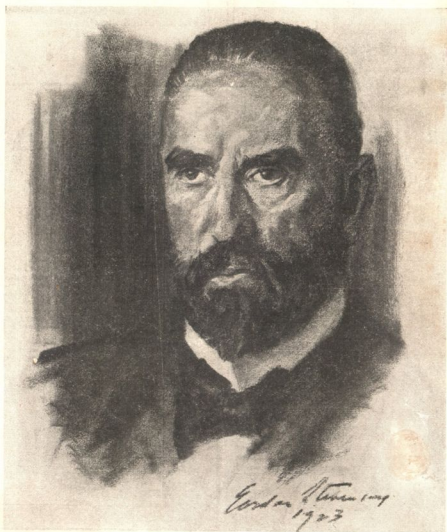


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 3

HUGO STINNES

"Coal and My Right!"—See Page 8.

MARCH 17, 1923



GERTRUDE ATHERTON

BLACK OXEN is rated as the "best seller" in all of the principal book centers of the country.

BLACK OXEN has a sensational theme — Rejuvenation.

BLACK OXEN is being discussed by the scientists of America.

BLACK OXEN is being read by countless women who have dreamed of this thing, and then suddenly found their dreams take on the dress of reality.

BLACK OXEN fascinates all men by its implications.

BLACK OXEN is being used as a theme by more lecturers and clergymen than any novel before in the last five years.

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On January 25th we published **FLAMING YOUTH** by Warner Fabian, an unknown name to American readers. A week after its publication a new printing was necessary, then another and another until now it is listed as the eighth best selling novel in the country. We confidently believe that the sale of **FLAMING YOUTH** will climb and climb because:

1. It fearlessly, graphically portrays the highly speeded-up life of a set craving for and feeding on excitement.
2. Warner Fabian, who is one of the best known authors in America, considers this set representative of a society that must find some direction for its mad, goalless chase.
3. It has an adorable, lovely heroine, "Little Pat" and a thrilling, throbbing love story that has as many twists and turns as Bedloe Lane.
4. Prominent publications such as the Philadelphia Public Ledger highly praise its artistry, its purpose and its swift moving rhythmic plot.
5. It is unquestionably one of the most entertaining novels of the season.

(1)

Everywhere \$2.00



WARNER FABIAN

Who is Warner Fabian?

The Philadelphia Ledger says, "The identity of the author is unimportant. Rumor, however, is already busy and many big names are being whispered. The reason that they are big names is that **FLAMING YOUTH** is a big book, in the sense that it is amazingly well written, and that it has the earmarks of years of craftsmanship behind it. The book is startling, but only because of the facts. The author, whoever he may be, makes good his claim to honesty and makes good, too, the claim of the publisher that he is one of the important novelists of the country."

POOR PINNEY

By Marian Chapman

"There is no reason in the nature of things why **POOR PINNEY** should not repeat the experiences of "Main Street" and "Miss Lulu Bett." It has a family likeness to each of these and in some respects is a better novel than either.

HENRY WALKER in N. Y. Herald.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 3

March 17, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Pioneering in Florida

From Ormond to Miami through the lagoons of the Florida coast, the houseboat *Pioneer* took its leisurely course during the past week. Watched for more eagerly than a rum runner, and equally unpredictable in its appearance, it kept winter visitors at their windows and public functionaries on the docks during many long hours of waiting.

On board the *Pioneer*, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, were President and Mrs. Harding and their friends. They had no time schedule to fill, and stopped daily wherever the President felt inclined to play golf. A foursome it was—usually with Mr. McLean, Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, and Charles G. Dawes. Eighteen holes on the Ormond Beach Links, the same on the Sea Breeze course, twice around the nine hole links at Melbourne, the same at Rio Mar. At Hove Sound, the President missed a day's golfing because the course was out of condition.

At Ormond Mrs. Harding made her first public appearance since her illness. At Palm Beach she walked a hundred yards to her automobile, unassisted. Meanwhile the President acquired a coat of tan and a much needed rest. He was as lighthearted "as on the day of his election."

Booms

It is time to commence counting in months the period before the presidential nominations of 1924. Already politicians are cutting out their paper dolls, striving for a fashion that will hit the public's favor. Prominent in this week's news as presidential possibilities were:

Borah. At present he is not booming himself. But a California supporter started a chain postal card

boom: "Link by link and vote by vote it will carry him to the White House!" And Mr. Borah commented: "Fruitless endeavor!"

Meanwhile he is at work in Washington, apparently considering the possibilities of a visit to Russia, or a return home to fight for the direct primary in Idaho.

Johnson. Where Mr. Harding is for the World Court, and Senator Borah takes the middle ground, Hiram Johnson leads the extreme opposition—"high priest of all the irreconcilables." Since Borah left the reactionaries to advocate a world court of his own, Johnson has been the undisputed leader of the isolationists. Behind him is the group which preferred poison to the League of Nations on any terms. Meanwhile Senator Johnson has sailed for Europe—to get a firsthand knowledge of the entanglements he wants to avoid. It is his first trip across the Atlantic. Those

who will be opposed to Harding in 1924 because of the World Court are calling after the gentleman from California: "Bon voyage!"

Ralston. A Democrat whose boom has not yet begun is the new "high-grass" Senator from Indiana. As *The New York Evening Post* sapiently remarks: "A Democrat who can recapture Indiana two years after the greatest Republican landslide in the annals of American politics is under no necessity of putting up a Presidential lightning rod."

McAdoo. The McAdoo boom, which is already under way, is founded on his popularity with the railroad workers, whom he made prosperous during the war, and on his liberal policies, which are expected to attract the farmers. His followers are widespread and vociferous. Several years ago he was immortalized in the following lines:

"The Who, pre-eminently Who,
Is William Gibbs, the McAdoo,
A man of high Intrinsic Worth,
The Greatest Son-in-Law on Earth.
With all the burdens thence accru-

ing,
He's always up and McAdooing;
From Sun to Star and Star to Sun
His work is never McAdone."

Mrs. Harding

"The President always listens to Mrs. Harding when either his personal or political affairs are concerned. She shares his life in a fuller, deeper, and wider measure than do the wives of most public men. She has played a larger part in bringing her husband to his present eminence than is commonly suspected; but persons who have been about Mrs. Harding through the years know it and take the circumstances into account. It makes Mrs. Harding a factor and a figure in considering the probable course of public affairs."—Edward G. Lowry in a signed editorial in *The Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

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National Affairs—[Continued]

100,000 Disemployed

Last week announcement came from the White House that the number of employees in government service had been cut 102,101 during the last two years. This brings the number of government employees, in round numbers, to 500,000, exclusive of our military and naval forces.

With the exception of 102,101 people directly concerned everyone rejoices at the economy. And some credit is generally given to the Harding Administration.

The following figures show the natural growth in the number of public servants:

1851.....	33,300
1871.....	53,900
1891.....	166,000
1911.....	360,000
1916.....	480,000

Then came the war, and by 1920 there were 691,000 government employees. In the following year (thanks to Mr. Wilson) came a reduction of approximately 90,000 employees. The Harding administration follows with a reduction of 102,101 employees in two years.

Detractors from the Administration point out that 88,000 of this cut came in the War and Navy Departments, and that the Administration opposed reduction of the Army and Navy. This detractor may not be quite fair, because reductions in clerical personnel might have been achieved even though the Army and Navy had not been reduced.

The figures do, however, show:

That the present number of government employees is approximately 500,000—an increase of 140,000 in the twelve years since 1911. The increase in the ten years previous was 104,000.

Conclusion: The present number of government employees seems to be no greater than would have been the case had there been no war. Normally, in this instance, is attained.

THE CABINET

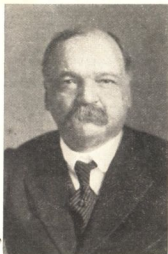
Work and Overwork

Since Woodrow Wilson paid the penalty for overwork with an almost fatal breakdown, it might have been expected that official Washington would take care of its health. Instead (not to mention the President and Mrs. Harding) Attorney-General Daugherty has narrowly escaped from a complete collapse and is in the South recuperating; Secretary

Hughes has been struggling with grippe, but keeping at his desk; Colonel Forbes of the Veterans' Bureau resigned because of his health; Secretaries Davis and Weeks, as well as Chairman Lasker are in the South, also getting a much-needed rest.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace remains in Washington furnishing information to the special Senate Committee which is investigating timber problems in the United States. He urges greater fire protection, more replanting, and partial exemption of taxes for forest areas in order to insure the nation's lumber supply.

Secretary of the Navy Denby is in Southern waters watching the annual fleet maneuvers.



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CHARLES CURTIS

If he has his way, there will be no more filibusters; Senators will tend up to business

Secretary of Interior Work, until recently Postmaster General, is facing the problem of leasing the Red River oil lands (at the Texas-Oklahoma border). By a provision of the Watson bill, he is permitted to lease a large portion of the area to one person or corporation. There is strong opposition in certain quarters to granting much to one party, when 50 or more bidders are eager for leases.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is concerned with the new Treasury issue, for a full account of which see page 22.

CONGRESS

Abolish Filibuster?

Once again there is a movement on to amend the Senate rules so as to abolish filibustering, whereby a "small group of wilful men" can talk an important bill to death at the end of a session. The failure of the Subsidy Bill through filibustering has given a new impetus to the reform.

Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican whip, has accepted the job of mapping out changes in the rules which will save printers' ink, vocal chords and public patience. He admits the job is a hard one, but is less pessimistic than his associates.

Curtail Lobbies?

Another contemplated revision of the Congressional rules is the abolition of the courtesy rule, whereby an ex-member of the House or Senate is privileged to speak upon the floor. This privilege has often been abused for the purpose of conducting elaborate lobbies in favor of special legislation. Mr. Mondell, late of the House, and Mr. Lenroot of the Senate have both expressed the opinion that lobbying by ex-members is a growing evil to which Congress must sooner or later address itself, or suffer undue influence at the hands of irresponsible and special interests.

End Junkets?

No sooner had the gavel fallen on the 67th Session of Congress, than junketing trips at Government expense began. "Junketing"—a word of obscure origin—means a feast, a pleasure trip, a good time, and has for years been applied to the custom of members of Congress to spend the Congressional recesses in traveling about the world on public funds. Junketing trips find their justification in being ostensibly tours of investigation in the interests of the people. In practice, they are just free vacation spees.

Inspection trips this year will take Congressmen to Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, Russia, and to the U. S. Naval Maneuvers in the Pacific. Coincident with the movement to invoke a cloture rule in the Senate to prevent filibustering, and a rule to rescind the courtesy privilege whereby ex-members have the privilege of the floor, is an organized attempt to put an end to excess junketing.

National Affairs—[Continued]

RAILROADS

'Round the Circle in Policy

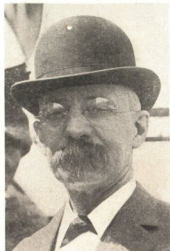
Walker D. Hines, Director General of the Railroads during the last months of the period of Government operation, and now Eastern general counsel of the Great Northern, has joined Hale Holden, president of the C. B. & Q. in advocating railroad mergers as a cure for the railroad problem in the United States. Holden's plan, supported by Hines and other big railroad executives, contemplates a rail consolidation that would tie up every road west of the Mississippi Valley gateways into four great systems. As designated these would be the Burlington, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific systems, all reaching from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico to tap the Panama traffic and to the Pacific Coast to meet the Oriental trade. Net income and investment of each of these lines would be about the same.

This move for mergers and consolidation, if successful, will effect a complete revolution in our national railroad policy. Thirty years ago the country was alarmed at great railroad dictators like Harriman and Hill with their stock and promotion wizards such as Gates, Gould, and Reid. The public feared that they would become an industrial and financial oligarchy so powerful that the whole country would be at their mercy. So the Government broke their power, dissolved the great pools and combinations, hedged the railroad business about with a complex set of rules and regulations, and held the Sherman Act like a gun at their backs. The threat of autocracy vanished, but in its stead came a progressive loss of efficiency and a growing condition of inadequate transportation which reached a crisis during the war when the Government had to take over the roads to insure the movement of troops and supplies.

Now that the roads are back in private hands, the old malady has begun to develop again. The country is too big to support two hundred roads on a profit-making basis. Therefore, we have the cry for mergers. Let the strong roads absorb the weak; guard against the old game of stock-jobbing, secret rebates, "milking" and "watering," but give the people the benefit of a trust without its monopoly privileges.

The powerful and profitable roads will doubtless oppose the merger idea,

since they are strong enough to stand on their own feet. They don't want their profits diluted by having to nurse "sick" lines. But the logic of necessity seems to be driving them to acceptance. Either they must



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THE LATE E. H. HARRIMAN

The law may soon permit mergers coextensive with his dreams

agree to pool their mileage, rolling stock, service, and managing brains, or succumb to Government Ownership and political operation.

Other Side of the Shield

However powerful the movement for consolidation of the roads may be growing, it is not yet powerful enough to appear as a direct and popular mandate to be acted on by Congress. On the one hand, we have Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and author of the Esch-Cummins Law, protesting that the merger remedy may even now be too late and that Government operation of many roads is already an inescapable necessity. On the other hand, rail earnings for January show an increase in profits from 2.75 per cent in 1922 to 5.54 per cent for January of this year, which argues that the roads are on the way to recovery and should be let alone. The conflict of interests involving the big roads, the weak roads, the Government, the public, and railroad labor is still so stubborn and at the same time so obscured by

propaganda and counter-propaganda that only the future can decide the outcome of the issue. Security holders, who have the most to lose by Government operation, are anxiously watching the earning rate. If it continues to improve the Government bogey will disappear; if dividends begin to be passed and the railroad workers continue their stalemate warfare with the executives, the stock holders must resign themselves to the inevitable.

The Story of Harriman

THE DRIVER—Garet Garrett—Dutton.

The hero of this novel is a super-railroad magnate called Henry M. Galt. He is inferred to be a portrait—or, more exactly, caricature—of E. H. Harriman. He is described as "a small man, weighing less than one hundred pounds, with a fretful, nagging body," who walks with "a bantam, egregious stride."

The plot of the novel is the story of Galt's triumphs. Incident by incident they may be substantially paralleled in Mr. Harriman's career. First, a spectacular rise; second, reverses, foes, almost defeat; finally, triumph and death.

Mr. Garrett has written many articles about Wall Street. What private sources of information he may have had access to is not known. But the book in general follows the broad lines of the great railroader's generally known career.

COAL

Underneath the Spark

Seranton, Pennsylvania, is a city built upon the coal industry. This is perfectly literal, since many of the mines run under the city and buildings not infrequently cave in as a result of dangerous tunneling. Now it has been discovered by mining engineers employed by the city that the Richter Coal Company has been unlawfully mining beneath Noy Aug Park, thus imperiling the lives of hundreds of pleasure seeking citizens. But it appears that the coal digging was not illegal because it endangered people's lives; it was illegal because the coal belongs to the Seranton Coal Company, which has secured an injunction restraining the Richter Company from further operations until surveys can be made proving the title.

National Affairs—[Continued]

PROHIBITION

Action in the Middle West

Eleven states in the Middle West took or are about to take action on matters relating to prohibition.

Three states have acted:

¶ In Ohio, a law making it second degree murder to sell or give away intoxicants that cause death.

¶ In Oklahoma, a law making the same offense murder.

¶ In North Dakota, a state enforcement act.

Eight states are considering:

¶ In Kansas, a bill making it murder to sell or give away death-dealing intoxicants.

¶ In Iowa, a bill (passed by the Senate) making the same offense manslaughter.

¶ In Michigan, a similar bill.

¶ In Illinois, a measure to repeal the state prohibition enforcement laws.

¶ In Minnesota, a resolution to Congress not to alter the Volstead Act.

