

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 15

HERBERT L. PRATT
He undercapitalizes capitalism—See Page 22.

JUNE 11, 1923



SALESMEN OF HATE!

A First-Hand Exposé of the Ku Klux

by ROBERT L. DUFFUS

Just back from a long trip through the Klan strongholds

in the JUNE issue of

THE WORLD'S WORK

ROBERT L. DUFFUS followed the trail of the Ku Klux Klan from New York to Texas. He has found the facts behind the legends. He discovered that the Klan was a romantic dream of an ex-preacher, which never amounted to much until a firm of publicity agents in Atlanta got into it. These folks had sold garters, popular beverages and political propaganda. They knew they could sell race prejudice and religious intolerance just as easily. So they joined the Klan and started peddling hate. The regalia and the mystic rites were thrown in—at so much per uniform and so much per member. The combination sold like hot-cakes. Everybody that had a grudge, or a grouch, or an enemy was strong for the Klan. Even some misguided good people bought. What next? Mr. Duffus has trailed the Klan into business, into politics. He has got at its true inwardness, and his article in *The World's Work* will tell the whole story.

Who Will Be Our Next President?

Generally recognized today as the foremost writer on national politics, Mark Sullivan knows personally every man in line for the presidency. In the coming months he will write on the personalities of probable presidential candidates such as Harding, Hoover, McAdoo, Johnson, Pinchot, La Follette, Underwood, Borah and others. His clear, trenchant pen will give you an accurate picture of what's in Washington.

Martin Johnson's Jungle Action-Photos

Carl E. Akeley, the noted explorer, says that the pictures appearing in *The World's Work* are the greatest wild animal photographs ever taken. They are all reproduced as full-page illustrations. Many of the close-ups are among the finest ever taken and show giraffes, elephants, rhinoceri and zebras face to face with the camera. Additional pictures will appear in the July issue.

Lloyd George Writes on "Politics as a Career"

Lloyd George is better fitted than any other man in the world today to write on the subject of politics. Starting out as a country lawyer in an out-of-the-way community, he entered politics and fought his way to the top—until he became virtually dictator not only of the British Empire but of all the allied nations at war. What he has to say about politics as a profession is intensely human, instructive and entertaining.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 15

June 11, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *A White House Gathering*

The White House would be an ideal place to live, if it were not for the fact that attached to it on the east are the Presidential offices where an unconscionable amount of work must be done. Any President may well be tempted to escape from the White House on account of its unpleasant eastern appendage. President Harding expects to escape it on June 20, when he plans to start for Alaska.

Before departing, however, he contemplates the unpleasant task of conferring with state governors on prohibition. This will be his second conference of that nature. The first, held six months ago, was attended by only a few governors. Since neither they nor the President had much to suggest, the governors departed with nothing accomplished.

This time the President will have a definite program to present, definite kinds of cooperation to ask. It is understood that Prohibition Commissioner Haynes is drawing up the program.

A President's Life

The round of activities of all kinds forced on a President is unending.

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Harding attended a "tribute of love" given by the children of Washington. A band of 8,000 youngsters broke through the marine guard and charged the Presidential stand, breaking up the proceedings. Those who could not get close enough to the President to press flowers into his hand, pelted him with bouquets over the heads of the crowd.

¶ Between 200,000 and 500,000 Shriners decided to hold their convention in Washington. Special post-offices, eating places and sleeping quarters had to be made ready—and the President issued special orders to Federal and city agents for preserving the Volstead Act.

¶ President Harding has the task of preparing two "set" speeches and six others for use on his transcontinental trip toward the end of the

month. This is a considerable reduction from the 20 speeches originally planned, and probably represents his desire not to appear just yet before the people as a candidate for office in 1924.

¶ A special car was made ready to carry the President west. It has an observation platform and a large radio set to broadcast Mr. Harding's rear platform speeches.

¶ The President is undertaking the organization of his Alaskan "vacation." He, with Secretary of the Interior Work, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, must in three weeks master the problems of the Territory enough to undertake a constructive program in the Fall. Alaska is now administered by 35 departments and bureaus of the Government. The problems to be mastered include centralization of the Government, colonization, mineral survey, railway building, road building, laws governing fishing, hunting and protection of the seals, removing dangers to navigation, building a territorial capitol.

The Scrimmage

Politics in this country is very like a game of football. The sport requires that there be a ball to boot about. In years gone by, the tariff and silver issues served the purpose—but they had their drawbacks, like all economic questions, for someone or other was sure to have his toes stepped on. Thereupon he realized quickly in what direction his interests lay.

The possibility of foreign policy as a football has only been realized to the full by politicians in recent years. A foreign policy excites both patriotism and idealism; its results are usually complex enough to bear two interpretations; and, best of all, this country is not likely to feel its effect for some time. It was a great discovery. It has almost completely revolutionized this country's conduct of foreign affairs, for a President, before putting a foreign policy into effect must first examine the entire political situation at home.

President Harding is very evidently trying to do this. He has lined up the Administration on the World Court, but he has not yet taken the ball in his arms to try to run the length of the gridiron. He has too strongly fixed in his mind the experience of President Wilson, who, with the League of Nations, tried to parade down the field without recognizing that a football game was in progress. As result Mr. Wilson was thrown for a loss.

President Harding intends to take no such chances, but he has carried the ball onto the field and the politicians want to play. Already they have begun to scrimmage.

The Republican National Committee was the first to take a kick at the ball. In its anti-entanglement ardor it declared that the Allies were attempting to "bilk" the United States out of payment for our Rhine Army bill (TIME, June 4). The State Department felt itself embarrassed and at its request the National Committee withdrew its article.

Thereupon the Democratic opposition took up the attack and declared

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National Affairs—[Continued]

that there was antagonism within the Republican team. John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, denied the accusation and in the same statement almost repeated the charges of the original Committee article.

Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee was quick to seize the advantage of pressing the assertion of disorganization in the Republican machine. It was suggested that Mr. Adams would resign because of disagreement with President Harding. (It seems likely, however, that Mr. Adams will probably continue in office until the next National Convention.)

The next move in the game was for Mr. Adams, and he took the opportunity to seize the offensive. He turned the charges of disagreement back on the Democrats. "How does the Democratic Party stand on the League of Nations issue, Mr. Hull?" inquired Mr. Adams. "Does it agree with such Democrats as Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Senator Shields of Mississippi who oppose the League of Nations? Does it agree with Senator King who says the League will not be an issue? Does it agree with ex-President Wilson, John H. Clarke, James M. Cox and others who are ardent advocates of the League?"

This was a very astute move on the part of Mr. Adams, for Mr. Hull cannot make a direct reply without antagonizing elements of his own party. The scrimmage is well begun. There will be some spectacular plays before the whistle blows on election day in 1924.

THE CABINET

McCarl Retrenches

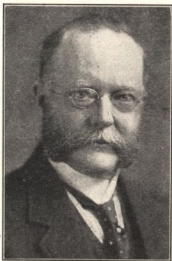
Controller General McCarl, watch dog over the public treasury to prevent raids on it by any other department of the Government, once more collided with the Secretaries of War and Navy. He ruled that allowances to "indigent parents" of army and navy officers are illegal, and made his ruling retroactive; so some officers will have thousands of dollars deducted from their future pay. Secretaries Weeks and Denby are powerless and must wait till Congress reassembles to get relief for their subordinates. Mr. McCarl's ruling was based on the fact that in some cases the privilege had been abused to get extra pay for officers whose families are well-to-do.

CONGRESS

Anecdote

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce for five and a half years under President Wilson, like Mrs. Miles Poindexter, is not averse to airing his discoveries about official Washington. He has a series of articles appearing in *The Outlook* entitled *From Congress to Cabinet*—more or less a courtesy title. Judging from its beginning, it is an anecdotal description of officialdom, some of it dull, some of it old, some of it trivial, all of it disconnected. But there are some bright spots. Extracts:

"The Senate of the United States is said to be the greatest deliberative assembly in the world. There ought



© Paul Thompson

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

"Things are done and left undone which the country would not tolerate, if it knew."

to be no doubt about this. The Senators admit it. . . . But it is often difficult to visualize the Senate because of the Senators. . . . There is a great deal of Senatorial 'cerebral elephantiasis.' . . . Senators differ, of course. Most of them find it natural to be gentlemen as well as Senators. In others this happy combination is not adequately revealed. . . . Things are done and left undone in Congress which the country would not tolerate if it knew. . . . It is doubtful if there is any other place where more unrewarded, unselfish work is done on behalf of individuals and causes than in the United States Senate."

Seven Dentists

Major General John F. O'Ryan, who is in charge of the Senate investigation of the Veterans' Bureau, produced the first results of his work. He turned over to the Department of Justice evidence which may lead to prosecution for graft against seven dentists who are alleged to have been paid for services not rendered.

Further evidence is being gathered. General O'Ryan indicated that "unconscionable prices" had been paid for hospital supplies. Public hearings of the investigation are postponed until 450 assistants make reports on the various institutions operated by the Veterans' Bureau.

La Follette's Magazine

The suggestion recently was bandied about that President Harding should have a press agent. If Senator La Follette should ever become President, he, at least, would not lack one—for he has *La Follette's Magazine*. Over its pages he spreads half a dozen articles or so in each monthly issue, and beneath each and every one of these appears his signature—large enough for President Harding to read without spectacles.

The name of La Follette is all in all to the magazine. Robert M. La Follette is its editor. Belle Case La Follette (Mrs. Robert M.) conducts its Home and Education departments. Already it is entering upon its 15th year.

Private monopoly is its chief topic. Says the blurb: "Month by month we shall present some phase of GOVERNMENT BY PRIVATE MONOPOLY. 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' (Signed) Robert M. La Follette."

Its devastating contents are well exemplified by a short article in the current number headed "TAFT":

"Demands are being made that William Howard Taft should renounce his ten thousand dollar Carnegie-Corporation-annuity, or resign as chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. The demands are wholly without merit." If he gives up the annuity he will still be "the same man mentally and morally . . . still be chief justice. . . . On the other hand, suppose he did resign. What then? Harding is still President. He would appoint Taft's successor and the United States Senate would confirm the appointment. (Signed) Robert M. La Follette."

National Affairs—[Continued]

Claude Kitchin

An advocate of the two dollar shirt from Scotland Neck, N. C.—that was Claude Kitchin. But he was more as well. In 1901 he came to Congress, where his father had been before him, where one of his brothers (who later became Governor of North Carolina) then was. In 15 years, by his mastery of diatribe and skill in the strategy of legislative wrangling, he had made himself Democratic floor leader in the House. In four years more—four strenuous years of war time activity—he had brought on himself a stroke of paralysis from overwork. For three years he had clung to his seat in Congress and continued to hold, for all his ill health, at least the nominal leadership of the House Democrats. Now he is dead.

