. Once besieged by superior forces, he did surprisingly little to break out before surrendering. Cornwallis had miscalculated on rescue by British admirals. But those admirals—hampered by egotism, greed and envy of one another—squandered every chance to intercept and defeat the fleet of the French naval commander, de Grasse.

Mr. Philbrick dwells on several uncanny strokes of luck for the allies. In the late summer and early fall of 1780, at least three massive hurricanes devastated the fleets and ports of the French, Spanish and British colonies in the West Indies. That destruction rendered de Grasse receptive to shifting his fleet out of harm's way during the next hurricane season by sailing north to the continental coast. Meanwhile,

Washington and the French army commander, Rochambeau, framed a desperate proposal for that shift. Against long odds, their dispatch slipped through the British blockade to reach France and, ultimately, de Grasse. During the following spring, Cornwallis grew weary of the military stalemate and brutal partisan fighting in the Carolinas, so he moved north into the trap preparing for him. Mr. Philbrick credits victory at Yorktown to "a hurried rush of seemingly random events."

Mr. Philbrick emphasizes the high stakes in play at Yorktown. In 1781, the British and Patriots felt exhausted by six years of brutal and expensive conflict. The bloody stalemate tempted both sides to take risks in search of a decisive battle. The Patriot position was especially dire, for few Americans would enlist, and neither Congress nor the states could supply and pay the men who did. Rampant inflation and the seemingly never-ending war sapped morale and bred friction among states and social classes, while mutinies rippled through Washington's suffering army. By 1780, the author writes, the "experiment in creating a republic was about to founder for a lack of will on the part of the people and their elected leaders." Only the unlikely victory at Yorktown could save the failing American republic and its weak confederation of states.

Mr. Philbrick credits the French for rescuing faltering Americans: "The bitter truth was that by the summer of 1781 the American Revolution had failed. . . . The very existence of the United States now rested with the soldiers and sailors of another nation." In addition to providing the pivotal navy, the French supplied half of the regular troops at Yorktown and paid to keep the American soldiers from deserting. The French navy sealed the trap, and French artillery flushed Cornwallis out to surrender. Mr. Philbrick concludes, "The American army was, in essence, a fly on the back of an elephant."

While crediting the French in the aggregate for victory, Mr. Philbrick finds fault with individual French commanders. He dissents from standard accounts that praise de Grasse as selfless and resourceful and credit Rochambeau for working harmoniously with Washington and designing the winning strategy. Instead, Mr. Philbrick casts Rochambeau as too stodgy, slow, secretive, pessimistic

Debussy always questioned authority. He didn't reject tonality, just the rules by which it was thought to work.

of the time, "In the Hurricane's Eye" delivers on the author's promise to put "the sea where it properly belongs: at the center of the story." Indeed, the

author, an accomplished popular historian whose previous books include "Mayflower" and "In the Heart of the Sea," excels when writing about sailors and the ocean. He vividly renders the interplay of skill and chaos in naval combat by massive fleets, as well as the fury of hurricanes. At Barbados, he writes, the "extraordinary surge of water and wind carried a ship so far onto shore that it landed on top of the island's hospital."

Much of the time, "In the Hurricane's Eye" delivers on the author's promise to put "the sea where it properly belongs: at the center of the story." Indeed, the

Please turn to page C8



Sebastian Bauman's
'Plan of the Investment of York and Gloucester,'
1781.

the want of electronic communication, both fleet and army arrived during the same month. This strategic coup seemed heaven-sent after three years of frustration, during which French and American commanders had bickered and botched previous bids to trap British forces at New York, Newport and Savannah.

In 1781, the triumph also depended on British mistakes. Sir Henry Clinton commanded the primary army at New York City, but he proved easily fooled as Washington's army headed south without interruption. In the South, Cornwallis first pursued an impulsive and

historian whose previous books include "Mayflower" and "In the Heart of the Sea," excels when writing about sailors and the ocean. He vividly renders the interplay of skill and chaos in naval combat by massive fleets, as well as the fury of hurricanes. At Barbados, he writes, the "extraordinary surge of water and wind carried a ship so far onto shore that it landed on top of the island's hospital."

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REBEL & PROPHET French composer Claude Debussy (1862-1918).

FINE ART IMAGES/HERITAGE IMAGES/GETTY IMAGES

BOOKS

'What is life? An escape from death.' —KOBO ABE

FIVE BEST BOOKS ON FLIGHTS TO FREEDOM

Neal Bascomb

The author, most recently, of 'The Escape Artists'

Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom

By William & Ellen Craft (1860)

1 William and Ellen Craft, born slaves, had seen their families torn apart and people like themselves "shamefully beaten and branded with hot irons." They escaped from Macon, Ga., with Ellen, 1/4 white, posing as a Southern slaveowner "gentleman" en route to Philadelphia, and William as her slave. In one of their memoir's chillingly suspenseful scenes, the Crafts tremble with fear as they listen to a Bible-bearing woman complain about her slaves trying to escape: "Blast them! If I ever get them, I will cook their infernal hash and tan their accursed black hides." Such was the uproar caused by the Crafts' escape that President Millard Fillmore sent armed troops to see that the two were returned to the South. Refusing defeat, the Crafts nonetheless escaped again.

Hero of the Empire

By Candice Millard (2016)

2 An impeccable researcher, Candice Millard delivers the origin story of Winston Churchill. He's 24 and off to South Africa to report on the Boer War. "As far as you can as quickly as you can" was his motto as a war correspondent. He quickly places himself in the thick of it, gets captured by the Boers and is sent to a POW camp. But "to submit, to obey, to endure" was not for the likes of Churchill, who soon concocted a scheme to take over the entire prison. When wiser heads talked him out of that he made an ill-conceived jump over the prison fence. It was act characteristic of Churchill, in Ms. Millard's view: "He didn't have a weapon, a map, a compass, or, aside from a few bars of chocolate in his pocket, any food. He didn't speak the language... he didn't even have a plan." What he had was an unshakable sense of destiny. There was a middle-of-the-night leap onto a fast-moving train, then a long hideout in a rat-infested coal mine before he made it to freedom. Ms. Millard describes his return to England with a celebratory power and vividness that can make readers want to shout themselves hoarse along with the "10,000 people [who] turned out... with flags and drums beating."

Within Four Walls

By Maj. M.C.C. Harrison & Capt. Henry Cartwright (1930)

3 This World War I classic recounts the true-life adventures of two British officers who would become the war's most distinguished breakout artists.

Captured on the Western Front in 1914, the pair were imprisoned in German POW camps.



SPOTLIGHT German soldiers in a watchtower outside Stalag Luft III, ca. 1943.

Harrison and Cartwright chronicle in detail their escape schemes, preparations, false starts and runs to the Dutch border. The result is something of a handbook on escape, with helpful illustrations by the authors. Lesson one: Spies are everywhere, making "keeping our own counsel" an absolute necessity. They tell how it was possible to make keys out of tinfoil and hide contraband in parcels from Fortnum & Mason. They made invisible ink from lemon juice, forged passes, dyed a Burberry greatcoat so it looked like that of a Prussian guard, and constructed false bottoms in suitcases. By the time their story ends with the two getting away—Harrison by hiding behind a bathroom trapdoor, Cartwright by rappelling via a homemade rope—they've delivered a spellbinding education.

The Great Escape

By Paul Brickhill (1950)

4 Steve McQueen roaring beside a barbed-wire barrier on a Triumph T6 motorcycle—this is the iconic scene from the 1963 film adaptation of Paul Brickhill's book, about the mass escape from the POW camp Stalag Luft III. Brickhill's character descriptions are masterly. Here's his fighter pilot Roger Bushell, the ringleader of the Stalag escape: "a big, tempestuous man with broad shoulders and the most chilling, pale-blue eyes I ever saw" who, on being shot down, watched his Spitfire burn while he fished for a cigarette. Bushell's plan for the escape is almost as remarkable as its execution: "Three tunnels thirty feet deep with underground railways and workshops, mass forging of passes, a tailor shop, mass-produced

compasses and maps, and a huge intelligence and security organization." The three tunnels were named Tom, Dick and Harry. Every page is alive with wry wit. In the end, 76 prisoners got out of the camp. Only three made it to freedom. On Hitler's direct orders, 50 of the recaptured airmen were executed. Brickhill observes, "the aftermath may be sheer, stark tragedy—that lies with the gods—but the point is, men, working together, can accomplish anything."

Escape From Camp 14

By Blaine Harden (2012)

5 The protagonist of this painfully evocative story was born in one of North Korea's gargantuan political-prison camps. Shin Dong-hyuk's only crime was having uncles who had resisted the regime long before his birth. The law decreed that "enemies of class, whoever they are, their seed must be eliminated through three generations." Prisoners were compelled to fulfill work quotas to "wash away sins" and to spy on each other. Raised in this ferocious environment, Mr. Shin knows no other standard. He informs on the planned escape of his own family members—and after guards torture him in an underground cell, pulling out his fingernails, roasting his skin over a coal fire, to see if he knows more—they force him to watch his mother and brother killed. His own breakout through an electrified fence, followed by a long run through North Korea, is a riveting story. Life in freedom did not come without problems. "I am evolving from being an animal," Mr. Shin says of himself—as damning an indictment as there is of the North Korean regime.

Washington, France & the Victory at Yorktown

Continued from page C7

and pompous to cooperate easily with Washington and his shabby army. He depicts de Grasse as a bullying and overly aggressive commander, who nearly botched the naval battle that sealed Cornwallis's fate: "The Battle of the Chesapeake had been won in spite of the French admiral," he concludes.

Apparently uneasy with crediting the foreign forces for victory, Mr. Philbrick diminishes the achievements of the French commanders, in order to render Washington the ultimate architect of victory and the "genius" of the book's subtitle. Although this may be astute marketing, this gambit requires authorial gymnastics, for Washington's search for naval supremacy was an obvious truth apparent to every general, admiral, and politician on all sides. Washington also favored closing the trap at New York rather than in Virginia, and so he raged when overruled by the French.

Mr. Philbrick insists that, "in Washington's defense, it was only hindsight that made the Chesapeake strategy look so brilliant." By endorsing Washington's preference, however, Mr. Philbrick overlooks the immense difficulties an allied fleet and army would have faced at

New York, where the British defenders enjoyed more troops, stronger fortifications and a sandy bar that had frustrated a previous attack by the largest ships of the French navy. Given the short window of availability for the French fleet, Rochambeau and de Grasse made the right call in choosing the Chesapeake, and the results vindicate their judgment. To Washington's credit, he superbly managed the march south and the siege of Yorktown. But the winning strategy and most of the means were French.

Defeat led the British to make peace, granting generous terms: American independence within capacious boundaries. Military and diplomatic triumphs, although necessary, did not suffice to secure the American Revolution. That ambitious movement sought to create a republican form of government and a union of diverse states. The original American constitution, the Articles of Confederation, fell far short of consolidating a true nation. Indeed, victory proved a mixed blessing, for it emboldened states to withhold funds from Congress and the army, while resuming their petty feuds. "By the end of 1783," Mr. Philbrick astutely concludes, "the United States was a facade of a country—a collection of squabbling states with the barest window dressing of a federal government." While the British had lost at Yorktown, it was not yet clear what the Americans had won.

Mr. Taylor holds the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Chair at the University of Virginia. He is the author of "American Revolutions: A Continental History, 1750-1804."

Rootless, Isolated & Manipulated by Technology



'THIS BOOK IS NOT going to be about politics," writes Ben Sasse at the outset of "**Them: Why We Hate Each Other—and How to Heal**" (St. Martin's, 272 pages, \$28.99). Elsewhere he says the book is about "community." But the book is about politics, and not just because the author is Nebraska's junior senator. Politics has to do with the rules society imposes on itself to keep people with disparate interests and loyalties from loathing each other. At present our politics is having an unusual lack of success at accomplishing that aim. Mr. Sasse suggests that Americans—left and right, blue and red—may have come to dislike each other for reasons other than the ones they think.

The can't-we-all-just-get-along genre is a common one in American political writing. Its authors are usually political moderates—liberal on some issues, conservative on others—who equate reasonableness with their own split-the-difference practicality. Mr. Sasse is, as he says, among the Senate's most conservative members, but his counsel amounts to much more than "Be like me." He believes we don't get along not because we hold irreconcilable views on values and policies but because we're rootless, manipulated by our technologies and isolated from each other.

Millions of Americans are persuaded they are depressed, he observes, when many are, the evidence suggests, simply lonely. "In the mid-2000s," Mr. Sasse writes,

"one-quarter of Americans said they had no one with whom to talk about things that matter. That was triple the percentage from the 1980s." The loneliness epidemic has a host of causes, but consider two. Among the lower middle class and the poor, the dissolution of the family structure, encouraged by a morally chaotic popular culture and welfare policies that foster dependency, has separated people from those who would otherwise love and care for them most. Among the educated and financially successful, a fluid and opportunity-rife economy encourages people to move so often that they become disengaged. Their families are far away, their friends are temporary and they have few attachments to what Alexis de Tocqueville called "voluntary associations" or mediating institutions: religious bodies, clubs, societies, fraternal organizations.

None of this is new, but Mr. Sasse's experience as a senator in a time of hyperpartisanship gives his analysis a special poignancy. He believes that our rootlessness drives us to seek attachments and fulfillment where there is only detestation for a perceived enemy. "Our isolation has deprived us of healthy local tribes with whom we share values and goals and ways of life that uplift us," he writes, "and so we fall into 'anti-tribes,' defined by what we're against rather than what we're

for." Hence the rise of social-media faux-communities devoted to one subject—namely, how the other side is destroying everything good and true—and the cable-news channels on the left and right that thrive on outrage.

Mr. Sasse's remedies are wise and well-expressed. Among the best: Detach yourself from your screens. Online news sites are perfecting the art of giving you only the news you're likely to prefer, thus making it more likely you'll click on it and further harden the opinions you already hold.

Another: Spend a week getting your news from a source you ordinarily avoid. Still another: Stop moving around so much and buy a cemetery plot.

Mr. Sasse draws heavily on research by Richard Florida, Miller McPherson, Robert Putnam and others to make his case, but he does so in a literate and nuanced way. His treatment of these sociologists' works suggests he actually read them, and his prose has a distinctively cheerful warmth throughout. Perhaps at last we have a politician capable of writing a good book rather than having a dull one written for him.

The book's failure, if it has one, is that it sidesteps the deep-seated differences between progressives and conservatives. It's true many of our quarrels ought to be conducted with reasoned discussion and civility instead of

shouting and slander, and that our technologies and transience make some of our differences appear irreconcilable when they're not. Yet today's left-liberal progressivism has slowly transformed itself into a thing with which no one can reason or compromise. Twenty years ago very few people on the left cared much about same-sex marriage; to question it today is to brand oneself a moral alien. Mr. Sasse, who sits on the Senate Judiciary Committee that advised the president on the nomination of Brett Kavanaugh, knows perhaps better than most the lengths to which Democrats are willing to go to protect *Roe v. Wade*.

Mr. Sasse labors to strip his counsel of assumptions only conservatives can adopt, but he strikes me as a touch too optimistic. In arguing, for instance, that the so-called Success Sequence—finish high school, get a job and get married before having children—would help most of today's youth avoid the lonely, disconnected existence to which they are otherwise destined, he points out that the idea is "credited to Ron Haskins and Isabel Sawhill of the left-of-center Brookings Institute." Maybe so, but it's not quite true that defending the value of traditional family structures "has nothing to do with 'liberal' or 'conservative' perspectives." For half a century, Democratic policymakers have refused to acknowledge the consequences of high illegitimacy rates. They're not going to start now.

Mr. Sasse is no fan of Donald Trump, but he insists that what ails our politics long predates the current president. Washington Post writer Greg Sargent, by sharp contrast, can't seem to find anything wrong with today's political dysfunctions that isn't directly related to the man who's been in office for not even two years. In "*An Uncivil War: Taking Back Our Democracy in an Age of Trumpian Disinformation and Thunderdome Politics*" (Custom House, 246 pages, \$26.99), Mr. Sargent offers a familiar list of left-liberal grievances: Mr. Trump's lies and bigotry, Republican gerrymandering and voter suppression, Fox News.

To combat these and related enormities, Mr. Sargent proposes, Democrats should close "the hardball gap." The next time they capture Congress and the White House, in the author's view, Democrats should get rid of the filibuster entirely and "pass ambitious progressive legislation over Republican hardball efforts to block it"; pass a new voting-rights act to stop Republican voter suppression; and pack the Supreme Court to stop a 5-4 conservative majority from blocking progressive revanchism.

Despite the book's hackneyed title, there is very little here about civility. What ails American politics, Mr. Sargent seems to believe, is that his side hasn't had its way. Perhaps he should read Mr. Sasse's book. And, come to think of it, perhaps the senator should read Mr. Sargent's.

Online news sites give you only the news you're likely to prefer, making it likely you'll click on it.

BARTON SWAIM

POLITICS

BOOKS

'Underlying most arguments against the free market is a lack of belief in freedom itself.' —MILTON FRIEDMAN

The Commercial Republic

Capitalism in America

By Alan Greenspan & Adrian Wooldridge

Penguin Press, 486 pages, \$35

BY EDWARD GLAESER

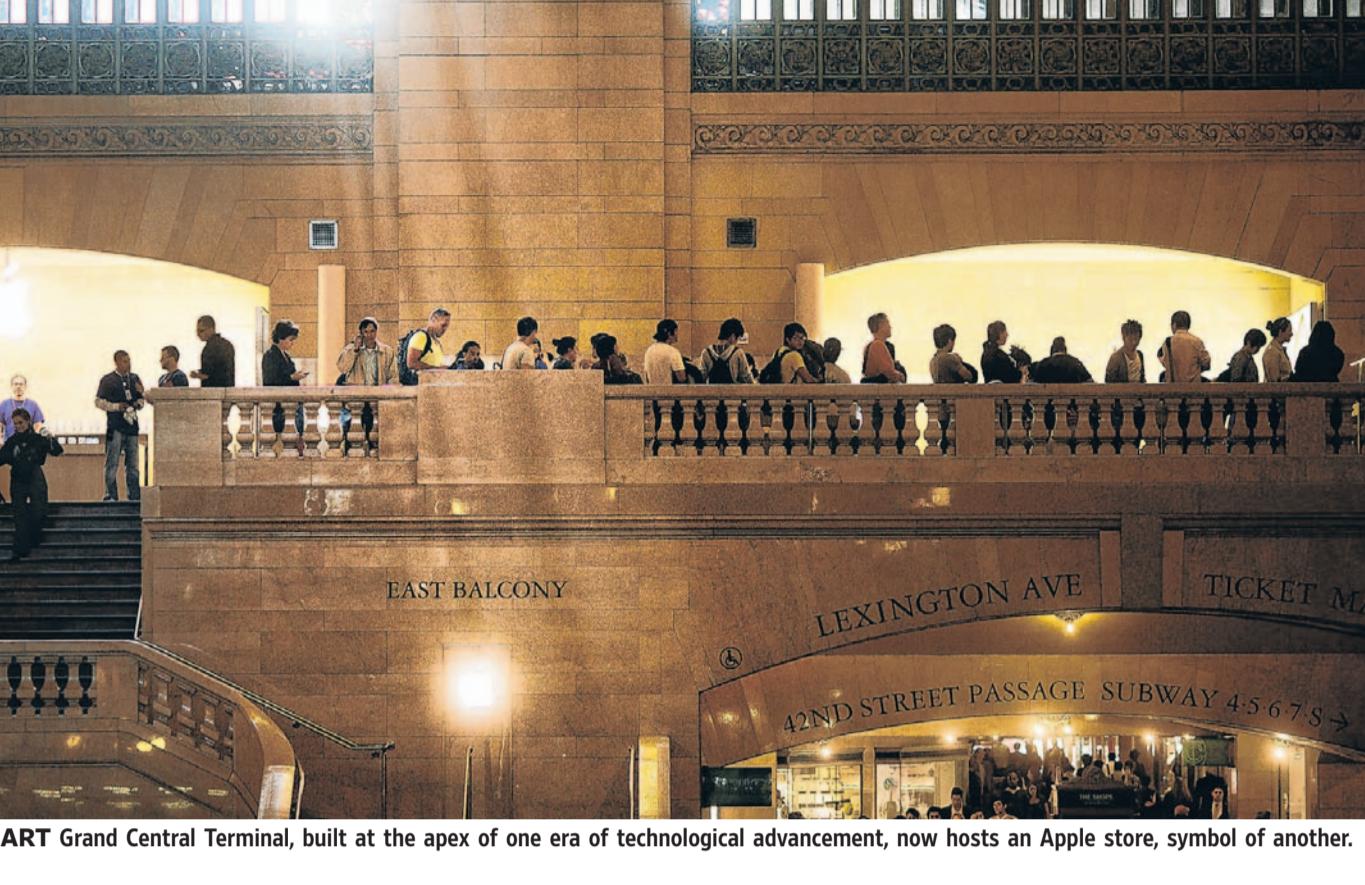
ADVOCAKES of economic freedom are losing a battle for the minds of American millennials. A recent YouGov poll found that the share of 18-to-29 year olds with a favorable view of capitalism slipped to 30% in 2018 from 39% in 2015. Socialism fairs equally well among the young, as shown by Sen. Bernie Sanders's remarkable 2016 presidential run. Can anything convince future Americans of the superiority of free markets?

With "Capitalism in America" a towering figure of modern policymaking, former Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan, is giving it a shot. He and the Economist's Adrian Wooldridge have authored a sweeping tome that takes us from the Founders to the election of Donald Trump. Their work is an accessible overview of American business history, but also presents a case for capitalism.