¶ In Missouri, a bill to make it a felony to carry a weapon while illegally transporting liquor.

¶ In Wisconsin, a measure to make search for liquor illegal without absolute knowledge of manufacture or sale.

¶ In Nebraska, a bill to make destruction of bottles, during arrest, evidence of violation of prohibition laws.

A Popular Ballad Perverted

There is no more tragic phenomenon in this vale of tears than the deliberate perversion of an idea or a philosophy out of its original meaning in order to serve the base purposes of its enemies. Does a Christ preach a creed of peace on earth, good will to men, some Kaiser will pervert his words into "Gott mit Uns." Does a Nietzsche drive himself into madness transvaluing all the moral values, some nimble-witted George Creel will reduce his works to a cheap credo for footpads. Does a serious-minded Bernard Shaw spend fifty years writing serious plays for the cultured leisure classes of Western Europe, half the stand-patters in the world hail him as the greatest buffoon of the century.

The latest victim of this common fate is Hugh Antoine d'Arcy, author of the famous popular ballad, "The Face on the Barroom Floor," which our statisticians report still leads "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" by

345,987 public recitations as the greatest high-frequency ballad in American history. On his eightieth birthday d'Arcy learned that the Prohibition forces had been using his ballad as dry propaganda for years. As the poet intended it as a special pleading for free drinks for poor down-and-outers, he is very, very angry.

Armed Against 'Leggers

The Rum Fleet, numbering some 15 vessels, lies seven or eight miles off the Jersey Coast and waits for bootlegger launches to come and carry its liquor to New York or Jersey. The crews of the rum ships do not trust the bootleggers; they are armed with .45 caliber automatics. The reason for this state of continual naval preparedness was divulged by the skipper of the Tuscarora, as trim a whiskey-running schooner as ever dumped her weekly 2,000 cases in a bootleg lighter. In a press interview the skipper pointed out that bootleggers, angry at the high prices charged for Scotch and rye, sometimes turn pirate, board a small ship and steal the alcoholic cargo. A raid or two like this and the Rum Fleet decided that a bootlegger's motorboat was no more to be trusted than a revenue cutter. Hence the display of guns.

Highlands—The Hub

Highlands, New Jersey, was once a sleepy fishing village—the Gopher is the center of the rum landing industry. The shipyards are crowded, the marshes are crowded. Now new boats slip down the ways every day, and ship builders are at such a premium that skippers and their crews have to do their own repairing. Under cover of darkness or fog, dozens of swift motorboats ply between Highlands and the Bahama rum fleet anchored off the coast in "rum row."

Three well organized gangs of bootleggers are said to control the landing and distributing business in Highlands—one gang from Newark, one from Trenton, one from Seranton.

The freightage or lighterage charge is \$5 a case and boats usually make one trip a day with fifty cases a trip. The runners, most of whom own their own boats, which cost from \$1,400 to \$2,000, have formed their own insurance pool. If a member's boat is seized by the Coast Guard, the pool reimburses him.

The citizens of Highland are

divided in their attitude toward the new industry. Fishermen, chandlers, shipbuilders, and truckman of the town look upon the bootleg trade as a gift from heaven, but the more respectable residents resent the presence of flashily dressed, hard-faced strangers who frequent the restaurants and put through their liquor deals under the very noses of the local police.

NEGROES

Migration

The Federal Council of Churches on March 9 published the report of a commission which investigated Negro migration in this country. No figures are available on the extent of the movement of Negroes to the North. Reports from Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia show, however, that more than the usual number of Negroes are arriving from the South. The commission predicts from present indications that this migration will increase during the Spring and Summer.

In contrast with this movement, which has become definitely established ever since the war, is a movement of southern Negroes to Mexico. As yet the latter migration is insignificant. Fifteen families from Oklahoma crossed the border to take up homesteads. But the International Community Welfare League declares that a delegation of Negroes recently visited President Obregon and obtained rights to settle in Sonora and other Mexican states, with promises of freedom and equality. The League anticipates a large emigration.

If this second migration should develop, it will constitute a serious addition to the shortage of labor in the South. Northern industry has already drained the South of unskilled labor, to the point where the lack is being gravely felt.

The Port of New Orleans

Walter Cohen, who was nominated by President Harding as Customs Collector for New Orleans and failed of confirmation by eight votes in the Senate, still hopes to be renominated and confirmed. The Louisiana Senators declared that he was personally obnoxious to them. Cohen has looked up precedents and finds that there are several for renomination by the President. Because of the Senate's opposition it is improbable, however, that Cohen will receive even a recess appointment until the next Congress convenes.

National Affairs—[Continued]

WOMEN

Health Preferred

"Given the opportunity, women will improve themselves physically, and thereby improve the race," says Mrs. Herbert Hoover. She has ceased to be known to the world as "the wife of the Secretary of Commerce," and stands now the only woman Vice-President of the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

In the name of the Federation, Mrs. Hoover has called a conference of representatives of all schools, colleges, playgrounds, and recreational authorities to meet in Washington, April 6. Her plan for physical education for women is so promising that the War Department has indorsed it in pursuance of its campaign to reduce the high percentage of physical unfitness discovered by the war.

No Brains! No Brains!

Some time ago Mr. A. B. See amused a public jaded by stories of crime and divorce by expressing his scholarly opinion that all women's colleges should be burned to the ground. Kinder, Küche, and Kirche, in the good old German sense, was the proper province of female aspiration, and any attempt to educate them beyond the three K's was foolish and dangerous. The result of Mr. See's bull was to increase the endowment funds of Adelphi College (the specific object of his wrath) and to delight the many thousand intelligent Americans of both sexes who love to catch a Babbitt out of bounds.

Now Mr. See is agitated at the spectacle of women in politics, in business, in the feminist movement—in anything but the kitchen or the nursery. He has written Mr. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the subject, and in order to get a rise out of the women, sent a copy of the letter to the Lucy Stone League, an organization advocating the retention by married women of their maiden names. "Does not your Mr. Atterbury know that women average about five ounces less brain matter than the men; and that the part they lack is the reasoning capacity? Does he not know that if the world had to depend on the inventive or reasoning faculty of women, men would still be sleeping on the plains?"

Does Mr. See not know, his victims ask, that brain weight is no test of intelligence, that no one has yet discovered a demonstrable physical



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MRS. HERBERT HOOVER
Wife of the Secretary of Commerce, who will take a hand in national affairs

measure of brain power, and that so far as biologists and anthropologists can guess, intellectual capacity is somehow related to the complexity of brain convolutions?

The indications are that there will be more fun—for Mr. See is writing a book on education. His style has the rare naivete of Rob Benelley (dramatic critic of *Life*), and he should go far as a humorist. Meanwhile he has lost a great opportunity to enhance his reputation, by refusing to debate the question of female intelligence with a woman.

SUPREME COURT

A New Book

THE SUPREME COURT IN UNITED STATES HISTORY—Charles Warren—Little Brown.

The Supreme Court of the United States is probably the most remarkable legal institution in the world. It is something just a shade more than a governing body. It is a sort of super-Senate, defining the conditions under which government functions. Mr. Warren's is the first adequate history of that unique body. He is a distinguished legal scholar. Most of all, as Assistant District Attorney during the Wilson administration, he had an unexcelled opportunity to see the Supreme Court at work and to gain a practical first-hand knowledge of its functions. He acknowledges, however, that the lack of proper perspective on the last 30 years makes adequate treatment impossible, and has restricted his more minute and exhaustive study to the court's earlier history.

ARMY AND NAVY

Six Naval Bases

The general plans of the Navy for developing its fleet bases was made public. A board on "shore establishments," of which Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman is the head, has drawn up a program for developing two naval bases on the Pacific Coast, two on the Atlantic, one at Panama, one at Hawaii.

The four continental naval bases are to be situated at San Francisco, Puget Sound, New York, and Chesapeake Bay. They will be developed for strategic reasons, in the order named. Each of the four is to be made capable of serving the entire fleet in all respects. The Navy will thus have four interchangeable bases from which to operate, and in the event of the capture or destruction of one will always have another on the same coast to which the fleet may retire.

Although the Board did not recommend any addition to those naval bases on our insular possessions where prohibited by the limitation or armament treaty, it plans to expedite development at the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaiian bases. Development of these two bases is especially necessary at this time. The limitation of armament treaty does not prohibit the building of light, fast cruisers. Accordingly other nations—one of whom is Japan—have specialized in ships of this type. In order to counterbalance this condition it is necessary to develop our outlying bases.

The next Congress will be presented with estimates of the cost of developing the six bases.

Investigation

Major-General John F. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard, a lawyer by profession, was appointed counsel for the special committee of the Senate which is to investigate charges of inefficiency in the Veterans' Bureau. It will be General O'Ryan's business to sift all the complaints and give the committee only the gist of the charges to investigate.

Meanwhile Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, sailed for Bermuda and will not return before April 1. Frank T. Hines, new director of the Veterans' Bureau, is placing all the documents in his possession in General O'Ryan's hands, and the investigation will proceed in Mr. Reed's absence.

National Affairs—[Continued]

LABOR

Impotent Banks

In a long article in *The American Federationist*, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers declares labor banks to be no panacea for industrial strife.

"So far as any fundamental change in the modern industrial world is concerned," says Mr. Gompers, "the wage-earners need not look for reconstruction or reconstitution through the establishment of labor banks and particularly through the establishment of labor banks under existing laws. Labor banks must conform to banking laws and these laws themselves constitute an insuperable bar to any but the most modest and limited reforms."

True to his life-long contention that the strike is organized labor's one effective and indispensable weapon, Mr. Gompers warned labor to beware of capitalistic and reactionary propaganda which would persuade the laboring man that co-operative labor banks may do away with the need for strikes. "The necessity for the strike will cease," he says, "only when there are no longer conditions imposed upon wage earners against their will and to which they cannot agree."

Out of Danger

Mr. Gompers, who has been ill for a week in New York with influenza and pneumonia, further complicated by uraemia, was reported by his physicians to be out of danger.

During the crisis in his illness, Mr. Gompers was in a partial delirium, muttering incoherent phrases about labor conferences and meetings with government officials. The doctors had some difficulty in persuading the patient to remain in bed, since he declared himself fit enough for regular work.

"Scabs" and the Ruhr

Mr. Harry V. Dougherty, head of a private detective agency which specializes in providing "emergency labor," a polite term for labor scabs, gave an interview in which he said that he had opened negotiations with the French Government whereby he would secure American Negro labor to operate the Ruhr coal mines. But he was unable to persuade any Negroes to take up his offer of \$7 a day, plus board and lodging, nor could passports for the strikebreakers be obtained from the State Department.



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SAMUEL GOMPERS

"Labor banks are no panacea for the worker; his most effective weapon is the strike."

Mr. Harding's Letter

The strike of the Railroad Shopmen seems to be a hardy perennial. Since its height last summer it has gradually faded from public notice. But a letter written by President Harding to the leader of the shopmen of the Jersey Central Railroad reveals the fact that some 40% of the men are still "out" in various parts of the country.

President Harding's letter does not indicate just where he feels the responsibility lies. He says: "I do not find myself able to discern any adequate question of principle which could justify a minority of the interests involved in this distressing situation in refusing to make settlements similar to those which have been made by the majority."

Since most of the shop unions have settled with the roads to their own disadvantage, the President's remarks look like a rebuke to the die-hard unions. On the other hand, the letter was addressed to a union leader and enclosed an autographed photograph to be used in a drive for strike relief funds, which argues that Mr. Harding meant to rebuke the die-hard roads. The press has interpreted the letter according to its union or anti-union bias.

The Beet Business

During the debates in the Senate on the sugar tariff *The New York World* charged sugar producers with extensive employment of child labor in the beet sugar fields. These charges have now been fully substantiated according to reports made by the National Child Labor Committee after an exhaustive investigation.

The Committee found that what amounts to contract peonage exists in the Michigan beet fields.

Of 681 families visited by the Committee's agents, 407 were "grower" families and 274 contract labor families. The total number of persons in those families between the ages of five and sixteen working in the beet fields was 1,358, or 67 per cent of the workers. More than 50 per cent of these children worked on a contract labor basis.

RADICALS

Active Debs

Eugene Victor Debs, acknowledged leader of the Socialist Party, and four times candidate for the Presidency, has again entered the political arena. In Chicago he campaigned for William A. Cunneen, labor lawyer, who is running for mayor on the Socialist ticket. Debs, his health recovered after his recent term in jail for violation of the Espionage Act, is said to possess his old time fire and enthusiasm, speaking every day at labor and radical rallies.

Mr. Borah Pleads

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho espoused the cause of political prisoners in America in a speech at the Lexington Opera House, Manhattan.

"It is now four years since the armistice," said he. "All the foreign governments released their political prisoners three years ago. This is the only government that now has political prisoners."

"These men are in prison not because of acts of violence, not because of the destruction of property, but solely because of an expression of their views. They are in the strictest sense political prisoners for their opinions spoken or written."

Among those who reserved boxes or who occupied seats on the platform at this meeting were Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Willard Straight, Alma Gluck.

National Affairs—[Continued]

THE STATES

CALIFORNIA: A new crater broke out on the east slope of Mount Lassen, which is in violent eruption. Mount Lassen, in the extreme northern part of California, is the only active volcano in any of the states. It became active in 1914.

INDIANA: Governor McCray announced that he would pocket-veto a bill passed by the Assembly, providing a bonus of \$10 for each month of service for veterans of the World War or the war with Spain.

NEW YORK: The International Flower Show opened on March 12 with exhibits not only from the United States, but South America, the Philippines, Borneo, Central America, the South Seas, and the East Indies.

PENNSYLVANIA: Governor Pinchot wrote to Governor Smith of New York, asking that the suit before the United States Supreme Court to annul the Federal Water Power Law be withdrawn. New York wants a monopoly on the water power developed within its boundaries (notably at Niagara Falls). Governor Pinchot suggests that Pennsylvania and other states have their quota of the Niagara power.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Both branches of the Legislature passed a bill granting pensions to former slaves who served the State and their masters in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

UTAH: Just before the closing of the legislature Governor Charles R. Mabey signed a new tobacco law which permits the sale of cigarettes—formerly prohibited—in the state.

VIRGINIA: Fort Myer, historic army post across the Potomac from Washington, was threatened with destruction in a fire which caused \$110,000 damage.

WISCONSIN: The senate by a vote of 26 to 4 defeated a Socialist bill to abolish the Wisconsin National Guard. Two weeks ago the lower house passed a similar bill by an overwhelming vote.

ALASKA: Governor Scott C. Bone in opening the Territorial Legislature at Juneau censured D. A. Sutherland, Alaska's delegate to Congress, who inserted a charge in *The Congressional Record* that the Alaskan fisheries had been turned over to a fish trust.

POLITICAL NOTES

Theoretically the best sailor of them all should be the head of the Navy Department. Secretary Denby proved himself at least as good as any. When the transport on which he was traveling to the fleet maneuvers met a heavy storm off Hatteras, the Secretary stuck to the bridge.

Claudius H. Huston, assistant Secretary of Commerce, resigned his post to become President of the World Commerce Corporation, dealing in oil, grain and other commodities. It is said he will get a raise in salary—from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

"Which legs does a fly use to clean its middle pair?"

"How many ounces of grass does a grasshopper eat in a day?"

Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the Department of Agriculture, answers these questions and many like them, put by perplexed letter writers.

Pennsylvania and journalism rank high in United States diplomacy. Pennsylvania seems likely to have three ambassadors: Henry P. Fletcher is already serving at Brussels; Cyrus E. Woods has been appointed to Tokyo; Alexander P. Moore to Madrid. Journalism already has Harvey at London and Child at Rome. Moore will make a third.