He was, as his enemies said, something of a demagogue, bitter and sectional. But he was fearless, and brilliant in attack on the floor of the House. The tariff was his home territory and he knew it like the proverbial book. He made his name as a Democrat by attacking the free lumber plank in the Democratic platform of 1908. He strengthened his position in the following year by his attack on "Cannons" and the tariff of 1909.

When Underwood retired from the floor leadership in 1916, Kitchin was his logical successor. Although clinging to the principles of the old South, he was never subservient to party demands. He turned the torrent of his eloquence against President Wilson's plan to strengthen the Navy, he fought to the last the declaration of war against Germany in 1917. But once war was declared he reversed his attitude entirely and gave uncompromising support to war financing measures.

Kitchin's fighting record goes farther back than his political record. His father fought for the Confederacy. Claude was one of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. He became a lawyer and in one of his first cases defended a murderer in a case in which his father was the prosecutor—and the son was victorious. Later he was often opposed to his brother Paul.

Following Mr. Kitchin's illness three years ago Representative Garrett of Tennessee became acting Democratic floor leader because of the former's enforced inactivity. Garrett is neither so brilliant nor so bitter, and the Democrats will now feel entirely, as they have already felt in part, the loss of one of their ablest parliamentary strategists.

SHIPPING

Pandora's Box

On the day set the Shipping Board opened the bids submitted for the sale of all its vessels, and found that, like Pandora's box, they contained many troubles and a ray of hope.



CLAUDE KITCHIN © Keystone
He beat his father in argument

There were only about 20 bids. Of that number, four at first sight seemed fairly satisfactory; about the same number, as Chairman Lasker expressed it, were in "the twilight zone"; there was one freak bid of \$1,000,000,000 for the entire fleet; and a dozen or so bids that seemed manifestly unsatisfactory.

A committee of the Board at once opened conferences in Manhattan with several of the bidders. The troubles—and they were to some extent anticipated—came from the small number of the bids and the inadequacy of the majority of them. It was disappointing to the Board that lines such as the International Mercantile Marine, Luckenbach, Moore and McCormack, Cosmopolitan, C. D. Mallory & Co., and the Barber Line did not make offers. The Board's ray of hope was that such offers as had been made would be improved by the bidders in the ensuing conferences.

The most encouraging bids were for the Pacific Coast-to-Orient trade. Two lines, the Pacific Mail and the Admiral Line (in which Robert Dollar is interested), each bid to buy its own route and that operated by the

other. There were also several bids for the South American trade, and others for East Indian and Mediterranean routes. The United American Lines (of which W. A. Harri-man is Chairman) are understood to be making overtures for the purchase of five of the Board's large Atlantic passenger liners: the *Leviathan*, *George Washington*, *America*, *President Buchanan*, *President Roosevelt*.

Junk and Demagogue

When the *Leviathan* completes its refurnishing at Boston, which should be within a few days, it will go on a trial trip to Cuba with a full crew and 600 guests of the Shipping Board.

The *New York World* declared that the trial trip is unnecessary, that it will cost the Government from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, and in effect said that it was Mr. Lasker's private junket.

Mr. Lasker replied: "The *World* is so demagogue in its attitude and has been so utterly unfair that I have nothing to say to it."

COAL

Chilly 7956 A. D.

If the present rate of U. S. coal consumption of 586,000,000 metric tons a year is maintained the coal resources of the United States will last this country another 6,033 years. (A metric ton weighs 2,204,662 pounds.)

According to statistics presented by the *Coal Trade Journal*, Government estimates give the United States 3,535,303,000 metric tons of lignite, sub-bituminous, bituminous, semi-bituminous, anthracite and semi-anthracite to draw on.

These figures do not include the recently discovered vast Alaskan coal fields (which can supply the Pacific States for 1,000 years), the imperfectly explored coal fields in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the Rocky Mountains generally, or the deep lying coal deposits which at present there is no profitable means of mining. Neither does the estimated consumption consider the saving of coal which may be effected by more efficient mining and consumption. It is calculated that a saving of 600,000,000 tons a year is possible. Moreover, the United States is now supplying 50% of the world's coal. Newly discovered mines in Siberia, Japan, China, India, Australia and New Zealand, may soon reduce the necessity for so large an output.

National Affairs—[Continued]

NEGROES

A Black Aaron Burr

In August, 1920, at Liberty Hall, Manhattan, a Jamaican Negro, aged 36, with broad nose, and of the true Negro type, was publicly married by 30 officiating clergymen in the presence of 3,000 Negro delegates from all over the world.

He styled himself "Provisional President of Africa, Commander of the Order of the Nile, Distinguished Son of Ethiopia." His name was Marcus Garvey.

Last week, the Federal Government rested its case against this same Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud.

Between these two events stands the betrayal of the most ambitious effort the world has yet seen to organize the world's 400,000,000 Negroes with the aim of establishing world-wide black supremacy and the freedom of Africa.

Garvey was the leader of this movement; he possessed great ambition; at the height of his power his organization (The International Negro Improvement Association) numbered 4,000,000 members; he was President of the Black Star Line Company, which aimed to run ships to Africa and the West Indies from America; his career led him to great power, which he preferred to exercise for his own aggrandizement, and thus defrauded and discredited the legitimate activities of the people he pretended to serve.

Born in Jamaica, Garvey practiced journalism there and in London. He traveled in Central Europe and along the shores of the Mediterranean. In 1912 he had elaborated his plans for a Black Empire in Africa and came to New York to promote the scheme. Opposition from hostile leaders led him to give up his attempt, but in 1917 he returned and proceeded to develop his theory through *The Negro World*, which he founded.

Garvey's Theory: Civilization began among the Negroes (the Cushites, from whom the Egyptians, Phoenicians and Greeks acquired culture). "The earliest Ethiopians were the first to worship according to the present belief." There is historical corroboration for the statement that Christ was black, or rather that His ancestry included all races.

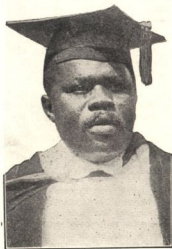
Garvey's Plan: 400,000,000 Negroes can master the world through:

1) The solidification and organization of Negroes of the world in the cause;

2) The formation of a triangular steamship line;

3) The creation of a world-wide Negro super-government to control and guide the destinies of the race ("just as the Pope and Catholic Church control their millions in every land") until such provisional administration would be able to proclaim to the world the recovery of the African motherland and the establishment of a Black Parliament to take its place among representative institutions of free and sovereign peoples.

The organization of the Negroes was to be attained by the formation of the International Negro Improve-



© Paul Thompson

MR. MARCUS GARVEY
They hize him in Harlem

ment Association. In August, 1920, 3,000 delegates, from Abyssinia to Australia, met in Manhattan. A Declaration of Negro Rights and a Constitution of Negro Liberty were drawn up. A flag colored black, red and green was adopted; a World Leader and Supreme Deputy Potentate were elected; plans were made to build a "Black House" in Washington for Marcus Garvey, newly elected Provisional President of Africa. The following *Universal Ethiopian Anthem* was adopted:

"Ethiopia, thou land of our fathers,
Thou land where the gods loved
to be,
As storm-cloud at night sudden gathers
Our armies come rushing to thee.
We must in the fight be victorious,
When swords are thrust outward
to glean;

For us will the victory be glorious
When led by the Red, Black and
Green.

Chorus:
"Advance, advance to victory;
Let Africa be free;
Advance to meet the foe with the
might
Of the Red, the Black and the Green."

It was further declared: "Race amalgamation must cease; any member of this organization who marries a white woman is summarily expelled."

Apparently, the second feature of the program, the triangular shipping line, was the real aim of Garvey. A first shipping venture had failed. He proceeded to use the Association to peddle 2,000,000 shares (for sale to Negroes only) of the Black Star Line, which was organized with \$10,000,000 capital.

Disaster overtook the Line. Of the three ships operated two went aground and the third was seized to meet claims of \$100,000. Garvey continued to solicit passage money to Africa after he had no ships. On January 12, 1922, he was arrested and later indicted, with three associates.

On January 15, 1922, his Association protested the arrest, asserting that Garvey had been betrayed by his lieutenants.

His fellow Negroes soon began to scent fraud, and a meeting of the Friends of Negro Freedom (August 6, 1922) declared his schemes impracticable, and that he was secretly in sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan.

On September 10, 1922, three Negro mass meetings resolved that "Garvey must go."

The trial of the Black Star Line Company revealed that the line has \$31.75 in the bank and liabilities of \$731,432. One of Garvey's former agents, "Sir" Sydney de Bourg, Knight Commander of the Order of the Nile, Leader of the Far Western Provinces of the West Indies, Duke of Nigeria and Duke of Uganda, testified to Garvey's extravagance in the West Indies, asserting that he had "gone broke at the races." The Assistant Treasurer of the line testified that Garvey had appropriated for himself money collected for the Association and for the Black Star Line. Unless Marcus Garvey can bring evidence to prove the propriety of his financial operations, the case will end with the Provisional President of Africa behind the bars for common fraud.

National Affairs—[Continued]

PROHIBITION

"State Rights"

In New York State the last election showed apparently that a wet platform carries the support of a large vote. For a month there was before Governor Smith of New York a bill to repeal the state's prohibition enforcement law. He had the simple choice of offending either the Wets or the Drys, and he chose to offend the Drys. He signed the bill repealing New York's enforcement law.

He said in defence of his action:

1) That the power of Congress to enforce the 18th Amendment is not affected by what a state may do.

2) That the Volstead Act is law in New York whether or not the state has a similar law.

3) That, although the 18th Amendment permits states concurrent power of enforcement, it does not order that they shall avail themselves of it.

4) That the repeal of the state prohibition law will do away with the present system of double jeopardy whereby a man can be punished twice for one offence.

5) That President Harding in his letter to Mr. Wesley Wait, insisting on the obligation of states to exercise their power under the concurrent provision of the 18th Amendment (TIME, May 28), had voiced a "fundamental misconception." To insist that it is a state's duty, Governor Smith maintained, to pass the same laws as Congress, is to deny the fundamental rights of states under the Constitution.