The book starts with a charming thought experiment: "Imagine that a version of the World Economic Forum was held in Davos in 1620." (I envisioned sessions about the Battle of the White Mountain's effect on long-term government debt, or what the Little Ice Age meant for beaver-pelt prices.) Messrs. Greenspan and Wooldridge daydream about a forum focused on the question: "Who will dominate the world in the coming centuries?"

Many nations would have been candidates. China was by far the world's largest economy. The Ottomans seemed about to burst through Vienna's walls and smash into Western Europe. The Dutch and English were beginning to rule the oceans, and France, Europe's largest economy, was emerging from the chaotic wars of religion and into the reliable hands of Henry IV and Cardinal Richelieu. By contrast North America would have seemed, at least to the panjandrums at Davos in 1620, like "an empty space on the map." It had no prospects. Yet the United States would eventually become "the world's biggest economy," one that still "dominates the industries that are inventing the future."

Geography and natural resources help explain America's success. In 1800 Americans lived on the edge of an enormous continent, but the wealth of that continent was virtually unreachable. Capitalism helped bridge the gap. Messrs. Greenspan and Wooldridge highlight not only the well-known canal and railroad entrepreneurs who "added more than thirteen miles of track every day for forty years from 1870 onward," but also the entrepreneurs of horseflesh, who "practiced horse eugenics with an enthusiasm



STATE OF THE ART Grand Central Terminal, built at the apex of one era of technological advancement, now hosts an Apple store, symbol of another.

that would have dazzled Francis Galton." Entrepreneurs of the soil, including Eli Whitney, Cyrus McCormick and John Deere, ensured that ever-greater agricultural surpluses would fill the railroad cars and canal holds.

Above all, the authors celebrate America's pragmatic human capital—those who built new technologies atop the ruins of old technologies. The book is replete with sketches of characters like Samuel Morse, Thomas Alva Edison and Henry Ford. They emphasize organizational geniuses such as J.P. Morgan, who assembled trusts and "twice saved the U.S. government from default." Alfred Sloan enjoys the authors' encomiums for promoting individual choice by giving "high-flying managers responsibility for operating" distinct General Motors' divisions, from Cadillac to Chevrolet, while holding the managers of each group "responsible for their overall performance."

The authors argue that our political institutions helped give birth to our capitalist economy. America's "luckiest break" was that our country "was born in the age of the Enlightenment," they write. We were "conceived in a revolt against a mercantilist regime" and the Constitution that went into effect in 1789 established a "unified common market with no internal tariffs." The Scottish enlightenment, with its profound skepticism about unchecked state power, infused our Constitutional Convention and helped create "a fledgling democratic society that set strict limits on what the majority could do."

The spirit of Adam Smith won a second victory after the Civil War, the authors assert, when "a modern commercial nation" triumphed over a "sys-

tem of coerced labor" that "rested on foundations of unfathomable cruelty." During the Progressive Era, our capitalist institutions survived a "revolt against laissez-faire," partly because the Founders gave us an independent Supreme Court that "acted as a vigilant guardian of the rights of property and freedom of contract." The Great Depression generated an enormous shift, as "FDR inherited a highly decentralized political economy committed to flexible markets and transformed it into a Washington-dominated political economy committed to demand management, national welfare programs, and compulsory collective bargaining." Yet despite those changes America enjoyed two economically magical decades after World War II.

This revisiting of America's rise to greatness illustrates the power of unfettered capitalism, but many readers will be more interested in Alan Greenspan's take on our own age, when pessimism is on the rise. Some argue that shared economic prosperity began to unravel in the 1970s, when manufacturers stopped employing as many less-educated men. According to this view, the asset-market booms of the quarter century between 1982 and 2007 distracted America from ominous trends like wage stagnation and the upward march of male underemployment.

Messrs. Greenspan and Wooldridge push the more positive view of a Reagan-era rebirth. Despite Reagan's "big failure" of "creating more national

debt than all the presidents who preceded him," they point to three big successes: "he broke the power of the unions," he "built on Gerald Ford's initiatives ... to move the economy in a more pro-market direction" and he signed the Tax Reform Act of 1986. These reforms helped to elevate a "new generation of entrepreneurs," from Microsoft's Bill Gates to Starbucks' Howard Schultz.

Yet for more than a decade younger Americans have endured an economy that seems to be living in the past, taking better care of their parents' generation than their own. That sour economic experience informs the enthusiasm for socialism among the young, and in the book's penultimate chapter the authors finally address "America's

Fading Dynamism." They broadly endorse the common "human capital" explanation for American economic weakness: "while the positive features of America's education system have been eroded, the negative features have become more pronounced," citing tests that rank American 15-year-olds at 17th in reading, 20th in science and 27th in math. Is it reasonable for Americans to expect to be richer than better-educated peers in South Korea and Germany?

The authors' believe the best explanation for American stagnation is "the growth of productivity-suppressing entitlements" including Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. Perhaps. I share their enthusiasm for reforming

poorly designed entitlements, including raising the starting age for Social Security and Medicare. But I am not confident that entitlement reform will radically boost the rate at which new businesses are formed, or bring back jobs for millions of nonworking prime-aged men.

Messrs. Greenspan and Wooldridge seem skeptical about the view that "the IT revolution is disappointing compared with previous technology-driven revolutions." In their view, "the IT revolution provides a chance of extending to the service sector the sort of productivity gains that we are used to in the manufacturing sector." True, but the IT revolution also threatens to eliminate low-skill jobs in the service sector, just as previous revolutions eliminated less-skilled manufacturing jobs. This technological shifter offers as much peril as promise—unless a new class of entrepreneurs dreams up new ways to employ less-skilled labor.

Readers who already believe our future depends on a dynamic, free market will have their beliefs bolstered by "Capitalism in America." Yet I suspect few millennial supporters of Sen. Sanders will read these pages, feel the scales drop from their eyes and suddenly believe that the answer is less government. Such conversions will require a new set of entrepreneurial heroes, whose careers could help make the case for human freedom—even to those who think that social inclusion is a higher goal than economic growth.

Mr. Glaeser is a professor of economics at Harvard, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute and the author of "Triumph of the City."

The Life Of Claude Debussy

Continued from page C7

Mr. Walsh informs us, prompted the widow "to grumble to Tchaikovsky that he had never written a trio . . . and since he did so soon afterwards, it might be claimed that Debussy had indirectly influenced Russian music before it had time to influence him."

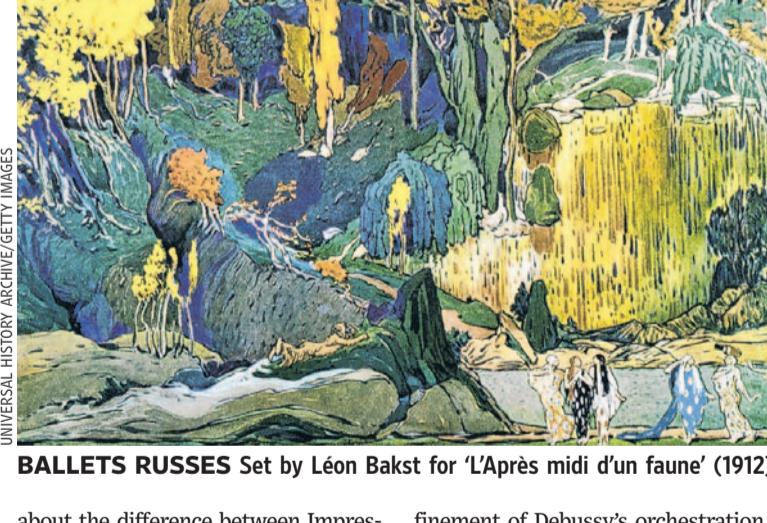
Mr. Walsh, the author of admired books on Mussorgsky and Stravinsky, keeps returning to the surprising influence Russian composers had on Debussy. He thinks some of Debussy's musical "layering" foreshadows Stravinsky. The two composers were admiring but uneasy friends. ("Symphonies of Wind Instruments," written in 1920, is Stravinsky's elegy for Debussy.) "Jeux," commissioned in 1912 by Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes for the dancer-choreographer Vaslav Nijinsky, was eclipsed two weeks after its debut by a more notorious Nijinsky event, the riotous opening night of "Le Sacre du printemps." Debussy, who aspired to the lightness of an "orchestra without feet," was no fan of Nijinsky's work, which he described as "hard, angular gestures stylized in an archaic and grotesque fashion." He called Stravinsky's score "savage music with all modern conveniences."

One of the leitmotifs in this book is Debussy's complex response to the example of Richard Wagner. "Almost alone among French composers,"

writes Mr. Walsh, Debussy "managed both to love Wagner's music and to escape the more pernicious aspects of its influence." One of Debussy's signature characteristics is the way his music, like Wagner's, becomes a continual unfolding of musical images, episodes and situations. Debussy, however, was resistant to Wagner's myth-making heroics and epic scale; he had a more modest idea of beauty. Compared, for example, with Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Debussy's only opera, "Pelléas et Mélisande," a setting of Maeterlinck's prose play, is practically whispered. Debussy's themes are subterranean where Wagner's are musical elbows-in-the-ribs (*This is the hero's theme! Love! Death!*). Instead of Wagner's rousing melodies, Debussy's opera gives us a musical continuum of heightened speech patterns.

Mr. Walsh returns time and again to the influence on Debussy of Indonesian gamelan music, which he first heard at the 1889 Paris Exposition Universelle (which also gave Paris the Eiffel Tower), and the pentatonic (black-note) scale, a major inspiration for Debussy's elusive sense of tonality. A more surprising theme is Debussy's obsession with Poe and his unsuccessful, almost lifelong attempt to write an opera based on "The Fall of the House of Usher." He drafted several versions of a libretto, adding characters, motivations and plot twists that do not exist in Poe and that, in Mr. Walsh's view, "coarsen the texture of his story by rendering it more concrete, more matter-of-fact."

Subtitled "A Painter in Sound," the book also ventures into but avoids the commonplaces of the familiar label "Impressionism." Mr. Walsh speculates



BALLET RUSSES Set by Léon Bakst for 'L'Après midi d'un faune' (1912).

about the difference between Impressionism ("a relation of subject to technique") and Symbolism ("a relation of subject to meaning") and concludes that Debussy "might be neither, or both at once." "What I think Debussy was trying to do," Mr. Walsh speculates, "was associate himself with a tendency in the visual arts with which he sympathized and which he felt himself to be in some sense adapting to the medium of sound," suggesting in music "an experience of space, just as painting can imply the passage of time, but only as metaphor." Mr. Walsh explains why Debussy changed the title of the first movement of "La Mer" from the pictorial "Beautiful sea at the Sanguinary Isles" to the temporal "From dawn to midday on the sea": "This is not at all music you could put in a frame; it is too active and protean. It has at least a dozen important themes, some fragmentary, some decorative, some lyrical, some ceremonious, all linked by a sort of musical DNA, but differentiated by the astonishing diversity and refinement of Debussy's orchestration."

I enjoy Mr. Walsh's dry sense of humor, as in the passage about the Italian playwright Gabriele D'Annunzio's commissioning "a monumental drama about St. Sebastian" from Debussy and the two artists' monumental concession to each other. Mr. Walsh, who likes much of this score, can't refrain from criticizing how "the persistent slow music occasionally drags its heels, and the choral final act, in Paradise, has that slight flatness that often afflicts the music of Heaven by composers who have no particular desire to go there."

But he also makes something quite moving of the triumph of "La Mer," including Debussy's reluctant, nerve-racking debut, in 1908, as the work's conductor. Debussy's disillusioned response to the Great War is almost inseparable from his depression over his colon cancer and irreversible physical decline ("Death," the composer writes to a friend, "continues no less to levy its blind tribute"). In a single heart-

breaking sentence, Mr. Walsh closes his sad, final chapter with the fact that 16 months after Debussy's death, his beloved daughter, Chouchou, died from diphtheria at the age of 13.

Mr. Walsh calls his book "a biography of sorts." Most of the biographical material is a skillful distillation of previously published work, though he also corrects several previously published errors. What is original here is Mr. Walsh's lucid technical discussion of practically every Debussy composition in its biographical context, and he's especially revealing about such masterpieces as "La Soirée dans Grenade" ("Evening in Grenada," from "Estampes"), "Jeux d'eau," the bitterly ironic Verlaine song "Colloque sentimental" (a grim and comic dialogue between the ghosts of former lovers), the Nocturnes, "Pelléas," "La Mer" and "Jeux."

Debussy lived into the phonograph era but made only four studio recordings, in 1904, as accompanist to the original Mélisande, Mary Garden. In 1913, five years before his death at age 55, he also made a number of piano rolls that convey his personal touch with remarkable sensitivity. His "Soirée dans Grenade" is the most rhythmically convincing version I know. Mr. Walsh makes judicious comments about several recordings, but he never mentions Debussy's own. I'd have liked to read how these recordings came about and what Mr. Walsh makes of them. That odd omission is one of my few reservations about this illuminating and compelling book.

Mr. Schwartz, a professor of English at the University of Massachusetts Boston, is the classical-music critic for NPR's "Fresh Air."

BOOKS

'The very act of trying to look ahead to discern possibilities and offer warnings is in itself an act of hope.' —OCTAVIA E. BUTLER

It Came From the Future

Astounding

By Alec Nevala-Lee

Dey Street, 532 pages, \$28.99

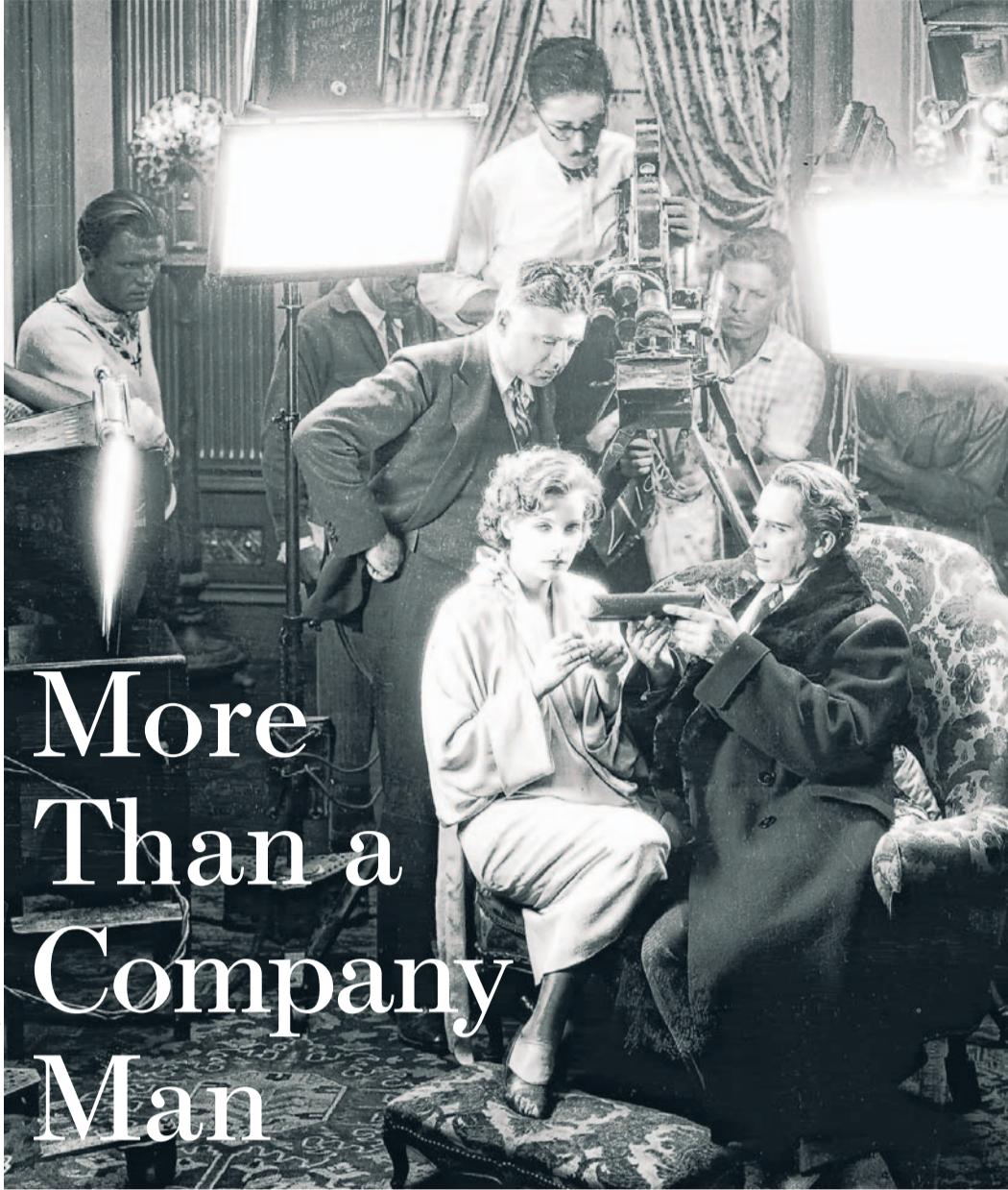
By MICHAEL SALER

SCIENCE FICTION writers are often asked the inane question, "Where do you get your crazy ideas?" (Harlan Ellison deadpanned, "Schenectady.") Yet during SF's "Golden Age"—from the late 1930s through the early 1950s—many of them would have had a serious answer: from John W. Campbell. The Maxwell Perkins of the pulps, Campbell became editor of Astounding Stories magazine in 1937; during his lengthy tenure (through 1971), he discovered and nurtured many of the field's luminaries, including Isaac Asimov, Robert Heinlein and Frank Herbert. What's more, he was an unacknowledged collaborator, providing his authors with sparkling ideas that ignited a galaxy of stellar stories. Asimov is famous for introducing the Three Laws of Robotics and the discipline of "psychohistory," but both were inspired by Campbell. As Asimov recalled, "We were his literary clones."

"Astounding," his engrossing, well-researched history of Campbell and three of his influential protégés—Heinlein, Asimov and L. Ron Hubbard—Alec Nevala-Lee rightly anoints the shy yet domineering editor as "one of the key cultural figures of the twentieth century." The genre that Campbell shaped so profoundly has become a vital contemporary force, preparing its audience to adapt to the constancy of change and anticipating technological developments. Fans began arguing that this rational form of fantasy would have direct social repercussions as early as 1926, when Hugo Gernsback launched Amazing Stories, the first magazine dedicated to what he soon dubbed "science fiction." Gernsback's credo was emblazoned on the magazine's masthead: "Extravagant Fiction Today—Cold Fact Tomorrow." When Campbell changed the gosh-wow title of Astounding to the more sedate Analog in 1960, the aim remained the same: "The science fiction we run in this magazine is in actual fact a good analog of the science facts to come."

BOOKS

'I was a company man . . . I was in the business of showcasing stars.' —CLARENCE BROWN



CLOSEUP Brown, to the camera's left, directs Greta Garbo and Lars Hanson in 'Flesh and the Devil' (1926).

More Than a Company Man

JOHN KOBAL FOUNDATION/GETTY IMAGES

Clarence Brown: Hollywood's Forgotten Master

By Gwenda Young

Kentucky, 388 pages, \$60

By SCOTT EYMAN

I NO LONGER remember how Charlie Chaplin's name came up. But in the summer of 1974 Clarence Brown was intent on banishing all doubts. "Chaplin," Brown said in a stentorian tone as we sat in his living room, "was as red as that tablecloth." I glanced at the dining room. The tablecloth was extremely red.

If contradictions make us human, then Clarence Brown was very human indeed. A political conservative and a member of the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals—the group that promoted the House Un-American Activities Committee's investigations into Hollywood—Brown also produced and directed "Intruder in the Dust" (1949), a nuanced and un-

sparing film that examined race relations in the segregated South. Based on the novel by William Faulkner, the picture was a passion project for Brown. Four decades earlier, he had witnessed the 1906 race riots in Atlanta: When it was over, as many as 25 black men were dead—killed, in Brown's words, by a goddamned mob of white men."

Brown's contradictions didn't stop there. As Gwenda Young reports in her sweeping and elegantly written biography "Clarence Brown: Hollywood's Forgotten Master," the actress Louise Brooks remembered that Brown "detested lesbians" but "adored [Greta] Garbo"; he "abominated drunks," even though his third wife, Alice Joyce, was an alcoholic.

Unlike his peers at MGM, the studio where he spent a quarter of a century, Brown would regularly make very personal productions—pastoral movies with startling undercurrents of emotional intensity and fear: These included "Of Human Hearts" (1938), "The Human Comedy" (1943), "National Velvet"

(1944), "The Yearling" (1946), as well as "Intruder in the Dust." The New Yorker's Pauline Kael perceptively once pointed out that Brown's great strength—his attention to the "passions and obsessions of childhood"—was exceedingly rare among American filmmakers. But what set this director apart was more complicated than that. Brown's recurring evocation of a predominantly rural landscape and the people who inhabit those places positions him firmly within the tradition of poetic Americana as originated by D.W. Griffith and perfected by John Ford.

The movie maker's close friendship with Louis B. Mayer, the head of MGM, gave Brown a degree of freedom that other directors at the studio didn't have. When a producer suggested a happy ending for "The Yearling," a film about a young boy and his pet fawn, Brown was able to not only flatly refuse, he instead further amplified the film's tragic conclusion. Brown's privileged position within the studio was thanks in part for a

string of successful vehicles he made with Garbo early on—"Flesh and the Devil" (1926), "A Woman of Affairs" (1928), "Anna Christie" (1930), "Anna Karenina" (1935) and "Conquest" (1937)—even though, in retrospect, Brown believed he was too deferential to the actress; he thought George Cukor got more out of her than he did because Cukor was more demanding.

Brown's long career at MGM came with a price—a reputation as a company man that did him no favors with critics who established directorial hierarchies. He also told me he felt that his best experience in moviemaking had not been at MGM but at 20th Century Fox, where he made "The Rains Came" (1939) with producer Darryl Zanuck, who didn't allow the departmental infighting that was always a problem at MGM.