Mrs. William J. Harris, wife of the Georgia Senator, recently collected \$200 from the government. It was back pay due to her father, General "Joe" Wheeler, for his services as an Army officer before he joined the Confederacy in the Civil War.

During his recent illness Attorney General Daugherty gave up smoking—and he does love his pipe. "I just wanted to see how much of a man I was," he told reporters. "In three weeks I'm going to be strong enough to spit in a mad dog's eye."

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, prince of publishers, is a tiny old man with white elf-like fingers. His *Philadelphia Public Ledger* consistently supports the President, and it is rumored that he either has been, or soon will be, offered an ambassadorship. Meanwhile the erection of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia is costing him \$10,000,000 while he cruises on his yacht in southern waters.

Royal S. Copeland, New York's new Senator, is a doctor, a health officer, and a reformer in more ways than one. He disapproves of large girths in the Senate. "At 50," says he, "a man who is five pounds overweight generally works at about 50% efficiency."

Francisco Pancho Villa, ex-thorn in the flesh, is listed as one of the five largest producers of grain in Mexico. He has paid American manufacturers many thousands of dollars for farm equipment used on his estate at Cunutlen, Durango. And according to his country's embassy at Washington, he is piously keeping his promise to keep out of the political drama.

Canada has signed her first treaty with the United States. Heretofore the English diplomatic corps always made treaties for Canada. Celebrating her new diplomatic independence, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries signed for Canada a treaty, ratified by the Senate on March 4, regulating halibut fishing.

Senator Brookhart, who has threatened to wear overalls to formal dinners, naturally finds it contrary to his principles to wear a silk hat. But he is willing to make an exception. "I will wear a silk hat," said he, "at the inauguration to the Presidency of Judge William S. Kenyon of Iowa."

According to Louis Seibold of *The New York Herald*, Senator Brookhart made—during the last session of the late Congress—"probably more speeches than any other two men." This is all the more notable if one considers the fact that Mr. Brookhart was sitting in his first session in an organization where new-comers are traditionally "seen but not heard."

Henry Ford, who is being boomed in various quarters for the 1924 Presidential nomination of any party which will give it to him, paid \$4,000,000 for the satisfaction of playing fair in the automobile industry. He bought the Lincoln Motor Company from its receiver for \$8,000,000, assuming none of its liabilities. Later developments showed that half again as much would be necessary in order to pay the company's creditors in full. So Mr. Ford paid.

I heard him once a poor talker but don't know why he keeps on with it.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Hugo Stinnes. Crafty, potent, indurate, Herr Hugo Stinnes—coal magnate, multi-millionaire, present "All-Highest" of Germany—plots a coal victory in the Ruhr. His aim is the control of the European steel industries, and, like all mysterious figures who move in the no-man's-land of international politics, he stands to win whichever side comes out on top.

At present it suits Stinnes to back his own country. The establishment of a great coal and iron industry in Germany has obvious advantages to himself. It insures illimitable profits for the future. So the great magnate stirs the people up against the French under the guise of patriotism; and hungry, discontented, deceived men resist and suffer for the Coal King and his satellites.

If France wins, or should a compromise be agreed upon, Stinnes is still the hero; for through a back-door agreement with the Comité des Forges—the great French steel trust—he will be able to exchange the kingly throne for the Emperor's Crown. And conceivably, the dictatorial tactics of General Degoutte are a barrage put up by the magnates of Paris, who, in serving themselves, will also serve Hugo Stinnes.

Imbued with a lust for power, he looks upon the Ruhr with cruel eyes, and, "Hugo Stinnes, master of coke so long that he has come to look like a piece himself," waits for his opportunity.

Hugo Stinnes would probably agree with very little of this. He would almost certainly deny that his patriotism is only a shield to his own ambitions. He might be right. Coke is an agent in producing many beautiful things, and Stinnes may yet prove his policy noble—and for the benefit of the German people and the Fatherland.

Shootings. France and Germany are stranded in the quicksands of the Ruhr occupation. The policy of each becomes more violent as time goes on, and the end is still far away. Murder has been met with "killing," and the last battle on the Ruhr promises to be as bloody as the first in the Great War.

The Germans murdered two men near the town of Buer, and the French retaliated by killing eight and wounding thirteen. This alters the complexion of affairs. Germany has nothing to gain by murder. Her burden may be heavy and the way difficult, but sanguinary tactics are suicidal. France, on the other hand, will succeed in completely alienating foreign sympathy if she allows the present situation to develop. Moreover, "killings" give the Germans an opportunity of doing homage to their martyred countrymen.

On the question of policy the Germans are as adamant as ever in their conviction to resist the French. The "Franco-Belgian Entente" says that the real object of the Ruhr is to speed up coal deliveries, which seems tantamount to admitting defeat. They have, however, decided to requisition coal in the pits with their own labor backed by force, if the mine owners fail to pay a coal tax. But the true aim of the French and Belgians seems to be a separate agreement with Germany and the abandonment of the Versailles treaty.

RHINE ARMY BILL

At Paris, America is conferring with the Reparations Commission to effect a settlement of the United States Rhine Army Bill.

America claims \$250,000,000 for the maintenance of the army on the Rhine and demands cash payments. Although Germany is responsible for the upkeep of the Allied armies of occupation on the Rhine under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, it is quite impossible for her to pay anything at present. The American proposition that the Allies should find the money from payments received from the Reparations Commission has met with a flat refusal, and Wadsworth has declined to accept payment in kind—an alternative Allied proposal.

As France, having received the lion's share of the payments made through the Reparations Commission will be most affected, Great Britain has left the settlement of the question in French hands. The position at present is that an offer whereby America will receive a percentage of all future payments made by Germany has been transmitted to Washington. Although the prospects of settlement by this means look extremely remote, there seems no other way.

THE NEAR EAST

Peace? The veil has been lifted and Mustapha Kemal Pasha speaks for the Turkish nation: "We desire peace!" This is a propitious omen for the future of the new Turkish State, and, backed by real sincerity, it will indubitably raise the prestige of Turkey in the West. It is certainly a feather in the feathers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Ismet Pasha, his Foreign Minister.

Refusal. The National Assembly rejected the Lausanne Treaty because it was contrary to the National Pact. The greater part of the Treaty has, however, been approved, and it only remains now to reach an agreement on a few important points. Ismet Pasha has been given full power to continue the postponed Lausanne Conference and it is certain that the Allies will readily consent to reopening the discussion.

Counter Proposals. The Turkish counter proposals to some of the clauses of the Treaty are now on their way to the Allied capitals and they will be published shortly. Reports from Angora state, however, that the Turks will ask for the settlement of the financial clauses by conversations outside the scope of the Treaty, thus facilitating an early peace. The Turks have, apparently, come round to the British point of view with regard to Mosul. They suggest that the Mosul question be settled amicably between Turkey and Great Britain within one year.

History. The forerunning events leading up to the present situation are that Turkey refused to sign the Treaty of Sèvres establishing the terms of peace that the Allied Powers were willing to grant her. In this Treaty Greece was given practically the whole of western Thrace and a large stretch of land in Asia Minor. On August 28 last year the Turks started their attack on the Greeks, and on September 9 Turkish troops entered Smyrna after the Greek army had left. France, Italy, and Britain on September 29 issued a note to Turkey inviting her to participate in a conference at Lausanne. The Allies greatly modified their terms for a peace understanding with Turkey, but despite that the conference adjourned. After the presentation of a treaty containing the Allied terms, the Turkish delegation left Lausanne for Angora to confer with their government.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

The Week in Parliament

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Sir John Norton-Griffiths (Conservative), said that he could not urge preferential treatment upon the United States Government for goods imported from the British Isles.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a written answer to a question asked in the House, stated that the Colonies are repaying loans to the Mother Country. Payments on principal have been made by the following dominions: South Africa, £381,000; Australia, £526,000; New Zealand, £141,000; British Guiana, £142,000.

A report was issued by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lieutenant-Colonel Amery. The net naval estimates are put at £58,000,000, showing a decrease of about £8,000,000 sterling. Colonel Amery says that the estimates have been drawn up on the presumption that all countries will ratify the Washington Naval Agreement of 1921.

A bill only nine lines long was introduced in the House of Commons by a Labor member. The object is to stop criminal proceedings in the British Isles for "schism, heresy, blasphemy, blasphemous libel, or atheism."

Lady Astor

Lady Astor's bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to youths under the age of 18 for consumption on the premises where it was sold, passed its second reading by a majority of 282 votes. This is the first legislation proposed by a woman.

The Home Secretary has stated that he cannot undertake to see the bill through committee and a third reading owing to the pressure of business. It seems likely, therefore that the measure will be shelved.

The reading was followed by some amusing and spirited discussion. Lady Astor remarked to her fellow members: "You men are children and we women love you because you are children. I appeal to the House to pass this legislation to help the children." Sir George Hamilton (Conservative) had a witty passage of arms with the "noble lady," ending his final assault with a suggestion for a saloonkeeper's prayer: "From all grandmotherly legislation, good Lord deliver us." Lady Astor rose and added "Amen."

The *Morning Post*, the leading London conservative newspaper, questions whether the bill would have progressed even so far had it been thought to have had a chance of final passage and had the proposer's popularity not been taken into consideration. The *Daily Mail* calls it "the thin edge of a prohibition wedge."

Labor and Society

Three prominent Labor members of Parliament (clad in black silk knee breeches), together with the King and Queen and a number of other distinguished guests were entertained at



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JOHN R. CLYNES

Labor leader who donned silk knee breeches to dine with the King

dinner by Viscount and Lady Astor. It is the first time that Labor has dined with Royalty at a private residence. The Labor members present were: J. R. Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers and former Leader of the Labor Party in the House—possibly the strongest labor man in the country; J. H. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; and Philip Snowden, socialist member of Parliament and author. All were accompanied by their wives.

The *Daily Herald*, London radical journal, published angry letters from Laborites. One critic said: "Continuous association with our political opponents is likely to reduce our campaign in the House of Commons to the old sham fight between Tweedledum and Tweedledee which we have done so much to expose."

Lloyd George

He is almost as much discussed this week as are the Labor Party, Lady Astor, and the Bonar Law Government.

In a letter to a Liberal M. P., Lloyd George announces that he has definitely abandoned the center party idea, which was to be composed of all the moderates of any political organization, and which for the present is eking out an existence under the name of the National Liberal Party. It is agreed that the way is now clear for the reunion of the Liberal Party, and Mr. Asquith, leader of the Liberals, has already made it clear that he does not intend to vacate that office.

At Edinburgh Lloyd George was righteously incensed when university students threw bags of flour at him, and he curtailed his speech.

Lloyd Georgian newspaper articles displaying a pronounced pro-German bias are not popular with the British press, but the *Allgemeine Zeitung* has accepted all of them. The *Evening Standard* published in London, although a constant supporter of Lloyd George in Coalition days, has refused to print his articles on the ground of impolicy. The only London newspaper which continues to print his writings is the *Daily Chronicle*, which was purchased from the Lloyds by his political friends.

Archbishop's Peace Rejected

The Free State has rejected the latest, and what many observers considered the most promising move for peace in Ireland. Archbishop Harty of Cashel, in Munster County, proposed that an immediate truce be made, that the Republicans dump all arms under pledge that they be handed over to whichever party wins the next election. He pointed out that the Republicans would thus be spared the humiliation of surrender, and yet peace would be fully restored. Tom Barry, irregular leader, was friendly to the proposal. A motion in favor of its adoption was introduced into the Dail Eireann. But Kevin O'Higgins, Free State Minister of Home Affairs, rejected the Archbishop's plan. "There can be no trace on the basis of the proposals of the Archbishop of Cashel. There must be complete and unqualified acceptance of the right of the people to decide all issues arising in the politics of the country. The weapons of war must be placed in the effective custody of the people's representatives. That is the horse sense of the matter."

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

The Ruhr—Public Opinion

Anatole France, poet and philosopher, sounded the call of the opposition to the Government, although confining himself to damning the Treaty of Versailles. Speaking of the nineteenth century philosopher Renan, whose centenary has just been celebrated, M. France said that "he (Renan) would have been shocked to see that so cruel a war was followed by a treaty which does not end it, which is nothing but the organization of disorder, hatred, discord and poverty in unfortunate Europe." Coming at such a time it is a deftly veiled disapproval of Poincaré's policy in the Ruhr, but not too deft for the French public to seize upon.

Many Frenchmen are opening their eyes in pained surprise at the Government's policy in the Ruhr. They argue that all cannot be well when the price of necessary commodities rises week by week, when industries are obliged to close for the want of coal. And they are beginning to worry about the cost of the venture.

The bulk of the nation, however, still continues to support Poincaré. It is generally believed that Germany cannot hold out much longer and that at the dawn of French victory the Ruhr will be made to produce enough coal and the German Government enough gold to pay for the occupation and the overdue reparations.

Borrowing vs. Taxation

The Chamber of Deputies has authorized Finance Minister de Lasteyrie to balance the budget by issuing 1,400,000,000 francs worth of bonds.

This is indicative of the trend of French politics, which prefers to borrow rather than meet the financial situation squarely by increasing taxation.

Versailles

The historic and beautiful Palace of Versailles is in a state of decay and the marvelous fountains are breaking down.

The authorities at Versailles say that 12,000,000 francs are necessary to renovate the palace and repair the fountains. The Senate will vote a grant of 8,000,000 francs for this purpose and it is hoped to raise the remaining 4,000,000 francs from the

profits of great fêtes which are to revive the glories of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One of the principal features of these fêtes will be the reproduction of Molière's comedies in the identical place where they were first acted.

ITALY

Politics

At Home—Points from Premier Mussolini's speech at the presentation of departmental budgets to the Finance Minister, which was attended by a great display of military force both by the Army and the Fascist National Militia: "You may ask the reason for this great display of military strength. It is to show that the Government has armed forces at its disposal. . . . It may happen, perchance, that armed forces may help some people to make up their minds. . . . We have solemnly promised to balance the State budget and this promise we must keep at all costs."

A royal decree was issued providing for a thorough comb-out of all government departments with a view to cutting State expenditure. Persons over 65 or those who have had 40 years' service will be retired on pension. Power is given to Ministers to dispense with all employees not giving maximum satisfaction. The Army and Navy and other government military organizations are exempted. The railways will be dealt with later in a special decree.

Abroad—Mussolini, referring to the newspaper campaign in favor of a Franco-Italian alliance, said that the Fascist Government neither agreed with nor authorized such a movement; the Government would follow an autonomous policy.

Italian workmen accompanied by a priest on their way to Belgium were maltreated in Bavaria by a crowd who were under the impression that they were destined for the Ruhr. Premier Mussolini has instructed the Italian Ambassador in Berlin to demand exemplary punishment of the ringleaders, with compensation for the victims. The message informs Germany that Italy will not permit the molestation of her subjects and will defend them, whatever the consequences.

The Royal Air Force

Mussolini has created an independent Air Force equal in importance to the Army and Navy.

Colonel Moizo, a delegate to the Washington Arms Conference, will take command of the new force and will be promoted to the rank of general.

The terms of pay and promotion have a communistic clause. Officers and soldiers will receive the same rates of pay as for corresponding ranks in the Army; but all ranks will receive 900 lire a month on active service, the Government holding that "the life of a soldier is of the same value as the life of an officer."

Air Attachés will be re-introduced into the Italian Diplomatic Corps and the post will be filled only by Air Service officers. At first attachés will be appointed only at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin. Lieutenant-Colonel Alessandro Guidoni, at present acting Naval Attaché at Washington, is to be appointed Air Attaché and will be replaced in his present position.

Papal Support

After visiting the Vatican, the Archbishop of Messina issued a pastoral letter in which he stated that Pope Pius is "well satisfied with Premier Mussolini."

Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the College of Cardinals, said of Mussolini that "for his energy and devotion to the country he was chosen to save the nation and restore her fortune."