The significance for Mr. Smith. The fact that President Harding had indicated what he wished Governor Smith to do, the fact that Governor Smith did the opposite, and in so doing reasserted the old Democratic doctrine of States Rights, lends an unusual political significance to his act. His friends assert that it makes him certain of the Vice Presidency nomination on the Democratic ticket next fall. Others are equally certain that he cut his political throat. Whichever may be the case, it was an unusually clever move of his to base his action, bound to offend the Drys, on a fundamental doctrine of the Democratic Party.

The significance for the Nation. Governor Smith's action lent a new inspiration to the Wet cause. Already a movement is under way to attempt a similar repeal of a state enforcement law in Wisconsin, although it is, to say the least, dubious of success. The outcome in New York will also place renewed burdens

on the already overtasked Federal Prohibition Department. It also may help to force prohibition into one of the leading issues of the 1924 campaign—if the two great parties dare to take it up, or can agree within their ranks on what stand to take.

LABOR

Brookwood College

Impressed with the way in which the existing business and political order of things is manned and directed by the graduates of conservative educational institutions, Labor has decided to educate leaders along her own lines.

Last week a graduating class of 15 completed the two years course at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. This is the first class of educated labor leaders to be graduated.

The new college has a faculty of only five men. Courses are given in sociology, psychology, labor journalism, statistics, labor problems. So far there are no scholarships; each student must pay his way and do two hours' manual labor every day as well.

"We did not know the history of labor, its past experiences and achievements, until we came to Brookwood," said one of the new graduates.

Six of the class of 15 were women. It was representative of the American labor movement that among the 15 members were represented eight nationalities and seven unions.

The embryonic labor leaders will return to the following unions: the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the United Mine Workers, the Coopers' Union, the Association of Machinists, the Amalgamated Food Workers, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Union of Postal Workers of Great Britain.

RADICALS

A Distinguished Petition

Fifty-two political prisoners are still held in Federal prisons for violations of the Espionage laws during the World War.

The United States is now the only one of the former belligerent nations which has not granted an amnesty for such offenses, which were principally committed in the name of free speech.

An open letter has been sent to President Harding asking him to pardon the prisoners.

It is signed by five Governors of States:

George W. P. Hunt of Arizona
William E. Sweet of Colorado
Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas
Joseph F. Dixon of Montana
J. C. Walton of Oklahoma

and by the Presidents of eleven colleges: Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Smith, University of Wyoming, Oberlin, Trinity, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Temple University, St. Stephens, Catholic University of America;

Other signatories: William Allen White, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Glenn Frank, editor of *Century magazine*, Prof. Francis B. Sayre of Harvard Law School, son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson.

The petitioners announced that they wished to associate themselves with the opinions favorable to release, expressed by Senators Borah of Idaho and Pepper of Pennsylvania.

SUPREME COURT

The Text: "Chase."

Chief Justice Taft went to his home town, Cincinnati, and made a speech on the Supreme Court. His text was Salmon P. Chase, a former resident of Cincinnati and Chief Justice. The occasion was the unveiling of the Chase monument.

Mr. Taft made no reference to the recent vitriolic attacks on the Court. But his speech was accepted as an answer to attack.

The point: Chase was Chief Justice after the Civil War, when the Court was bitterly assailed by radical Republicans, but the Court outlived its assailants. Its decisions, under Chase, have been approved by our generation.

The inference: Taft is Chief Justice after the World War. He and the Court are attacked. But the Court will outlive the attacks, and the future will honor the Court of today rather than the radical Republicans of today.

The speech was well received by the country. "Long live the Court, its power unencumbered," was the general response. Remains, however, one strong and popular objection: Should the Court be allowed to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional by a 5-4 majority? Even the most conservative papers declare that a 6-3 or a 7-2 majority should be necessary to overrule Congress. "The country will cheerfully take law from six or seven Justices that it will not take from five Justices without protest. This may not be altogether consistent, but it squares with human nature." Opponents of the 5-4 decision point out that "Mr. Taft has

National Affairs—[Continued]

yet to show cause why a 6-3 decision is not better than 5-4."

The present attacks on the Court are occasioned by its declaration against a minimum wage law. And, incidentally, radicals and Mr. Hearst object to Mr. Taft's \$10,000 annuity from steel bonds.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, became Senator, Governor, Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Justice. He was the active mind of Lincoln's Cabinet. Born in Cornish, N. H., he graduated from Dartmouth, and early entered the anti-slavery fight. Grave and massive, his New England conscience was as strong as his sense of humor was weak. He was the financial genius of the Civil War.

POLITICAL NOTES

Keziah Duff of Lansing, Mich., told a banker in Wichita, Kan., that Edsel Ford told him that Henry Ford seriously planned to make a race for the Presidency in 1924.

Henry Ford, asked by reporters whether he would run for President, said: "I feel fine this morning. I arose early and rode horseback from six to seven."

"The two biggest national problems we have at this time," said Henry Ford, "are the railroads and the judiciary. The railroads should be under one head. Judges should have more pay."

William Randolph Hearst is pro-Jew and attacked Ford as an anti-Semite in *Hearst's International* magazine. Yet at New Orleans Mr. Hearst told reporters: "If the Presidency of the United States were to be settled by popular vote today, Henry Ford would be President, and I am with him because of this. . . . But the only way Henry Ford can ever run for the Presidency will be to run as an independent candidate."

Anti-Hearst papers remark that if Hearst thought a third party had a chance to win he would be advocating not Ford but Hearst to lead it.

The *Jewish Tribune* (New York) published an open letter to Mr. Hearst: "Surely you must know that Mr. Ford has not yet rid himself of the 'Jewish peril' obsession. How can you, who have so repeatedly condemned this monomania, now seriously propose for President of the

United States a man who regards with suspicion and hatred 3,000,000 of its inhabitants?"

William Jennings Bryan is planning to go to Europe to preside at the International Economic Conference at Gothenburg, Sweden, on July 12 and 13. He does not expect to return to the United States until August.

It is reported that Mr. Bryan is seriously considering not being a candidate at the Democratic Convention in 1924, because of Mrs. Bryan's ill health.

Mrs. John Weeks, wife of the Secretary of War, is convalescing from

conditional membership in the League of Nations, in States' rights and in every policy that the Democratic Party ever advocated; yet, if he carried his Republican primary, he would be a Republican. He might go to the other extreme and believe in the communistic state, in the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the abolition of private property and in the extermination of the bourgeoisie; yet, if he carried his Republican primary, he would still be a Republican.

An obliging Republican Congressman from Ohio, Martin L. Davey, made public a suggestion from a constituent that the Federal Government establish a bureau of population to advise people not to raise large families and to prevent overpopulation. The constituent gives figures to prove his case: In 1776 this country had a population of 3,000,000. In 1923 (147 years later) its population is 108,000,000 (36 times as great). In 2070 (147 years later still) its population will be 3,888,000,000 (36 times again as great).

The Civil Service Law of the United States calls for retirement of civil servants at the age of 70—with pensions not to exceed \$72 a month. Largely on account of Congressional pressure it has never been strictly enforced. Secretary Weeks is understood to have issued orders for forced retirement of septuagenarians from the Bureau of Pensions. Other Departments are expected to follow.

The State of Wisconsin several years ago appropriated money to pay for a portrait of Senator La Follette to hang in the state capitol. Mr. La Follette is so busy that the artist has never caught him. The most the artist has achieved is permission to place his easel in the Senator's office.



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EDEL FORD
His father rides horseback, too

an attack of blood poisoning. After her sea voyage through the Panama Canal with the Secretary, she traveled directly to Chicago from San Francisco, while Mr. Weeks stopped in Utah to inspect army posts.

Senator Borah is broadminded and an advocate of the direct primary. Being so, he accepted and quoted a definition of a Republican presented by an Idaho paper:

"Any man who can carry a Republican primary is a Republican. He might believe in free trade, in un-

"I have heard nothing and I know nothing of reports published in Ohio that I am to resign. I feel better and I am better than since I was taken ill last winter. . . . The frequency with which these reports that I am to resign spring up in certain quarters is certainly strange"—so said Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, on returning to Washington with Mrs. Daugherty. They had been in Ohio for several weeks recuperating from their respective illnesses.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

A Conference Brewing

The Communist strike in the Ruhr was settled by a grant of 50% increase to the workers. This is only half what they wanted, and the value of the "raise" is insignificant when considered in ratio to the fall of the mark from 58,826 to 79,300 to the dollar—all within a single week.

Sabotage continues. Last week the main line of the railway used by the French for transportation of coal to France was torn up for a considerable distance by bombs. To the French this is only an inconvenience. Their victory in the Ruhr, from a materialistic point of view, is complete; but they have not been able to conquer the spirit of the people to the same extent.

Behind the scenes there was much surrying, and there is positively no doubt that a concerted effort is being made by France, Germany, Belgium, Britain and Italy to bring the vexatious question of reparation payments to an end.

The French Government confirmed for what must be the hundredth time its inalterable decision to remain firm on its Ruhr policy. President Millerand added his voice to that of the Government. During his recent tour of France he says the people energetically supported the Ruhr policy, giving vent to their approval in cries of "Stick it out!" "Don't budge!" "We are with you!" "Don't worry!" Despite these outward manifestations there is an inward tendency on the part of the Government to accede to the growing demands of organized labor and the big industrialists for an early Ruhr peace.

Belgium has a plan. Premiers Poincaré and Theunis discussed it at Brussels. This plan is to accept payment from Germany of annuities (suggested by Germany) guaranteed by German State Monopolies, excess taxation over budget requirements, control of railroads. Two big points in the Belgian scheme: A Reparation Conference in which Britain and Italy shall be represented, and immediate evacuation of the Ruhr after guarantees for the Allied terms have

been accepted and given by Germany! So far Poincaré has not made public what he thinks of this "dinky little plan," but, nolens volens, it seems he will have to let the British in.

Responding to pressure from home and abroad Stanley Baldwin will play, it is said, a major part at the coming Reparation Conference, which will be held toward the end of this month, according to present arrangements. Premier Baldwin's scheme is to grant terms of payment to Germany along the lines of those granted to Great Britain by the United States. It is pointed out that if the richest country in Europe wants 62 years to pay off its war debt, Germany should at least be entitled to the same length of time. Baldwin will bring forward his plan in support of the Belgian scheme. Thus he is bringing his mathematical mind to the solving of Britain's economic problem. Since the Ruhr occupation commenced, the coal output exceeded that of 1913 by over a million and a quarter tons. The price, however, jumped with the output, and British Industry as a whole is suffering seriously. It is absolutely essential that Germany be allowed to compete in the world's markets if the economic and financial condition of Britain is not to be ruined. Baldwin knows this and is determined to end the French escapade.