Brown once told me he thought his great weakness was sentimentality. He was probably right. "The Yearling" occasionally teeters on the edge of bathos, while "The Human Comedy" flies right over. But these are films consumed by death and loss. Brown's own experience with savage murder in 1906 left him with a permanent sense of man's intimate relationship with mortality.

Ms. Young has been working on her book for at least a decade. The good news is that it bears its voluminous research lightly. It is as gracefully told, as delicate and memorable, as the best work of its subject. She smoothly narrates Brown's childhood in Massachusetts, his education in Tennessee—where he studied engineering—his seduction by the movies and his directorial apprenticeship to the great stylist Maurice Tourneur, whom he revered.

When I interviewed Brown, he was 84 years old and living in a ranch house adjacent to the Los Angeles Country Club. He came across as an enjoyably plain-spoken man who preferred to analyze moviemaking as a series of problems in need of solutions—a pragmatic approach that reflected his engineering background. The only time he became noticeably emotional was when he choked up at the mention of his wife Alice, a serenely beautiful actress of the silent era who died in 1955.

Clarence Brown died in 1987 at the age of 97. He left \$12 million to the University of Tennessee. Gwenda Young's book effortlessly portrays a man who never let the Hollywood system interfere with his filmmaking instincts.

Mr. Eyman teaches film history at the University of Miami. He is the author, most recently, of "Hank and Jim."

MYSTERIES

TOM NOLAN

Peril Comes To Paradise



THE FOX, IT IS SAID, knows many things. But 18-year-old Luke Jennings, the tall and shy hacker in Frederick Forsyth's fascinating thriller "The Fox" (Putnam, 286 pages, \$28), seems more like the hedgehog. The one big thing he knows is how to use his unique brain to crack supposedly uncrackable computer codes, thus making him "either the most talented or the most dangerous teenager in the world."

Luke, who has Asperger's syndrome and lives with his family in a suburb north of London, uses his own humble computer to break into the NSA database at Fort Meade, Md.—not to do harm to the U.S. agency but to help: "Their systems are flawed," he says. "I have tried to point that out to them."

Sir Adrian Weston—an officially retired Cold War spymaster who now serves as an adviser to the British prime minister—secures the cooperation of Luke and his family (and that of the American president) and resettles the young man in the English countryside. Weston plans to put Luke's skills to use for the government.

Soon enough, dramatic incidents—a Russian warship running aground, a North Korean rocket engine exploding—are taking place around the globe, all the work of one Luke Jennings.

"The Fox" is scant on dialogue, leaving room for the action sequences that have made Mr. Forsyth's novels best sellers for decades. The author's spooky scenarios are somehow soothing: How comforting to think that bad actors might be stopped by the teamwork of one "anxious boy with spectacular gifts" and "an elderly Englishman who sat at the back and remained silent."

Geopolitical intrigue seems not to intrude upon Réunion, an island "anchored in the middle of the Indian Ocean" and the site of Michel Bussi's suspenseful "Don't Let Go" (Europa, 362 pages, \$17). The isle's inhabitants perpetuate its image as "Paradise, three hundred and sixty-five days a year." But Paradise has its perils. "On this island," thinks one of its police officers, "you either stay in the shade or you spend your entire life getting burned."

Among Réunion's less fortunate visitors are Liane Bellion of Paris, her husband and their young daughter. After the family checks into the best hotel on the island, Liane vanishes. Her husband spurs a police search, but when the inquiry raises suspicions about his own actions, he disappears as well, along with the daughter. Authorities, meanwhile, find the stabbed corpse of a local citizen near the hotel.

Leading the investigations is Capt. Aja Purvi, a French-educated Muslim of Indian origin who is part Creole. "It's not easy for someone of mixed race to climb the ladder of power here," observes a hotel employee, "but [Purvi's] tenacious, ambitious, gutsy . . . and her thirst for vengeance gives her added motivation."

Vengeance proves a common passion on Réunion, as detailed in this twist-filled novel told from several characters' perspectives. "It is dangerous to bring back the past," warns a proverb quoted by one of the book's Creole characters. "Don't Let Go," translated from the French by Sam Taylor, proves the truth of that adage to a fatal degree.

Manuel Ortigosa's world is turned upside down in Dolores Redondo's emotionally vivid "All This I Will Give to You" (Amazon-Crossing, 478 pages \$26.95), translated from the Spanish by Michael Meigs. Manuel, a best-selling novelist, is stunned to learn that his husband, Álvaro, a PR man, has died in a car accident in Galicia—not only because of the sudden death but because Álvaro was supposedly in Barcelona on business.

His late spouse, Manuel discovers, was leading a double life. On his journeys to Galicia, Álvaro would take up his real, if otherwise hidden position of the Marquis of Santo Tomé, the hereditary head of an ancient family with significant business interests. Feeling enraged and betrayed as well as grief-stricken, Manuel speeds to Galicia and is greeted there with cold contempt by Álvaro's aristocratic family. Their condescension turns to antagonism when the dead marquis's will leaves everything to Manuel.

Manuel wants nothing to do with his former beloved's wealth or relatives, but he delays his departure upon learning of ambiguities surrounding Álvaro's death—in particular, a stab wound not noted in any official report. "Álvaro was murdered" is the blunt assessment of a just-retired detective who wants Manuel to help him investigate the victim's death.

"All This I Will Give to You" has much to reveal—not only the facts behind Álvaro's demise but the truth about the earlier death of one of his brothers, officially ruled a suicide.

Also to be resolved is Manuel's ultimate opinion of the man he was once devoted to. Ms.

Redondo unfolds her lengthy saga at a steady pace, with an abundance of detail. The patient reader will be rewarded with revelations both dramatic and poignant.

Survivors and Strivers



CHILDREN'S BOOKS

MEGHAN COX GURDON

DEVIN, LOUISIANA, Styx and Max. Strung together, the names sound as if they belong on a map, or to a law firm, but each represents an exceptional character from a stack of new reads for children ages 9-13.

Let's start with Styx, a lanky 16-year-old foster kid who turns up in a small Indiana town one summer and dazzles two younger boys. Ten-year-old Caleb relates the story in Kekla Magoon's wise and funny novel "The Season of Styx Malone" (Wendy Lamb, 295 pages, \$16.99). Like his slightly older brother, Bobby Gene, Caleb chafes under his parents' protectiveness. His dad won't even let them go on school trips to Indianapolis! So when Styx waltzes in with his easy swagger and ambitious talk, Caleb is bewitched: "He came from somewhere outside the small world Bobby Gene and I occupied. When we were with him, I could almost touch that place too. Styx made me hungry for something I didn't know how to name."

The teenager invites the brothers to join him in what he calls a Great Escalator Trade. The idea is to start with something of low value—in their case, a bag of contraband fireworks—and trade it for a slightly more valuable thing and then trade that thing up, all the way, in their case, to a shiny green moped. As Caleb and Bobby Gene follow Styx, however, they soon begin transgressing ethical boundaries, in a different kind of escalation. Full of heart, Ms. Magoon's storytelling engages the reader's moral sensibilities while honoring the spirit of adventure.

Twelve-year-old Max Einstein is an orphan, a cheerful redhead with an IQ worthy of her brilliant namesake. We meet her in the first book of a planned series by James Patterson and Chris Grabenstein, "Max Einstein: The Genius Experiment" (Little, Brown, 320 pages, \$14.99). The opening of this fast-paced, science-filled caper finds Max living with homeless people, carrying on conversations with Albert Einstein in her head, and taking classes at New York University, having "used her computer hacking skills to set up a few scholarships."

Powerful, shadowy interests have their eye on the girl, however, and only moments before the arrival of bad guys from the Corp (based in West Virginia), Max is scooped up by good guys from the Change Makers Institute (located in Jerusalem). In Israel, Max meets eight other junior brainiacs who have gathered, like her, to save the planet. At one point, the prodigies shout out their ideas: "high speed rail" and "indigenous land management!" and "a plant-rich diet!" Eventually, the kids head off to the Congo, where they electrify villages, outsmart warlords and foil the dastardly schemes of the Corp's mad doctor, who, in classic villain style, is last seen crying out: "We'll meet again, Max!"

In Jake Burt's comic adventure "The Right Hook of Devin Velma" (Feiwel & Friends, 232 pages, \$16.99), the fist of one best friend meets the eye of another. The fist belongs to Devin, a small, scrappy ideas-guy who is convinced that if he can get famous online, he can raise the money to pay for his

dad's heart operation. The owner of the eye is our narrator, Addison Gerhardt, a tall, placid boy with a propensity for freezing in rigid panic when he is pushed out of his comfort zone. With his buddy Devin on the hunt for publicity, Addison finds himself thrust into unfamiliar terrain with increasing frequency. Matters only get worse when the

searching klieg light of fame lands not on Devin but on poor Addison. Fisticuffs ensue, but so in time do good and brave words in this goofy, affectionate tale of loyalty, family and fraternity.

"Tears are for the weak of heart, Louisiana, and it is our job to be strong in this world." Thus has her Granny always instructed Louisiana Elefante, but it's a hard teaching to obey when the girl wakes in Georgia one morning in 1977 to find that Granny has skedaddled. "I wish that I had time to see you to safety, but you are

wily, resilient. You are not alone in the world," reads the grandmother's farewell letter in "Louisiana's Way Home" (Candlewick, 227 pages, \$16.99), Kate DiCamillo's tender, sorrowful, life-embracing sequel to her 2016 novel, "Raymie Nightingale." Louisiana learns from the letter that she has been twice abandoned: She is not the daughter of trapeze artists, as she was told. She is not even related to Granny. She was a foundling and now, at 12, is stranded at the Good Night, Sleep Tight motel with no means of support and only the friendship of a local boy. It is a bad spot, and yet Louisiana, like Ms. DiCamillo, can't help finding goodness around her. "The world was beautiful," the girl thinks. "It surprised me, how beautiful it kept on insisting on being. In spite of all the lies, it was beautiful."

THIS WEEK

The Season of Styx Malone

By Kekla Magoon

Max Einstein: The Genius Experiment

By James Patterson & Chris Grabenstein

The Right Hook of Devin Velma

By Jake Burt

Louisiana's Way Home

By Kate DiCamillo

BOOKS

'Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?' —PAUL GAUGUIN

Serious Doubt on Serious Earth

Brief Answers to the Big Questions

By Stephen Hawking

Bantam, 230 pages, \$25

On the Future

By Martin Rees

Princeton, 256 pages, \$18.95

BY JOHN HORGAN

AHIGH POINT of my career as a science journalist was a cosmology workshop I bulled my way into in 1990. Thirty luminaries of physics gathered in a rustic resort in northern Sweden to swap ideas about how our universe was born. Stephen Hawking, although almost entirely paralyzed, was the id of the meeting, a joker with a Mick Jagger smirk. Martin Rees, cool and elegant, was the superego, as was befitting for a future president of the Royal Society, one of science's most venerable institutions.

Personalities aside, Hawking and Mr. Rees had much in common. Born in 1942, both became professors at the University of Cambridge, where Newton once taught. Both contributed to our modern understanding of the big bang, black holes, galaxies and other cosmic matters. Both were committed to telling the public about science's astonishing revelations.

One afternoon everyone piled into a bus and drove to a local church to hear a concert. As the scientists proceeded down the center aisle of the packed church, led by Hawking in his wheelchair, parishioners stood and applauded. These churchgoers seemed to be acknowledging that science was displacing religion as the source of answers to the deepest mysteries, like why we exist.

That scene came to mind as I read two new books, "Brief Answers to the Big Questions," by Hawking and "On the Future: Prospects for Humanity" by Mr. Rees. The authors' styles differ—Hawking cocky, Mr. Rees sober—but the substance of their books overlaps. They offer brisk, lucid peeks into the future of science and of humanity. They evince a profound faith in science's power to demystify nature and bend it to our ends.

Yet reading these books was a bittersweet experience, and not only because Hawking died last March, at 76. (His book was completed by colleagues and family members.) The works resemble relics from a long-gone golden age: The high priests of science no longer enjoy the prestige they did just a few decades ago.

Hawking in this book is less brash than he once was. In 1980 he proclaimed that, by the end of the 20th century, physicists would discover an "ultimate theory" that would solve the riddle of existence. It would tell us what reality is made of, where it came from and why it takes the form that it does. In "Brief Answers" Hawking concedes that "we are not there yet," and he pushes back his prediction for a "theory of everything" to the end of *this* cen-

**EYE ON THE SKIES**

A radio telescope at the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory near Cambridge, England.

tury. But he continues to promote the same ideas that he has for decades. String theory remains his favorite "theory of everything." Also called M-theory, it conjectures that reality is made of infinitesimal strings, loops or membranes wriggling in a hyperspace of 10 dimensions.

Noting that, according to quantum mechanics, empty space seethes with particles popping into and out of existence, Hawking suggests that the entire universe began as one of these virtual particles. The universe is "the ultimate free lunch," he says. Our universe may also be just one of many. M-theory, quantum mechanics and inflation—a theory of cosmic creation—all suggest our cosmos is just a minuscule bubble in an infinite ocean, or "multiverse."

To explain why we live in this universe rather than one with radically

different laws, Hawking invokes the "anthropic principle": If our universe were not as we observe it to be, we would not be here to observe it. Our scientific picture of the cosmos, Hawking proposes, is already so complete that it eliminates the need for God. "No one created the universe," he declares, "and no one directs our fate."

Science can save us, too, Hawking states. It gives us the means to establish colonies on Mars and elsewhere in case the Earth becomes uninhabitable—whether because of nuclear war, runaway warming, pandemics or an asteroid collision. "If humanity is to continue for another million years," he states, "our future lies in boldly going where no one else has gone before."

Mr. Rees's worldview differs in a few respects from Hawking's. He describes himself as a "practising but unbelieving

Christian." He respects believers, with whom he shares "a sense of wonder and mystery." As for space-colonization, Mr. Rees asserts that it is "a dangerous delusion to think that space offers an escape from Earth's problems." He dwells more than Hawking on threats posed by climate change, nuclear weapons, bioterrorism, asteroid collisions and even economic inequality. He urges redistribution of the "enormous wealth" generated by the "digital revolution."

Yet the Cambridge colleagues agree on major issues. That machines will inevitably become super-intelligent, capable of learning without human guidance and pursuing their own goals. That we can nonetheless harness these machines for our own ends, or merge with them. That we need science and technology to help us overcome challenges to our peace and prosperity.

That science will eventually explain the origin of this universe and even confirm the existence of other universes.

"It's highly speculative," Mr. Rees says of multiverse theory. "But it's exciting science. And it may be true." Mr. Rees also shares Hawking's vision of "post-human" cyborgs fanning out through the universe to colonize other star systems. Our bionic descendants might be smart enough to invent warp-drive spaceships and time machines, Mr. Rees suggests. They might even solve what many scientists and philosophers consider the greatest mystery of all, the mind-body problem. This puzzle asks, as Mr. Rees puts it, "how atoms can assemble into 'grey matter' that can become aware of itself and ponder its origins."

Hawking and Mr. Rees recognize science's declining status. They call for better science education to lure more young people into science and to counter public ignorance about vaccines, genetically modified foods, climate change, nuclear power, and evolution. "The low esteem in which science and scientists are held is having serious consequences," Hawking complains.

Both authors fail to mention that science's wounds are at least partially self-inflicted. In 2005 statistician John Ioannidis presented evidence that "most published research findings are wrong." That is, the findings cannot be replicated by follow-up research. Many other scholars have now confirmed the work of Mr. Ioannidis. The so-called replication crisis is especially severe in fields with high financial stakes, such as oncology and psychopharmacology.

But physics, which should serve as the bedrock of science, is in some respects the most troubled field of all. Over the last few decades, physics in the grand mode practiced by Hawking and Mr. Rees has become increasingly disconnected from empirical evidence. Proponents of string and multiverse models tout their mathematical elegance, but strings are too small and multiverses too distant to be detected by any conceivable experiment.

In her recent book "Lost in Math," German physicist Sabine Hossenfelder offers a far more candid assessment of modern physics than her English elders. She fears that physicists working on strings and multiverses are not really practicing physics. "I'm not sure anymore that what we do here, in the foundations of physics, is science," she confesses.

As I finished "Brief Answers to the Big Questions" and "On the Future," a few questions of my own came to mind. Will science regain its luster? Will it earn back the public's trust, or will its authority be permanently diminished? And what outcome should we prefer? I'm glad I witnessed science's high priests at the height of their glory. But perhaps we are better off doubting all authorities, including scientific ones.

Mr. Horgan directs the Center for Science Writings at Stevens Institute of Technology. His book "Mind-Body Problems" is free online at mindbodyproblems.com.

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Oct. 14

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Dare to Lead Brené Brown/Random House	1	New
Ship of Fools Tucker Carlson/Free Press	2	1
Killing the SS Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard/Henry Holt	3	New
Girl, Wash Your Face Rachel Hollis/Thomas Nelson	4	3
Skinnytaste One and Done Gina Homolka and Heather K. Jones/Clarkson N Potter	5	New

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Killing the SS Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard/Henry Holt	1	New
Killers of the Flower Moon David Grann/Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group	2	--
Ship of Fools Tucker Carlson/Free Press	3	1
Dare to Lead Brené Brown/Random House Publishing Group	4	New
Educated Tara Westover/Random House Publishing Group	5	5
Girl, Wash Your Face Rachel Hollis/Thomas Nelson	6	3
The Fifth Risk Michael Lewis/W.W. Norton & Company	7	2
Spygate Dan Bongino & D.C. McAllister w/ M. Palumbo/Bongino	8	New
Fear: Trump in the White House Bob Woodward/Simon & Schuster	9	4
Everybody, Always Bob Goff/Zondervan	10	--

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Next Person You Meet... Mitch Albom/Harper	1	New
Holy Ghost John Sandford/G.P. Putnam's Sons	2	New
Ambush James Patterson and James O. Born/Little Brown	3	New
Dog Man: Lord of the Fleas Dav Pilkey/Graphix	4	1
The Witch Elm Tana French/Viking	5	New

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Holy Ghost John Sandford/Penguin Publishing	1	New
Ambush James Patterson and James O. Born/Little Brown	2	New
The Witch Elm Tana French/Pengin Publishing	3	New
Winter in Paradise Elin Hilderbrand/Little Brown	4	New
The Christmas Scorpion Lee Child/Random House	5	2
The Clockmaker's Daughter Kate Morton/Atria	6	New
A Spark of Light Jodi Picoult/Ballantine Books	7	1
Where the Crawdads Sing Delia Owens/Penguin Publishing	8	4
Red War Vince Flynn and Kyle Mills/Atria/Emily Bestler	9	3
Killers of the Flower Moon David Grann/Vintage	10	--
Swamp Spook Jana DeLeon/J&R Publishing	10	New

Methodology

NPD BookScan gathers point-of-sale book data from more than 16,000 locations across the U.S., representing about 85% of the nation's book sales. Print-book data providers include all major booksellers (now inclusive of Walmart) and web retailers, and food stores. E-book data providers include all major e-book retailers. Free e-books and those sold for less than 99 cents are excluded. The fiction and nonfiction lists in all formats include adult, young adult, and juvenile titles; the business list includes only adult titles. The combined lists track sales by title across all print and e-book formats; audio books are excluded. Refer questions to Adam.Kirsch@wsj.com.

Hardcover Business

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Dare to Lead Brené Brown/Random House	1	New
StrengthsFinder 2.0 Tom Rath/Gallup Press	2	1
Mastering the Market Cycle Howard Marks/Houghton Mifflin	3	New
Emotional Intelligence 2.0 Travis Bradberry/TalentSmart	4	3
Extreme Ownership Jocko Willink and Leif Babin/St. Martin's	5	5
The Dichotomy of Leadership Jocko Willink and Leif Babin/St. Martin's	6	4
Women & Money Suze Orman/Spiegel & Grau	7	6
Total Money Makeover Dave Ramsey/Thomas Nelson	8	9
Measure What Matters John Doerr/Portfolio	9	--
The Five Dysfunctions of a Team Patrick Lencioni/Jossey-Bass	10	--

PLAY

NEWS QUIZ DANIEL AKST

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. Palantir was in the news.

Why?

- A. The price of this key heart medication tripled in one year.
 B. The company produced its first morsels of vat-cultivated fish flesh.
 C. The data-mining giant is weighing an initial public offering.
 D. The Singapore-based banking powerhouse required a government bailout.



2. Sears filed for bankruptcy protection, and its controlling shareholder stepped down as CEO. Who is that?

- A. Edward Lampert
 B. Julius Rosenwald
 C. Alvah C. Roebuck
 D. Mickey Drexler

3. College readiness declined among 2018 high school graduates taking the ACT test. What did the ACT chief find particularly troubling?