Virtue vs. Vice

The Fascisti are bent on the purification of Rome. Their campaign is directed against all obscene literature, postcards, pamphlets, pictures.

Mussolini paid particular attention to Victor Marguerite's book *La Garçonne*. This was speedily translated into Italian after the author had been expelled from the French Legion of Honor, and suppressed after it reached Rome.

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Mussolini's ambassador at Washington, plans an April tour of the United States. In his youth he was a practicing mining engineer in several Western states, where he has many friends.

Foreign News—[Continued]

GERMANY

Cuno's Speech

Before a crowded Reichstag Chancellor Cuno, describing himself as "an honest merchant," made a speech, which, while it lacked the fire and brimstone of oratorical genius, was after all more a categorical denunciation of French "violence" in the Ruhr than an attempt to define German policy.

He claimed that the French were acting against the Versailles Treaty devised by the other Powers; that the Rhineland High Commission had sold itself without restriction to the French. He said that he doubted whether France came into the Ruhr for reparations and that her action made it impossible for Germany to estimate her capacity to pay.

Toward the end of his speech Cuno, changing from the passive to the resolute, said: "We will not cease our policy of passive resistance. . . . We will agree to no settlement severing illegally occupied territory from Germany. . . . The world is silent—the victims are still too few. I do not appeal even now to foreign countries, I merely note that after seven weeks of fighting for our rights and for the peace of the world we still stand alone."

Royalism

A plot to re-establish the monarchy in Bavaria was nipped in the bud by the Munich police. The royalists' plans provided for the detachment of Bavaria from the rest of the Reich and the formation of a South German Federation to include Austria. French influence is said to have favored the reactionist plot. Upward of 70 people were arrested.

There are two monarchist parties in Bavaria. One aims at separation from North Germany and the establishment of a Kingdom; it is led by Dr. Kuehles and backed by Ludendorff. The other party is non-separationist and aims at the restoration of the Wittelsbach dynasty with Prince Rupprecht as Emperor of Germany. The Prince is said to take no active part in royalist matters, but is ready when he considers the time ripe to make a bid for the Imperial throne. Popular opinion in Bavaria considers that Rupprecht has a very good chance.

RUSSIA

Economics

The Soviet Government realizes definitely that the State cannot endure without the valuable assistance of capital. The absorbing need of Russia at the present time is machinery, both for industry and for commerce. If this need is supplied Russia may well enter into active commercial competition with the rest of the world at a not far distant date.

Ramifications of the new Russian policy of economic reinvigoration are everywhere in evidence:

Germany: The Krupps are operating a model farm in the Don—a district of South Russia. The Soviet Government will draw 10 per cent for the first three years; 15 per cent for the next three, and 17½ per cent after that until the expiration of the 36-year contract, when the Russian Government will inherit the whole property.

Latvia: A treaty is now under consideration giving Russia rights in the port of Riga and over the Latvian part of the River Dvina. This will facilitate Russian communications.

Poland: Despite the disfavor shown to Poland on account of French loans, an agreement is under way to exchange Polish manufactured goods for Russian raw materials.

Turkey: Active negotiations for a commercial treaty are on foot.

Great Britain: The Russian Co-operative Societies have appointed Mr. E. F. Wise, Lloyd George's former adviser, as their Foreign Trade Director in London.

Hungary: A commercial treaty has just been signed with the Royal Hungarian Government, whereby Russia will export raw petroleum for the Hungarian refining plants, and Hungary will be allowed to participate in the industrial and agricultural rehabilitation of the country. British capital will back the Hungarians in these undertakings.

In addition, a host of foreigners are entering Russia, seeking concessions for various enterprises.

More striking evidence of the Government's honest intention to raise the economic condition of the country could not be given. The old Bolshevism is dead.

Political Condition

Since 1917 the Government of Russia has changed in form, but not in effect. The Czarist oligarchy has given way to proletariat absolutism. But the mass of the great Russian population remains as apathetic as ever.

The Bolsheviks number only 410,000 out of a population of more than 100,000,000 people, the greater part of whom form the peasant classes. The Soviet Government can, therefore, hold the reins of control only by relying upon the traditional inertia displayed by the peasants and by suppressing despotically any opposition, actual or presumed.

The Military Situation

Three million rifles, 125,000 machine guns, and 40 aeroplanes were ordered by the Bolsheviks from Sweden, Germany, Czechoslovakia.

In the South, a revolt has broken out and a large force composed of peasants and Don Cossacks is moving on Kiev. In the Far East, General Semenov, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, is raising a military force at Vladivostok and proposes to start a counter revolution. In the West, Russia, with her finger on the trigger, observes the writhing struggles of all Europe.

The Soviet Government is watching, waiting, preparing.

Tchitcherin

"Russia never declared that she would not recognize any treaty with capitalistic countries. Soviet Russia is strictly observing all agreements undertaken since the revolution." This is Georg Tchitcherin's reply to a charge made by Senator Lodge that the Soviet Government would not feel bound by any treaty it made.

Tchitcherin, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, is one of the big men of modern Russia. He comes from a good family, is well educated, and was formerly in the Diplomatic Corps under the Czar. Exiled from Russia as a Menshevist, he lived for some time in Belgium and at the outbreak of the Great War went to London, where he was known in Socialistic circles. His propagandist activities there, however, led to his arrest and internment in Brixton Prison.

Georg Tchitcherin is known as an eccentric. He is a Russian, not a Jew.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BELGIUM

Forty communists were arrested on warrants issued by the Belgian Government for fomenting strikes and causing demonstrations against the occupation of the Ruhr. They will be charged formally with plotting against the safety of the State.

According to the Public Prosecutor, the red movement was directed from Berlin and plans had been formed to provoke political strife in other allied countries.

SWEDEN

A thrilling mystery was solved on the French Riviera. A Mr. "G," who sent in his name as a competitor in the Southern France open tennis championship tournament, turned out to be King Gustavus of Sweden, who is spending a vacation in the Sunny South.

Asked by a journalist what he thought of the situation in Europe, King Gustavus replied: "I think Gordon Lowe should win the men's singles, and that Mlle. Lenglen is certain to carry off the honors in the women's singles."

This is the first time in history that a reigning monarch will take part in an open tennis championship.

DENMARK

Queen Alexandrina, suffering from a slight internal trouble, was operated on at St. Lucas Hospital, Copenhagen.

King Christian and Queen Alexandrina will celebrate their silver wedding on April 26. The doctors attending the Queen predict that she will have completely recovered from her operation by that date.

Bootlegging is a source of great concern to the police. Although the country is not dry, alcoholic beverages are saddled with exceptionally high duty, which acts in some measure as an effective prohibition law. The smugglers buy the spirits in Germany at one crown a liter and sell it to Scandinavian countries at six crowns or more. The perplexed police are biting their nails with anger at the baffling tactics employed by the smart rum-runners.

AUSTRIA

While Austria is evincing a determined attitude by rejuvenating her decayed economic condition, she is as yet totally unable to deal with internal strife directed by the populace against the Jews and by the monarchists against the populace.

An anti-Semitic demonstration occurred in Vienna during which street cars were derailed and Jews beaten and stabbed. Ninety-nine arrests were made. Although the police were forewarned, they were unable to cope with the disturbance.

The strange event of Royalists and Socialists meeting in the same inn had an unfortunate sequel when the two parties inadvertently left the building at the same time. The monarchists, armed with whips and revolvers, slashed and fired at the laborites, killing one and wounding two others. The assailants fled before the arrival of the police.



DR. EDOUARD BENES
"Youngest and strongest" of Central European leaders who will receive Poland into the fold of his Little Entente

BULGARIA

Bulgarian irregulars, opposing the Government of which Stambolisky is Premier, attacked the Yugo-Slavian troops along the Serbian frontier. Two hundred and seventy Bulgarians were killed and a large number of prisoners were taken by the Serbs.

The Irregulars or "Comitadjis" are opposed to the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly, in which Bulgaria formally recognized her war indemnity and other obligations. The Comitadjis are a powerful organization receiving spasmodic support from Premier Stambolisky's political opponents.

Yugo-Slavia, of course, protested to the League of Nations against the acts of aggression by the Bulgarian outlaw bands.

SPAIN

It is dangerous to attack the court favorites of King Alfonso. Father Calasanz, priest of a fashionable Madrid church, was imprisoned after preaching a sermon on the indecency of women's dress and directing his invective against an influential court lady, noted for her daring Parisian dresses.

At a meeting held in Madrid under the Marquesa Del Ter, president of the Union of Spanish Women, a motion was framed asking the Government to declare its policy toward the feminist movement. It was also stated that upon the Government's reply would depend the attitude of women at the approaching elections.

Women in Spain have no political rights, although it is a well-known fact that they have for a long time influenced the course of elections.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister, announced that Poland will be taken into the fold of the Little Entente when he attends the Czecho-Polish conference in Warsaw early in April.

Present members of the Little Entente are Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes. Their power is being exercised in much the same way as was that of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy prior to 1914; they are the dictators of Central Europe.

The treaty to be considered at Warsaw will include a military, economic and political understanding, and will unite more than 60,000,000 people.

Dr. Benes has been described as the greatest man in Central Europe. Thirty-nine years old, son of a Czech peasant, he is a man who braved many dangers for his country's sake and is undoubtedly the backbone of the Little Entente.

TURKEY

While making overtures to establish peace (see P. 8, "The Near East") Turkey is not neglecting her army. All Mohammedans in Constantinople between the ages of 23 and 39 have been ordered to present themselves at recruiting stations not later than Sunday, March 18.

Foreign News—[Continued]

JAPAN

A Die-hard

As a protest against a reduction of \$24,500,000 in next year's budget for military expenditure, General Kenichi Oshima, addressing the House of Peers, said that it was "the height of folly to imagine that the cutting of armaments would ensure peace. World peace is best maintained when nations are armed to the hilt!" His explosion will not, however, affect the departmental estimates.

General Oshima was Minister of War in the Okuma and Terauchi cabinets. He has had wide experience both as soldier and statesman, and is an avowed enemy of Baron Kato, present Premier.

Jiu-Jitsu Guard

The Mayor of Tokyo, Viscount Goto, selected Shoji Usui, veteran of the Russo-Japanese War, who holds the fourth rank of the Kodo-kan School of Jiu-Jitsu, to be his bodyguard. The Mayor chose a jiu-jitsu exponent because he believes that this famous art of self-defense is the most effective. Mayor Goto has recently received threatening letters because of his connection with the visit of A. A. Joffe, representative of the Russian Soviet.

CHINA

War Lords—Tuchuns

"It is the Tuchuns who are supporting the traffic [opium], and that is one more reason why the Tuchuns must go, and shall go!" So said Li Yuan-Hung, President of China. If there is any sincerity, determination, and unselfishness behind these altruistic words, then there is hope for the future.

The Tuchuns are military governors, ruling over the various provinces, and collecting taxes with which they keep up large armies. There are also Great Tuchuns—the War Lords—who control groups of Tuchuns. These men are the real rulers of modern China; their word is law; they control the Government and the future. As there is no national army, their autocratic sway is undisputed—except among themselves. As a matter of fact, the President himself is a Tuchun, for he is the virtual military governor of several districts in the proximity of Peking.



LI YUAN-HUNG

"Tuchuns and opium are my allied enemies!" says the President of China

Premier Chang Resigns

Chang Tsao-tsen, Chinese Premier, resigned. He and his Ministry submitted to the war lords because of a disagreement over plans for the reunification of China. The war lords insisted on appointing Military Governors for the districts of Kwangtung and Fukien, and met the Chinese Premier's refusal with an ultimatum which forced the resignation of the Chang Tsao-tsen Cabinet.

In a pronouncement to the whole country, Chang Tsao-tsen declared that peaceful efforts at reunification had failed and practically admitted that he was powerless against the opposition of the war lords.

Li Yuan-Hung, President of the Republic, sent messengers to Chang urging him to reconsider his resignation.

Demands on Japan

The Government, in confirmation of a statement made during the Washington Conference, informed Japan that China requires abrogation of the treaty of 1915, wherein the Japanese Government made 21 demands.

On March 27 the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan (Dalny) comes to an end. Japan obtained rights over these two ports at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. The Chinese Government points out that the time is appropriate for the return of the ports and the cancellation of the 1915 treaty.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico: The political campaign to elect a successor to President Obregon will open in May. Six aspirants to Presidential office are announced by the newspaper *El Universal*:

1). Adolfo de la Huerta, present Finance Minister. General Huerta was elected Provisional President after the civil war of 1920, but was defeated in the Presidential elections which returned General Alvaro Obregon. De la Huerta says, however, that he will not accept nomination and feels himself strongly bound to Calles.

2). General Plutarco Calles, the favorite, is supported by the Partido Co-operatista Nacional, by far the most important party in Mexico. It is feared that his health may prevent him from standing, in which case General Huerta will, in all probability, be chosen.

3). Paul Madero, brother of former President Madero, who was elected on November 6, 1911, and murdered in February, 1913. He is supported by the remnants of the old Conservative party, the agrarians and followers of Francisco Pancho Villa.

4). General Enriquez Estrada, former Minister of War and Marine, now commander of the west coast forces. He has the support of the army.

5). Vito Alessio Robles, editor, backed by the radical agrarians.

6). Francisco Leon de la Barra, another one-time Provisional President. De la Barra is under sentence of banishment from Mexico and the Foreign Office has recently deprived him of his Mexican citizenship. He is, however, strongly supported by the Catholics and the Conservatives.

Emilio Gandarillas, leader of the Partido Co-operatista Nacional, says the election will be bloodless. Referring to the Carranza execution, he says: "Mexico has learned her lesson."

Argentina: Senor Gallardo, Foreign Minister, requested the Budget Committee to pay an aggregate debt of \$466,000 now overdue to the League of Nations. In his opinion Argentina is still a member of the League, despite her dramatic withdrawal from the deliberations of the Assembly three years ago.

The Argentine Republic withdrew from a meeting of the League in 1920 after a motion to admit all sovereign nations to membership, moved by the Argentine delegation, was rejected.

BOOKS

The Map in Fiction*

Some Melancholy Mishaps in After-the-War Tolerance

The Story. What story there is, is tucked away in inconspicuous corners of the book so as not to hamper the author in developing his real theme—post-war Europe. Bertram Pollard is one of those unusually effective majors in the War who find themselves correspondingly unequipped for earning a living after it. Pollard is married to Joyce, patrician to the tips of her fine fingers. But he has other demands on his sympathy—he is half-Irish, one brother-in-law is an Irish revolutionary, later caught and executed, another is a German noble, his father is an extreme Tory M. P., who favors reprisals in Ireland, his father-in-law is an Earl perched on a dizzy pinnacle of aristocracy, his brother, a Black and Tan, is shot by a sniper. Furthermore, Bertram Pollard has an uncommonly soft heart. He can no more hate and despise the "mob" with whom he fought in France than he can turn his back on his Tory connections. So he goes striding disconsolately down the middle of the road, trying to be tolerant, taking no sides, finding it "all very difficult."

His child is still-born. No link remains between himself and his wife, who betakes herself to rather frenzied merriment with the idlers whom he hates. When he refuses a job as Deputy Director for the South Coast, because he sees the home defense force as no more than an instrument of capitalistic tyranny, Joyce calls him a traitor and leaves him in disgust. The disgust is largely mutual. Bertram goes on a tour through Europe—representing a liberal weekly—and the plot stands still for a good many pages of observation.

Further developments are an attack of typhus for Bertram, the convenient death of the man whom Joyce had come to love and he to hate, and a sweetly satisfactory ending. Joyce comes back to him, unwarrantably penitent, and they start off on a thoroughly unlikely new life.

The Significance. The real hero is not Pollard, but the map of Europe.