In Germany financial, industrial, commercial, diplomatic and political activity is most marked. Certain German personages of high repute were despatched to London to sound the general political feeling and to ascertain what contributions Great Britain will make toward a settlement. Nothing is yet known of the outcome of their deliberations, except that it was mutually favorable. The Stinnes Industrial Group was not inactive. Herr Hugo Stinnes undertook another visit to Italy for the purpose of obtaining approval from Italian Bankers and the Government for the real German offer and the new method of payment. Stinnes also offered the Government an increase in production of one billion gold marks a year (applicable to reparations payments), and a loan of 500,000,000 gold marks if necessary, in return for the repeal of the export control and the eight-hour work-day laws.

THE NEAR EAST

More Procrastination

The conference at Lausanne struck another snag last week when the Ottoman debt came up for discussion. The various Allied representatives had to refer the question to their home governments; thus a delay was occasioned.

Despite contradictory statements in the press, the question of capitulations was settled last week.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Speed!

The officials of the London Underground Railways state that their trains are faster than those of New York, with the exception of express. The figures are for New York: locals, 13 miles per hour; expresses, west side, 20 miles per hour; east side, 23 miles per hour. London: no expresses; locals, 18 miles per hour; those skipping a few stations, 19 miles per hour.

They also state that Londoners walk faster than New Yorkers. Figures for New York: Broadway, average pace two and three-quarters to three miles per hour; Fifth Avenue, two and a half to three miles per hour. London: Strand and Oxford Street, three and three-quarters miles per hour.

Street cars in New York make nine miles an hour; those of London, ten. Though the speed limit of New York is 15 miles to London's 12, New York motor buses run at five miles between 31st and 72nd Streets; between 57th and 135th Streets at 11 miles. In London buses do seven miles per hour in the Strand and ten miles on "the comparatively empty" Bayswater Road.

Prominent New Yorkers connected with traffic statistics say the London contention is unbecome. According to Frank Hedley, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the average speed of local New York subway trains on both east and west sides is 16 miles per hour. From 96th and Chambers Street on the west side and from 125th Street and City Hall or Brooklyn Bridge on the east side an average speed, including stops, of 16 miles is maintained.

Dr. John A. Harris, special Deputy Police Commissioner in Charge

Foreign News—[Continued]

of Traffic, says the average speed of the Fifth Avenue buses is 18 miles per hour. He also points out that London theatres are spread over an area of 15 miles, "so that they have no such problem as confronts us here in the theatrical district." In New York there are 200,000 people "arriving in the theatre district about the same time, creating a traffic problem found nowhere else in the world." He adds that London has no downtown rush in the morning nor no uptown rush in the evening. This is because the suburbs of London, like those of Boston, radiate from it.

It must be pointed out that the Strand is something like half the width of Broadway and that (due to the crowd) a sharp walk of three and three-quarter miles per hour is even a shade more than improbable. In Threadneedle Street, in the city, it can be said that the people, who swarm like ants, go faster than the presumptive vehicles that dare transgress its sanctity. In England all fares are paid according to distance; taxis are cheaper than in New York.

During all this furore about speed nothing about efficiency is said. The subway and bus systems of Paris are probably the most efficient in the world. The trains of the Nord-Sud and the Métropolitain, with three double doors on the side of each car, permit rapid exits and entrances. On a certain day, during the busiest hour, the longest stop from the Place Denfert-Rochereau to the Madelaine was only seven seconds.

Chaplin

Henry Chaplin, 82, Viscount, typical English squire, personal friend of Edward VII, former Cabinet Minister, for 48 years a member of the House of Commons, died at London.

As a young man he was engaged to Lady Florence Cecilia Paget. One day, as they were on a shopping tour, she walked out of the door, slipped into a cab that the Marquis of Hastings had ready, drove directly to church, married the Marquis. About three years later, at the Derby of 1867, Hastings' horse was favorite. Chaplin's horse, Hermit, broke a blood vessel about a month before the race and went to the stake at odds of 100 to 1. Just before the race Chaplin took every bet that was offered. The race was run in a snowstorm and Hermit won, netting his master upwards of \$500,000. Hastings lost supposedly \$350,000, was ruined and committed suicide. When Chaplin was made Viscount in 1916,

his arms consisted partly of a "chestnut-colored race horse in a white headstall."

As a member of Parliament he was a vigorous opponent of Gladstone and Parnell, and represented the old landed and agricultural interests.

Mrs. Philipson

A third woman was elected to the House of Commons when Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Conservative) won a by-election at Berwick-Upon-Tweed with a majority of 6,742 votes over Labor and the Liberals.

Mrs. Philipson was known before her marriage as Mabel Russell, pretty and attractive Gaiety Girl. Her husband (National Liberal) was elected at the General Elections last November to the seat she now occupies, but owing to alleged illegality on the part of his agent he was disqualified.

Lady Astor likewise captured her husband's seat after he had been elevated to the peerage. Mrs. Wintingham, the third member of the feminine trio at Westminster, was elected to her husband's seat after his death. The last two ladies, however, kept to their husband's party, the former being elected as a Conservative and the latter as a Liberal.

The only other woman who has been elected to a seat in the British Parliament is the Countess Markievicz, Irish Republican, chosen by a Dublin political division; but she, like all the rest of the Sinn Féiners, refused to take her seat.

Naughty Max

Edward Windsor, Prince of Wales, as an old man marrying his landlady's daughter.

Edward VII as an adipose angel complete with lyre or as the fat-man wonder at a circus.

These are some of the cartoons drawn by that dilettante, Max Beerbohm.

These pictures were exhibited at the Leicester Galleries in London and caused a great deal of adverse criticism and a minimum of praise. Even the ultra-radical journal, *The Daily Herald*, while stressing the significance of the Prince of Wales as Edward Windsor, does not hesitate to imply that it opposes attacking the Royal Family. While such obscenities are not unknown, they are particularly rare. Britishers have had good cause to admire and look up to the present Royal House, not only as a great democratic and patriotic family, but as the living symbol that binds

the world-flung empire so securely. Serious minded people have read an affront to the Royal Family and the empire into the cartoons of Max. It is undeniable that the artist stamps himself a plain boor for choosing such subjects, but, on the other hand, it is equally undeniable that Beerbohm intended no slight. He says in a letter to the Secretary of the Galleries: "... if the public is likely to read any shadow of seriousness into them, and accordingly regard them as unkind or disloyal, I think it will be well to avoid this misunderstanding by removing them."

Sir Gerald du Maurier, celebrated actor, thought the cartoon on the Prince was a great and harmless joke. He bought it for \$40 and says he did not want it to get into the wrong hands and that he will not sell it to anyone in the world except the Prince of Wales. "... one day," he added, "it will be found hanging in the nursery of King Edward VIII at Windsor Castle."

Max Beerbohm is nearly 51 years of age. Educated at Charterhouse and Merton College, Oxford, he has since dabbled with the fine arts and literature. A great lover of Italy, he spends much of his time at his villa (Villino Chiaro) at Rapallo.

Irish Peace?

De Valera issued a proclamation to his followers to lay down their weapons and to give up the fight for republicanism by force of arms.

Cynicus, writing in the *Freeman's Journal*, says there are "three great periods in Irish history":

- 1) Pagan era.
- 2) Christian era.
- 3) De Valera.

With good faith on the part of the Republicans a fourth era has commenced—the Irish era.

Excerpts from the text of "President" de Valera's message to his minions:

"Soldiers of liberty! Legion of the rear guard!

"The republic can no longer be sustained successfully by your arms. Further sacrifices on your part would now be in vain. The continuance of the struggle in arms is unwise in the national interest.

"Military victory must be allowed to rest for the moment with those who have destroyed the republic. Other means must be sought to safeguard the nation's right.

"Laying aside your arms now is an act of patriotism as exalted and pure as your valor in taking them up."

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Camelots du Roi

Last week the *Camelots du Roi* (Royalists), emulating Facismo, attacked three socialists with tar, ink, sticks and castor oil. The Socialists are: M. Mare Sanguier, leader of the Socialist Radical Party; M. Marius Moutet, a prominent defender in the Caillaux trial; M. Violette, formerly Minister of Subsistence. Said M. Sanguier: "They can cover me with tar and force castor oil down my throat, but they can never win me to their methods!"

The rowdiness of the Royalists met with hostile comment in the *Chambre des Députés*, where within three months another riotous scene occurred (TIME, March 31). Léon Daudet, leader of the Royalist Party in Paris, editor of *l'Action Française*, Royalist journal, was assailed on all sides by irate Socialists when he took his seat in the Chamber. It was with difficulty that the ushers and saner deputies were able to prevent grievous bodily harm being done him. Despite Daudet's valiant efforts to fight the entire Chamber single-handed, he was obliged to succumb to the superior yells from the Socialists. After a vote had been taken condemning the action of the Royalists, he walked out of the Chamber amid hoots. The attitude of the Government was that it would not tolerate attacks on individual liberty from any source. As proof of this the police are guarding Daudet's home.

The *Camelots du Roi* (King's Hawkers) are said to number more than 150,000. They were formed to assist the Royalist cause by hawking copies of *l'Action Française* on the streets. Later on they became an organized body to disseminate Royalist propaganda. Their audacity and hot-headedness is doing much to ruin the cause for which they fight.

Lieutenant des Loups

La Duchesse d'Uzès, handsome, white-haired, expert huntswoman, ardent Royalist, is the first woman to hold the position of *Lieutenant des Loups* (Lieutenant of Wolves). Told by M. Chéron, Minister of Agriculture, that if she accepted the honor she would have to swear allegiance to the French Republic, the Duchess extended her hand to the

Minister and said: "Something has changed in France since 1914."

As a gallant Lieutenant, the Duchess will wear huntsman's green and carry a bugle. She is also authorized to hunt wolves all over France and can organize boar and other hunts in the State forests.

The Duchess says that since the war the wolves have come back into the forests on her great Ardennes estates.

"United States of Europe"

Anatole France, 79 years of age and possibly the greatest living French author, gave an interview to



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DR. ANATOLE FRANCE

"Our grandchildren will see the United States of Europe!"

the Good Will delegation of American women which has been touring the French battlefields. He said:

"I am certain that you will not refuse the salute of an old man who, having participated in all the political errors of his time, now knows—at the end of his life—that the truth is in government by the people, for the people."