- A. The growing number of students unfamiliar with pencils
 B. Math readiness at a 14-year low
 C. Plummeting numbers of test takers from low-income backgrounds
 D. A significant rise in cheating

4. Climate change threatens production of the main crop used in beer—which is what?

- A. Pumpkin



WSJ BRAIN GAMES

Provided by Serhiy and Peter Grabarchuk (grabarchukpuzzles.com)

- B. Hops
 C. Malt
 D. Barley

5. Americans eat 51 pounds of pork per person per year. How many pounds per capita do the Chinese eat?

- A. 17
 B. 37
 C. 87
 D. 197

6. Paul Allen, the billionaire co-founder of Microsoft, died at 65. Which of these pro sports teams did he fully own?

- A. The Seattle Mariners
 B. The Seattle Seahawks
 C. The Seattle SuperSonics
 D. The Seattle Sounders

7. Airlines have managed to offset rising fuel prices. How did they do that?

- A. New charges for emotional support animals
 B. Higher baggage fees
 C. Increased revenue from business travelers
 D. Requiring passengers to bring 5 gallons of their own naphtha-kerosene blend

8. Which nation has now become the largest single funding source for U.S. startups?

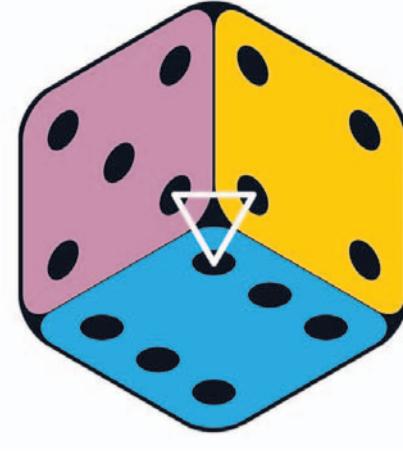
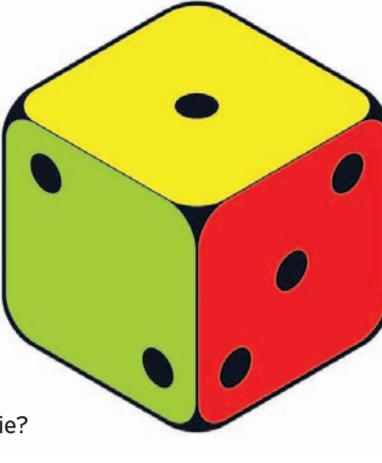
- A. China
 B. Russia
 C. Turkey
 D. Saudi Arabia

Answers are listed below the crossword solutions at right.

1. ★★★★

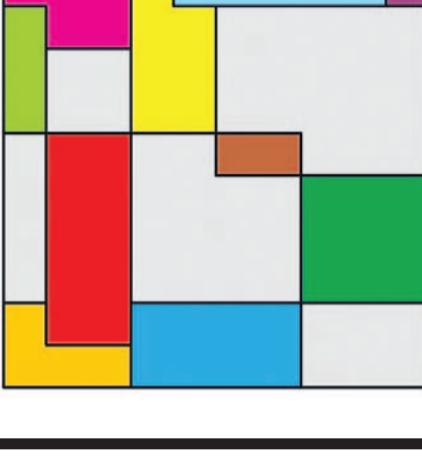
By Serhiy Grabarchuk Jr.

The front and the back views of a common die are shown on the right. The sum of the dots on opposite faces equals 7. Some dots on the die lie at the vertices of an equilateral triangle (see the white outline showing such a triangle). How many different equilateral triangles created with the dots can you find on the die?



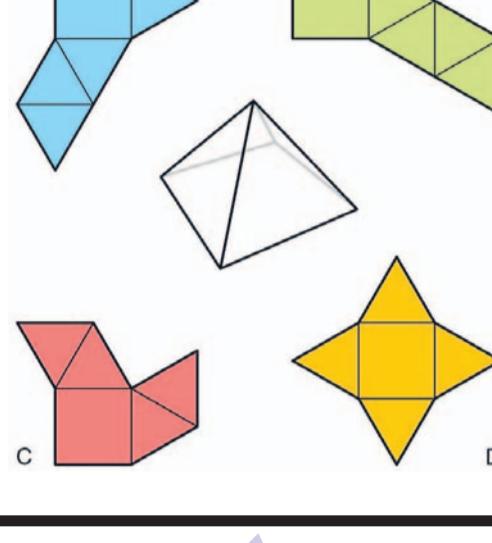
2. ★★★☆☆

In the pattern, can you find the outlines of two identical rectangles?



3. ★★★☆☆

Which of the patterns form the pyramid in the middle, when folded along the lines?

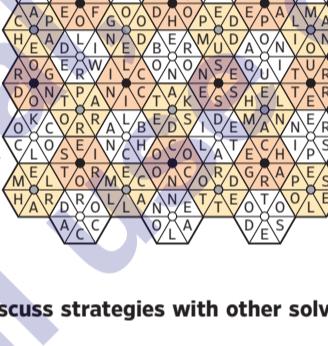


SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

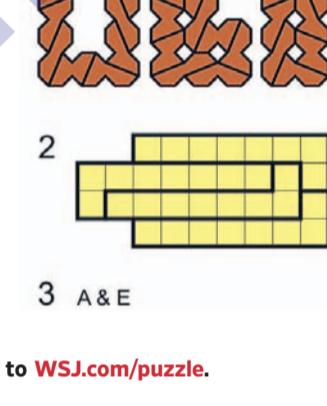
Are You Kidding?



Rows Garden

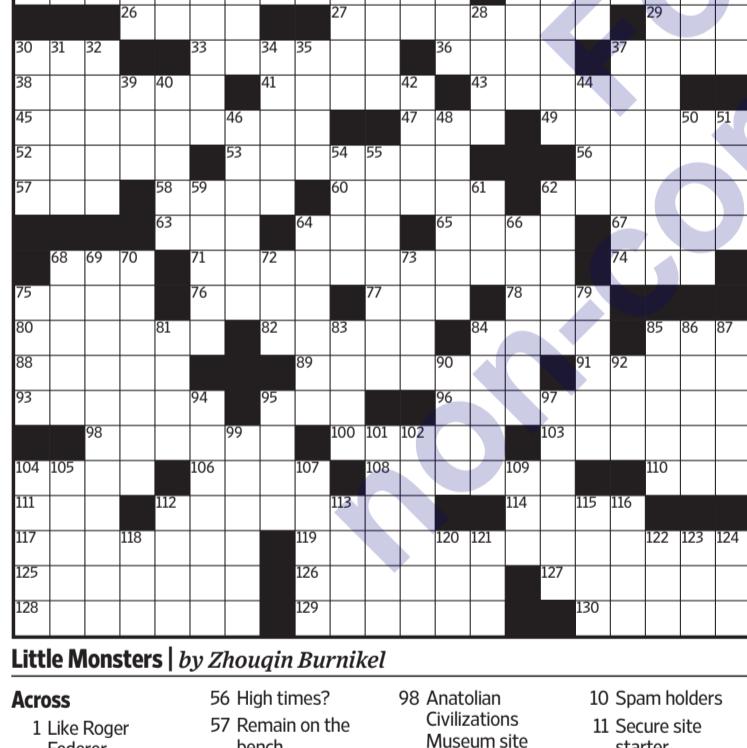


WSJ Brain Games

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

Answers to News Quiz: 1.C, 2.A, 3.B, 4.D, 5.C, 6.B, 7.C, 8.D

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES edited by MIKE SHENK



Little Monsters | by Zhouqin Burnikel

Across	56	High times?	98	Anatolian Civilizations Museum site	10	Spam holders
1 Like Roger Federer	57	Remain on the bench	11	Secure site starter	12	Like pickle juice
6 Upstanding guy	58	Close	100	Pie chart lines	13	Held in high esteem
12 Kindles	60	Harry's foil	103	Spring roll time	14	Stadium vendor's stack
19 Martial art often practiced outdoors	62	Titan circles it	104	Bends the truth	15	Blue Angels' org.
21 Scold severely	64	Indistinct	108	Family divisions	16	Where an appeal may be heard
22 Official reprimand	65	Lack of hassle	110	Give it a shot	17	Wipe clean
23 Reason to decline an invitation	67	Olympian with a bow and arrow	111	Dictator played by Forest	18	Perfect Sleeper maker
25 What some shoot in a golf round	68	What RNs dispense	112	Hook undoer	19	18 Perfect Sleeper maker
26 "Take this"	71	Welcoming national park spot	114	Snowman in "Frozen"	20	2001 #1 song by Jennifer Lopez
27 Brief reliefs	74	Short stop?	117	Hoopla	21	Gene's "Young Frankenstein" director
29 Ballpark fig.	75	Big swing state	119	Spark plug wires connect to them	22	Bert's buddy
30 House product	76	Mother of Horus	125	Play area	23	Radisson rival
33 "Mr. Robot" protagonist	77	Rent	126	Starts	24	Less welcoming
36 Move emotionally	78	Intention	127	Magic word	25	Surprised gasps
37 De Matteo of "Shades of Blue"	80	Anna of "True Blood"	128	Areas of rapid development	26	Stunned into submission
38 Mountaineering expert	82	Lipstick mishap	129	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	27	Foam at the mouth
41 "Therefore..."	84	Sicilian sputter	130	Narnian guardian	28	Get better
43 Broadway opener	89	Double, e.g.	131	— colada	29	Yelp contributors
45 Mortarboard wearers	91	"Made __" (product label)	132	Big Nascar sponsor	30	101 Eight-time Grand Slam champ
47 "Every kiss begins..." Jewelry chain	93	Creator of Leopold Bloom	133	Simple card game	31	In need of bodywork
49 Unties the knot	95	Somebody who'll free others of their possessions	134	Play area	32	Scotch purchase
52 District with a famous fountain	96	Reuben bread	135	Starts	33	Sawtooth Wilderness location
53 Annuls	97	Position for Anderson Cooper	136	Magic word	34	Passion
			137	Areas of rapid development	35	102 In need of bodywork
			138	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	36	103 Sawtooth Wilderness location
			139	Narnian guardian	37	104 Perfect Sleeper maker
			140	— colada	38	105 Eight-time Grand Slam champ
			141	Big Nascar sponsor	39	106 In need of bodywork
			142	Simple card game	40	107 Passion
			143	Play area	41	108 Perfect Sleeper maker
			144	Starts	42	109 Mug
			145	Magic word	43	110 Hors d'oeuvre spread
			146	Areas of rapid development	44	111 — colada
			147	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	45	112 Razor with a pioneering pivoting head
			148	Narnian guardian	46	113 Battle groups
			149	— colada	47	114 Cheer competition
			150	Big Nascar sponsor	48	115 Nation on the Medit.
			151	Simple card game	49	116 Visual communication syst.
			152	Play area	50	117 Fund drive gp.
			153	Starts	51	118 Male issue
			154	Magic word	52	119 Was deprived of an opportunity (2 wds.)
			155	Areas of rapid development	53	120 Was deprived of an opportunity (2 wds.)
			156	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	54	121 Male issue
			157	Narnian guardian	55	122 Male issue
			158	— colada	56	123 Male issue
			159	Big Nascar sponsor	57	124 Male issue
			160	Simple card game	58	
			161	Play area	59	
			162	Starts	60	
			163	Magic word	61	
			164	Areas of rapid development	62	
			165	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	63	
			166	Narnian guardian	64	
			167	— colada	65	
			168	Big Nascar sponsor	66	
			169	Simple card game	67	
			170	Play area	68	
			171	Starts	69	
			172	Magic word	70	
			173	Areas of rapid development	71	
			174	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	72	
			175	Narnian guardian	73	
			176	— colada	74	
			177	Big Nascar sponsor	75	
			178	Simple card game	76	
			179	Play area	77	
			180	Starts	78	
			181	Magic word	79	
			182	Areas of rapid development	80	
			183	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	81	
			184	Narnian guardian	82	
			185	— colada	83	
			186	Big Nascar sponsor	84	
			187	Simple card game	85	
			188	Play area	86	
			189	Starts	87	
			190	Magic word	88	
			191	Areas of rapid development	89	
			192	Howie Long, for 13 seasons	90	
			193	Narnian guardian	91	
			194	— colada	92	
			195	Big Nascar sponsor	93	

Acrostic | by Mike Shenk

To solve, write the answers to the clues on the numbered dashes. Then transfer each letter to the correspondingly numbered square in the grid to spell a quotation reading from left to right. Black squares separate words in the quotation. Work back and forth between the word list and the grid to complete the puzzle. When you're finished, the initial letters of the answers in the word list will spell the author's name and the source of the quotation.	M. Sister candy bar to Mounds, introduced in 1946 (2 wds.)

</tbl_r

REVIEW

ICONS

Medieval Legends Through Modern Eyes

In London, an exhibition dedicated to Edward Burne-Jones explores his Victorian visions

BY J.S. MARCUS

Edward Burne-Jones (1833-1898) was the last great artist of Victorian Britain. An acolyte of the era's literary superstars—including John Ruskin, Alfred Tennyson and Robert Browning—and a follower of the Pre-Raphaelite group of artists, he became, for a time, a superstar himself. Self-taught and hardworking, and suffused with a spirituality inspired by the theologian John Henry Newman, he created a vast catalog of paintings, drawings, stained-glass windows, tapestries and furniture that typically relied on medieval and mythical themes and sources.

Burne-Jones and his high Victorian idealism will drop in on Brexit-era Britain later this month, when London's Tate Britain museum mounts a survey of his entire output. "Edward Burne-Jones" runs from Oct. 24 to Feb. 24, 2019, and includes 165 works. Among them is the entire "Briar Rose" series, a room-filling collection of four large paintings and 10 decorative panels, created between the late 1880s and early 1890s, that illustrate the Sleeping Beauty legend. Depicting napping knights, slumbering artisans and slumping kings, the series is on loan from an Oxfordshire country house, where the series has been decorating the salon walls since it was installed there in the 1890s.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood sought to recapture a realism they believed had been lost during the Renaissance. Burne-Jones was among the younger followers, and he became such an accomplished draftsman that it's tempting to call him the Raphael of the Pre-Raphaelites. The show's co-curator, Alison Smith, sees his work as an "oscillation" between "jewel-like color," often inspired by medieval manuscripts and stained glass, and the detailed, monochromatic flourish of his drawings and prints.

Burne-Jones worked with a dizzying variety of surfaces, from mammoth canvases and grand pianos to purses and brooches. "He saw them all as interchangeable," says Ms. Smith, "because he was trying to



achieve similar effects in each." Burne-Jones was a longtime friend and collaborator of the designer William Morris, and the show includes examples of their joint work, such as the 1872 illustrated manuscript of "The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám," whose translation from Persian into English was a mid-Victorian sensation. The book, on loan from a private collection, is lettered and ornamented by Morris with miniatures by Burne-Jones.

A standout among the exhibit's major paintings is "Love Among the Ruins," an enormous watercolor from the early 1870s, on loan from the composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, a leading collector of Pre-Raphaelite art. Mr. Lloyd Webber bought the painting in 2013 for more than \$22 million—still the record for a work at auction by a Pre-Raphaelite artist.

During his lifetime, Burne-Jones rose steadily from provincial Birmingham, where he was born the

son of a ne'er-do-well frame-maker, to the epicenter of Britain's artistic life. By the late 19th century, Oxbridge undergraduates were adorning their walls with reproductions of his paintings, and fashionable London ladies were mimicking the look of his Arthurian heroines. He received a knighthood, and his memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey.

But his reputation began to fall soon after his death. In the Edwardian era, his wan faces set in sumptuous dreamscapes came to seem as lifeless as Queen Victoria herself. Virginia Woolf—whose mother, Julia Stephen, was a model for the artist—dismissed him as "only a glorified kind of decorator."

The return of Burne-Jones, now widely regarded as one of his century's most talented artists, didn't begin in earnest until the 1970s, when he and his fellow Pre-Raphaelites began to be seen as harbingers of psychedelia.

Now the new Tate Britain show suggests seeing him as a precursor of modernism. Ms. Smith notes Burne-Jones's influence on Europe's Symbolist movement, which in turn influenced the young Picasso and paved the way for surrealism. Art historian Elizabeth Prettejohn, writing in the catalog, suggests that Burne-Jones's lack of formal schooling makes him "more like a conceptual artist" of a later period than the academically trained artists of his own.

Ms. Smith says that Burne-Jones "was, like most people, contradictory." He could be "priest-like," she says, "retreating into his studio, like a serious, deep thinker." But he also had "an impish side," she adds, and was prone to playing practical jokes. Burne-Jones, who was tall and thin, liked to tease Morris, who was short and stout; one night he sewed Morris' waistcoat tighter so he would think he had put on weight during his sleep.

These days, Burne-Jones's medieval subject matter seems tailor-made for an audience with "Game of Thrones" on the brain, and his colors more than hold their own on Instagram. Even the variety of his work, which Woolf suggested was a kind of "backboneless," looks like a virtue in an era when artists reject labels like "painter" and "sculptor." Ms. Smith sees this variety as something visionary: "He wanted his art to embrace every aspect of life," she says.

FROM TOP: STADTGLÄRIE STUTTGART; NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY LONDON

MASTERPIECE | 'DOG AT REST' (1650), BY GERRIT DOU

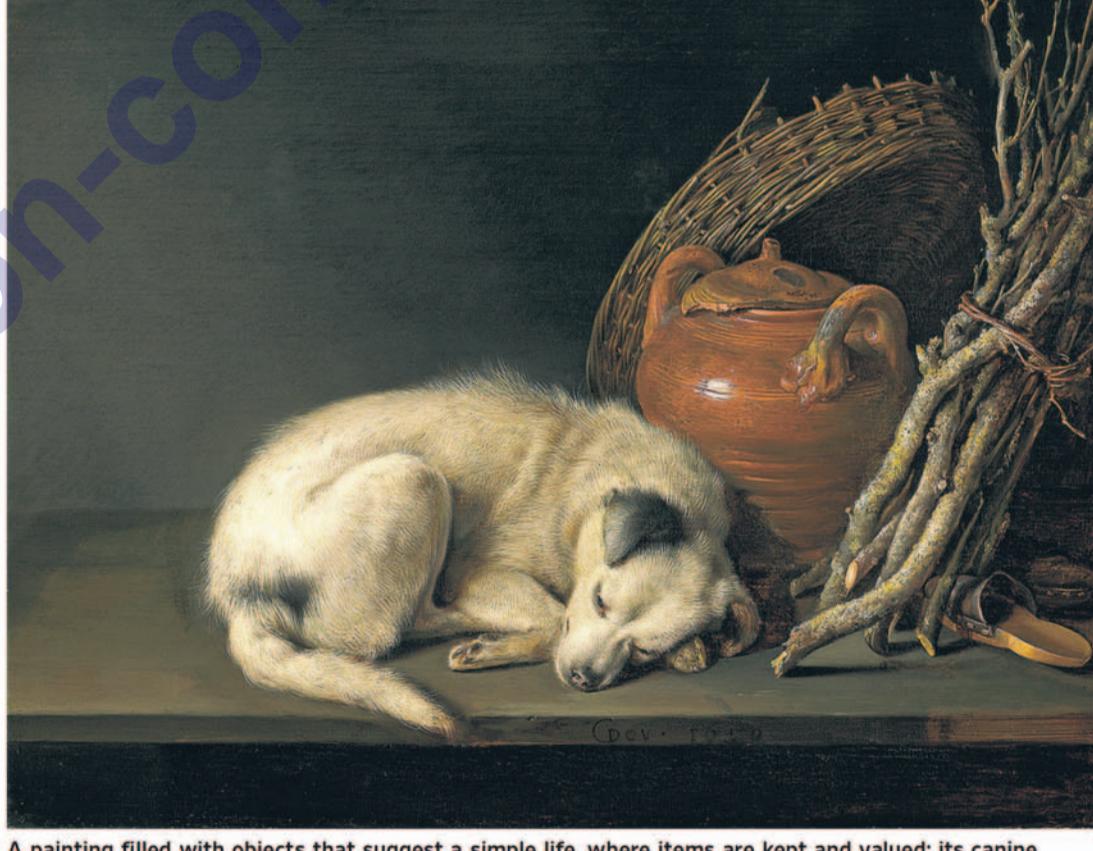
Well-Worn Life, Frozen In Time

BY ARTHUR WHEELOCK

In October 2017 Rose-Marie and Eijk van Otterloo and Susan and Matthew Weatherbie jointly promised a remarkable gift of 113 paintings by 76 Dutch and Flemish artists to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Among the paintings that are coming to the museum from their private collections are outstanding landscapes, genre scenes, still lifes and portraits by, among others, Frans Hals and Rembrandt van Rijn. A personal favorite of mine, which is already on view, is one of the smallest works in this extraordinary group, Gerrit Dou's "Dog at Rest," and I can well understand why this emotionally engaging panel painting, dated 1650, appealed to the Van Otterloos when they acquired it in 2005. The accolades expressed in an 18th-century auction catalog are as true today as they were then: "Everything is so beautifully painted that it equals nature."

"Dog at Rest" depicts an everyday scene that most all of us have encountered in our own lives, and yet this unassuming little panel painting is unforgettable. Perhaps the familiarity of the subject holds it in our memory, for there is something special and comforting about the way Dou's adorable white dog with black ears, its eyes half-opened, curls its body around its paws as though it had not a care in the world. We have all witnessed a dearly beloved pet peacefully resting in this manner, yet it seems almost miraculous to see it captured in paint.

What has Dou done to transform a generic depiction of a resting dog into such a compelling work of art that holds us spellbound in its grasp? For one thing, he has created a pictorial context that helps explain the resting dog's sense of well-being. The dog lies on a simple wooden table nestled next to familiar objects: a bundle of



A painting filled with objects that suggest a simple life, where items are kept and valued; its canine centerpiece appears so real, one can imagine its body rhythmically moving, quietly breathing in and out.

firewood, a lidded earthenware jar, a wicker fruit basket, and a pair of wooden sandals, presumably those of its master or mistress. None of these objects is new or unblemished—the firewood is covered with lichen; the lid of the jar is chipped, the wicker is broken, and the sandals are well-worn. They suggest a simple life, where everyday items are kept and valued. The sandals provide an added human dimension that reinforces the overriding emotional power of this work.

Dou, with the possible exception of his early teacher, Rembrandt, was the most revered and highly paid Dutch artist in the 17th century. Considered the founder of the Leiden school of *fijnschilderij*, or fine painting, Dou painted a wide range of subjects, including genre scenes, still lifes and portraits. The results were stunning. His paint-

ings elicited such awe and excitement that in 1665 one of his patrons rented a room across from the Leiden town hall where paying visitors could come to admire no fewer than 27 of the master's works. This exhibition was, so far as I know, the first monographic show ever mounted.