*"The Middle of the Road." Philip Gibbs. Doran (\$2.00.)

The result is a bird's-eye view of after-war conditions for those who like their news heavily sugared down with human interest. On every other page the author's heart can be seen cracking. He is a little over-sentimental, a little over-pessimistic about Europe. He loves his fellow-man with a consuming devotion. He is almost incoherent in his eagerness to tell the world what is the matter with it and to beg it to do something about itself.



SIR PHILIP GIBBS
He has written a novel about the map of Europe

The Critics. The critical reception of *The Middle of the Road* has been unenthusiastic, but, in general, favorable. Its defects are generally recognized as those of its unquestioned qualities. There is every likelihood of its wide popularity.

The Author. Sir Philip Gibbs is an English journalist and novelist. His journalistic career began at the age of 21 when he became one of the editors of Cassell & Co. He is married and has one son. Cosmo Hamilton is his brother. Among publications, he has been connected with the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Tribune*. During the war he was a correspondent, with, at various times, the Bulgarian, French, English, Belgian, and British Armies. Since 1921 he has been editor of the *English Review of Reviews*. His home is in London. His reputation was made by his war books—*The Way to Victory*, *Days of Glory*, *Now It Can Be Told*, *More That Must Be Told*.

Men Behind Pens

What Color are Your Favorite Author's Pajamas?

Lewis St. Clair, popular novelist, arose from his perturbed couch, partook of a frugal breakfast of spaghetti and vodka, and stepped out into the glare of his prominence. His 5,000,000 readers, of varying sexes and doubtful ages, gave little excited shivers and trained their opera glasses immediately upon him. For it is a characteristic of all readers that they would rather see an author than read another of his books. They would give ten times the price of his complete works to know that he parts his left eye-brow in the middle.

What reader does not find new zest in the works of James Branch Cabell, after learning that that urbane satirist does most of his writing at night, is proud of his distinguished ancestry, and boasts a highly protective spouse? Or in those of Joseph Hergesheimer after being told for the first time that he began life as a student of painting, lavished a fortune on a few exuberant weeks in Venice, and is a discerning judge of cocktails, tobacco, fabric? Or in those of Hugh Walpole, when they discover that he is a genial and witty Englishman, with a pair of glasses on his nose and an admiration for America in general and for *Jurgen* and *Seventh Heaven* in particular?

Reading a novel is, after all, like being told a story, except that you cannot see the teller. It is like a telephone conversation, only more so.

It works both ways. Everything you learn about the man will explain something in the work, while from every line he writes may be deduced some new and bigger and better repression in his private life. If you find an incident in his latest thriller about the horrible murder of a mother by her son, it may be inferred that the writer's boyhood was made difficult for him by maternal dictatorship. If, on the other hand, someone tells you an anecdote about a youthful episode with a reversed hairbrush, how much more easily will you understand the imagined matricide when you come upon it. The whole thing, in short, boils down to the fairly obvious fact that the author and his work are one and inseparable.

Robert Frost

He Digs His Songs from the Soil of Vermont

A poet of New England; but a poet first of all of the American character, Robert Frost is best known for his second volume of verse, *North of Boston*. Frost is a farmer by nature, that curious combination of dreamer and hardheaded Yankee, more characteristic of tillers of the soil than of poets. I like best to think of him sitting in the grass at the edge of a field back of his farmhouse in the Vermont hills. His large, nobly-formed head, with its loosely falling iron gray hair, bends slightly forward. He talks deliberately, softly, his somewhat piercing and remarkably blue eyes lighting now and then with mischievous humor.

Frost was born in San Francisco. His father, a transplanted New Englander, was a newspaper man. His mother was Scotch. At the age of ten, however, Robert Frost was living in Massachusetts, and it is with the New England states that he is firmly associated. He left Dartmouth after a short try as an undergraduate. He studied only fitfully at Harvard. Occasionally he has attempted to teach; but academic restrictions do not open this lover of hard truths and of open fields. If he could do exactly as he chose, I imagine that one would find him at any time of year on that rise in the road near South Shaftsbury, sitting on the back porch by the fountain, surrounded by his wife and his four children, thinking, only occasionally selecting a thought which he considers worth putting on paper. That is why his volumes of poetry appear so rarely. The *Selected Poems* this spring will be the first since *Mountain Interval* in 1916.

Robert Frost's poetry is essentially dramatic. It is inevitable for him some day to write a full length play. He has already done short ones. He knows that he is a dramatist, but it is characteristic of him that he will write four or five plays in his mind before a word of one reaches paper. "I like to entertain ideas," he said to me not long ago. "I like that word entertain." Life is to him a thing as bitter as the starkest moments of his tragic poems, as gentle as the sweetest of lyrics. And yet, as he writes in *Birches*—
"Earth's the right place for love:
I don't know where it's likely to go better."
J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books most in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THINGS THAT HAVE INTERESTED ME—Arnold Bennett—*Doran* (\$2.50). What particularly interests Mr. Bennett is himself. But he is not objectionable in his occasional vanity. And he is at all times entertaining. Among his other current interests are the theatre, its actors, critics and managers; dancing, *Ulysses*, games, girls, Southern France.

WANDERER OF THE WASTE LAND—Zane Grey—*Harper* (\$2.00). Mr. Grey thinks this his "most mature and finished work." It is another tale of gun-play and men who are unquestionably men. The hero shoots his brother, almost dies of thirst, kills a man bare-handed, engages in unsuccessful battle with a rattlesnake. "Death Valley", that California waste of bleached bones and sunstroke, is the locality chosen by one of the unpleasant characters in which to frighten his wife to death.

THE POOR MAN—Stella Benson—*Macmillan* (\$2.00). The heroine "hero" is a "poor, sickly thing," a contemptible, insignificant, friendless Englishman. The book is a catalog of his inadequacies, as opposed to those who despise him, in bohemian California, on the Yangtze in China. The author's pen is a sharp, acidulous weapon.

WISDOM'S DAUGHTER—H. Rider Haggard—*Doubleday* (\$1.75). The host of Mr. Haggard's readers will allow neither famine, pestilence, nor the injured means of the sophisticated to keep them from his latest work. This is another novel in the manner of *She*, about a woman who is unfortunately made to live 2,000 years.

EBONY AND IVORY—Llewellyn Powys—*American Library Service* (\$2.00). The dark continent is swept with a revealing glare of realism. The intensity of the picture is almost unbearable. Mr. Powys sees Africa as a place of creeping death, of relentless cruelty.

A ROOM WITH A VIEW—E. M. Forster—*Knopf* (\$2.50). Mr. Forster is irritated beyond measure by conventional humanity. But he keeps his temper and laughs good-humoredly from his window at the British Babbitts in Italy. The view from the room was over the Arno, and Florence—of the tourists—is the background for a good part of the book.

ART

Claude Monet

Claude Monet, blind French painter and last of the great Impressionists, recovered his eyesight after a surgical operation at which his oldest friend, Georges Clemenceau, stood at his side to cheer him.

Monet, 83, has been blind for several years. It is not likely that he will paint another of the remarkable "series" which made him famous. But at least he has recovered, for himself, what he chiefly sought in art,—the pageant of moving light and air.

Going out at dawn into a field near his Normandy home, he would paint a swift "impression" of its row of little haystacks under the light of early morning. Another day, he would paint the same stacks, through the heat-shimmer of high Normandy noon. Then he would paint them at dusk, or half-hidden with rain, coated with snow, or red with the sunset.

The musical expression, "Air, with variations," is true in many senses of Monet's greatest work. The famous series are exquisite color harmonies,—blurred if the observer stands too close, vivid and truthful if he steps back,—but not so much pictures of haystack or fields, as of the changing light and air which surround them.

Monet was working, when his eyesight failed, on the last of his great series, the so-called *Nymphs*, 300 separate paintings of a single lily pond in his garden.

Saint-Gaudens' Ratings

Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of the art department of the Carnegie Institute, says that in the year 1922 Great Britain "went down perceptibly" in art, while France advanced. He believes the chief talent in England today to be that of an American, John Sargent. After him come the English painters, Augustus John and Sir William Orpen. In France, where "the extremists are dwindling," there are Guillaumin, Signac, Lerolle, Flandrin, Simon, and many others. He bases his conclusions on observations made in Europe in connection with the opening next spring of the International Exhibition at the Institute.

John Singer Sargent was engaged to continue the decoration of the rotunda in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

THE THEATRE

First Nights

Pasteur.—In France there is a powerful dramatic situation comprised in seven letters. Say "Pasteur" to a Frenchman and he will be in a state of uncontrollable excitement for some minutes thereafter. The life of Pasteur is studied in the lower schools, prayers for Pasteur rise from every church, statues to Pasteur block the traffic. So Sacha Guitry, the voluminous, had a long head start on public approval.

M. Guitry also did his work well. He made no effort at theatrics. He devoted his attention simply to taking the enormously dramatic life of his subject, proportioning it justly, and letting it go its own exciting way in the theatre. The play is divided into five episodes. The two most conspicuous are that wherein Pasteur addresses the reactionary Academy of Medicine—heckling members of which are planted here and there amongst the audience—and that in which he effects the first cure for hydrophobia on a young boy.

Henry Miller adequately gives a Pasteur who is a scientist to his finger tips and bristling with loving kindness.

Percy Hammond: "... a sentimental tribute ... and a feat in acting."

Alexander Woolcott: "... an interesting play."

Heywood Brown: "... an amazingly bad play."

Go-Go.—If the whirlwind casts of *Liza* and *Shuffle Along* were caught, white-washed and turned loose again, they might give some idea of the pace of *Go-Go*. No white chorus ever went quite so fast before. There is a blare of trombones, a rattle of traps, a shriek of voices. For a while the audience holds its hand to its fevered brow, blinks agitatedly a few times, watches a few scenes fly by, shudders at a few clearly indicated jokes, and then it all seems to be over. The pace is terrifying.

There is also, apparently, a plot. Happily it is inconspicuous. There is something about twin sisters and the man who was engaged to at least one of them.

Miss Vernille, a flexible young lady, gets herself apparently inextricably tangled up from time to time; then unwinds herself and seems to be as good as new. The rest of the cast is comparatively normal and adequate.

Barnum Was Right.—Everything is explained when it is learned that John Mehan, who helped write and stage the play, used to be a director with George M. Cohan. The shrewd touch of that nasal genius is everywhere conspicuous. The twin



DONALD BRIAN

In *Barnum Was Right* he appears for the first time out of musical comedy

wraiths of *Seven Keys to Baldpate* and *The Tavern* wander spectrally amongst the audience.

Donald Brian, as a tavern-keeper and a little something besides, conceives a publicity coup. He officially denies the presence of hidden treasure about the place. The result is that the tavern is crammed with doubloon-seekers in no time at all. The whole building and grounds surrounding it are torn limb from limb by industrious axes, hammers, and TNT.

The upshot is predictable. The mythical treasure is not found, but the real one, hidden by a Latin jewel robber, is finally stumbled upon.

The most notable treasure involved is the performance of Denman Maley, hired man, the absence of whose intelligence furnishes any amount of boisterous delight.

Personality

The Human Element in the Art of Acting

That disconsolate individual whom you have just passed on the street was probably a playwright. His day has passed. The public will no more of him. The play not only is no longer the thing. It is no longer anything at all. In this best of all possible dramatic seasons the actor has taken the bit in his teeth and bolted, with the play rattling and banging along behind him.

But too much emphasis continues to be put on what is, after all, only one part of the actor's equipment—personality. No one knows what personality is. Either it is there or it isn't. But where it comes from or why—remains an inscrutable mystery.

At least it is easy to recognize. Lowell Sherman has it, and makes the most of it by his incomparable technique. He is at present putting over two mediocre plays at once—*Morphia* and *The Masked Woman*—by sheer force of his individuality. Jeanne Eagels has it, although she rather strains for it in *Rain*, and Helen Menken's youthful fire is responsible for a good deal of the thrill in *Seventh Heaven*.

The real battlefield of personality is, of course, musical comedy. Any number of good tunes, clever librettos, gorgeous settings, avail nothing without personality in the cast. A comedian is about as laughable as an undertaker without it.

A curious instance of that quality on the musical stage is Benny Leonard, champion boxer turned matinee idol, in the *Winter Garden*. It is not only the physique which he so delights in displaying, not alone the slapstick ingenuities of his scenes. It is the curious quality of personal magnetism shooting across the footlights into the hearts of every fluttering little gum-chewer in the audience.

In the same show Lon Holtz, who is given some exceptionally clever lines, seems lacking in it—in a house filled with memories of the triumphs of Jolson. Marie Dressler, on the other hand, has personality in every square foot of her.

And no discussion of comic personality on the musical stage can be quite adequate without due homage to Jack Hazzard, whose sentimental song parody is one of the brighter moments in the *Greenwich Village Follies*, or the overpowering pair of love-birds, Savoy and Brennan, or the cowboy wit, Will Rogers of the *Ziegfeld Follies*. J. A. T.

Notes

Rumors of a Gilbert and Sullivan revival by the Shuberts are being corroborated. J. Harold Murray and Viola Gillette, now appearing in tenuous and romantic *Caroline*, have been engaged as a nucleus for the company.

Sarah Bernhardt is an immortal artist in various senses. She has recovered from her recent supposedly fatal illness. Her first performance after her recovery will be in *The Sphinx*, by Maurice Rostand, son of Edmond Rostand, famous author of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, *Chanticleer*, *L'Aiglon*.

A revival of Harry Wagstaff Gribble's comedy, *March Hares*, was presented for the first time Sunday night. But in order to elude the Sabbath Day Alliance, it opened at midnight, so that it might immediately become Monday before there was time for action against the play.

The Russians of the Moscow Art Theatre did not like either *Hamlet* or *The Hairy Ape*. But after seeing Laurette Taylor in *Humoresque*, Constantin Stanislavsky, one of the two founders and directors, remarked: "It is a marvelous adventure in realism!" So saying, he climbed up on the stage and congratulated Miss Taylor.

The American Academy of Medicine bought out the house for the performance of *Pasteur* on Wednesday. One of the elements of drama in the play is Pasteur's conflict with reactionary forces in the French Academy of Medicine.

In a signed letter to the press, thanking the public for their reception of *The Merchant of Venice*, David Belasco promises "at no distant date" a series of Shakespearean productions: *King Richard II*, *King Henry IV* (both parts), *Julius Caesar*, *Romeo and Juliet* (with Lenore Ulric). The "no distant date" will be at least next season.

Mr. Otto H. Kahn refused to attend a private reading last Sunday of *Reigen*, Schnitzler's outspoken drama, which the New York Green Room Club was to give in his honor. His refusal followed a letter of protest from Charles S. Sumner, President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. According to Mr. Sumner, the play's performance in Berlin last year was the cause of rioting. It is answered that the rioting was not that of protesting virtue, but of eager spectators trying to get in.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which in the light of metropolitan criticism seem most important:

THE LAUGHING LADY—Ethel Barrymore is back in the drawing room. As the somewhat déclassé Lady Marjorie, she is epigrammatically but insistently prudish about her love affair with the brilliant, married lawyer who flayed her in the divorce court.

PEER GYNT—Ibsen's poetic phantasmagoria of self-sufficient compromise, with expressionist settings. Joseph Schildkraut is the braggart Peer, whose age and locality change with equal celerity.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters offer a vitalized *Romeo and Juliet*. The interpretation is not notable for subtlety or profundity. Careless enthusiasm is its chief charm.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—It is a very trifling barrier that the Moscow players use their native tongue. The reality and expressiveness of the performance make broader meanings as clear as daylight and inconceivably moving. This is the most justly famous group of actors in the world. Plays by Tchekov, Gorki, Tolstoi are presented.