"Hate war with a hatred inextinguishable. Hate it in contemplation of its crimes. Hate it in wit-

nessing its ornaments of triumph—with the palms of victory. That your hatred shall be mortal, kill it."

"Oh, women! Oh, mothers! Our grandchildren will see the United States of Europe! They will see the universal republic. You women of great heart, go into the world animated with these sentiments and you will save Europe and you will bring happiness to the earth."

To Change Constitution

Senateur de Jouveval in an article to *Le Matin*, Paris Nationalist journal, says that when M. Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, convokes the National Congress to alter the French Constitution in the immediate future "many changes will take place." Some of these changes will affect the powers of the President of the Republic. "The war was a real revolution, changing all of the conditions of French national existence," said Senateur de Jouveval.

Foch, Lexicographer

Le Maréchal Foch said that the word invincible means "someone who has not yet been vanquished." Literary circles of Paris discussed this new definition with much heat, but although they felt that M. le Maréchal was wrong they had a sneaky feeling that his meaning ought to be right. Finally, the Forty Immortals of the Académie Française decided that invincible means what le Maréchal Foch said it meant.

GERMANY

Matters Financial

In pre-war days 87 pfennigs would buy an Austrian crown, today it takes more than a mark to buy a crown. This is not so simple when it is remembered that the mark stands at roughly 80,000 to the dollar and the crown at about 70,000. Accordingly it takes only \$12.72 to become a millionaire in German marks and \$14.12 in Austrian crowns. (Figures according to the current rate of exchange.)

It is announced in Berlin that the Government intends to issue 210,000,000,000 marks of aluminum coins. At present there are some 200 mark coins in circulation, but with the new issue 500 and 1,000 mark coins will appear. Before the war the only

Foreign News—[Continued]

coins in circulation were one and two pfennig copper coins, 5, 10 and 25 pfennig nickel pieces and 10 and 20 mark gold pieces.

A budget showing a deficit of \$12,400 billion marks was adopted by the Reichstag. This is terrible on the face of it, but in real money it is only about 12 million dollars.

Ivy Lee a-Visiting

Ivy L. Lee, of Manhattan, returned to the United States from a visit to several European capitals. He talked with Chancellor Cuno, Herr Hugo Stinnes and Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy.

His impressions:

Of Cuno. The Cunos do not like dwelling in the Chancellery made famous by Bismarck, because there are not enough bathrooms. The Chancellor resembles Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railway—a person of unpretentious manners and simple directness in approaching an issue. Herr Cuno says: "We are foolish to continue to pour our money into the unoccupied district to encourage resistance. But the French are foolish to be there, and so long as the French will be foolish, so must we be!"

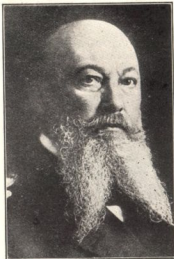
Of Hugo Stinnes. Herr Stinnes is not difficult to approach. Mr. Lee spoke with him for two hours in one of his hotels which bore signs at the door, *French and Belgians Will Not Be Accommodated*. Stinnes said that his workmen in the Ruhr continually urge him to allow them to rise up and throw the French neck and crop out of the country, but he always counsels non-resistance. "Peaceful though the occupation of the Rhineland may look on paper, it is real war in the feeling it arouses in the people of the territory."

Of Mussolini. Mr. Lee says Mussolini's rule is personal. When speaking with Americans he used an interpreter, but "so mobile is his face and so rapid its play of expression that the watching interviewer can get his meaning almost before the English words reach the ear." The Premier attended the recent session of the International Chamber of Commerce held in Rome. Cinema men prepared to take a picture of him. The great man frowned—the picture was not taken. Explaining his change from Socialism to Fascism, Mussolini said: "I looked at Russia and saw the logical outcome of what I once believed in. It was too much for me. I am now convinced that the order of society in which the individual is left to his own initiative to rise as high as

he has it in him is the best system that can be devised."

Tirpitz in England

Admiral Von Tirpitz, long-whiskered ex-chief of the great German Navy that accomplished so little during the World War, turned his mind



© Keystone

TIRPITZ

The bewhiskered Admiral of a defunct navy

to diplomacy. This is how he would have Cuno write to the British Government:

"We regret that the Government of His Britannic Majesty was disappointed in our offer of May 2. We undertook this offer at the suggestion of Lord Curzon, assuming that His Lordship, in making his suggestion, desired to be a benevolent mediator in our fight with France regarding her illegal invasion of the Ruhr. Since, however, from the English note of the 13th, the very opposite is apparent, no one need be surprised if our disillusionment is all the greater. Under the circumstances there is nothing for us to do but waive all further negotiations today."

Later he said: "If the English yet believe that negotiations are in their own interest, the foregoing rejection will not prevent them. We shall then, however, come with quite a different status to the conference table than if we had swallowed this humiliation. Come what may, in any event we shall not have furnished a legal basis for our annihilation but shall have saved our nerve and honor for the future."

A Treaty

Germany and Lithuania signed a commercial treaty. Each nation agrees to grant the other's nationals privileges to settle and work in its territory. The question of duties on wood is to be settled separately. Beyond this meagre report nothing is published.

Foreign Words Taboo

Germany wants more money. She has a horrid gap in the budget. What can she do? Possibly nine-tenths of the population of the world are millionaires in German eyes. Then they must be taxed. This cannot be done, but a brilliant Hun thought out a wonderful scheme of taxing foreign words. Thus if anybody prefers "hotel" for "gasthof," "coiffeur" for "haarkünstler," "restaurant" for "wirtschaft," he must pay for offending the populace with these horrid, florid words.

Just Insane

In Berlin, Heinrich Kühlemann was arrested for a series of petty thefts. Nothing extraordinary in this. Later investigation showed that he had made collections of dictionaries and grammars in 15 languages, none of which he studied; 16 large piles of police reports on accidents; enormous stacks of birth, marriage and death statistics; multitudes of obscene photographs. His sentence was not published.

ITALY

Knighted

Benito Mussolini, Premier of All the Italians, received the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath from King George V. He is now at liberty to appear in the 1924 issue of *Who's Who* as Sir Benito Mussolini, G. C. B.

King Vittorio Emanuele III bestowed the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus upon Sir Ronald Graham, British Ambassador to Italy.

The Italian King and Queen are to visit the British monarchs next September. They will be accompanied by the Crown Prince of Italy.

Doing the Heavy

Richard Washburn Child, United States Ambassador to Rome, offered the Olympic Games Committee, through the inevitable Mussolini, a solid gold Roman wreath as a trophy

Foreign News—[Continued]

to be awarded to the Italian Club winning most distinction in the Olympic Games (at Paris, 1924).

Mussolini Provides

The directors of il Teatro degli Italiani in Rome presented a memorial to Mussolini asking for his assistance in subsidizing a State Theatre. Mussolini not only granted their request but offered his personal support.

The State will be represented on the Board of Directors and will have certain privileges in consideration of the subsidy.

Reform Bill

The Electoral Reform bill (TIME, May 28) is to be discussed during the present session of the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Mussolini approved the draft and the bill will be introduced immediately.

The bill will provide for the extension of the vote to women in municipal elections, proportionate representation, abolition of nearly all previous restrictions on eligibility.

Voting will be on a national basis, the country being regarded as a whole for estimating majority and minority. Each electoral region will be regarded as a separate unit for the purpose of allocating seats to successful candidates.

More Anti-Fascism

Signor Giunta, Fascist Deputy of Trieste, published an article in which he said: "The people are following a policy of Mussolinismo, not Fascismo, a dangerous game—and our chief should be aware of this danger."

Admitting no insubordination to Premier Mussolini, he continues: "It is better to recognize our own bad points ourselves rather than see them served up in piquant sauce by our adversaries."

Deputy Misuri, former Fascist, made an eloquent appeal in the Chamber of Deputies for a return to constitutional methods of Government.

At night, in a dark street, Misuri was struck on the head by "unknown assailants." His condition is serious.

Benito Mussolini intends, it is affirmed, to dissolve the Chamber if the anti-Fascist movement gains further ground.

Serrati Free

Signor Menotti Serrati, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies and director of the Socialist newspa-

per *Avanti*, was acquitted from the charge of conspiring against the State and liberated from prison.

Fresh back from Communist Russia last March, Signor Serrati discovered that his staff had disavowed his radical politics. He replaced them with Communists and in so doing made it known to the Government that he had returned from Russia. He and his fellow Communists were then arrested; Serrati for having issued a manifesto to the Italian proletariat, urging a union between Socialists and Communists for a revolt against the Government.

Gabriele

Gabriele d'Annunzio, poet airman, took a trip in an aeroplane over the Alps to Paris. The French were so excited that they sent 24 battle plans to greet him. Since then he is reported as having literally vanished into thin air. No trace of him can be discovered, although it is hoped that he has only had a forced landing in some remote place.

The whole aspect of the case assumes a curious complexion when it is remembered that Gabriele recently said that he was about to engage in an exploit in which he "ultimately hoped to die."

D'Annunzio is writing a new tragedy. It is to be in French, and Mlle. Cecile Sorel, famous French actress, is to take the leading part. The play is to be produced at the Comédie Française.

Mlle. Sorel recently paid a visit to "the hero of Fiume." He presented her with autographed copies of his latest works.

RUSSIA

Anglo-Russian Relations

Lord Curzon's high-handed note to Soviet Russia, demanding satisfaction for the seizure of a fishing trawler in the Baltic Sea, compensation for murdered and imprisoned Britishers, the cessation of anti-British propaganda in Asia and Afghanistan and the withdrawal of insulting letters by Gregory Weinstein attacking Britain for mediating to save Mr. Butchkevitch, has turned out to be a decided diplomatic victory for Great Britain.

Russia gave assurances that she would not interfere with British shipping pending the decision of an International Conference to decide definitely the extent of territorial waters. She offered adequate compensation for British subjects killed in Russia

and withdrew the offensive letters, and gave way on the anti-propaganda question, which threatened to wreck the peace.

According to the British Chamber of Commerce, all the trade that is being done with Russia at present could be negotiated by agents in Scandinavian countries; hence there is no need for a trade agreement. However, the Soviet Government has faithfully kept its pledges to indemnify pre-war British investors, and many firms that were doing business there before the war are once again starting operations. The good faith exhibited by the Soviet Government in this respect was a sterling reason why the Trade Agreement was preserved.

In Theatreland

The Petrograd Opera House was destroyed by fire and "many were killed and more injured." The dress of one of the performers caught fire and the flames spread to the scenery. The safety curtain was lowered immediately, but not before the audience was seized with panic and the damage done.