Dou sought to imitate life closely in his paintings and to delight the viewer through the deceptive character of their apparent realism. Here, in this small panel painting, he rendered the dog's fur with freely brushed strokes to suggest softness, and varied the character and color of the fur to reflect the play of light streaming in from the upper left. The resting dog seems so real that one can even imagine its body rhythmically moving, quietly breathing in and out.

The ability to make a figure seem alive was a challenging aspect of illusionistic

painting—particularly for Dou, who worked extremely slowly. We know something about his process from Joachim von Sandrart, a German artist who visited Dou's studio around 1640. Sandrart wrote that Dou was incredibly fastidious. Dou would paint only on days without any wind that might stir the air, and he protected his palette, brushes and paints from dust by keeping them in a chest. To illustrate the Leiden master's infinite patience, Sandrart recounted that when he complimented Dou on a carefully painted broomstick, the artist replied that he still had three days' work to do on it!

Creating an illusionistic image of an animate being has different challenges from that of portraying an inanimate object. The most effective way to make a figure seem alive is to show it at rest rather than in the midst of some physical activity, where the figure's movement inevitably feels frozen in time. How, then, does one suggest that the figure is actually breathing? Dou occasionally did so by depicting a man holding a pipe with glowing embers: Tobacco embers glow only when air is drawn through the pipe. To indicate that the dog was a living, breathing animal with an inner life, Dou depicted it with half-opened eyes. He also painted the tabletop below the dog's muzzle in a lighter tonality to suggest the impact of the dampened air of its breath on the table's hard surface. Fortunately, through the generosity of the Van Otterloo/Weatherbie promised gift, this small treasure will grace the Dutch and Flemish galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, where we can all marvel at it for years to come.

Mr. Wheelock, the former curator of northern baroque painting at the National Gallery of Art, is a professor of art history at the University of Maryland.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON

Heavy Going
We rank fall's
(increasingly
bulky) sneakers
by weight
D2



FASHION | FOOD | DESIGN | TRAVEL | GEAR

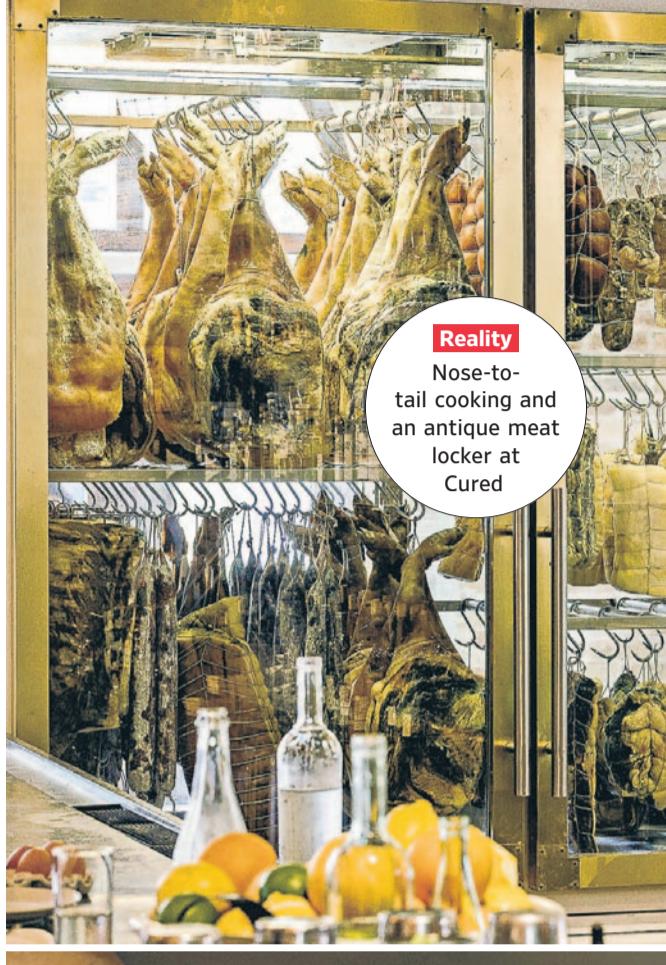
OFF DUTY

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Going Nowhere
Dan Neil on a
plug-in Mini
Cooper with a
truly paltry range
D11



Saturday/Sunday, October 20 - 21, 2018 | **D1**



Reality

Nose-to-tail cooking and
an antique meat
locker at
Cured



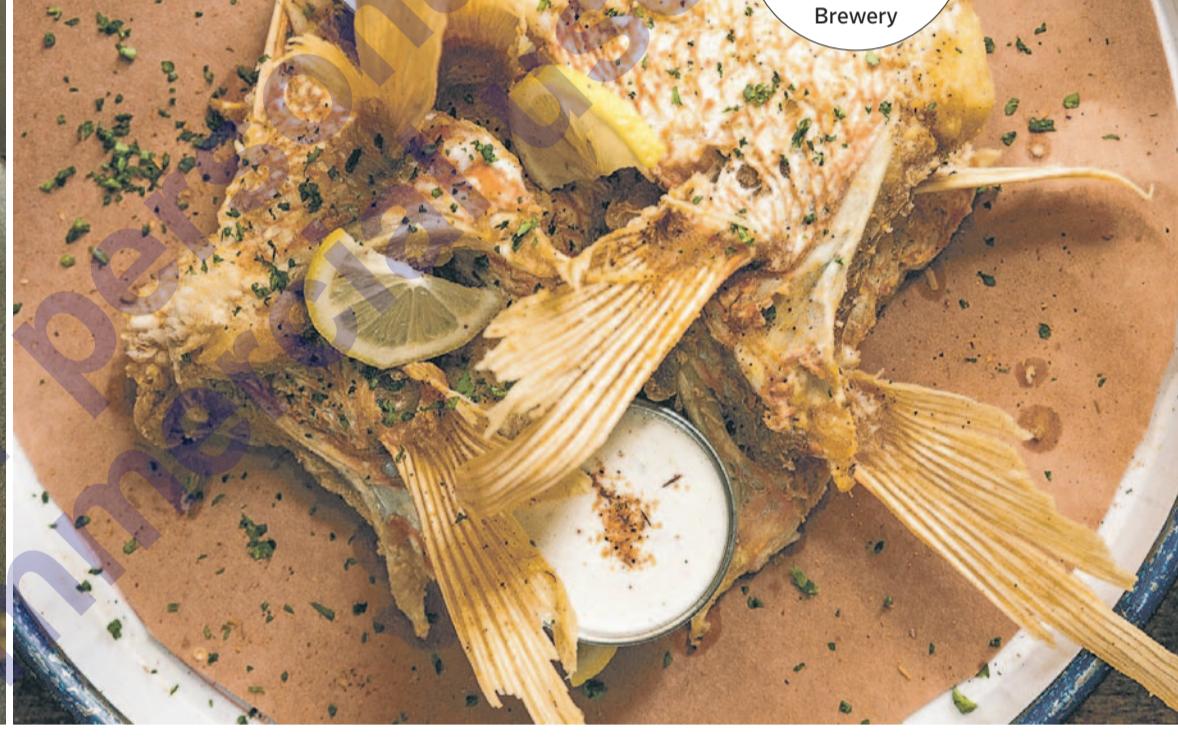
The New Appetite for San Antonio

Long dismissed by food snobs as a Tex-Mex dead zone, the state's most popular tourist destination is finally getting a dining scene worth the trip



Reality

Prix-fixe
Mexican
gastronomy, served
in a boxcar, at
Mixtli



BY MIKE SUTTER

AT CLOSE to 1.5 million people, San Antonio is bigger than Austin, bigger than San Francisco or Seattle, bigger than New Orleans. Yet it's forever overshadowed by those celebrated food cities. Move along. Nothing to see here but endless enchiladas and the Alamo.

That postcard stereotype of the city is changing at Mixtli, where two of the country's best young chefs are creating 10-course travelogues of Mexico's culinary history. It's changing at Cured, where a brass-trimmed curing cabinet harbors trussed-up sausages, ham and mystery bits to dress charcuterie plates.

And it's a picture that began to change for me in 2011, with an anniversary trip from Austin that included chef Andrew Weissman's Italian showcase Il Sogno and chef Steve McHugh's New Orleans cooking at Lüke on the River Walk, the city's winding concourse of restaurants and hotels. Il Sogno and Lüke are gone now, lost in the churn of a restaurant scene in full surge, a scene that brought me here two years ago as the new restaurant critic for the San Antonio Express-News. I'm still a tourist in a sense, commuting from Austin five days a week.

What I've seen at more than 600 trattorias, bistros, steakhouses, sushi bars and craft-driven cafes in

that time is a city taking a seat at the chef's table without losing respect for the Tex-Mex, tacos and barbecue that got it here in the first place. In the past year alone, I've seen the San Antonio that Unesco designated as a world-wide Creative City of Gastronomy for upholding its culinary heritage as well as the progressive city that supported the openings of new Jamaican, Indian, Japanese ramen and American Southern restaurants.

Creative new energy shaped by a strong sense of the past makes San Antonio one of the most compelling under-the-radar food destinations in the country, even if you won't see it on those hyperventilating lists of America's best food cities. Not yet. But that's about to change. "For a long time, we were playing catch-up with Austin, Portland and San Francisco," said Brooke Smith, executive chef at San Antonio's Esquire Tavern, citing those cities' focus on craft and quality. San Antonio is "slowly turning" in that direction, she said.

That turn is a long time coming, but not without remaining grounded in tradition. "We're this confluence of cultures. We're Native American, we're Spanish, we're Mexican, we're German, we're Czech, we're Polish. A lot of San Antonians are falling in love again with our own backyard," said Elizabeth Johnson, the chef behind the vegetable-centric downtown cafe Pharm Table. It might help that the backyard is

more affordable than many others: "It's still a place where a person with humble means can open a restaurant for under a million dollars," said Ms. Johnson. (She opened Pharm Table with just \$510, starting out as a meal delivery service.)

Ms. Johnson credits a good part of the food scene's modern energy to the restored Pearl Brewing Co. compound just north of downtown. The Pearl, as it's called, is home to more than 20 places to eat, drink and get coffee, along with some of the city's most expensive rental property, the retro-swanky Hotel Emma and—here comes the boom—a Culinary Institute of America campus.

If you've ever had Pearl beer, I apologize. It's not good. But the brand was built on solid bones in the late 1800s, and after Pearl brewed its last San Antonio beer, billionaire investor Christopher "Kit" Goldsbury swooped in with a vision in 2002 to resuscitate the stately industrial buildings. It's part steampunk amusement park and part culinary mecca. One of the best restaurants at the Pearl is Cured, which Mr. McHugh opened in 2013 as a testament to the hearty food of his Midwest upbringing. He's been a James Beard Award finalist three times with dishes like pig-cheek poutine and a Red Wattle pork chop with spoonbread. But he's not too fancy to work Pabst Blue Ribbon into a cheeseburger.

Please turn to page D4

Inside



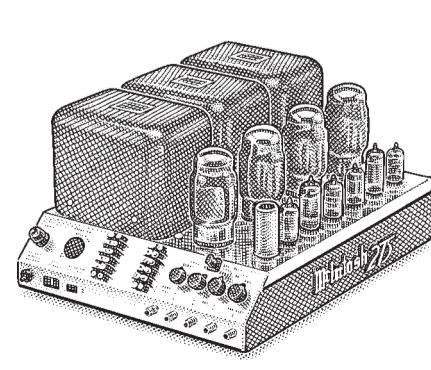
THE TREND IN TRENCHES...

...tends to a leaner, modern look—free of epaulets. Bogart-types need not apply **D2**



ILLUSIONS OF SLENDERNESS

One woman reflects on her fervent search for a so-called 'skinny mirror' **D8**



ADDICTED TO AUDIO

For compulsive stereo aficionados, not just any vintage amp will do **D10**



MATURE FLAVOR

How animals allowed to age yield the most satisfying meat **D7**

MAX BURKHARDER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

STYLE & FASHION



HEARTTHROB
Musician Tinie Tempah wears a J.W. Anderson trench coat during London Fashion Week.

Let Go of the Epaulets

You won't be defeated by the military trench coat's image problems in these stripped-down takes

BY JACOB GALLAGHER

STILL NEED a Halloween costume? Go to a Goodwill, buy a trench coat and suddenly you're Humphrey Bogart, brooding in the fog at the close of "Casablanca." Whenever vintage purveyor Brian Davis comes across an antique trench while purchasing for his Brooklyn shop, Wooden Sleepers, he said he thinks of such Hollywood clichés. The archetypal khaki cotton trench, popularized by stalwart British brands like Burberry, is baggy enough to add 10 pounds, with large lapels, epaulets, two rows of prominent buttons and a belt tethered around the waist. Mr. Davis does not stock it with regularity.

"There was a time when every single guy probably owned a trench coat to cover up their suit," he said, "but that's just not the world that we're living in anymore." Aside from the archaic oversize fit and fussy details, the trench has also been plagued by unfortunate associations over the years, ranging from Columbine High School's "Trench Coat Mafia" to flashers, who sleazily underscore the trench's ability to conceal.

The trench deserves better. In essence, it's a reliable, even regal, fall rain coat. "There's a Chinese word that very roughly translates to dramatic, imposing and stylish. I think that summarizes the trench coat quite neatly," said

Mark Cho, the co-founder of the Armoury, a high-end haberdashery in New York and Hong Kong. Mr. Cho sports trenches regularly, but for the Armoury's racks, he seeks out more-innovative iterations including those by Coherence, a Japanese label that constructs streamlined trenches from polyester.

Coherence isn't the only label that's found novel ways to bring the trench into 2018. Several brands, including Los Angeles's Monitaly, London's Dunhill and Paris's De Bonne Facture, have shorn off the pointless shoulder epaulets (originally designed to display military ranking insignia), for a sleeker look. J.W. Anderson covered the placket on its tan coat to hide the rows of buttons. Dutch label Salle Privée halved the number of buttons with its single-breasted style. British retailer Topman reneged on beige, proposing a neat plaid iteration instead, while Prada now offers its trench in bottle green.

Outlier, a New York brand, makes perhaps the most minimal trench of the bunch—an epaulet-free, belt-free coat that swaps buttons for snaps. "We have a lot of respect for the classic Burberry trench," said Outlier's co-founder Abe Burmeister, "but some of [the details] are so specific to trench warfare, like the little loops on the back for hanging your grenades, and so it's not really what we're looking for in 2018."

On any day other than October 31, that is.

TURN COATS / MODERN VARIATIONS ON A CLASSIC THEME



1.
For minimal types, a spare shape.



2.
Classic is fine when it's this spiffy.



3.
Straight up, in olive.

1. Coat, \$980, outlier.nyc **2.** Coat \$645, sandro-paris.com **3.** Coherence Coat \$1,275, thearmoury.com

Start Dragging Your Feet

As sneakers become big-ticket designer items, they're growing as hefty as their prices. Here, we rank the new fall models from 'hamster light' to 'might seriously slow your stride'



8.0 oz (per shoe)
Zoom Fly SP
Sneakers, \$150,
nike.com



11.5 oz
Adidas Originals
Yung-1 Sneakers,
\$120, adidas.com



12.7 oz
Rick Owens
Sisyphus Sneakers,
\$972, rickowens.eu



1 lb 2.4 oz
Run Away Sneakers,
\$1,330, [Louis Vuitton](http://LouisVuitton),
212-758-8877



1 lb 4.9 oz
Chain Reaction
Sneakers, \$995,
Versace, 212-317-0224



1 lb 6.4 oz
Track Sneakers,
\$850, Balenciaga,
310-854-0557



2 lb 1.0 oz
Flashtrek
Sneakers, \$1,590,
gucci.com

F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



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STYLE & FASHION

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LOW HANGING HEMS From left: Ali MacGraw wearing a midi in 1971; a see-through version on the Christian Dior fall '18 runway.

from the 1930s and '40s. And fashion insiders were restlessly scanning the horizon for the next big thing. By the summer of 1968, Women's Wear Daily had already sent a memo to its fashion staffers banning them from wearing short skirts to the office ("we all know minis are dead"), while laywomen still happily wore their minis, unaware that their preference was about to be challenged.

When the first significant batch of midis arrived in American stores in the autumn of 1970, the outrage was palpable. Although some women had objected to Dior's New Look when it arrived in 1947, they were in the minority. Midi haters were legion. Surging inflation (who could afford to replace all their skirts and dresses?), second-wave feminism (why should fashion magazines tell women what to do?), and a sense that the midi was being foisted on them (we never asked for this!) caused women to rebel. They turned on fashion and collectively said, "No."

Such attempted strong-arming is unimaginable now for a slew of reasons, among them the fact that fashion doesn't march in lockstep anymore and women don't follow it with anything like the zeal they once did. And that's in part due to the midi, whose divisive 1970 arrival serves as a case study in how women's relationship to fashion has changed.

In 1970, fashion still believed it could direct and women would obey, as they had since the days of Charles Worth. Significantly, the decree to don the midi came from Paris, the historic center of the fashion world, where *la mode* is at its most imperious. Even American publications rooted their pro-midi arguments in French soil. A 1970 Women's Wear Daily article pushing the midi is datelined Paris, as though the writer were in search of true believers who could properly appreciate the correctness of the new style. She quoted a young Frenchwoman on her preference for the longue, as it was known in France: "I feel so much more feminine. I walk more gracefully. I stand much straighter. Even the way I use my hands has changed." The message: Be more womanly and put on a longer skirt.

But American women weren't interested, and the midi debacle left retailers with unsold stock and a lingering disinclination to take risks. In our postmodern trend mashup, of course, you can wear whatever you like, which is the real story here: Now, the midi is beloved by a generation of women born after its contentious introduction.

So what did women in 1970 buy when they couldn't find a skirt length they liked? The same thing many of them buy now: a pair of pants.

LONG SHOTS / MIDIS THAT MAKE THE MARK



A densely knit patterned piece with good swing. Skirt, \$895, proenzaschouler.com



A pleasingly classic option. Skirt, \$3,990, [The Row](http://therow.com), 212-755-2017



For fun, a madras one with a built-in belt. Skirt, \$70, zara.com

Veni, Vidi, Midi: The Story of a Skirt

WHEN VOGUE'S editor in chief Anna Wintour observed a few weeks ago that anything "overly sexy or overly clinging or look-at-me has simply gone out the window," she was referring to the spring 2019 collections. But, as is often the case, the industry was playing catch up with the mood on the street, which has turned toward a modest feminism of late. With the courts embroiled in conversations about gender, many women are looking to strategically cover up. Consider the continuing interest in the midi, aka the mid-calf-length skirt, which is back for fall in large part because designers like Gabriela Hearst, Ulla Johnson, Emilia Wickstead, Gucci, Marine Serre, Ganni and the Row know women want to wear it. Midi skirts and dresses, said Ms. Johnson, "are the backbone of my business."

Just don't confuse "not overly sexy" with "completely void of sex." "There's a discreet sexuality to them, an ease and an elegance," said Ms. Johnson. Added Ms.

Hearst: "It's a design that has an allure that's sophisticated, that's sensual without being too revealing; it keeps something back. It's subtle."

Like Ms. Johnson, she considers the midi central to her aesthetic. Things were different in 1969, when fashion designers first proposed the midi. Then, it was a reaction to the thigh-baring mini skirt,

the last decade when skirts' lengths had retreated at such a rapid rate, hems allowed for a glimpse of knee but rose no further; doing so would have exposed women's stocking tops and garters. Sixties designers, thanks to the newly invented pantyhose, had no such checks on their inclinations to send hemlines ever upward.

When the first significant batch of midis arrived in American stores in the autumn of 1970, the outrage was palpable.

which, after being tentatively introduced to the U.S. by Britain in 1964, had come to dominate the market. Not all women braved the micro-minis that were available by 1967, but, as family photos from the era attest, even grandmothers wore minis during the '60s—and this was a time when the old looked older than they do now. During the 1920s,

Still, by the end of the decade, fashion's constant pendulum effect meant that skirts had to get longer because they couldn't decently get any shorter (enter: hot pants). Cool it-girls at the time like Paloma Picasso and Loulou de la Falaise had already long tired of tiny mini skirts; they were shopping in flea markets for longer-hemmed looks

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Continued from page D1

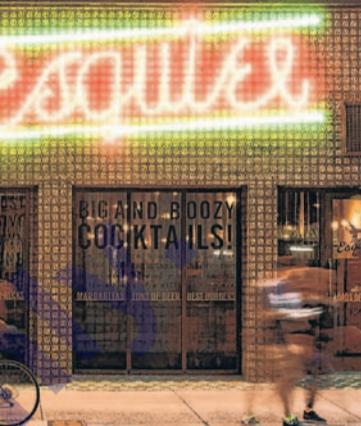
Across the complex at the original brewhouse, Southerleigh Fine Food & Brewery brought beer back to the Pearl when it opened in 2014, with as many as 14 styles. The beer complements the Gulf Coast cooking of chef Jeff Balfour, whose fried snapper throats could be called chicken of the sea. His fried chicken, meanwhile, takes on a Southern charm with golden biscuits and crab macaroni and cheese.

The Pearl also attracted Venezuelan-born chef Geronimo Lopez and his restaurant Botika, where he cooks the Chinese- and Japanese-influenced food of Peru. It's a place for sushi, ceviche and a gloriously messy union of steak, fries, gravy and eggs called *lomo saltado*. "There's a core of San Antonio taste, whether it's Tex-Mex style or Mexican style cuisine or more of the Texas meat and potatoes or barbecue," Mr. Lopez said. "At the same time, there's a huge taste for new things."

Those new things sometimes wear a vintage veneer. Chef Michael Sohocki revved up the time machine downtown in 2011 when he opened Restaurant Gwendolyn, where his mission to party like it's 1849 means holding true to methods and machinery available 150 years ago. Think hand-cranked mixers and a positively medieval arsenal of tools for cutting, pounding and kneading.