THE GOD OF VENGEANCE—The daughter of a Polish Jew, keeper of a brothel, falls a victim to her environment in a resolutely explicit scene with a Lesbian. Rudolph Schildkraut makes the father's misery immensely moving.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—A skilful dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's story of the movie-struck youth who quite unintentionally becomes a great comedian, with a corresponding loss of illusions.

RAIN—A devastating attack on the missionary who uses the Bible as a club to drive lost sheep into the fold. The play is distinguished by Jeanne Eagels' acting and by real rain falling dismally throughout.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken begins as the timorous sister of an absinthe-soaked shrew, but at the end of the second act, her courage restored by love, she turns on the sister and lashes her with a black whip.

LOYALTIES—The adventures of a rich and disagreeable Jew, persecuted by amiable clubmen, prove that conflicts in loyalties may bring disaster. The play is always interesting, if somewhat theatric.

KILL—Lenore Ulric as the little Parisienne who is not quite naughty and altogether captivating. A year on Broadway has not exhausted her supply of enthusiastic audiences.

C I N E M A

Czar of Realism

Francis M. Hugo, former Secretary of State of New York, has been chosen to do for non-dramatic films what Will Hays does for the dramatic ones. The realm over which Mr. Hugo will Czar it is that of educational and religious pictures. There are, says Harry Levey, President of the National Non-Theatrical Motion Pictures, Inc., 40,000 moving-picture machines now being operated in churches, schools, clubs, boards of trade, and similar institutions. On the other hand there are only 16,000 moving-picture theatres in the country. New machines are being bought by private institutions at the rate of 500 a week. Mr. Hugo will get a salary of about \$100,000. Mr. Hays gets \$150,000.

Svend Gade, Dane, who invented all the funny engines which made the recent multi-scened play, *Johannes Kreier*, so remarkable, will be art director for Mary Pickford's next photoplay, probably to be called *Rosita*. Holbrook Blinn and Claire Eames will be in it.

New Pictures

JAZZMANIA—There is a queen, a Balkan country of the type that figures very prominently on the map of Hollywood and not so much so anywhere else, a newspaper reporter who is a go-getter to the extent of going and getting the queen. She (the queen), is full of fun. She likes dancing considerably better than governing, and the heroic copy-bound less than either. Elements involved are tabloid revolutions, aeroplane fights, a New York cabaret, and continuous dancing, with or without provocation. The queen being Mae Murray, that is all very predictable and completely satisfying.

BRASS—Philip marries lively Marjorie. Shortly, after the preliminary measure of a divorce, Marjorie attaches herself and affections to one Roy North. Philip finds a loving little consolation all his own, and is just arranging another marriage, when back comes Marjorie, dissatisfied with her recent readjustment. She asks her husband's new ideal for him, and finally both she and the ideal vanish and the husband is left in a bad way. The picture is taken a long way from Charles G. Norris' novel of the same name. Individual performances by Marie Prevost, Monte Blue, Irene Rich, Frank Keenan are its better features.

MUSIC

San Francisco

The concert lists for the week contain the name of that eminent Doctor of Laws, Jan Ignaz Paderewski. The University of Southern California has just conferred upon the famous Pole an honorary degree of legal science, presumably in celebration of his experiences as the Prime Minister of his native country. But, laws and premiership notwithstanding, Paderewski remains the ideal figure of a musician. During his present American tour he is seen in his most characteristic guise not so much in the formal parts of his program as in impromptu encores. During the applause after his last announced number, the lights on the stage go out, and in the shadow Paderewski takes his place at the piano. He plays simply and intimately, as though for a dozen friends lounging in a parlor. His great maned head, seen vaguely in the dusk on the stage, seems an inspired symbol of the spirit of music, as it bends and sways in moody thought.

The San Carlo opera season here moves blithely. This company is the sole representative of opera through great stretches of the country, and puts on extremely good performances for popular prices. It is constantly on the road from one end of the country to the other, plays to big houses, gets into no financial difficulties—makes, in fact, a great deal of money. This is quite extraordinary, when opera companies in the United States have an extraordinary record for losing heavily and going stranded. It can be safely said that the San Carlo troupe is the first opera venture in American history to make a good profit on its investment.

The explanation is to be found largely in the personality of Fortune Gallo, owner of the company. He is an amazing fellow. He left Italy years ago, as he tells you, with nothing save a few dollars and his guitar. These he lost in a card game on the boat. In New York he began his career as an impresario by organizing political demonstrations on election day. He became a secretary of brass bands, and finally secretary of the San Carlo Company. The troupe was doing poorly, and soon went stranded down in the Southwest. Gallo bought out the owner for a small price, and immediately started the company toward success. He is very shrewd and a good showman, has a genius for the handling of



BARBARA KEMP

This most recent of the Metropolitan's acquisitions has the difficult task of smiling the most enigmatic smile in history

singers. He subdues these difficult persons, not by any show of authority and dignity, but with delightful effusions of South Italian blarney. Early in his career he adopted the policy of "small salaries, but sure," and after much display of diplomacy educated his singers to the notion that \$100 a week is better when you get it than \$500 a week when you don't get it.

New York

The other evening Mr. Mengelberg and the Philharmonic orchestra applied themselves to a laborious task. This was Mahler's Seventh Symphony, which represents hard work for all hands through a full hour and a half. The result of the adventure was to renew the loud chorus of those who dislike Mahler's music. They are many, and their dislike is intense. The criticisms of the work in the morning papers were savage. Yet there is a veritable cult of Mahler worship. In Europe Mahler festivals are held, and the composer's music is played everywhere to the accompaniment of extravagant applause. In this country Mr. Mengelberg gives the Mahler symphonies with great enthusiasm, while Mr. Bodansky, with his admirable "Friends of Music" organization, performs the composer's smaller orchestral and choral pieces with devoted artistry. It is difficult to evaluate the Mahler works without many hearings. On first impression, they are bad, shapeless, strident, vulgar, but after listening in boredom

for half an hour you get a vague sense of the prodigious. Certainly you feel a tremendous earnestness. Perhaps it is an earnestness without talent. Perhaps there may be a deeper talent in the music.

Two new figures are prominent in the New York musical world—Barbara Kemp and Michael Bonen. Both, soprano and bass, made their debuts in the recent premier of *Mona Lisa* at the Metropolitan Opera House. Successive appearances in other works have confirmed the first impressions of their artistry. Kemp is an actress of power and subtlety. Vocally she is a gifted interpreter, though with a tone that is by no means the richest and most beautiful. She is the type of artist whose success is apt to be gradual and lasting. Perhaps she will match in fame the sensational Jeritza. Bonen is a great singer in every way. He has a huge, organ-like voice, distinguished style, ingratiating personality.

Atlanta

Each year Atlanta enjoys a short season given by New York's Metropolitan Opera Company. This is the only out-of-the-metropolitan season that the Metropolitan Company permits itself. Atlanta values the honor—increasingly. It is announced that the advance sale has been much greater than in any previous year.

Chicago

One of the most interesting song recitals of the season was given here by Isa Kremer, Russian soprano. Her program was made up of songs of different nations, including an American Negro lullaby. It is amazing how Miss Kremer contrives to catch the characteristic spirit of the peoples whose songs she sings. In the United States for less than a year, she nevertheless achieves quite a plantation flavor in the "coon songs" that she sings.

Her versatile talent is especially to be noticed in her interpretation of Neapolitan songs. These are peculiarly characteristic of Naples, which has a mood unlike that of any other city. Its citizens have certain mannerisms of speech, bearing and thought that are exceedingly difficult for the outsider to produce. Singers from the north of Italy try vainly to catch the singular nuances of the Neapolitan songs. They sing the notes correctly, and achieve about the effect of an orchestra of good musicians playing jazz—accurately on the beat. But when Isa Kremer intones the chants of Naples, you might easily mistake her for a Neapolitan.

EDUCATION

Squaring the Circle Final Pronouncements On the Purpose of Schools

Last week was open season for pot-shots at the educational system, or lack of system—in the United States. College presidents made speeches; *The New York Times* got up a symposium; a federation of women's clubs in Chicago issued local programs; nearly every serious-minded monthly magazine carried signed articles on the general topic; and, by a coincidence, there appeared a letter from President Harding in which he makes some timely remarks on the teaching of history.

Most of it had something to do with Dr. Pritchett's report. The wide interest evoked by that report indicated not only that the man-in-the-street is humbly attentive to discussions of educational problems, but also that every good American is speedily coming to recognize that he is both ready and competent to join the discussion at a moment's notice.

It will be recalled that the storm-center of Dr. Pritchett's report for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was the simple statement that Education was beginning to cost a vast amount of money, and that the reason for the increased cost was the increased desire for what might be called "fancy courses." The schools, instead of serving a well-cooked table d'hôte, were vying with each other in the elaborate diversity of their à la carte service.

Excerpts from the week's output of the philosophy of education:

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell: "The primary purpose of education is not to train men technically, but to turn out men of sound judgment who can reason on sound premises."

President Harding: "It is everlastingly true that on the whole the best guide to the future is found in a proper understanding of the lessons of the past. In our country it seems to me there is altogether too little knowledge of our national story, too little interest in and serious study of it."

Harvard Alumni Bulletin: "The professors work too hard."

National Education Association report of the Research Division:

1) There is a general feeling of unrest which is putting men into office whose chief qualification is their dislike of the present system.

2) There is no basis in fact to

justify alarm over the cost of public schools, which is only 2 per cent of the national income.

3) The press-agents of the public educational system have not been properly on the job.

The Provost of the University of Pennsylvania: "We need a million and a half from the State in the next two years, or our books will show a deficit."

James Harvey Robinson, author of *The Mind in the Making*: "What do we do in school to help a child to understand himself and his fellow-men in the light of modern psychological discoveries? Of religion and family life nothing critical must be said. Nor can any fair discussion of



CHARLES W. ELIOT

To millions of Americans his ideas on educational problems are law

the profit system be encouraged for fear of a suspicion of socialistic leanings."

Alfred E. Stearns, Principal, Phillips Andover Academy: "The fads and frills that now cumber our school curriculum make little appeal to a teacher of character, culture and vision. Our country needs—not better artisans, mechanics, bookkeepers and business men—but better and more intelligent citizens. . . . The great problems of today, common not only to this country but to the world, are chiefly human, not economic."

John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education: "This country needs to spend a great deal more money on education. . . . When the American people are spending 22 billions on luxuries, certainly they can afford to spend more than one billion on schools."

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College: "We cannot educate effectively *en masse*."

President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard:

"Enlist the interest of every pupil in every school in his daily task."

"Cultivate every hour in every child the power to see and describe accurately."

"Make the training of the senses a prime object every day."

"Teach every child to draw, model, sing, or play a musical instrument, and read music."

"Make every pupil active, not passive,—always learning the value of co-operative discipline."

"Teach groups of subjects together in their natural relations."

"Universal physical training from 6 to 18 for boys and girls."

"Keep the atmosphere of every school and family charged with the master sentiments of love, hope, and duty. Keep out both fear and selfishness."

One Year's Task

The State Superintendent of Schools of Mississippi has set himself the following year's task: to enumerate the educable children in the state; to codify the school law so that school trustees "can understand it by reading it"; to establish a course of study such that the "principal of a one-teacher school" will know how to teach all eight grades; to establish an average rural term of seven months; to form at least one hundred additional consolidated schools.

In North Carolina

North Carolina has made marked improvement in rural education in the last ten years. The one-room schools are being replaced by consolidated schools. The number of teachers has doubled and the pay of white teachers has risen from an average of \$300 to an average of \$1,000. The county unit of administration is in large part responsible for the advance.

Home Rule or Efficiency?

A proposal is pending before the New York Charter Commission to transfer the control of the schools of New York City to the State in order to free them from politics. A similar bill affecting all the cities in the State is now before the Legislature. The proposal has aroused heated newspaper discussion pro and con, the issue being "Home-Rule" versus "Efficiency."

RELIGION

Dogma, Science

Seven hundred years ago Thomas Aquinas built a system of dogma on the doctrine that Christianity is truth, that all philosophy which is true is Christian, and that all Christianity which is not true philosophy is not Christianity at all.

Aquinas did for the 13th century what Christian leaders attempt today—he unified Christianity and philosophy. But since his death philosophy has produced natural philosophy, natural philosophy has become science.

Pope Leo XIII, link between the 19th and 20th centuries, laid down the dogmatic system of Aquinas as the "norm" of Roman Catholic teaching. Pius X, in 1907, blasted all "modernism" by an encyclical (*Pascendi Dominici*) which emphasized the central Catholic idea of Authority. Abbé Loisy in France, Father Tyrrell in England, and Father Zahm in America were promptly excommunicated. Whether or not the Vatican has merely scotched the snake, modernism (in the "dangerous" sense) is not now visible within its broad domains. Hilaire Belloc, brilliant Catholic now visiting America, tells the world it needs Authority, which means dogma personified by the Pope. G. K. Chesterton was converted to Roman Catholicism because of its reasonableness: "Dogma is a friend to religion."

Modernism is now further dividing the already divided Protestant communions. Manning, Grant, Fosdick, Bryan, Buckner, even pragmatic Will Hays, are involved.

Early Protestants (after Luther) set up the Bible to replace the authority of the Church. Their zealous quotation of the Bible soon made them more dogmatic than Catholics. Even Isaac Newton wrote with unperturbed faith about the miracles in Genesis. But his grand children-in-science, Darwin, Huxley, and historical criticism, hinted that not even the Bible was inerrant, so that now Steinmetz, a Unitarian, is forced to say that religion and science are unrelated.

In 1890 Andrew D. White, Cornell President and Ambassador to Germany, wrote *The Warfare of Science with Theology*. Today Fosdick preaches their reconciliation, but this in turn arouses Machen of Princeton (Conservative Presbyterian) to prove that "liberalism" and Christianity

are totally different religions with different roots in the past. The "Fundamentalists," Bryan leading, attack evolution, and Bishop Manning, although accepting evolution, must admonish Dr. Grant—he is not sure just for what. The Jews are similarly divided into "Orthodox" and "Free," and debate the relative sanctity of Saturday and Sunday.

Men seem to believe that a modern Aquinas will join Christian discovery and scientific discovery into a unity of aim which will command the allegiance of both head and heart. Or perhaps a John Wesley (who founded Methodism in the days of sophisticated Fox, Pitt, Catherine II, and the French Revolution) will re-emotionalize religion.

Last Friday, before a crowded throng of Lenten worshippers in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Manning said: "We are at the threshold of a great religious awakening, of earnest inquiry and of living faith in our Lord Jesus Christ."

People are tired of theological dogma; they are equally tired of cold science. Dogma, science and religion—these three, and the greatest of these is religion.

Dean Inge Will Visit

The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will visit the United States after Easter.

The pessimism of his philosophic utterances and the critical attitude which he has assumed toward modern democracy have given the Dean considerable vogue throughout the English-speaking world.

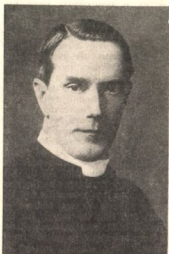
A piquant interest has been added to the prospect of his visit by President Nicholas Murray Butler's controversy with some Methodist ministers. Butler denounced the Eighteenth amendment at a Cleveland dinner. Methodist leaders, assembled at Chicago, rebuked Butler. Whereupon Butler replied through the press by quoting the Dean of St. Paul's: "Suppose the state has exceeded its rights by prohibiting some harmless act, such as the consumption of alcohol. Is smuggling in such a case morally justifiable? I should say, Yes! The interference of the state in such matters is an impertinence!"

As the Dean of St. Paul's has for 700 years held what is today the sincere position of "Inspector of Breweries," the gloomy Dean has precedent for regarding prohibition as an "impertinence."