Like most despatches from Russia, this one is annoyingly vague. The number of killed and wounded is not given, neither is any reference made as to which of the two opera houses was burnt. If it was the Marinisky, Russia lost one of her greatest treasure troves, for in it were some of the greatest of Russian art masterpieces. The other house is called Narodny Dom and was completed just before the war.

More Slaying

According to the *Chicago Daily News* several hundred counter-revolutionists were killed by the Bolsheviks in South Russia and Georgia. In the last country alone Red troops shot 340 persons convicted of plotting against the Soviet Government.

ESTHONIA

An Encyclopaedia

An Estonian Encyclopaedia is now being prepared and will be published at the end of the present year, in Estonian, English and French. In it will be found detailed information about the country, particularly regarding economic and commercial matters.

Foreign News — [Continued]

POLAND

Pilsudski Out

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, ex-President of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, resigned his position as Chief of the General Staff. Radical opinion avers that he will retire from the Army.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

A Frontier Incident

The frontier guards of Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia collided near Kosice (formerly Kashau). One Czecho-Slovak was killed. The Prague Government made representations to Budapest, but the Royal Hungarian Government assumed a non possumus attitude. The Czecho-Slovakian Government, determined to have the matter out, closed the frontier to all Hungarians. A few days later Hungary recognized her responsibility and communications became normal.

It appeared that each side accused the other of firing the first shot, but it was conclusively proved that the shooting took place on Czecho-Slovakian territory, where, of course, the Hungarians had no right to be. Hence Hungary's guilt.

AUSTRIA

Seipel and Lamont

Austria is being lent 130 million dollars, of which J. P. Morgan & Co. will float 25 million in America. Preliminary arrangements were completed in Paris by Thomas W. Lamont, a Morgan partner.

Five months ago the League of Nations gave Austria 24 months in which to recover economic health. The granting of the 130 million loan is evidence of what Austria has done in five months under the Roman Catholic priest who is her leader.

The loan is granted to Austria under the auspices of the League and is guaranteed as follows: by Great Britain, France, Czecho-Slovakia, 24½% each; Italy 20½%, Belgium, Sweden, 2% each; Denmark, Holland, 1% each.

It is probable that in the United States the Austrian bonds will bear 7% interest and be sold at 90, yielding about 8%.

Dr. Ignatius Seipel, Roman Catholic priest, leader of the Christian Socialist party and Chancellor of Austria, in a statement to *The New York Times* correspondent, expressed his



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CHANCELLOR SEIPEL

He rescued Austria from the grave

appreciation of "the moral sympathy we have found in the United States."

From the Stygian gloom of unutterable chaos, Chancellor Seipel and his satellites have lifted Austria to the dawn of better days. The crown has remained stable for months on end, when the currencies of some neighboring countries fluctuated widely. The number of civil servants has been reduced from 250,000 to 150,000.

GREECE

Yugo-Slavian Minister

M. Balogdjich, Yugo-Slav, presented to King George his credentials as Yugo-Slavian Minister to Greece.

The Greek Government appointed M. Mavroudis as Minister to Belgrade.

It is anticipated that these acts of mutual recognition means the end of a period of strained relations.

PERSIA

Disaster

Advices to the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, India, stated that more than 1,000 persons were killed by seismic shocks in the little Persian town of Turbat-i-Haidari in the province of Khorasan which forms part of the great Iranian Desert plateau. The shocks lasted several hours and it is feared that many villages adjacent to Turbat-i-Haidari were devastated with a consequent further loss of life.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Isle of Lacroia

An action was recently brought against the Yugo-Slavian Government by Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and wife of Prince Otto Windischgrätz, over the island of Lacroia, near Ragusa on the Dalmatian coast.

The Princess received the island as a marriage dowry; Yugo-Slavia claimed it under the treaty of Saint Germain. Princess Elizabeth stated that she was no longer a Habsburg, having renounced her rights on the occasion of her marriage; therefore Yugo-Slavia had no right to sequester the property. The case was settled by a payment of \$575,000 to the Princess.

Richard Coeur de Lion is said to have been shipwrecked on the island when returning from the Holy Land, and to have erected a monastery there in gratitude for being saved.

Sisters and Brothers

Two brothers courted two sisters, but were jilted. Two other brothers courted the sisters. Four brothers met at dawn and fought it out with scythes. The last two brothers were dangerously wounded and are in hospital. The first two brothers are in jail awaiting long sentences. The two sisters are free looking for two more brothers. All this happened at Svatinea, a village in Yugo-Slavia.

MONACO

Roulette Gains

The profits for last season of the Casino at Monte Carlo amounted to 65,860,170 francs (approximately \$4,345,971), an increase of 4,000,000 francs (\$264,000) over last year.

Thus—despite the recently unearthed frauds exposed by the Prince of Monaco, the amazing credence of "bank-breakers with a system," the usual official despondency over the Casino profits, the lack of "high play" and the increased cost of maintaining that costly establishment—the Casino has done well.

The authorities now look forward to a better season. Following the psychology of roulette it seems certain that many hundreds of thousands of people will assemble in the famous salons to listen to the monotonous chant of the croupiers: "Messieurs, faites vos jeux." "Les jeux sont faits." "Rien ne va plus." "Zero!" Then will follow the usual

clatter of "blanes, rouges et plaques" accompanied by the suppressed groans of the gamblers, except, of course, the tittering individual in the corner who had five francs on zero.

JAPAN

Red Recognition

The Japanese Government is now willing to recognize the Russian Soviet Government, providing that Russia will apologize for the massacre at Nikolaievsk by the Bolsheviks in Siberia and recognize Japanese rights to fishing along the Siberian coast.

CHINA

The Bandits

For the thirtieth time in the short month of the Bandit Parley, the situation improved, but the conference between the Peking Government and the bandits goes on, ever onward. A settlement is expected soon.

"Boy No. 1"

When Miss Lucy Aldrich, sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was captured by the Chinese bandits she managed to hide her jewelry (valued at \$50,000) in the ground. When released and returned to Peking, she drew from memory a rough map of the place. A search was organized and the jewels were finally discovered by "Boy No. 1" of the Standard Oil Company. He received "an extremely substantial reward."

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Riots

Rioting in Durango City (central Mexico) took place over the recent passing of a state law to limit the number of clergy to 25 for each denomination. Ten people were killed and 17 injured.

The trouble was caused by a clash between anti-Catholic bodies and Catholics. There were, in round numbers, 250 Catholic priests in the state of Durango and it was not unnaturally considered that the law was passed against them for it hardly affects the other denominations.

Mexican Recognition

John Barton Payne and Charles B. Warren, U. S. delegates at the Recognition Conference in Mexico City, unofficially denied a locally published story that "the conferees had arranged for the recognition of Mexico by the United States except for minor details."

MUSIC

A New Prodigy

In the city of Tourcoing, near Lille, there will be produced during next October an oratorio written by a boy of eleven. The announcement adds that the piece, which is called *The Childhood of Saint John the Baptist*, was begun by the little composer when he was no more than ten. The boy is named Rota Rinaldi. He is now studying at the conservatory at Milan. His mother, it is said, has taken alarm at his too early concentration upon music, and has decided to remove him from his advanced musical studies and send him to an ordinary high school.

It is still told among musicians how some years ago there appeared in Russia a boy orchestra conductor, son of Italian parents who were singers in a traveling opera troupe. The lad was nine years old and a genius. The ablest musicians of Russia gathered to applaud the splendor of his interpretations. He went on tour through Russia and appeared before huge audiences. Musicians warned the parents not to play him to ruin, that the prodigy should be taken away from music and given a commonplace boy's life until he had matured. The parents would not listen. They were intoxicated by the prosperity and glory that their son brought them. In a year the boy's talent had been worked to collapse. His interpretations became the flattest routine work. Then he fell ill and died. A contrasting case is that of Josef Hoffman, who, beginning as a nine-year-old prodigy of the piano, was allowed to make an initial sensation, and then was taken away from public appearances until he had matured.

The infant prodigy is one of the perennial marvels, despite his comparative frequency. Every year brings a number of precocious children, especially in music, and yet the public remains interested. A phenomenal child can draw attention to subjects most neglected by the populace. There is the game of chess. It is impossible to draw any public interest in chess ordinarily. But when the infant prodigy appeared, little Sammie Reschewsky, the newspapers ran columns about him. This boy, too, is a case to be studied with an eye to the over-pushing of precocious tots. It was reported that in Germany, before he came to America, rich people had offered his parents a financial guarantee provided they would take him away from much hard chess playing. It is to be observed now, however, that the lad,

after a good deal of public appearance in America, has been withdrawn somewhat and is not allowed to drive himself so hard.

A Sixth Sense

The pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, who returns to America in the Fall, recently played a program of new piano works in Paris. The music, all of the most modern variety, included a sonata, *Petrouschka*, by Stravinsky. The piece is founded on the ballet, *Petrouschka*. Rubinstein, who is a subtle minded student in addition to his musicianship, has ideas to expound as well as music to play. He tells you, for instance, and with ardent seriousness, that musicians have a sixth sense.

You often find the belief among concert performers that they are in some peculiar rapport with their audiences, that they can sense instinctively the state of mind of their audiences toward them and that they draw inspiration in a more or less mystical manner from sympathy and discouragement from coldness. Orators and actors hold similar notions. With most these beliefs are vague. Not so with Rubinstein. He has quite a definite theory of telepathy between himself and his audiences. He always selects some person or several persons in the audience to play to. He does not need to see these chosen auditors. Second sight tells him that they are there. The quality of his playing depends largely upon whether or not he can find several of these select and sympathetic spirits in the audience, with whom he can get into telepathic rapport. Many practitioners of the public arts will tell you much the same thing, but dimly. Rubinstein illustrates his thesis with quite dramatic episodes.

Once, he relates, he was playing at a music festival in England. He felt a chill, a sinking of heart coming over him. He realized that he was attacked, was attacked by hostile souls in the audience. Someone out there was antagonistic to him, and was sending him waves of hatred. There were two of these enemy persons. He felt that clearly. Their chilling influence was making him play badly. During the intermission he learned that there was in the house a fellow pianist who had expected to play in the festival. Rubinstein had supplanted him. It was the envious malice of the disappointed musician and the similar emotion of his father (also present) that Rubinstein had felt. Rubinstein tells you this with the deepest earnestness.

THE THEATRE

Merit in "Vodvil"

Humor, Variety, Beauty, Intelligence

Enthusiasm sometimes makes strange bedfellows. Was it not Mr. Gilbert Seldes of *The Dial* who a short time ago praised American vaudeville so highly?