And down on the raucous River Walk, the 80-year-old Esquire Tavern, long famous for day drinkers and misdeanors, didn't even have a kitchen until 2011, when Ms. Smith came aboard. Seven years later, she and her staff are curing their own charcuterie, making short-rib empanadas and running a stylish cocktail speakeasy called Downstairs.

A few blocks from downtown in the city's artsy Southtown neighborhood, the Italian restaurant Battalion has transformed a 1920s firehouse into a cross between a modern osteria and a European disco. Co-founder Andrew Goodman preserved the firepoles and painted the wheelchair lift fire engine red, and chef Stefan Bowers curated a menu of 10 pastas



TEX-FLEX Clockwise from top left: carnitas tacos at Carnitas Lonja; Hotel Emma's Sternewirth bar; the historic Esquire Tavern; Mixtli chefs Rico Torres and Diego Galicia; Cured's pork chop and charcuterie; Southerleigh Fine Food & Brewery.



for \$10 each that's one of the city's best fine-dining values.

In the middle of San Antonio's culinary tumult, even the city's traditional foods are getting a second wind. 2M Smokehouse energized and

frustrated San Antonio barbecue fans with equal intensity when it opened in 2016. They lined up for juicy brisket with a volcanic bark, handmade sausage with serranos and Oaxaca cheese, and mac-and-

MEAT ME HERE / WE ASKED FOUR SAN ANTONIO CHEFS TO SHARE THEIR GO-TO EATERIES

The chef Geronimo Lopez, Botika

Local favorites ▶ 2M Smokehouse for barbecue (2731 S WW White Rd., 2msmokehouse.com); Niki's Tokyo Inn for sushi (819 W Hildebrand Ave.); Outlaw Kitchens for the cooking of former Culinary Institute of America colleague Paul Sartory (2919 N Flores; outlawkitchens.com)

The chef Esaul Ramos, 2M Smokehouse

Local favorites Southerleigh Fine Food & Brewery for crab mac and cheese (136 E Grayson St., southerleigh.com); Garcia's Mexican Food for chilaquiles and brisket tacos (842 Fredericksburg Rd.); Maria's Cafe for Mexican food (1105 Nogalitos St.); Taquitos West Ave. for tripa tacos (2818 West Ave., taquitoswestavenue.com); Pollos Asados Los Nortenos for chicken al carbon (4642 Rigsby Ave.)

The chef Brooke Smith, the Esquire Tavern and Downstairs at the Esquire

Local favorites Clementine in Castle Hills for updated Southern cooking (2195 NW Military Hwy., clementine-sa.com); Mark Bliss's contem-

porary American Bliss (926 S. Presa St., foodisbliss.com)

The chef Elizabeth Johnson, Pharm Table

Local favorites Teka Molino for Tex-Mex (7231 San Pedro, tekalokino.com), Ah Dong for Vietnamese (5222 De Zavala Rd.); La Boulangerie for quiche and pastries (207 Broadway St.); Botika for Peruvian-Chinese food (303 Pearl Pkwy., botikapearl.com); Cured for charcuterie (306 Pearl Pkwy., curedatpearl.com); chef Johnny Hernandez's Fruteria for tostadas: "He grows his own corn." (1401 S. Flores St.)

cheese spiked with chicharrones. Then they complained about everything else: the long lines, paying \$20 a pound for brisket and the chance that everything would be sold out by the time they got to the front.

"Ten years ago, I would agree" with all the gripes, said pitmaster and co-owner Esaul Ramos. "But barbecue's not what it used to be. You can't use the cheap cuts of

meat anymore. You can't shortchange yourself."

San Antonio is still one of the country's best cities for tacos, something I explored in 2017. Reporting on a taco joint a day, I drove 6,000 miles, saw a priest take a parking lot confession, got threatened at a strip club taco trailer, sat through some bad karaoke and ate 1,387 tacos.

The best of those taquerias opened only last year. Carni-

The 80-year-old Esquire Tavern, famous for day drinkers, didn't have a kitchen until 2011.

tas Lonja, named for the love handles you might get from eating there, emerged as a new favorite by keeping it simple: pork boiled in lard until it's crispy at the edges, then shredded for carnitas tacos on fresh corn tortillas.

With the opening of Mixtli in 2013, Mexican food has evolved from San Antonio's symbol of its storied past to the food that will help define its future. Working from a converted railcar, chefs Rico Torres and Diego Galicia take deep dives into regional Mexican cooking with multicourse prix fixe menus. A meal might include sweetbreads with coffee mayo from the Sierra Nevada or a beggar's purse with duck carnitas to represent colonial influences.

With one seating on most nights, Mixtli is changing the way Americans think about Mexican food—and San Antonio's restaurant landscape—12 people at a time.

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FORGET THE ALAMO / FIVE OTHER SITES TO TAKE IN BETWEEN MEALS

McNay Art Museum Picasso, Gauguin, Matisse, Renoir, Warhol—the big names call this patrician, 1920s Spanish Colonial mansion and its modern art collection home. 6000 N. New Braunfels Ave., mcnayart.org

Mission San José ▶ The city's five Unesco World Heritage missions—built by Spanish Franciscans in the 1700s—sometimes get lost in the glare of their most famous member: San Antonio de Valero, aka the Alamo. Explore the others, starting with Mission San José, a breathtaking stone citadel that still holds Catholic Mass on weekends. 6701 San José DR., nps.gov/saan

San Antonio Museum of Art Housed in the restored Lone Star Brewery, the museum devotes a wing to Latin American art from pre-Columbian to contemporary. Exhibits also span the ancient Greek, Roman and Egyptian worlds, plus an extensive Asian collection. Celebrity chef Jason Dady operates Tre Trattoria on-site, with a terrace view of the River Walk's idyllic



Museum Reach. 200 W. Jones Ave., samu-seum.org

Brackenridge Park Bisected by the San Antonio River, this 343-acre park offers the oldest municipal golf course in Texas, a Japanese Tea Garden carved from a former stone quarry and easy access to the Witte Museum and its natural history exhibits. Most important? The San Antonio Zoo, for when the kids need to see a baby hippo more than they need a culture fix. 3700 N. St. Mary's St., brackenridgepark.org

Hotel Emma

At the heart of the lively Pearl Brewing Co. complex is the 146-room Hotel Emma. New York design studio Roman and Williams imaginatively preserved the turn-of-the-century industrial accents—like the mottled network of pipes and valves in the lobby. Even if you're not a guest of the hotel, take in the cinematic space with a drink at the Sternewirth, the hotel bar, or an upscale dinner at the Supper American Eatery on the ground floor. Rooms from \$357 a night, 136 E. Grayson St., thehotellemma.com



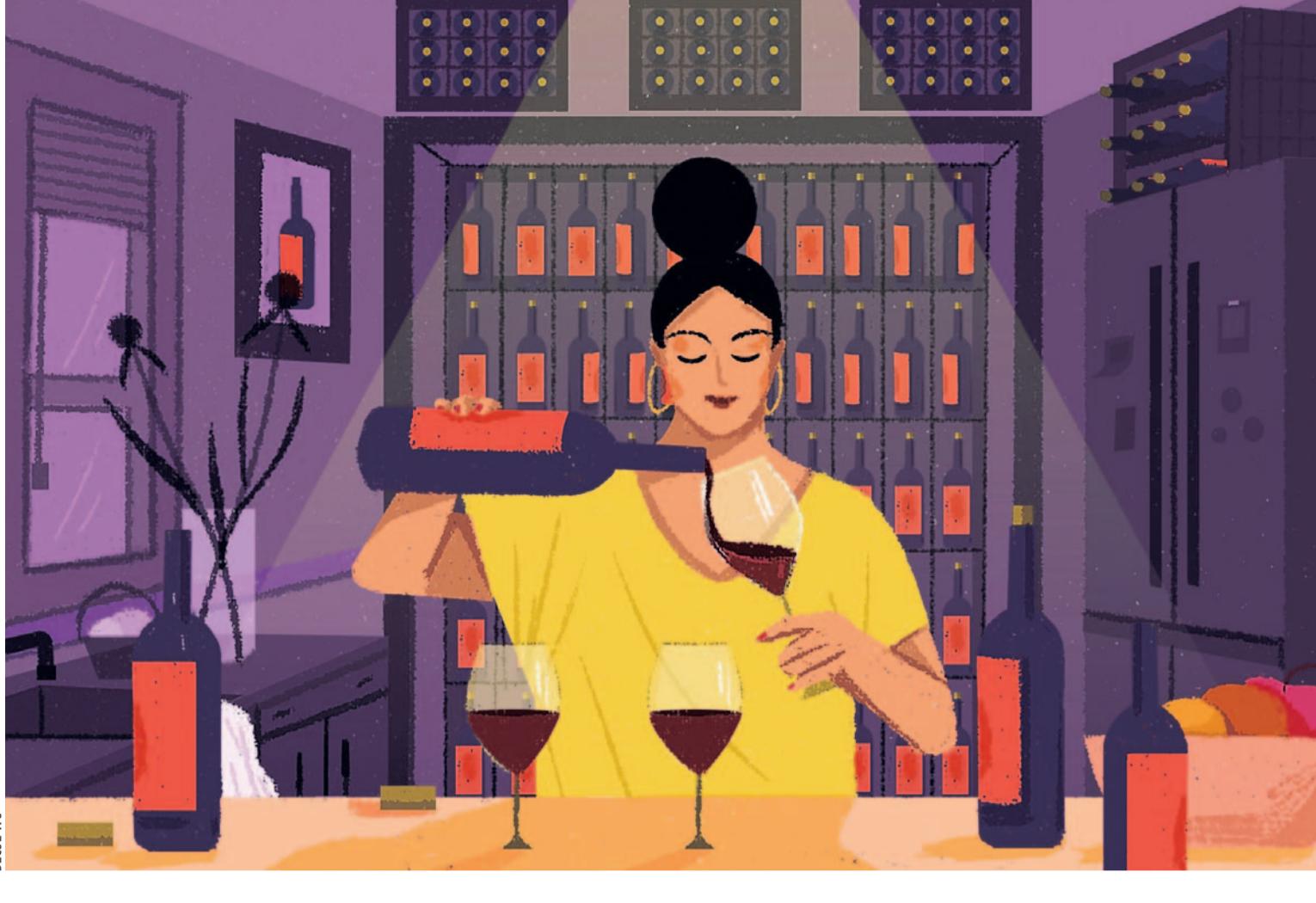
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EATING & DRINKING



ON WINE / LETTIE TEAGUE

Is 'Good House Wine' Necessarily an Oxymoron?



IF YOU WANT TO ANNOY a sommelier or restaurant wine director, refer to his or her private-label offering as a "house wine." The two words together tend to evoke a low-class image of "cheap red or white wine in a carafe," according to Tyler Field III, divisional vice president of wine and spirits at Morton's The Steakhouse group of restaurants.

The private-label wine that Mr. Field and I were discussing was Primal Cut, a Cabernet Sauvignon produced by Raymond Vineyards in Napa Valley specifically for Morton's. Although it's the restaurants' de facto house red, "if you called it Morton's Red it wouldn't sell," said Mr. Field—who, as a rule, doesn't drink a house wine in a restaurant unless "I know who's behind it."

House wine dates back many decades to a time when restaurant owners didn't enjoy the extensive wine options of today and/or were unlikely to employ a sommelier. There were no wines by the glass, no long list of selections from faraway places. There was only the house red, the house white and maybe a rosé or sparkling, too, from some unnamed producer in some unnamed place, chosen to build up the

restaurant's bottom line, not to bur- nish the restaurant's reputation.

Today's house or private-label wines are greatly improved thanks to active participation by restaurant owners and sommeliers, many of whom have a hand in the winemaking. That's not to say that carafe-quality options aren't still around. I encountered one such anachronism

Today's house wines are greatly improved thanks to active participation by restaurant owners and sommeliers.

just a few weeks ago at Le Relais de Venise L'Entrecôte in New York.

The Cuvée Le Relais de Venise house red was a wine Mr. Field would definitely steer clear of; alas, I did not. The Paris-based Le Relais de Venise chain features a house meal, too. Steak, frites and salad is literally the only dish on the menu, which made me believe, rather naively, that a restaurant with such a

singular focus would be equally fo- cused on its house wine.

That the vintage printed on the list (2014) didn't match the year on the bottle (2012) coupled with the fact that the waitress offered a taste of the generic red Bordeaux in a tiny wine glass fit for a doll should have given me pause. But my friend Robert and I soldiered on, only to dis- cover the wine was as bad as Mr. Field might have feared. The thin, green and weedy Bordeaux was one of the saddest wines I'd tasted in ages—so sad that Robert and I each put an ice cube in our glasses to dilute the flavor, and after a minute, added a second cube too. "It doesn't need to be this bad," said Robert, and of course he was right.

There's no reason a house wine can't be a source of both profit and pride. Well-known winemakers are willing to make a wine that's a credit to their name as well as the restauran- t's. Take the one acclaimed wine- maker Jim Clendenen, of Au Bon Climat in Santa Barbara, has made for chef Joachim Splichal's Patina Res- taurant Group for almost 30 years.

Messrs. Clendenen and Splichal met in 1989 when they both were just starting out in their respective

careers. Mr. Splichal asked Mr. Cle- denen to make a house wine for his restaurant Patina in Los Angeles, but one that was "different and more upscale" than the house wines of that time, recalled the chef.

Mr. Clendenen, who is famous for his own Chardonnays and Pinot Noirs, created Patina Chardonnay and Patina Pinot Noir, two best sellers, offered by the glass at more than 40 of Patina Restaurant Group's restaurants in four states, including California and New York. There is also a house rosé of sorts, though it is not labeled Patina but, rather, Domaine de Cala, the name Mr. Splichal gave to the estate in Provence he bought a few years ago. The wine, made by winemaker Bruno Tringali, can be found in Mr. Splichal's restaurants and in others as well. It's even sold in a few retail shops in California, and at Sotheby's Wines in New York. The 2017 Do- maine de Cala Classic retails for \$16, while the 2017 Domaine de Cala Prestige sells for \$25 retail.

Although it's uncommon to find restaurant house wines in stores, some chefs are sufficiently famous to attract retail interest with their private labels. The French chef Alain

Ducasse, for instance, sells his eponymous house Champagne at Sherry- Lehmann in New York.

The Champagne is produced by the Reims-based Champagne company Lanson. But, according to Alexis Blondel, head sommelier of Benoit, the Ducasse restaurant in New York, Mr. Ducasse weighed in on everything from the dosage (how much sugar is added) to the blend (Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier). "Mr. Ducasse doesn't just put his name on the bottle," he said. The wine sells for \$20 a glass and \$115 a bottle at Benoit—an "entry level" price, said Mr. Blondel.

When I told Mr. Blondel that I bought the Champagne for \$40 at Sherry-Lehmann, he seemed sur- prised by the number. "The value is much more than \$40," he said. I drank the Champagne very cold—as Mr. Ducasse does, Mr. Blondel in- formed me—and found it light-bodied and zesty, an attractive aperitif.

Restaurants aren't the only places where you can find house wines. I know some oenophiles, including wine professionals, who buy a par- ticular wine over and over again and call it their "house wine." It's usually—though not always—a wine that is reasonably priced and fairly easy to find. I can relate.

Although I taste different wines for a living and am always opening a bottle of something new, for the past few years I've had my own house wine: the Tenuta delle Terre Nere Etna Rosso, produced by Marco de Grazia in the Etna region of Sicily. I started with the 2014 vintage and currently have half a dozen or so bottles of the 2016 wine.

The Terre Nere is not expensive—it costs about \$18 a bottle—and it's not fancy. But it's reliably good. Pro- duced from the Nerello Mascalese and Nerello Cappuccio grapes, it's food-flexible, too, with the bright transparency of Pinot Noir and a bit more acidity and earthiness than ripe fruit character. It's a well made, well balanced wine, the one I serve to friends if I want to fit a broad range of palates or dishes. It's also my backup bottle at a BYO restauran- t if I'm bringing other, unknown bottles. The Terre Nere Rosso is a wine of near-certain appeal.

Mr. de Grazia makes more expen- sive and complex, single-vineyard wines too; when I told him his basic red is my house pour, he didn't seem surprised. In fact, he grew up with a house wine. In Florence, a city "sur- rounded by vineyards," a house wine was one made by "friends or relatives who had a little farm nearby, where you and all the friends and relatives and neighbors helped in the harvest." Mr. de Grazia fas- tioned his Etna Rosso, my house wine, in memory of those early days and wines that were "graceful and tasty" as well as affordable.

I may not live in a city sur- rounded by vineyards, but I do live in a town surrounded by wine shops, where I too can find wines that are graceful, tasty, affordable. When I describe one as my "house wine" it's a description of honor, not shame.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

SLOW FOOD FAST / SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Olive Oil-Poached Hake and Bell Peppers

AT THEIR TAPAS bar El Quinto Pino, in Manhattan, chefs Alex Raji and Eder Montero—partners in business and life—have redefined for New Yorkers what Spanish food can be. Around the corner at Txikito, they've won over legions of diners to the elemental dishes of the Basque Country. And at La Vara, in Brooklyn, they've teased out Jewish and Moorish influences in Spanish cooking.

To Ms. Raji, this recipe for hake and peppers poached in olive oil exemplifies the restraint that so appeals to her in Spanish and Basque cuisine. "There aren't lot of highs and lows," she said. "You don't add crunch to every dish or clobber it with vinegar."

Total Time 40 minutes
Serves 4

4 large bell peppers
2 cups extra-virgin olive oil, plus more as needed
Kosher salt
4 cloves garlic, smashed
1 1/4 pounds skinless hake or cod fillets, cut into 4 equal pieces
1 teaspoon Sherry vinegar

1. Over a gas flame or under a broiler set to high heat, char peppers until blackened all over. Transfer peppers to a bowl, cover with plastic

wrap and let steam 10 min- utes. Remove plastic wrap. Working over bowl to cap- ture juices, peel away and discard charred skin from peppers. Tear peppers in half, and discard stems and seeds. Further tear peppers into 1 1/2-inch-wide strips and add to bowl with juices.

2. Heat olive oil in a wide pot over low heat. Add a gener- ous pinch of salt and garlic. Add peppers to pot, reserving juices in bowl, and gently simmer until peppers soften and flavor oil, about 15 min- utes. Oil should never reach a

simmer, but small bubbles should slowly rise to the sur- face and burst occasionally.

3. Season fish with salt. Once peppers are soft, nestle fillets into pot in a single layer. If necessary add more oil to ensure fillets are just submerged. Poach fish gently in oil until it fully whitens and flakes easily, about 5 minutes. (If neces- sary, cook fish in batches.) 4. Once fish is cooked, remove pot from heat and season with vinegar, re- served pepper juices and salt to taste.



EASY DOES IT After charring and then steaming the bell peppers in a bowl covered in plastic, their skins will slip right off.

The Chef

Alex Raji

Her Restaurants

El Quinto Pino, Txikito, La Vara, and Saint Julivert Fisherie, all in New York City.

What She's Known For

Regional-Spanish cooking that honors tradition while embracing creativity. Flavor over frippery.

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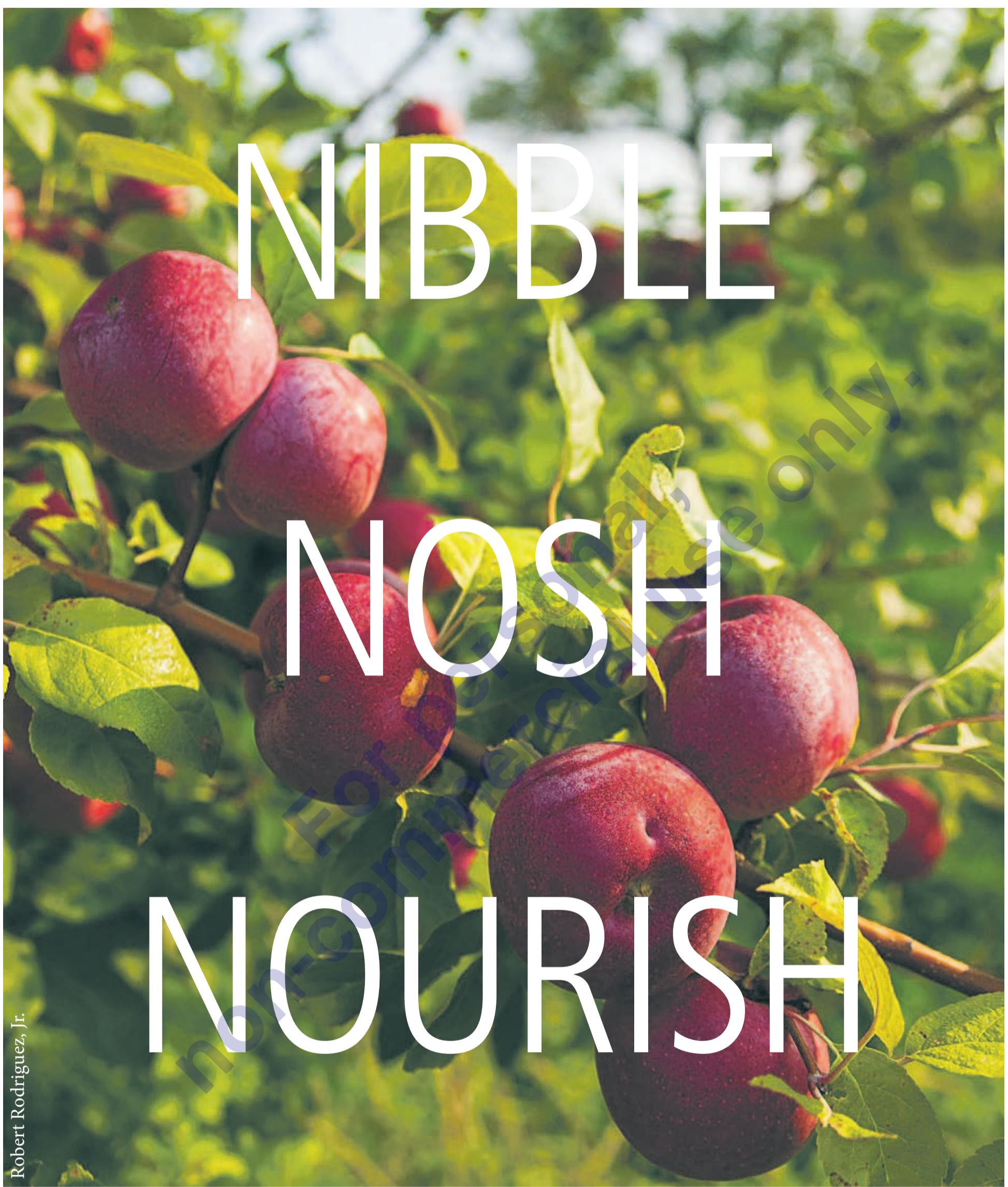


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A close-up photograph of several ripe red apples hanging from green branches with leaves. The apples are in various stages of ripeness, with some showing a darker red hue. The background is a soft-focus view of more trees and foliage.