LAW

Artistic Censorship

Within the past week an indictment was found against those Manhattanites most prominently associated with the production of Asch's *God of Vengeance*; also, an attempt was made to interfere with the private performance of Schnitzler's "*Riegen*," also—within a few months judges in New York have been called upon to express their opinion of Cabell's *Jurgen*, D. H. Lawrence's three latest novels, the *Satyricon* of Petronius Arbiter.



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DEAN INGE OF ST. PAUL'S
A prospective visitor equally renowned for his castigation of democracy and his defense of smuggling

The law allows artists more liberty than they realize, for proceedings against them are usually extralegal. The statute in New York, the result of the efforts of the late Anthony Comstock has received a liberal interpretation. Ordinarily, to be suppressed: (1) a book, play, or picture must be lewd and not merely vulgar or sacrilegious; (2) it must be objectionable as an entirety and not merely in a part or scattered parts; and (3) judge and jury must agree that it is objectionable.

Artists have difficulties with the activities of private organizations which act as public censors, but the organizations often have difficulties afterward. They are liable for malicious prosecution, and juries do not hesitate to find indictments against them.

Reformers propose that any book or play having an objectionable passage shall fall within the prohibition; also, that the jury's function shall be curtailed.

MEDICINE

No Armistice Yet

The recent announcement of the discovery of the influenza germ at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, broadcasted by radio from the New York State Department of Health and given wide newspaper publicity, has on second thought, like so many other much-heralded scientific events, turned out to be less exciting than was at first supposed. The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, official organ of the medical profession in the United States, carries an editorial stating the residue of facts in the case, on the authority of Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Institute.

The "discovery" is simply the summarizing of scientific papers published during the past three years by Drs. Frederick L. Gates and Peter K. Olitsky, of the Institute staff. A new micro-organism, *bacterium pneumosintes*, has been isolated from the noses and throats of several patients with influenza, has been independently cultivated, and has produced influenza-like symptoms when injected into rabbits. Numerous other varieties of bacteria, such as Pfeiffer's bacillus, are usually present in these puzzling respiratory diseases, and it is not clear that the new organism is the invariable causal agent of influenza, though it is believed that it produces conditions in the lung tissues which facilitate the onset of pneumonia and other complications. No specific vaccine, or serum has yet been devised to combat the bacterium, nor has the work been confirmed by other observers. We are still a long way, therefore, from scientific control of epidemic influenza.

'Ware Sleeping Sickness

An outbreak of sleeping sickness (encephalitis lethargica), not to be dignified as "epidemic," is engaging the attention of New York health authorities. Since January 1 over 112 deaths from the disease have been reported in Greater New York, the rate having intensified within the past week. This malady should not be confused with African sleeping sickness, which is transmitted by the bite of the tsetse fly, but is a frequent accompaniment of influenza and other winter diseases. Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, who has just succeeded Senator Copeland as New York's health commissioner, believes that the germ or other cause of the disease can be found, and has put his laboratory men on its trail. Doctors reporting cases are filling out questionnaires

for an intensive study. "The best ways to avoid it," says the Commissioner, "are to keep away from influenza patients and observe the common-sense laws of health."

That Temperature

A sigh of relief goes up from the doctors of America. Their clinical thermometers are still good. The record temperature of Evelyn Lyons of Escanaba, Mich., has gone to join the other famous hoaxes of history. Her temperature, which hovered over two weeks at 114 degrees or more, and set her own and other physicians theorizing as to its mysterious cause, was really only 104. Evelyn fooled them all with a little hot water bag hidden under her arm. But Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association, Chicago, watched through a keyhole. "Hysterical malingering" is his diagnosis. The girl is still sick, and the excitement of the exposé may do what a simulated fever could not. But the physiologists are vindicated! The human body still obeys its accustomed laws.

Will Ether Be Superseded?

A new anesthetic having many advantages over ether, chloroform or nitrous oxide (laughing gas), has been developed by Dr. A. B. Laukhardt and J. P. Carter, of the physiology department of the University of Chicago, from ethylene gas, one of the ingredients of coal gas. When purified it has absolutely no effect upon the heart action, say its sponsors. The danger of lung abscesses or pneumonia, attendant on the use of laughing gas, is minimized with the new formula. Patients can be revived immediately by administering oxygen.

Whooping Cough Cured?

The X-ray may prove of more value in treatment of whooping cough than any other remedy, including vaccine, according to Drs. Henry I. Bowditch and Ralph D. Leonard, who have just published a preliminary report of their experiments in *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Out of 26 acute cases, ranging in age from 3 months to 40 years, which received three or four applications at intervals, 15 per cent were promptly cured, the spasms disappearing entirely, 70 per cent were relieved, and 15 per cent remained unchanged. It is too early and the data are too meager to make definite predictions of the success of X-ray treatment. The doctors are unable to give a rational explanation of the result, but do not believe it to be due to any direct germ-killing power of the rays.

SCIENCE

Kozlov in Tibet

The Soviet Government, whatever its demerits, is a patron of science. P. T. Kozlov, Russian explorer of Tibet, has been given 100,000 rubles to start him off on a three-year trip, beginning in August.

He goes first to the dead city of Karakoto, rich in buried treasure; then across the Gobi Desert and Goudunsaikan Mountains to Fumafu, over the Navishan Range, and finally to Lake Kokonor, in which there is a small island of great interest to archeologists.

M. Kozlov has been exploring Tibet since 1908. Twenty-one persons will accompany him.

Glimpses of the Moon

The topography of the moon's surface, which consists mainly of innumerable crater-like circles and arcs varying in size from several hundred miles across to less than is telescopically visible, is explained on a somewhat new theory by Colonel John Millis, army engineer and geologist, writing in *Popular Astronomy*. Rejecting the theory that the moon's features could be the product of volcanic action, he believes that the satellite was formed by a coalescence of masses coming together by mutual gravitation. If, then, meteors fell into the moon while the crust was cooling, they would penetrate the surface, throwing up circular ridges, and the holes thus caused would probably be filled nearly level by molten matter from the interior. As the ball grew by these constant accretions, the corresponding expansion of the surface would both enlarge the diameter of the original craters and in some cases break them up, causing the irregular arcs and mountain chains, just as the designs on a child's balloon change shape when it is inflated. The theory is at least as plausible as any other that has been advanced.

Eliminating the Knock

The Nicholas medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society was awarded to Thomas Midgley, of the General Motors Research Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, for his work in reducing the detonation or "knock" in automobile engines. The inventor is 32 years old, the youngest recipient of the medal, which was established in 1903 for achievements in chemistry.

FINANCE

Halt and Recovery

The Stock and Cotton Exchanges experienced a halt and recovery during the past week.

At first the stock market turned dull, daily sales declining beneath a million shares toward the week's close. The price movement in stocks was distinctly irregular, some issues holding their recent advances well under obvious short selling, while others declined. Much of the selling pressure on the stock market is believed to have been exerted by odd-lot investors, as a record volume of transactions by odd-lot houses is reported. On Tuesday, however, a sharp rally in industrial shares ensued.

Commission house opinion is to an unusual extent agreed that this regularity in prices will probably prove only a breathing spell in a continuing bull market. Trade news is altogether encouraging, and call and time money readily available at reasonable figures.

Scarcity of Cotton

Cotton, after breaking through 31c. to a new high record on the present movement, subsequently sold off under that figure upon anticipations of an increased crop in 1923. Meanwhile, published statistics are throwing more light upon the reason for cotton's recent extraordinary advance in price. Spinners' takings last week were 205,000 bales, compared with 184,000 bales for the same week in 1922; similar figures for the season are 9,012,000 bales this year as against 8,483,000 last year. While demand has thus been increasing, supply has been diminishing. The "visible supply" lost 91,000 bales compared with 46,000 for the same period last year; the American supply of cotton now amounts to only 2,651,000 bales as compared with 3,907,000 a year ago.

Money Easy

Despite rumors of a further advance in the Reserve rediscount rate, money continued relatively easy. Call money fell below 5 per cent, while open market rates for paper and acceptances were unchanged. The ratio of the New York Reserve Bank rose from 80.6 per cent to 83.2 per cent, which fact, along with other related evidence, reveals a considerable flow to New York of funds from other American centers. Undoubtedly the recent activity on the speculative exchanges for cotton and securities in New York are largely

responsible for this drawing of funds to the financial center. As a matter of fact, however, banking funds are seeking safe and profitable loans today just as hard as lenders are seeking funds, although it is not the usual custom of the banking profession to admit this fact in practice.

Treasury's Point-of-View

An interesting sidelight upon the anticipated movement of interest rates for the current year was afforded by the offering of \$400,000,000 of six months and one year U. S. Treasury Certificates bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively. Throughout the war period, the rates on these certificates by which the nation's floating debt has been financed, have proved a remarkably accurate index to prospective as well as present conditions in the money market. The rates on the present issue of certificates have, like the Reserve rediscount rates, recognized the increasing demand for money by an advance over the previous rate—on the other hand, it is reasonable to suppose that the Treasury foresees only a moderately increased expansion of loans during the coming year, and in consequence money rates only slightly above those now obtaining.

Improving Business

That general business conditions throughout the country have experienced marked improvement in recent months is attested by the compilation of gross and net earnings of Class I roads for January last, published this week. The net operating revenue, amounting to 5.54 per cent of property valuation, is not sensational—last March the percentage touched 5.83. But the earnings of this January resulted from much larger gross receipts, although operating expenses had exceeded those of January, 1922, by more than 20 per cent. This increased expense has, of course, largely been occasioned by much needed purchasing and repairing of equipment, impossible during previous leaner years. If the expansion of trade continues, railroad gross receipts should continue large, and permit a continued policy of improving equipment; this should in turn begin to reduce the item of "maintenance," which has naturally been proportionately heavy while old equipment had to be used. Such a policy is always most expensive in the end. The most serious foe to railroad prosperity is probably Congress, and not until December can the danger of further legislative experiment be added to the railroad managers' already sufficient burdens.

Slow Bond Market

The bond market again experienced a dull week, no important price changes being evinced except the continued pressure upon Liberty Bonds. These obligations of the U. S. Government have declined slightly, partly in consequence of such symptoms of an advancing money rate as recently shown by Reserve rediscounts and Treasury certificates, but also because of selling by banks. During the recent business depression, in the absence of suitable commercial paper, many banks invested their funds in Liberty Bonds to an unusual extent. The present expansion of trade and advance in commodity prices have led to increased mercantile borrowings from banks, which are now beginning to sell their Liberties to accommodate their depositors. The market for Liberties is too broad to reflect this bank selling by violent fluctuations, and it has been discernible only in their gradual fractional decline. Liberties at present prices are now in more direct competition with other tax-free State and Municipal issues.

"Rigging" the Mark

Foreign exchange experienced quiet trading and few significant movements in rates. The advance of silver bullion in the London and New York markets was responsible for a rise in the Oriental silver currencies. Sterling improved fractionally, again moving through \$4.70. Undoubtedly the most interesting circumstance in the foreign exchange market was the firmness of German marks, despite the continual wholesale printing of new paper currency—last week saw 389,000,000 new marks issued by the Reichsbank. The latter institution is for the time being successfully "rigging" the mark exchange rates by compelling Germans to sell to it their dollar, sterling and other foreign bills in exchange for its own newly printed currency. This type of manipulation cannot of course be maintained indefinitely, although a dollar loan has been projected in Germany, whose purpose is to stabilize mark exchange.

Rubber

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The unusually severe winter has proved a genuine boon to makers of rubber footwear, as is shown by the encouraging statement of the U. S. Rubber Company, which reports earnings of \$2.65 on its common stock.

SPORT

Columbia's Coach

Percy D. Haughton, who overthrew the strongest traditions in American football when he cooled the blue blood of the New Haven bulldog, has deserted Harvard to assume control of the faltering destinies of Columbia upon the football field.

This announcement by the Columbia University Committee on Athletics apparently heralds a radical change in their policy. Heretofore they have been struggling along with frequent changes of mediocre coaches and little to show for it in the winning column. Now they have done with halfway measures and turn their wreckage over to the finest mind in football. Columbia has recognized that a fourth-class football team can stain the records of a first-class university.

Haughton was a member of the Harvard team of 1897 that held Yale to a scoreless tie and of the 1898 eleven which won 11 to 0. He was captain of the Crimson baseball team in 1899. He came to Cambridge as head coach in 1908 and in the eight years that he held the position Harvard won 64 games out of 77, five games ending in a tie. He devised and established at Cambridge the most dangerous combination of strategy and strength in American football. The "Haughton system" is virtually a synonym for victory. Since 1916, he has acted in an advisory capacity to Head Coach Bob Fischer.

In the abstract the transfer of Haughton from Harvard to Columbia will prove deeply interesting as a test of the absolute value of coaching intelligence to a football team's success. At Harvard Haughton was supplied with every modern convenience in the way of equipment, some of the greatest material in football history, and the curious Harvard spirit which presupposes supremacy. At Columbia his general coffers will be cramped in comparison, his material quite without Groton and Exeter training, and his constituency lacking in what may be termed the superiority complex. If Mr. Haughton constructs a first-class team on Morningside Heights, he has indeed a strain of genius.

Percy Haughton's recent book, *Football and How to Watch It* (Doran), is addressed to the laymen in the stands as well as to the players on the field. It is designed to relieve a great deal of the strain felt by the unhappy under-

graduate who takes a young lady to the game and has to devote all of his time to explaining to her that the object is not murder but pleasure.



PERCY D. HAUGHTON
Punky Merryweather reads his book; Frank Merriwell is coached by him

Firpo Bests Brennan

The hairy, blood-stained form of Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavy-weight boxer, pounded its blundering way to a knockout over Bill Brennan in the twelfth round of a scheduled fifteen round fight at Madison Square Garden. Showing nothing but courage and a vicious right, Firpo battered through the superior defense of the veteran to win by assault rather than strategy.

When the fighters appeared, Firpo's shrieking cheek bathrobe, done in gold, black and purple, seemed to intrigue the audience rather more than the fighter within it. Brennan jumped through the ropes in a ragged old red sweater. Firpo weighed 220; Brennan, 203.

As the fight began, it was apparent that the Argentine artillery would bother Brennan. Wherever Firpo's right landed the surrounding territory shuddered. In the fifth round the American launched a counter attack which opened a deep gash over Firpo's right eye. And for the rest of the fight the South American was streaked in heavy crimson. A blow to the base of the skull in the twelfth finally sent Brennan to rest at Firpo's feet.

The fight was chiefly interesting as a line on the visitor's chances with Dempsey. At present they are hopeless. Yet he has courage and power. Training has been known to do the rest.

The Six Day Race

Snatching a lap from the straining pack in the waning minutes of the final hour the two Alfreds, Goullet and Grenda, won the 34th six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, Manhattan. This final hour offered the most intense drama ever presented in the great wooden saucer. Oscar Egg and Peter Van Kempen, the Swiss-Holland team, were far in the lead for points when Gastman and Lands, of Newark, caught the field in a jam and stole a lap. With 30 minutes to go the race seemed finally theirs. The veteran Goullet, sensing the exhaustion point at the end of the twenty-second sprint, went after the lap like a bullet. In three reliefs he and his partner had circled the field and won the race on the strength of a higher sprint record than Gastman and Lands.

The Mentone Tournament

Miss Suzanne Lenglen again demonstrated that her tennis is a shade finer than any other woman's in the world when she won the finals of the Mentone tournament from Kathleen McKane, of England, 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Molla Bjarstedt Mallory continued the losing streak which has dogged her steps through Europe, when, with Miss Blake as partner, she was defeated in the doubles semifinal by Mrs. Satterthwaite and Mrs. Beamish of England. Miss Lenglen and Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California took the doubles championship.

The American indoor polo team retained the Townsend International Cup by virtue of three straight victories over the invading English.