Now comes Jack Lait, low-brow writer in a still lower-brow magazine, *Variety*. He is speaking of one Tom Burke, listed among the "New Acts" appearing at Keith's Palace, and he dilates on the relative merits of grand opera and vaudeville. After detailing Burke's former operatic successes at Covent Garden and "the principal European capitals," he asserts: "The Palace opening, far from being regarded as a 'come-down' may be regarded as the climax to the handsome young Irishman's career. . . . Covent Garden is some shucks over there, but the Palace is a more important theatre, for it is the high peak of an avenue of art that radiates over the whole world, while opera is a narrow, limited, circumscribed old patch, like one of the Balkan States—it's great to write about and lie about but it doesn't affect anything much."

Few of us who do our best to appear cultured would dare to express ourselves as frankly as Mr. Lait, no matter how much we really were bored by *Die Walküre*. Indeed to dismiss all opera with a gesture might really appear, at times, to be going too far. But to the implication that vaudeville is an unappreciated art among our own cleverer circles, it seems safe to assent.

How many of those sophisticated who prate about the perfect strength and grace of the Periclean Greeks have ever seen the Roth Brothers in their marvelous acrobatics, or the Aristophanic clownings of those amusing tumblers, Fortunello and Cirillino? Or Bird Millman, the circus star who does incredible things? How many intellectuals who lament the passing of the pungent Yankee wit have thought of Will Rogers of the *Follies* as anything but a mountebank? Or Savoy and Brennan as aught but purveyors of laughter to the Babbitts?

We accept Yvette Guilbert because she is foreign—and our own Ruth Draper has attained a genuine success, both critical and otherwise. But "American" jazz orchestras far inferior to that, say, of Vincent Lopez have set all critical Paris talking. And, as Alfred Kreynberg used to say, "there are others—dozens of them."

The truth is that it is hard to believe that even the palmy days of the old English music hall saw anything like the variety, intelligence, humor and beauty sometimes displayed in the leading vaudeville theatres of America today.

New Play

Adrienne. Taken by and large, *Adrienne* offers about as pleasant solace for that tired feeling as any more or less fluffy entertainment that has been staged for some time.

True, some of the jokes are rather mummified, but, judging by the laughter of the audience, there must be some people who haven't heard a joke in ten years. And all the other ingredients that go to make up a successful musical comedy are there in profusion. The music is catchy and pleasant—indeed some of the songs will probably afflict the flat-dweller's ear from the phonograph next door for months to come. Vivienne Segal



VIVIENNE SEGAL
"One of the best voices"

has one of the best voices in light opera and uses it with effectiveness and precision. Richard Carle and Billy B. Van carry most of the comedy between them and do it well.

The plot concerns a band of crooks who pretend to be Hindu mystics to swindle Vivienne Segal out of her jewels—which gives opportunity for one gorgeous stage-set and a lot of music full of temple-bells and incense-smells and the rest of the allure of the East as known to a Broadway orchestra.

Heywood Brown: "A summer show well above the average."

Burns Mantle: "With the little woman away and the kids at the shore, he (the golf-wearied merchant) will find *Adrienne* stimulating and pleasant to take."

Best Plays

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

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—The cast includes John Drew, Robert Mantell, Walter Hampden, Francis Wilson, Ethel Barrymore.

AREN'T WE ALL—Smart, sophisticated, sparkling English comedy, giving Cyril Maude every opportunity to score as a delightful old reprobate lord who sought his amourettes in the depths of the British Museum.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Last week of the longest Shakespearean run in American dramaturgy history, wherein Jane Cowl proves to everyone's satisfaction that you don't have to be over draft-age to present an enthralling Juliet.

ICEBOUND—The Pulitzer prize play, concerning one of those grim New England families whose members spend their lives annoying each other. Honest and well acted.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels knocks the spirit of the blue-laws for a row of foreign missionaries in a gorgeous *reductio ad absurdum* of inbred Puritanism, accompanied onstage by a tropical downpour that makes you wonder why you forgot your umbrella.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—"How To Be a Successful Movie Star," keenly and amusingly satirized, in the person of Merton Gill who learned the technique of Valentino by correspondence and became a new Charlie Chaplin against his will.

ZANDER THE GREAT—Alice Brady attracts much critical encomium in an amusing if conventional comedy concerning bootleggers and an innocent cheild whose *naïveté* reforms them.

YOU AND I—A genuinely American comedy, pleasantly salted with irony, developing the thesis that you can't have your artistic cake and eat it too, with a cast as beautifully balanced as the old Athletics' infield.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Drama in a Paris garret, revolving about a modern Cinderella whose wicked big sister beats her. The worm turns and Helen Menken flagellates her evil relative with a blacksnake whip in a moment of thrilling melodrama.

WHISPERING WIRES—The last theatrical shocker to stay into the warm weather. If you have ever thought of murdering your enemies via telephone—see this. Arterio-sclerotics should keep away.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Theatre Guild revival of one of Shaw's early comedies that shows the Devil not so black as other people paint him. Roland Young remarkable as the only British general in history with a sense of humor.

BOMBO—The discovery of America by the Shuberts, in the usual luxurious Winter Garden manner, inspired by the presence of the inimitable Jolson.

C I N E M A

Our Boys and Girls
*Which Cinemas They Like
Best—and Why*

Have you an average high-school boy or girl in your home? If you have, do you know that the boy goes to the movies 1.23 times a week—the girl 1.05 times per hebdomadary segment? Never suspected it, did you? That is to say, you may have known for the one time, but as for the decimal fractions—well, it's wonderful what those young people are able to put over on the oldesters!

At any rate, Mr. Clarence Arthur Perry, of the National Committee for Better Films, Russell Sage Foundation, now stands ready to give you the "low-down" on just how the movies affect your growing family—what they like and dislike on the silver screen, what effect, if any, it has on their adolescent minds, their own pet actors and actresses—statisticians 'n' all. In fact about the only thing he hasn't done to the unsuspecting high school pupils of 76 American cities and large towns is to lay them end to end.

For instance—the pictures high school boys like best rank as follows:

- 1) Western and frontier stories.
- 2) Comedies.
- 3) Detective stories.
- 4) Love stories.

Sherlock Holmes and his ilk rank Eros and Deadshot Dalton ranks the lot. The girls are more tender. Love stories are their first choice, comedies second, society life as known to the De Mille brothers third, and then come the Westerns. Serials, tragedies and stories "with sad endings" are out of favor with both sexes. And they just hate, or at least they say they do, the custard pie varieties of comedy, over-mushy yarns and films that are brutal or untrue to life.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse takes the blue ribbon with the boys as the best individual picture. *The Sheik* is the girls' prime favorite, *The Four Horsemen* running second. Four Griffith pictures are mentioned in the first twelve by both. *The Three Musketeers* draws a heavy vote from the boys, but doesn't rate so high with the girls. Too little love interest, perhaps.

As for favorite actors and actresses, Mary Pickford, Norma Talmadge, Constance Talmadge and Gloria Swanson gain the affections of both groups in that order. Then there is a difference of opinion. Douglas Fairbanks is, of course, the beau ideal of boyhood and Rodolph Valenzuela, equally of course, the prince of girlish dreams.

The New Pictures

The Exciters. One grows rather discouraged when the opening titles explain that the mortals of the title rôles are society people who exist on thrills—"super jazzites." By now jazzites, like Perizzites and Hittites, are badly out of date. One grows positively gloomy when the scene opens in Miami with speedboats upon the waters and the scenery littered up with society people in stenographers' clothing. Then a flying boat crashes and things begin to improve. Soon the heroine (Bebe Daniels) on the trail of a thrill stumbles into a den of crooks. The audience has caught the idea by this time and for the rest of the picture thrills comfortably in spite of itself.

The Ragged Edge. This is all about a husband who was husband "in name only"—as mutual strangers might put it over the tea cups. The gentleman in this unfortunate predicament married his wife in a forgetful moment. When he remembered that he had stolen his stepfather's money he decided that he must make himself worthy before he dared to hope for the pater of little feet about the house. Meanwhile the couple have been chased by a detective, one of those fierce-faced movie detectives, to a lonely South Sea island. And here, dear reader, we will leave them. You may have three guesses as to a) whether he was really guilty of stealing the money, b) who won when he battled with the ugly old beach-comber for his wife and c) what happened in the final close-up.

The Man of Action. Douglas McLean finds himself confronted with a lovely girl whom he would wed if she would let him. Her objection lies in the fact that he is one of those unfortunate mortals who are worthless except for two or three million dollars. Accordingly he sets out to make himself a man despite the money. The ensuing series of adventures are pleasantly entertaining.

The Heart Raider. Agnes Ayres proceeds through this picture as a society siren against whose heart of gold other hearts, of lesser, masculine metal, shatter themselves by scores. Then one day in walks a misogynist. On board his yacht heart-of-gold meets heart-of-iron.

The cast is pleasantly supplied with Mahlon Hamilton as the misogynist and Charles Ruggles as supplementary clown. All in all the results justify two hours expended in their inspection.

A R T

Fraud and Fake

Le Matin (Paris) published an article charging that three statues in the Louvre were largely of modern manufacture. It printed pictures made in 1843 and 1876 showing the statues, known as the Parthenay Kings, without heads, without legs; with these objects they are now well equipped. M. Berard, Minister of Fine Arts, ordered an investigation and the police are carrying it on.

But that is only the beginning of the matter. A chorus of other cries of "falsehood!" were raised: Restorers of statues for French museums had removed statues and returned imitations. Six fake antique statues had been sold to the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Twenty per cent of the Gothic statuary in the Metropolitan was not bona fide. A prominent New York and Paris dealer made a practice of selling clever forgeries to "These dirty Americans," et cetera, et cetera.

Many of the charges are vague and anonymous. Some of them are ridiculous. Art experts are reserved in their comment—and for good reason. It may cost \$500,000 to say another dealer's wares are fake. Sir Joseph Duveen is even now being sued for that amount for alleged aspersions on the genuineness of a statue. Others have faced similar suits.

It is declared that for 1,000 francs a statue worth 150,000 francs can be reproduced—so accurately, perhaps, as to pass undetected by experts. It is admitted that it would be difficult for a fake to pass the experts of the Louvre or the Metropolitan, but experts differ among themselves as to what is genuine, what is spurious. The inquiry is raised: "If experts cannot tell the difference, what are we paying for, age or beauty?"