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EATING & DRINKING

Not the Same Old Chicken

It's way older, in fact. Chefs are finding fuller flavor in meat from more mature animals



GOLDEN AGE
A retired laying hen
brings rich flavor to
chicken and
dumplings.

BY MATTHEW KRONBERG

THE BEST STEAK

I've ever eaten was a *chuletón*—a rib steak from a 6-year-old ox. I had it this summer in the scrublands of León province, Spain, at Bodega El Capricho, considered by many the best steakhouse in the world. It had been dry-aged for about 120 days and was cooked bloody rare. It tasted of iron and sweetgrass, and the fat smelled intoxicatingly like buttered popcorn.

Many factors contributed to the intense flavor of the steak at El Capricho. The most important was time—not in the kitchen or the dry-aging room, but on the hoof. It's a detail few Americans consider or care to know about the animals they eat: how old they were at slaughter. But chefs and butchers are, increasingly, paying attention.

They know older animals have more flavor. Without delving too deeply into biology, concentrations of myoglobin—the protein that gives red meat much of its color and iron-rich mineral tang, and the dark meat on a chicken its darkness—increase in the muscles of an animal with use and age. A mature cow can have more than twice the myoglobin of a young one.

The oxen that provide the meat at Bodega El Capricho can be up to 18 years old. Meanwhile, in the U.S., "a calf can be born and reach a

slaughter weight of 1600 pounds in as little as 16 months," said Will Harris, a third-generation rancher and owner of Georgia's White Oak Pastures.

At the Durham in Durham, N.C., and Lantern in nearby Chapel Hill, chef-owner Andrea Reusing features beef from Chapel Hill Creamery's "retired" dairy cows when possible—even if she doesn't

The most important factor was time—not in the kitchen or the dry-aging room, but on the hoof.

always call it out on the menu. "There is a slight fear factor" among customers, she said. "I think people have been sold a bill of goods on what older animals are. But when people taste it, they can't believe it." She also uses stewing hens—egg-layers past their laying years—to make an "insanely rich chicken broth that's a bright, bright gold," which she serves with dumplings made from the minced meat.

In Los Angeles, at Curtis Stone's Gwen Butcher Shop & Restaurant, they're peddling the meat that triggers perhaps the biggest fear factor of all: mutton. "If I'm putting a sign in my case I might call it ewe as opposed to mutton," said Gwen's butcher, Andrew

Sutton. "But I've been toying around with the idea of just calling it mutton because I think people are starting to embrace it."

That's certainly proved to be the case in Washington, D.C., where José Andrés's Zaytinya has hosted three "whole sheep" dinners since November. The most recent one, in July, featured a 7-year-old East Friesian sheep.

Despite its growing appeal, this kind of meat is still a relatively rare treat. At Main Street Meats in Chattanooga, Tenn., chef Erik Niel said, "Our main beef supplier will call about once or twice a year and tell us he needs us to take a cow because she can't breed, or milk, or something like that. These cows are the best animals we have run through the shop, bar none. Absolutely magical flavoring and marbling."

On the West Coast, Mindful Meats has managed to create a regular supply of beef from dairy cattle. Their ribeye steaks can be found in restaurants such as Otoño in

Los Angeles and Mr. Andrés's Las Vegas steakhouse, Bazaar Meat, where it receives pride of place on the menu, listed as *vaca vieja* (old cow).

No restaurant has committed to this nascent trend with more gusto than Corrida, a recently opened Spanish restaurant in Boulder, Colo. The page-long menu of steaks offers the level of detail one normally finds in a wine list. Along with the rancher, the length of time each steak has been dry-aged and each animal's feeding regimen, every entry includes the animal's age at "harvest."

The biggest sellers are older cuts from Carter Country Meats, of Ten Sleep, Wyo. This fall the restaurant is offering meat from the ranch that spent between 8 and 12 years on pasture. "Four or five years ago, we wouldn't have been talking about this," said chef and co-owner Amos Watts. "I'm ecstatic."

► Find a list of restaurants serving mature meats at wsj.com/food.

Hen and Dumplings

A good laying hen should have a fair amount of fat, as yellow as sunshine. Trim some of that away before cooking and render it over low heat (with onions, if you like) to produce some spectacular schmaltz.

Active Time 1½ hours
Total Time 5½ hours
Serves 4–5

For stewing the hen and the broth:

1 (3-4 pound) laying hen, or 2 smaller ones

3 quarts cold water

3 medium carrots, peeled

3 celery stalks

1 small onion, halved

1 head garlic, halved crosswise, plus 1 clove garlic, grated

2 bay leaves

1 tablespoon salt

1 teaspoon black peppercorns

1¼ cups dry white wine

1 large leek, white and green parts cut into medium dice and washed, green top washed and reserved

1 cup torn or sliced mixed herbs such as parsley, dill, chervil and chives, for garnish

For the dumplings:

¼ cup dried porcini mushrooms

1 slice white bread, crust removed and bread torn into small pieces

¼ cup stock

6 tablespoons unsalted butter

½ cup finely diced shallots

1 teaspoon salt

¼ teaspoon freshly ground black pepper

6 ounces ground veal or chicken thigh

2 eggs, lightly beaten

½ cup sliced chives

Zest of 1 lemon, finely grated

1. In a 6-quart heavy pot, combine chicken (along with neck, gizzard and heart, if you have them) with cold water. Bring to a simmer over high heat.

As water approaches sim-

mering, begin to skim away

any fat or

scum from

surface. Re-

duce heat to medium and sim-

mer 5 minutes while

continuing to skim. Add

one carrot, one celery stalk,

onion, split garlic head, bay

leaves, 1 tablespoon salt,

peppercorns and 1 cup

wine. Reduce heat to low,

cover and simmer until

chicken is tender, 2½–3

hours.

2. Transfer chicken to a

cutting board. When cool

enough to handle, remove meat and skin and set aside. Return bones to pot and simmer, uncovered, at least 1½ hours (and up to 4), adding leek tops for the final 30 minutes.

3. While stock simmers, prepare dumplings: Heat oven to 450 degrees. Soak mushrooms in 1 cup boiling water and bread in ¼ cup

chicken stock for 5 minutes, then squeeze excess liquid from each. Finely chop soaked mushrooms.

Melt 3 tablespoons butter in a large, oven-safe skillet

over medium heat. Add

mushrooms, shallots, ½

teaspoon salt and ¼ tea-

spoon pepper and sauté

until shallots are soft and

lightly browned, 7–8 min-

utes. Meanwhile, mince

soaked bread and 10

ounces reserved chicken

meat and skin. In a large

bowl, combine minced

bread and chicken with

ground veal, eggs, ½ cup

chives, lemon zest, ¼ tea-

spoon salt and shallot-

mushroom mixture. Form

into balls of golf-ball size. If

possible, refrigerate 1 hour

before cooking.

4. Set skillet used to cook

shallots over medium heat

and add remaining butter.

Gently add dumplings to

skillet and let cook, undis-

tributed, until browned, 5

minutes. Use a pair of soup

spoons to gently flip

dumplings. Transfer skillet

to oven and bake, basting

dumplings with butter

from pan midway through

cooking, until dumplings

are firm, 12–15 minutes.

5. Pour stock through a

fine-mesh strainer. (You

should have about 2

quarts. Top up with water

if necessary.) Discard

vegetables and

bones. Chop re-

maining leeks,

carrots and

celery into

bite-size

pieces. Before

serving, return

stock to a simmer,

and add remaining

wine and chopped vegeta-

bles. Simmer until just

softened, about 4 minutes.

Add herbs and remove pot

from heat. Divide dum-

plings among 4–5 bowls and

ladle soup over. Season

with pepper to taste.

—Adapted from Andrea

Reusing of the Durham,

Durham, N.C.

WHERE TO BUY / MAIL-ORDER MEATS OF A CERTAIN AGE



While it's always good to check at your local butcher shop or farmers' market, here are some reliable online sources for meat from animals that lived long enough to achieve their fullest flavor:

STEWING HENS After two years roaming free on pasture and laying eggs, these chickens are well suited to the braiser and the stock pot. Their smallish size belies the big flavor each possesses. (\$15, for a 2-pound chicken, whiteoakpastures.com)

MUTTON "When people say 'I don't like mutton,' they're usually thinking of an old wool sheep that has a lot of lanolin in the flesh," said farmer-restaurateur Richard Holcomb of home delivery service Bella Bean Organics and the Durham, N.C., restaurant Piedmont, where older animals feature prominently. Mutton derived from Bella Bean's "hair" sheep is richer than lamb but every bit as clean tasting. (\$22 for a pair of mutton shanks, belabeanorganics.com)

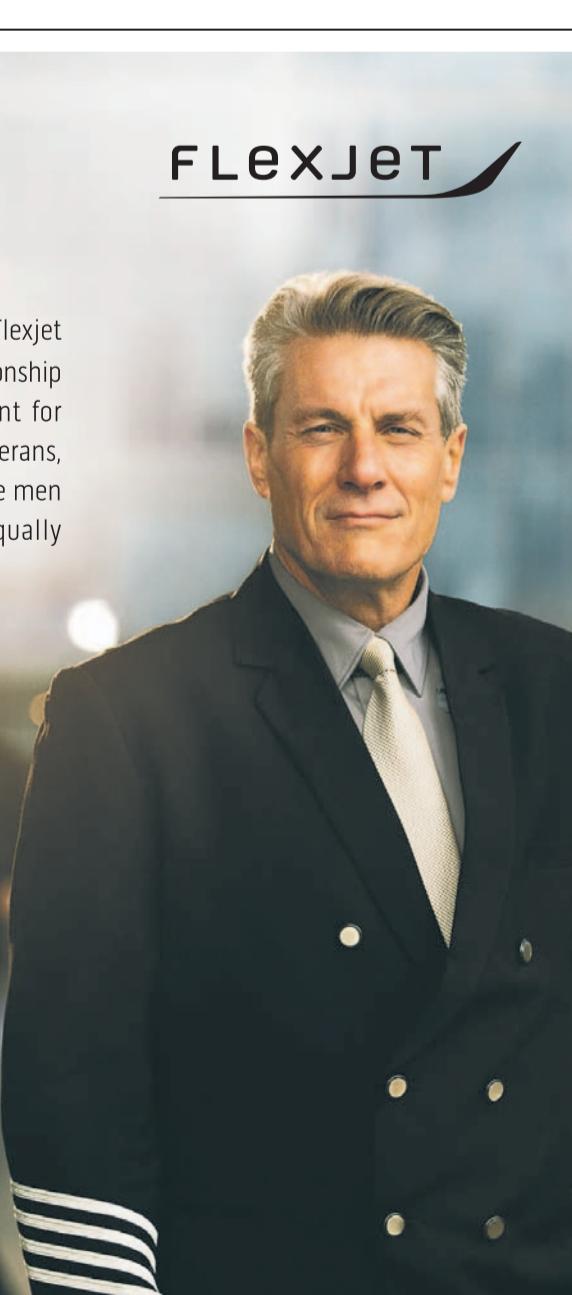
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DESIGN & DECORATING



ILLUSTRATION BY MICHAEL PARKIN

MICHELLE SLATALLA / A MATTER OF LIFE AND DÉCOR

My Shameless Quest for
A 'Skinny Mirror'

FOR YEARS I've been searching for a so-called skinny mirror, a full-length mirror rumored to exist that makes any person who possesses it look significantly thinner.

I first heard the legend of the skinny mirror from my mother, who in the 1970s removed a full-length Sears & Roebuck mirror from her bedroom on the grounds that it "told damn lies." Instead, she drove to Ruby's clothing store to use the fitting room in the Ladies department if she felt a need to see a full-length reflection. "It's the only skinny mirror you can trust in town," she said.

I know it's unhealthy to worry about one's appearance, particularly the appearance of one's thighs, waist, and possible jowls. On the other hand, our culture bombards us with the message that to be beautiful we must look thin. Clearly I need a mirror that will take my side. Or as my mother might have put it, why get a second opinion if it is going to make you feel bad?

This brings me to my own bed-

room 40 years later, which has a bit of wall space where a full-length mirror would fit perfectly. But a bedroom should be a sanctuary, where every design element makes you feel serene and self-confident. And despite laws of physics that say light waves bounce off a two-dimensional surface to create an accurate reflection, every mirror has its own personality. I don't want to accidentally buy another "vampire complexion" mirror like the one above the bathroom sink or a "you're possibly balding" mirror like the one by the front door.

I'd make Ruby's an offer for its fitting room mirror had the shop not closed decades ago. Of course, if Ruby's in Elmhurst, Ill., had one in the 1970s, how hard could a skinny mirror be to find?

I started making phone calls.

"Fitting rooms have long been rumored to have skinny mirrors, so where can I get one?" I asked Bob Phibbs, a New York retail consultant known as the Retail Doctor. His cli-

ents include Tommy Bahama.

"I wish I could tell you," he said, "but skinny mirrors in fitting rooms are an urban legend."

But something about fitting room mirrors makes customers want to buy clothes. "The lighting has to be soft enough that it's not showing everything but not too soft that skin looks odd," Mr. Phibbs explained. "There should be plenty of space to turn around in. The walls are always beige or light gray so the colors are not competing with the clothes."

The only way a mirror could make you look thinner, I learned, is if its surface is curved, like a subtle version of a funhouse mirror. In fact, a mom-and-pop business called the Skinny Mirrors made concave mirrors. It was featured on "Shark Tank" but went out of business earlier this year.

Maybe I could find one of the company's mirrors, which supposedly shaved 5 pounds off a person's reflection? They were so flattering that shoppers who used one in a

lingerie store in Stockholm, Sweden, bought more underwear than other shoppers, according to a 2014 student research project.

I didn't find any used skinny mirrors on eBay, but Amazon had a listing—for The Skinny Mirror's Bare Naked slimming mirror. The item was "currently unavailable."

Next I emailed Belinda Jasmine-Bertzfied, owner of the Skinny Mirror, but she didn't write back. I called the company's phone number. Out of service.

There must be one out there—what about the one used in the Stockholm lingerie-store study?

Linn Gustafsson graduated from a joint program at Bocconi University and Copenhagen Business School soon after writing her master's thesis "The Body Image Reflection—How a Skinny Mirror Influences Women's Fitting Room Experience," and now works in marketing in Geneva.

For her thesis, she hung identical-looking mirrors (one was the

skinny mirror) in two fitting rooms. Then she calculated the BMI of 82 shoppers as they emerged from the rooms. Next she showed them images of female bodies, asking each shopper to identify the size that most resembled her own body.

All the shoppers believed they looked bigger than they were, but the ones who had been in the fitting room with the skinny mirror picked an image that better approximated how they really looked.

In other words, we live in a culture where a mirror that shaves a few pounds off your appearance still leaves you feeling bigger than

Why get a second opinion if it is going to make you feel bad?

you actually are. Should we all be looking at skinny mirrors to combat our distorted views of our bodies?

"Maybe," Ms. Gustafsson said. "In the study, I don't take a stand on whether a skinny mirror is right or wrong."

What happened to the mirrors she used in her research?

"I actually have both in my apartment," she said, adding that she prefers the way she looks in the skinny mirror.

"I don't suppose you would like to sell it?" I asked.

She laughed. "No, I like to keep it in the hallway. It's a nice last look before you go out the door."

No skinny mirror for me for now, which may be for the best. After all, mirrors that make you look better without making you look thinner are healthier than skinny mirrors, sociologists say.

"A mirror that makes you feel you have a nice flush to your cheek because of good lighting is a better solution," said Professor Kjerstin Grus of the University of Nevada, who chronicled living without a mirror for a year (including on her wedding day) in the book "Mirror, Mirror Off the Wall" (*Avery*). "Fat phobia harms a lot of people, but there's no research that says a desire to have pink cheeks is harmful," said Professor Grus.

She still remembers fondly a mirror she had in graduate school. Looking into it, "I never looked salient," she said, which she credits to warm lighting and apartment walls that were "a very soft blush color."

For now, I decided, my plan is to improve the personalities of my existing mirrors. "Vampire complexion" will be getting pink-tinted lightbulbs in the sconces that flank the bathroom sink, and "you're possibly balding" may change its opinion if the front hall walls get a coat of warm, off-white paint.

As for a full-length mirror in my bedroom? Don't skinny-shame me if I troll eBay, looking for a gently used Bare Naked slimming mirror.

Ms. Slatalla is an editor for remodelista.com which, like The Wall Street Journal, is owned by News Corp.



THE INSPIRATION

FLOWER SCHOOL

The Gospel According to Fall

Lindsey Taylor translates Delacroix's 'Agony in the Garden'

NO WEATHER SHIFT affects a garden more dramatically than stifling summer's slide into crunchy fall. The current exhibit of French romantic painter Eugène Delacroix (1819-1863), at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art (through Jan. 6), suits autumn's potent mood and palette. I selected Delacroix's "Christ in the Garden of Olives (The Agony in the Garden)" (1824-26), which grandly spans 11 feet. The gestures alone—Christ rejecting theatrically winged angels, rich fabric cascading—get a floral designer's blood pumping.

I paired two vintage vessels—one squat



THE ARRANGEMENT

and darkly ceramic, the other taller in bottle-green glass—to give me room to capture the drama and echo the high-low position of the painting's figures. Orange dahlias allude to Christ's robes, orange crab-apple branches his stretched legs. To suggest halos and the white of his tunic, I tucked in fuzzy seed heads of clematis.

In the glass vessel, I played with sweeps of

silvery protea foliage, their white undersides as luminescent as the angels' wings. The yellow centers of white asters suggest the glow around the angels. Plummy seed heads of appropriately named angelica and Physocarpus 'Diablo' reference the darkness behind Jesus's head. Stepping back, I felt I'd captured at least some of the movement and theatrics that make Delacroix's canvas a masterpiece.

Dahlias from the fall garden are nearly as vibrant as Christ's robes in Eugène Delacroix's 'Christ in the Garden of Olives (The Agony in the Garden)' (1824-26), while the undersides of protea foliage glow like the angels' wings.

Vessels, designer's own

DESIGN & DECORATING

THE CRITICAL EYE

How to Hide A Kitchen

Our Design Assessment

Though it seems determined to ignore the adjacent kitchen, the dining area in this Manhattan prewar apartment, decorated by New York interior designer Robin Henry, hangs together on its own terms. The 1960s rosewood Z chairs, designed by Dane Kai Kristiansen, reflect the angled lines in the parquet floors, and the ikat upholstery, with its jagged pattern, keeps up the beat like an electrocardiogram. While offering welcome relief from all that zig-zagginess, the simple bench is upholstered in a solid purplish-brown fabric that picks up on a color in the chairs' material, connecting the bench to the dining area scheme. The kitchen island, meanwhile, is jarringly pale and bucks the trend for cantilevered counters and tall stools. Is this because given the choice of sitting in a cushioned chair at a mahogany table or a bar stool at a marble counter, no one would choose the latter? And though the kitchen's shaker cabinets nicely relate to the room's wall molding, there's zero "dialogue" between the richly detailed seating area and the blank kitchen. In fact, the contrast is a real head scratcher.

The Designer's Response

"I was aware that the fabric on the chairs echoed the Z chairs," said Ms. Henry of the woven abaca-fiber textile. "The material, which sort of has the texture of horse hair, dresses things up a bit." The parquet floors did not, however, inspire the play of angles. "Some things we do are intentional and some are just unconscious." Her main goal, she explained, was to connect the dining area with the rest of the open plan, which includes a living room where the family lolls on a sofa, watching TV. Hence the comfy banquette that pointedly turns its back on the kitchen in lieu of bar stools (space limitations were another factor). So why does the dining area give the kitchen a cold shoulder? This is the home's sole dining table, around which the family entertains, Ms. Henry explained: "I wanted this not to feel like you were sitting in the kitchen." So she painted the cabinets and all the walls the same Dorian Gray from C2 Paint and kept the kitchen very tailored, with small pulls. "I wanted it to disappear." —Catherine Romano



SPLIT DECISION In a New York apartment remodeled by architect Anik Pearson, the kitchen and dining area are artfully at odds.