After two seasons in last place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League (Eastern colleges), the Yale five secured the 1923 championship by defeating Cornell 19 to 18.

At the annual meeting of the Football Rules Committee the on-side kick was barred, owing to the difficulty of accurate ruling on it by the referee. Another minor change decreed time out during the try-for-point after a touchdown.

New World's Records

Swimming, 250 yard relay: Yale University Relay, 2 minutes and 4 seconds.

Swimming, 300 yard relay: Yale University Relay, 2 minutes and 30½ seconds.

Horse racing, mile and 40 yards: Abadane, owned by C. B. Irwin, 1 minute and 39½ seconds.

THE PRESS

Hylan and the Herald

The *New York Herald*, referring to Mayor Hylan, printed a headline: "Away Since Jan. 3." The Mayor wrote a letter to *The Herald* protesting "falsehood!"

So *The Herald* said, editorially: "Mistakes will occur in the news columns, no matter how careful newspapers are. In this particular case a headline said that the Mayor had been 'Away Since Jan. 3.' As this was not exact, *The New York Herald* presents the facts more definitely. Here is the record of the Mayor's various absences from the city since last summer:

	Days Absent
"August 23 to Sept. 6, Saratoga Springs	14
Sept. 28 to 30, Syracuse Convention	2
Nov. 13 to 26, Chicago and French Lick Springs	13
Dec. 8 to 12, Chicago	4
Jan. 3 to 15, Atlantic City	12
Jan. 31 to March 3, Palm Beach	32

Total days absent from New York 77

"This record shows that Mayor Hylan was absent from the city only 77 of 192 days between August 23 and March 3. This means an absence of only 40% or two-fifths of the entire time."

Guilty Conscience?

Said Thomas A. Edison: "I wish that the newspapers would print more of the kind of thing you see in *The Literary Digest*. That has been a great success. It has no scandal."

This vexed *The Daily News*, New York: "Newspapers print the news. That's why they're called newspapers. That part of the news happens to be scandalous is the fault of the people who make it, not the fault of the newspapers."

Readers of the San Francisco *Chronicle* get fun. No sooner had that journal completed a solve-the-mystery-detective-story Prize Contest than it organized a 245-mile endurance motorcycle race, open to all.

The largest publishing concern in the world broke all distribution records during 1922. The largest publishing concern is the Government Printing Office, Washington, and it put out more than 55,000,000 bound volumes and pamphlets—an increase of 6,000,000 over 1921.

The *Louisville Courier-Journal*, made famous by the late Henry Waterson, by no means confines itself to the narrow bounds of Kentucky. Hear it fight North Carolina's battles:

"Each time the President goes on one of these golf-hunting trips of his to Indian River in Florida, newspapers report that: 'President Harding is passing through North Carolina.' Why is it that the President persists in 'passing through' the Old North State? Why is it that he doesn't stop off there?"

F. Oppen, cartoonist for Mr. Hearst and originator of the "Happy Hooligan" series, has dropped into the habit of portraying Uncle Sam in skirts.

The *New York Globe* described Hiram Johnson as "the Eamon de Valera of California."

AERONAUTICS

A Nine-Engine Seaplane

The Navy is quietly constructing at Philadelphia the largest flying boat yet attempted.

The great interest of this boat is not in its size, however, but in the power plant system.

Nine Liberty motors are used, in three power plant "eggs"—in each of which three motors drive a single propeller through a common shaft. Any motor that fails can be disconnected by suitable clutches, and there is ample room for its repair by the mechanics on board.

The stoppage of one, two, or even three motors will not necessitate a landing.

Refuelling in the Air

Lawrence Sperry, airplane constructor, flying at Garden City, L. I., last week performed a "stunt" which would appear to be only of cinema interest, but which may have a real technical significance.

Piloting the *Messenger*, a tiny single seater plane of 60 horsepower, above whose top wing a long pole was fixed, Sperry established contact in the air several times with a 12-foot rope ladder suspended from a much larger airplane, a Liberty-motored De Havilland.

Army Air Service authorities are of the opinion that this method of establishing contact may, after development, enable airplanes to be refuelled in flight just as a locomotive can pick up water while going at full speed.

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

In San Diego, California, ministers' sons formed a society to combat the base libels fastened upon their kind.

Sixty people fainted when Ricardo Thanorrio carried an open can of ether on a Manhattan subway train, "to cure his cold."

The Panama Canal had its greatest week of business—168 vessels passed through. Eighty-one of these belonged to the United States fleet.

In New York, 1,500 traveling salesmen cheered for railroad mileage books at a 20% discount and agreed to fight in court any opposition by the roads.

In the Hotel Raynaud, Paris, an obus, or mortar shell, surviving from the war of 1870 and used to break coal in the cellar, exploded after 50 years of service, wounding a workman and breaking the plumbing.

At Lynchburg, Virginia, a woman bought a peek of potatoes for 30 cents. She peeled one and found inside a note from a Michigan farmer: "I got 24 cents a bushel. What did you give?"

By rapid calculation, five times as much!

CRIME

High Cost

The climbing cost (to the public) of crime has been estimated, after exhaustive research by the National Surety Company of New York, at \$30 per American individual for the past year. The total price paid by the nation for burglary, forgery, and bucket shops exceeds three billion dollars, and is approximately equivalent to the internal revenue receipts of the Government for the fiscal year 1922. It is greater by half a billion dollars than the imports of the country in 1921.

"And how," one queries, "is the individual tax \$30, if one happens to be untouched by criminals through the twelve months past?" The answer lies in the rising rates of burglary insurance which must ascend automatically with the tide of crime.

MILESTONES

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

Engaged: Battling Nelson, former lightweight boxing champion, to Dora Klein, of London. Mr. Nelson has not seen Miss Klein in 17 years—not since she was six.

Married: Mrs. Nora McMullen Mellon, former wife of Andrew W. Mellon, to Harvey Arthur Lee, in New York.

Married: Martha Miller, 24, author and sculptress, who accompanied the Carl Akeley expedition to Africa in 1921, and Albert L. Bliven, 25, in New York. They plan a 50,000 mile honeymoon, including lion hunting in the Congo and tiger hunting in India.

Married:—William Chapman Potter, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to Rose Lee Saltontall, at Dedham, Mass. He was divorced in Paris last October by his first wife, Mrs. Caroline Morton Potter, who since then married Harry F. Guggenheim.

Sued for Divorce.—Mrs. Sylvia Phyllis Cawston Gough, by Captain Wilfred Hugh Julian Gough, of the Welsh Guards, London. Augustus John (noted painter), Baron Maurice de Rothschild, and Bertrand Neidecker were named as co-respondents.

Divorced.—Mrs. Sara Carroll Field, sister of Mrs. Honoré Palmer, by Stanley Field, nephew of the late Marshall Field and President of the Field Museum, Chicago.

Divorced: Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer and oil promoter, by Mrs. Cook, at Fort Worth, Texas.

Died: F. Wayland Ayer, 75, pioneer in the advertising business and head of N. W. Ayer & Sons, at Meredith, N. Y.

Died: Sir J. J. Shannon, 61, noted portrait painter, in London. He was born in this country, but spent most of his life in Canada and England.

Died.—Dr. Wilhelm Mayer von Kauffbeuren, German Ambassador to France, in Munich. He was recalled from Paris at the time of the occupation of the Ruhr. In accordance with diplomatic etiquette, Premier Poincaré telegraphed his condolences to the German Foreign Office.

Died.—Prince Vladimir N. Engelitcheff, 21, son of the Princess Evelyn Partridge Engelitcheff and Prince Nicholas Engelitcheff, Russian Vice-Consul in Chicago during the imperial regime. He graduated from Brown University in 1922 and was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Heart disease.

Secretary of State Hughes: "When someone mentioned 'vacation' to me I said: 'I have not thought of summer, nor even of spring. I have not heard the twitter of a bird!'"

Nicholas Coundouris, of cigarette fame: "I taught the English how to smoke cigarettes, made a fortune in tobacco, and now at 88 am declared bankrupt."

Bertrand Russell, author and philosopher: "I advised the British Independent Labor Party to learn from the Chinese how to be lazy and enjoy life."

Doctor Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard: "In an address in Boston I said that I used to drink wine and beer, but since prohibition I have been a teetotaler."

The Prince of Wales: "I am to be best man at the marriage of my brother Albert, the Duke of York. I received training in the duties of that office when I functioned for my friend Mountbatten."

Isadora Duncan: "The United States Department of Labor decided that I am not an American citizen because I married a Russian prior to the Woman's Separate Citizenship Law. That is a mild way of saying that I am likely to be prevented from landing as an undesirable alien, if ever I try to return to America. I should worry!"

Irvin S. Cobb: "I boarded a taxi in Manhattan, and was taken on such a wild ride that I finally had the chauffeur arrested for reckless driving. He got 15 days in the workhouse and I got a bad scare."

Reginald C. Vanderbilt: "My 18 year old bride of a few days, formerly Miss Gloria Morgan, daughter of the American Consul-General at Brussels, became ill with diphtheria at my farm in New Jersey before we had sailed for Europe on our honeymoon."

Lady Diana Manners, English beauty: "I was arrested for the sixth time for parking my car where it obstructed traffic. It cost me \$10."

The Reverend Percy Stickney Grant: "I am getting more newspaper publicity than any other preacher in New York. In a sermon I said, 'We cannot keep up with the world's passions. For instance, we cannot keep up today with the lady murderers. . . . In my notes on this sermon I have entered this: 'What a hell of a world we live in!'"

Princess Mary: "On March 25 my baby is to be christened George Henry Hubert. He will have a christening cake weighing 200 pounds."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: "I told London newspapermen that I had touched and smelled ectoplasm. I am about to arrive in the United States to lecture on newly discovered spiritual phenomena."

Princess Hermine, wife of Wilhelm: "The Prussian Government is considering requisitioning my 40 room castle at Amtitz to relieve the housing shortage. I insist that the schloss should be reserved for the sole use of my 13 year old son, who is at present with me at Doorn."

Sir Basil Thomson, former head of Scotland Yard: "On returning to England from America, I told a large audience that Americans are the most honest and the most violent people on earth—and proceeded to prove it by statistics on swindling and murder."

Edward W. Bok: "My annual 'Philadelphia Award' of \$10,000 for the most meritorious service to the city was given this year to Dr. Russell H. Conwell, President, and founder of Temple University."

General Degoutte, French Commander in the Ruhr: "French newspaper men are complaining against the use of German titles by the Rhineland High Commission. One man was referred to as 'Chef du Deutschnationalerhandlungsschleifenverband.'"

James J. Jeffries, once heavyweight champion of the world: "I told reporters in Los Angeles that in spite of my recent petition in bankruptcy, my friends and neighbors don't need to get up any collection of food and cast-off clothes just yet."

Jack Dempsey, present champion: "Thanks, not interested," was my reply to an offer of \$100,000 to fight Tommy Gibbons in Cleveland."

Gertrude Atherton, novelist: "I am advocating a compulsory school for manners, to improve those awful people who eat with both elbows planted on the table and make horrible noises."

(Continued on page 26)



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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

(Continued from page 25)

Eugene Debs: "In Chicago I said that John D. Rockefeller was to my way of thinking an abject pauper serving a life sentence in a castle at Tarrytown."

Pauline Lord, star in *Anna Christie*: "In order to clear my name I filed a petition for the early trial of a divorce case in which I am named as co-respondent."

Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York: "I carried a letter from Mayor Hylan to President Harding inviting him to be present at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Greater New York on May 26."

Ex-Sultan Mohammed VI: "Over the long distance telephone, from Mecca to Jedda, I told Charles R. Crane that my most cherished hope is to find my final resting place here in the sacred city."

Secretary of War Denby: "On our way south to see the fleet maneuvers at Panama a storm prevented our party of Senators and government officials aboard the transport *Henderson* from stopping at Fort-au-Prince, Haiti."

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen: "European royalty is engaging seats for the Nice Tennis Tournament in the hope of seeing a match between Madame Mallory and myself. King Gustavus of Sweden, former King Manuel of Portugal, and the Duke of Connaught have already made reservations."

Jacinto Benavente, Spanish playwright: "I told an audience in New York that our morals are improving—in the time of Louis XIV it was the fashion to have two lovers and one confessor, now it is fashionable to have one lover and two confessors."

Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to Great Britain in 1914: "I accepted employment as the manager of a cigarette factory in Baden-Baden."

Leonid Krassin, Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce: "I wrote an article for a Russian paper in which I explained why the United States fed starving Russians: In 20 years the United States will have to import food for its growing industrial population and Russia is the only great source America can draw on."

Lord Bearsted, former Lord Mayor of London: "I published a letter of the late Lord Fisher, First Lord of the British Admiralty in which he said: 'It was a damned fine old hen that hatched the American eagle.'"

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POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of TIME'S summary of events, the *Generous Citizen* points with pride to:

A Mexican election, which in prospect is bloodless. (P. 13.)

Doctors, who can't be fooled all the time—by a hot water bottle. (P. 21.)

The agrarian proclivities of Pancho Villa. (P. 7.)

Harvey, Child, Moore—from reporter to ambassador. (P. 7.)

The courage of Utah's Governor in admitting that the devil did not create tobacco. (P. 7.)

President Harding's coat of tan. (P. 1.)

Li Yuan-Hung fighting the Tutchuns. (P. 13.)

The school for manners proposed by a cosmopolitan novelist—Gertrude Atherton. (P. 26.)

Charles P. Crane, who has added an ex-Sultan to the long list of Orientals with whom he is on telephonic terms. (P. 26.)

Mrs. Harding—a factor in affairs of state. (P. 1.)

Sarah Bernhardt, soon to appear in *The Sphinx*, a play by Edmond Rostand's son. (P. 17.)

Far-sighted Borah (again winning conservatives to his view) on the subject of political prisoners. (P. 6.)

The decision of Wisconsin's legislature to keep the National Guard. (P. 7.)

Harvard—though Houghtonless. (P. 23.)

King George V, dinner-companion of Labor. (P. 9.)

A civilization whose science can restore sight to Claude Monet. (P. 15.)

Hugo—Czar of the news reel. (P. 17.)



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Some people bluff. They will talk ad lib and ad infini about the terrible condition of Europe without having the least notion of any specific occurrence since Bonar Law told Poincaré to do it alone.

Other people are covered with details. They know exactly how many bullets sang through the Ruhr Valley yesterday, but they cannot tell you whether Chancellor Cuno's political balance was disturbed.

Again, you will find some people as intelligently informed as possible about the Ruhr but embarrassingly blank in regard to any book since "Babbitt."

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THE EDITORS

VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Migration from the South—not of birds but of Negro workers. (P. 4.)

The losing streak of the American women's tennis champion. (P. 23.)

Coal mining—when it leaves a vacuum beneath a town. (P. 3.)

Bootlegging where there is not even prohibition. (P. 12.)

The crumbling of Versailles. (P. 10.)

Any attempt to send American Negroes to work the Ruhr mines for the French. (P. 6.)

The Michigan beet sugar business, built upon child labor. (P. 6.)

Reigen—a play by Schnitzler, to which Mr. Otto H. Kahn would not listen. (P. 17.)

Russian investment in 3,000,000 rubles and 125,000 machine guns. (P. 11.)

The prospect of another Juliet—this time from Belasco's workshop. (P. 17.)

Baron Kato's political enemy, General Oshima, who says: "World peace is best maintained when nations are armed to the hilt!" (P. 13.)

Midnight first-nights. (P. 17.)

"Grandmotherly legislation" in Great Britain. (P. 9.)

Reluctance of the House of Commons to pass Lady's Astor's prohibition bill. (P. 9.)

Turkey—not entirely converted to peace. (P. 12.)

The largest output of the largest publishing house—paid for by the people. (P. 25.)

Hugo—Czar of German industry. (P. 8.)



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