ERIC PIASECKI/OTTO

FRESH PICKS



Ensa (top) and Moon of Ramallah Pillows, from \$320, kissweh.com

Deals of the Week

Intricately hand-stitched needlepoint pillows and limited-edition quilts come to you courtesy of far-flung artisans

F. MARTIN RAVIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY ANITA SALERNO
"I was astounded by the quality and detail," said Claudia Martinez Mansell, founder of importer Kissweh, of these hand-needlepointed pillows, a rare example of exquisite workmanship that isn't exorbitantly priced. She discovered the talents behind them—Palestinian women in Lebanese refugee camps—while program director for the U.N. and spotted a way to feed Americans' current fascination with layering patterns. We see a numbing number of pillows at Off Duty, and these 16-inchers, which tweak classic folk palettes by swapping in richer blues, greens and purples, put us on high alert. Equally appealing, both in quality and price, is this limited-edition patchwork quilt hand-sewn by a family collective in western India, one of a few patterns being imported by the website Marigold Living. The fully reversible blankets add a layer of luxury with a backing of equally beautiful hand-blocked cotton strips.

—Karen Bruno

mahabis.com

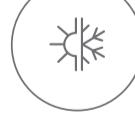
the slipper with a sneaker sole.



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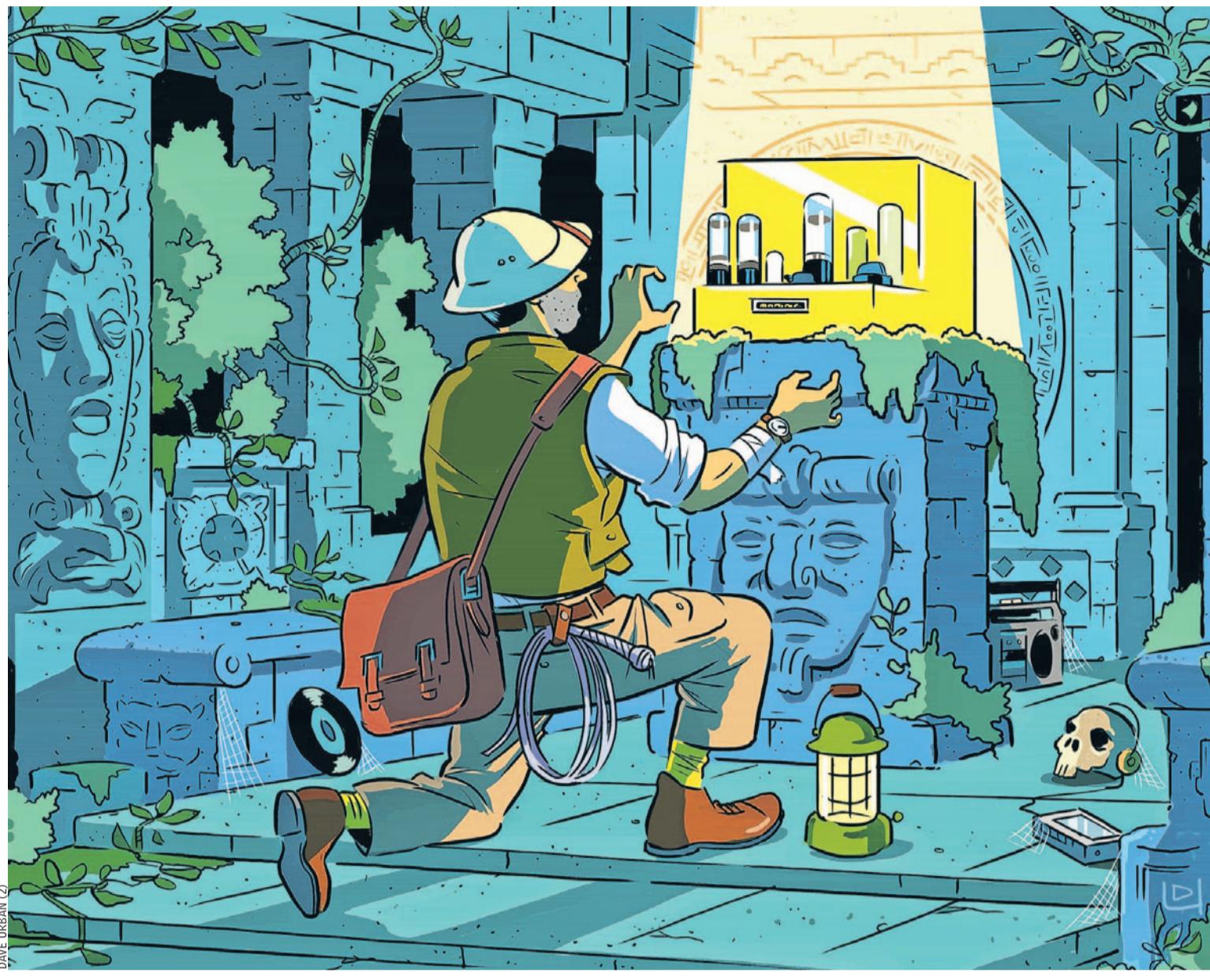
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GEAR & GADGETS



The Temple of Tunes

Vintage-audio collectors are on the hunt for coveted, ancient components to make their classic stereo systems sing. Here, how to start exploring and avoid the pitfalls

BY JOHN CLARKE

VINTAGE-AUDIO collectors are a peculiar breed of relic hunters—never still, rarely pleased, steadfastly in pursuit of another sonic fix.

Many of them may begin collecting affordable vintage gear as a hobby, only to quickly scale up their compulsion, “always looking for the next upgrade, or the perfect component,” said Adam Wexler, owner of StereoBuyers in Brooklyn, N.Y., which specializes in buying and selling high-end vintage-audio equipment (stereobuyers.com). “People obsess over this stuff, but that’s part of the enjoyment.”

While modern tech geeks covet the latest novelties—brighter! faster! newer!—these dogged audiophiles are quixotically focused on tracking down the *right* thing. And many of the holy-grail products haven’t been manufactured for generations. Gear in working condition from the 1950s, ’60s and ’70s, specifically by brands like Garrard, JBL and McIntosh, has become gleaming prizes for zealous collectors.

“The hunt is definitely part of it,” Mr. Wexler said. “They just don’t make them like they used to.”

That’s because old-school amplifiers were built with more rigorous standards and tolerances; many served critical functions in planes, radars and military equipment. Some now-outlawed materi-

als, like lead solder, created stronger connections that helped an amp produce better sound. Most vintage equipment is also skillfully hand-wired point-to-point—shortening the distances signals must flow, minimizing interference and noise in the circuits. Mr. Wexler claims it sounds better than most modern amps powered by circuit boards. “This was way before the modern-day vibe of planned electronics obsolescence,” he said.

Even though these components were built to last, a number of factors might scare away potential collectors, said Mr. Wexler, including: potential costs of refurbishment, the questionable reliability of aging parts and the scarcity of certain replacements.

“Many parts are no longer available for vintage gear, making it impossible or more difficult to repair,” echoed Steve Rowell of Audio Classics who deals vintage equipment in upstate New York (audioclassics.com). Competent service technicians are scarce, he added, “and when they are good, they’re gobbed up by competing industries.”

Still, devoted audio fans—collectors, obsessives, perfectionists and nostalgics—are unwaveringly drawn to the warm, sonically accurate tones emanating from a Thorens TD 124 turntable or classic aesthetics, like the ethereal blue glow from a McIntosh MC2505 amp’s meters. They scour the internet for these rare finds and pay upward of

\$75,000 for refurbished pieces, even eating into their 401ks.

Vintage audio collectors fall into two camps, Mr. Wexler said: First, those trying to precisely replicate the music source, since “high fidelity, new or old, will have a sonic signature and vintage gear often has a warmer, more tonally rich sound.” Second, those just trying to find the sound that satisfies their tastes. “Some concentrate on bass,”

While modern tech geeks covet the latest novelties, audiophiles are focused on tracking down the ‘right’ thing.

said Mr. Rowell, “some on the mids, and some on the highs,” and they seek out equipment accordingly.

Of course, lust always plays a part. “It’s gotta look cool,” Mr. Wexler said. “It’s relative, though. A Garrard 301 turntable makes me salivate, but it might look like an erector set to someone else.” Collectors like Bill McLaughlin of Blue Point, N.Y., prioritize good-condition pieces, even if it means precipitous prices. “The electronics can be replaced,” he said, “but you can’t fix face plates and knobs and meters that are no longer being made.”

Iconic gear like the McIntosh MC275 amp excites many collectors

because of its history and status within the music industry. “It was the original,” said Charlie Randall, CEO of McIntosh Labs. “Just as car enthusiasts would love to get their hands on a first-generation Camaro, audio enthusiasts would love to get a first-gen MC275. It doesn’t mean subsequent generations weren’t as good, it just means the original holds a special place in the heart of a true collector. The same could be said about obtaining a first printing of a classic book.”

Original amps are similarly elusive; they’re often gifted to kids like an heirloom. “You never own a Patek Philippe watch, you merely look after it for the next generation. Same applies to vintage audio gear,” said Mr. Rowell, who once turned down the offer of a 1960 Jaguar in exchange for a McIntosh amp.

Collectors dream about stumbling upon a perfectly preserved component tossed to the curb or collecting dust at a thrift shop. That occasionally does happen. But more often than not, you’ll need to pay top dollar and rely on reputable online markets like Echo Audio (echohifi.com), Hawthorne Stereo (hawthornestereo.com) or Sounds Classic (soundsclassic.com).

But first, start window-shopping from home where you can safely swipe through hundreds of shiny components on eBay. It costs nothing to marvel at the idea of bidding \$4,000 for a Marantz 9 amplifier or a pair of \$20,000 Western Electric

BUYER BEWARE / THE DANGERS OF OBSESSION

AUDIOPHILES, a predominantly male group, sometimes go to unhealthy lengths collecting primo gear. It can become an expensive obsession that leads them to ignore priorities, engage in high-risk online bidding or hide purchases from partners.

Steve Rowell, owner of Audio Classics in New York, said McIntosh amps are popular with buyers trying to conceal their addiction because the various models look so similar: You can pay \$15,000 for a more powerful amp that one’s spouse would be hard-pressed to distinguish from its less desirable predecessor.

Mr. Rowell knows of collectors who have taken out mortgages on their homes to finance their habits. One client who lives in a \$50,000 trailer recently purchased \$250,000 worth of vintage audio gear. “It’s all about priorities,” Mr. Rowell said.

Another, who had a serious case of obsessive-compulsive disorder hid several storage units of gear from his wife. A third concealed purchases from his partner by having the gear sent to his office, where he built a clandestine listening room.

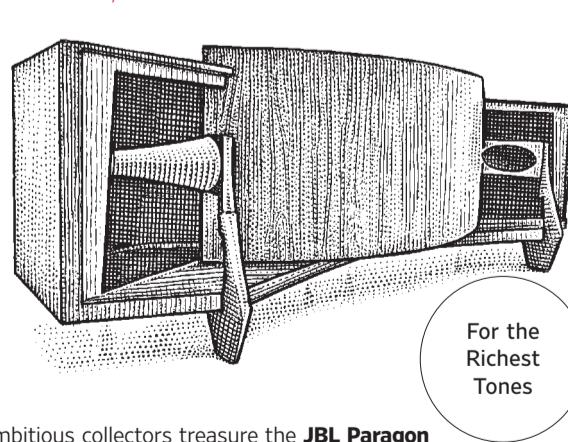
Then there are hoarders. Adam Wexler, owner of StereoBuyers in Brooklyn, N.Y., once visited an audiophile whose house was packed to the ceiling with speakers, amps and turntables.

Before your quest for such pieces gets out of hand, take care lest you’re crushed under the weight of your obsession.

—J.C.

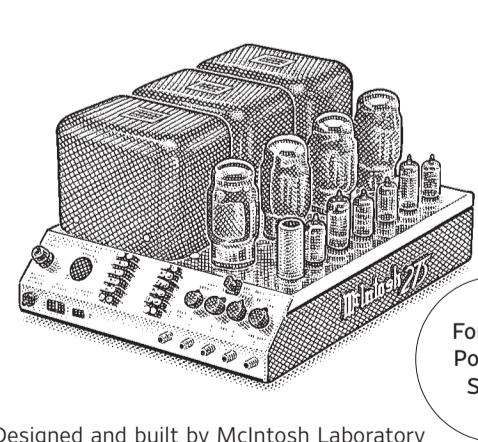


EAR CANDY / HOLY-GRAIL ITEMS FOR VINTAGE AUDIO COLLECTORS



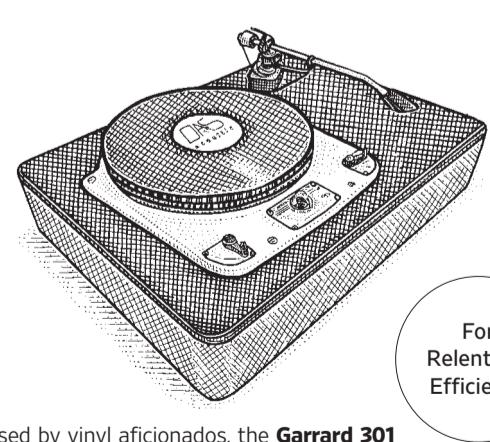
For the Richest Tones

Ambitious collectors treasure the **JBL Paragon** speaker for its rich, deep tones. Others seek the iconic piece for the status it brings: costing \$1,830 upon its 1957 release, it offered the most expensive speakers available (and found eager buyers among celebrities). Created by industrial designer Arnold Wolf and stereophonic audio pioneer Richard Ranger, the Paragon offered audiophiles a horn-shaped stereo speaker system housed within a midcentury modern wood cabinet. Only 1,000 Paragon speakers, measuring nearly 9 feet long, were ever produced. While some critics mocked the aesthetics of a speaker the size of a Volkswagen, the cabinet’s master craftsmanship was undeniable. It wasn’t just design that made the Paragon. “A whole curtain of sound was opened up,” Mr. Ranger once said of his creation.



For More Powerful Sound

Designed and built by McIntosh Laboratory in Binghamton, N.Y.—the legendary audio brand favored by Brian Wilson of the Beach Boys and Jerry Garcia of the Grateful Dead—the **McIntosh MC275 amplifier** has been a coveted power source for stereo systems since its 1961 creation. A classic stereo tube amp, the MC275 dominated the audio landscape until the advent of transistors in the 1970s. (McIntosh revived the popular MC275 for a commemorative reissue from 1993 to 1996.) “What makes it endure...is that when the original amplifier was designed, it was way ahead of its time,” said Charlie Randall, head of McIntosh Labs. “It’s as competitive as any tube amplifier that you can find on the market today.”



For Relentless Efficiency

Praised by vinyl aficionados, the **Garrard 301** turntable is nearly unmatched in performance. The company lineage dates back to Garrard & Co., whose detailed work was trusted by the British royal family, for which it produced crowns, tiaras and broaches. This turntable, equally illustrious, still often commands a high four-figure price tag. Described as robust and minimalist by “Home Theatre Review,” the turntable base was made of die-cast aluminum, it came in gray or creamy white enamel and it was driven by a quiet AC motor. Three versions were produced starting in 1954 and an estimated 65,000 were sold. “It has an organic, natural sound,” said Adam Wexler, who proudly owns a Garrard 301 and runs StereoBuyers in Brooklyn, N.Y. “Newer turntables sound clinical.”

—J.C.

GEAR & GADGETS



POWER STRUGGLE
Mini's new PHEV is quick off the line, but its minuscule 12 miles of EV range disappoints.

RUMBLE SEAT / DAN NEIL

2019 Mini Cooper PHEV: High Class, Low Energy

OFTEN WHEN PEOPLE find out what I do they ask me to riff on one car or another. *What do you think about the...?* It's usually an ambush. Chances are the asker has already bought the car and is seeking validation. I've learned to stay positive until they reveal themselves.

As in: "Whaddya think about that new Mini Cooper S E Countryman All4 PHEV?" Me: "Oh yeah! My family just took one on a 500-mile road trip. Great style, charisma for days, super refined, like a BMW X2 but with personality. Free maintenance too." Owner, proudly: "I just bought one!" Me: "Really? How wonderful!"

That goes better than the other way, as in: "Countryman PHEV? What a waste of automotive space! What a compliance queen! A plug-in hybrid with 12 miles of EV range? Hey, 2008 is calling and it wants its batteries back! Amirkat? So, tell me, friend, what do you drive?"

The whole idea of a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) is to save fuel/money/carbon emissions by displacing gas-driven miles in the owner's daily driving. Example: the Chevy Volt, with a rated 53

miles of EV range.

But the rationale turns irrational when the vehicle's range is actually less than owners' average driving distance. In that case the efficiency runs the other way. The PHEV version of Mini's Countryman compact sport-utility weighs 277 pounds more than the Countryman S; costs another \$5,500 more; and is barely any quicker (6.8 vs. 7.0 seconds, officially) or more efficient. On top of that, the Countryman S All4 returns an EPA average of 26 mpg, compared to the PHEV's 27 mpg when it's running in gas-only mode—which, as I say, it almost always is.

The only thing more marginal than the Mini's EV range is its overall range. With a 9.5-gallon fuel tank the PHEV can go about 250 miles before it has to stop and take a drink. A shot glass of your finest premium, bartender.

Don't get me wrong: I love me some Mini. My party-talk includes a long disquisition on Sir Alec Isigonis and the enduring awesomeness of the original Mini (1959), a car whose packaging

(front-transverse engine, front drive) set the template for generations of cheap, fuel-efficient cars. I'm also prepared to say nice things about Frank Stephenson, the lead designer of the reborn BMW Mini Cooper (2002), whose work epitomized the first wave of retromodern car design.

The Countryman is Mini's biggest

model: 169.8 inches long on a 105.1-inch wheelbase, sharing mechanical undies with corporate cousins BMW X1 and X2. And yet it's eidetically Mini thanks to its footstool stance (71.4 inches wide by 61.3 tall).

Mini's base engine across the line is the turbocharged 1.5-liter, 134-hp three-cylinder, which can be had with a rare six-speed manual. Up-

stairs you'll find a choice of two hardworking 2.0-liter turbo fours (189 hp in the S, 228 hp in the John Cooper Works package). All-wheel drive, which Mini calls All4, is optional across the line. If Santa is reading, I aspire to the JCW convertible with the six-speed manual. That's my jam.

In the PHEV model, the corporate three-cylinder engine drives the front wheels while a rear-mounted, 87-hp AC motor drives the rears, for on-demand, digitally

balanced all-wheel drive. There are three drive modes—Auto, Max and Save Battery—which seems like needless complication since the EV range is, as I said, 12 miles.

The living is good in a Mini. It remains the premium brand most committed to design as delight, style as substance: the steampunk-like paddle switches, the madcap circle design theme, from door handles to touch screen navigation, all limned in brightwork bezels, like emergent, interdimensional bubbles.

The driving is effervescent too. With 284 lb-ft of total system torque at 1,350 rpm, and hybrid AWD putting it down, the PHEV's holeshot is more than respectable. The e-assisted steering is light-effort, quick and responsive, giving the car nice manners at initial turn-in, if not a lot of cornering bite. The PHEV's extra mass makes itself felt in steady-state cornering and braking—the car feels a little wider and longer than you'd expect of a Mini.

Everything that's wrong with the Countryman PHEV—the compromised vehicle weight, range, handling, braking, and cargo capacity—can be traced to its insufficiently energy-dense 7.6-kWh lithium battery pack. Actually, everything but the battery works like a champ.

Now why does the PHEV, Mini's flagship in cost and equipment, have a lame battery? Don't ask.



2019 MINI COOPER S E COUNTRYMAN ALL4 PHEV

Base Price \$36,900

Price, as Tested \$45,750

Powertrain Plug-in gas-electric powertrain, 1.5-liter direct-injection turbocharged inline three-cylinder engine; six-speed automatic transmission; rear-mounted AC synchronous motor and open rear differential for hybrid AWD; 7.6 kWh lithium-ion battery pack

Net Power/Torque 221 hp/284 lb-ft at 1,350 rpm

Length/Width/Height/Wheelbase 169.8/71.7/61.3/105.1 inches

Vehicle Weight 3,948 pounds

0-60 mph 6.8 seconds

Recharge Time 3.25 hours (240v)

Max Cargo Capacity 47.4 cubic feet

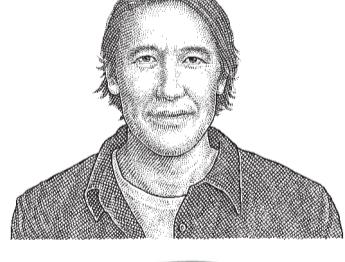
MY TECH ESSENTIALS

Jimmy Chin

The pro-climber, skier and filmmaker on the gear he relies on to idly doodle, stay limber and clamber up snowy peaks



Being able to use the same ski boot that's pared down enough for backcountry skiing [where you climb the mountain and then ski down] but high-performance enough for chairlift laps at the resort is a recent development in skiing. **Tecnica Zero G Tour Pro boots** are ultralight for climbing up and super stiff when heading down. It makes life a lot easier to just have one pair.



I live in **Bose QuietComfort 35** noise-cancelling headphones: I fly in them, listen to music, take calls in them. I am using them right now, actually. Obviously I don't take them up into the mountains, but I have them with me all the time otherwise.



After being cooped up in planes for days when I'm traveling, sometimes I'll randomly run 40 miles. I use **MobilityWod rolling devices** on sore muscles to help me stay limber.

These little **Muji gel pens**

are amazing to write with, and perfect for doodling. They have great glide. The lines are tight. They come in a bunch of colors but I only have the black one.



No matter where I am, I always carry a **Canon EOS R camera**. It's a top-of-the-line, full-frame digital SLR, but smaller and lighter than the norm for that camera style. I take this thing everywhere—even on expeditions—because it's super compact. I can use it for fun or to shoot street-style shots and editorial assignments. —Edited from an interview by Brigid Mander

rickie freeman
TERI JON





866-VUITTON louisvuitton.com

LES PARFUMS LOUIS VUITTON