M. Cornillon, a Paris art dealer, who asserts that another dealer perpetrated the frauds charged, exclaimed: "I don't care about private collectors. Modern work or a copy of the ancient piece may be more interesting or more beautiful than the authentic ancient one, and if the private collector wants such pieces it is his privilege. I may like to wear my hat backward; that is my privilege. What I object to is that future American artists should have put before them false representations of our art. The museum is sacred." As for the man who committed the supposed frauds: "That man would put arms on the Venus de Milo or a head on the Samothrace Statue of Victory."

BOOKS

Bludgeonings of Love

They Knocked Out Guy Plummer in the First Round

The Story.* Guy Plummer was the brightest boy in Junction City; Bee Chew, the prettiest and most interesting girl. Guy's father was a minister and poor, while Lawyer Chew lived in the only "mansion" in town and preferred Robert Ingersoll to Henry Ward Beecher—but that didn't make any difference to Guy and Bee. They quoted Browning and Henley to each other and thought the biggest thing in life must be to grow old together, like the picture in the advertising calendar of the stately old man and the silver-haired lady, holding hands and smiling.

Unfortunately, they loved too well rather than wisely—with the usual consequences. So Guy burgled a local store for the money to send Bee away to her Aunt Grace's in Kansas City and discovered that he wasn't quite such a noble character as he had thought he was. When Bee returned with the consequences—a red little infant named Cecil—the trouble began. And the scandal and finger-pointing was much increased by the fact that Adrian Plummer, Guy's highly Old Testament father, proclaimed his son's sin from the pulpit and confessed that he, too, had done likewise in his young, irreligious days.

As for Guy, he was simply baffled by the way things were turning out. He offered to marry Bee, but she wouldn't accept—she wasn't asking for charity. He knew he ought to be devoted to Cecil—but he just didn't feel that way. The child estranged them. To cap the climax, he found himself arrested and convicted for theft—out on the rock-pile making big ones into little ones. Life had knocked him out in the first round.

But he didn't stay down. He neither ran away nor went to the gutter. He lived through it—ostracism, poverty, his father's gradual collapse after finding his son to be a sinner, Bee's departure with Cecil for parts unknown. He came back—and was all ready to marry the respectable if somewhat withered Dessie Arnhalt—when Bee returned.

Cecil had died in San Antonio—Bee had passed through much, including an unhappy love-affair. She and Guy met almost as strangers—but he knew from the first moment that he could never be happy with anybody else. So he told the desiccated Dessie that all was off between them—and she went right out and married the man he had robbed.

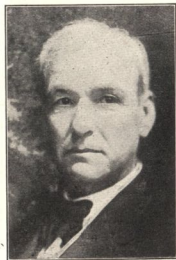
Another flare-up of small-town

spite against Guy—and then, at last, the change. A great automobile road was to pass through the state. Junction City wanted to be on. Who to send to St. Louis as the city's representative to convince the commissioners of Junction City's importance? Guy was the only able orator in town—he had "a bad record"—yes, but they had to have him. So they gave him a presentation traveling-bag and sent him off—the speech Bee had helped him write in his inside pocket—the deservedly prominent citizen of his boyhood dreams at last.

The Significance. A solid, truthful portrayal of American life in a town that is neither Gopher Prairie nor Zenith but just as typical as either—written without shrieking or melodramatics—native as Dakota wheat.

The Critics. Harry Leon Wilson in *The New York Tribune*: "Vivid, touching, poignant."

Fanny Butcher in the *Chicago*



E. W. Howe
Is he anonymous?

Tribune: "Has an inherent beauty of reality."

The New York Times: "A fine American novel of a mid-western community. Given his environment, Guy Plummer is quite as truly painted as was, say, Hardy's Jude the Obscure or Angel Clare."

The Author. *West of the Water Tower* has been published anonymously. The names of several prominent contemporary novelists have been mentioned in connection with the authorship of *West of the Water Tower*—but, both from the subject-matter itself and certain resemblances in style, TIME points a tentative finger of suspicion at E. W. Howe, well known Kansan editor and publicist, and author, in *The Story of a Country Town*, of one of the most interesting American novels of our time.

Reciters

Kind, Genial, Harmless Creatures—Their Day Is Done

As the adding machine supplanted the Dickensian book-keeper, as the automobile did away with landau and phaeton, so the radio, it is said, is rapidly evicting the old-fashioned reciter from his or her diminishing place in the sun. Oh, many are still to be found! Professors of elocution—even in New York, highly-skilled and successful monologists such as Ruth Draper.

But the reciter of our forefathers—the reciter magnificent—the lady of the awe-inspiring brow and graveyard contralto who tore *The Raven* to tatters on the slightest provocation, the cadaverous youth who was so comely delivering *Farmer Corntassel at the County Fair*—these, with the hansom-cab-driver and the professor of penmanship who drew little birds with flowing scrolls in their beaks, are rapidly passing into oblivion. Alas!

Before us are two memorials to the vanished art. *The Comic and Humorous Reciter*, edited by Ernest Pertwee and published by Routledge, of London, and an American product, *My Recitations*, selected by Cora Urquhart Potter, published by Lipincott. Dipping into them revives odd memories—lambrequins and daddies—gilded rolling-pins, dudes, croquet, the high-wheel bicycle, the game of Boston—a departed age.

The Comic and Humorous Reciter is catholic in its tastes—specimens of both English and American humor are admitted. Mark Twain and Bret Harte are represented, Dan Leno, Artemus Ward, and throughout, that prolific writer, Anon. Would you convulse your hearers with an eight-page humorous description of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race? Or titillate them instead with misadventures attending a journey in a Pullman Palace Car? Here you are—a little memory and you can be funny in at least five dialects, all equally incredible.

My Recitations is more serious—in its purpose. Serious? Death, Villainy, Madness, the Grave here find their own. The soldier of the Legion is dying in Algiers, Sir Ralph the Rover visits the Inebriate Rock, "Charge Chester, charge!" "We are lost!" the captain shouted as he staggered down the stairs." Less well known *morecaux* deal with Blood (in quantity), with Wicked Atheists, with the Last Few Remarks of Pious Children.

Perhaps some former reciters will turn to broadcasting. Let us hope so. But there they would miss the applause, the laughter, the shivers of terror from the baby as *The Bells* clanged inexorably on. Kind, genial, harmless creatures—their only pay was applause. It seems unfair that aerials and wave-lengths should have done them down.

S. V. B.

* *WEST OF THE WATER TOWER*—ANONYMOUS—Harper (\$2.00).

Hugh Walpole

He Wrote His First Novel for the Family Cook

Hugh Walpole advanced jovially into the office last week, looking a trifle thinner than when I last saw him. He had returned from delivering 180 lectures; had purchased a large collection of etchings with the proceeds from them, thus indulging his latest hobby. He acted for all the world like a schoolboy who has just started for his summer vacation, and affirmed that he was enjoying himself. He will not return to England until the end of June. Meanwhile, the author of *Fortitude*, *The Cathedral*, *Jeremy*, et cetera, et cetera, will enjoy himself some more.

The egotism of most authors heralds them and meets you as they enter the door. I have yet to discover it in Hugh Walpole. He is the most modest author I know, yet, somehow, the most confident. He believes in his books; but he does not expect you to believe in them. If you do, he is glad. If you do not—well, then, there will always be another. Walpole is tall, broad-shouldered, practically always smiling. He has a broad forehead. He wears glasses. His platform manner is excellent, and he speaks as he writes—with care and distinction.

He is a son of the Bishop of Edinburgh. He was born in Auckland, New Zealand. As a boy, he lived in America and attended a private school on Washington Square. While an undergraduate at Cambridge, he wrote two novels. One of them, *The Wooden Horse*, was his first published story. Before this, however, at the age of twelve, he is said to have written a novel concerning Guy Fawkes for the delectation of the family cook. For a time he worked as a journalist on *The London Standard*. He is popular in London; but it is only at certain times that he allows himself the luxury of society. He likes to be alone in the little Cornish village of Polperro where he secludes himself to write his novels.

Walpole's work is rich in background and in characterization, as well as in a rare understanding of humanity without an overloading of the sentimental. He is wise, tolerant and youthful in his freshness of interest in life. Having accomplished so much at so early an age (39), there is every chance that he will continue to write better and better books. His last word, the other day, was: "Well, I must try to write a novel that's really a novel, now that this lecturing is over!" He probably will.

J. F.

Good Books

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

WITHIN THESE WALLS—Rupert Hughes—*Harper* (\$2.00). Another stab at the Great American Novel. Another history of the adventures and misadventures of an American family from 1832, when New York was in the grip of the black cholera, to times fairly contemporaneous. But the RoBards had even more than the usual fictional American family's share of trouble. Jealousy, murder, seductions, secret marriages—they took a fling at them all, but always managed to keep up appearances pretty well, on the whole. There is much interesting information on the growth and development of New York City and its water-system—a highly melodramatic plot to sugarcoat the pill—and, as usual with Mr. Hughes, the pace of the narrative carries the reader along. The Great American Novel still remains unwritten—but *Within These Walls* will undoubtedly make a lavish and spectacular film.

DUBLIN DAYS—L. A. G. Strong—*Boni and Liveright* (\$1.25). A small and pleasant posy of Irish herbs and flowers—poems lacking the conventional oh-so-damn-Gaelic concern with the Sidhe, the Bear without Bristles, Uncle White Seagull and the rest of the melancholy paraphernalia of minor Irish bards. It is evident that the author has read James Stephens, but he has his own individual way of speaking, clear, fresh and cool as the sound of a country brook. Poems for even a reviewer to keep and re-read.

MOSTLY SALLY—P. G. Wodehouse—*Doran* (\$2.00). An amusing piece of literary confectionery, constructed with Mr. Wodehouse's usual deftness but not quite so funny as some of his other comfits. Nevertheless, *Mostly Sally* should gently tickle away an hour or so of mild but genuine entertainment for almost any variety of reader.

THE HOUSE OF THE ENEMY—Camille Maillard—*McBride* (\$2.00). Interesting but by no means extraordinary novel of Spanish life in town and country, the heroine, *Canada*, begins as a carefree goatherd on the plains of La Mancha and ends as a respectable but unhappy señora sunk in the stultifying pettiness of a small Spanish town.

ECHO—Margaret Rivers Larminie—*Putnam* (\$2.00). Well written re-vamping of the same old triangle, and the problem as to whether a single misdeed should ruin a woman's career. For some reason takes its place with the horde of "competent" novels of the present—neither good enough to shout about or bad enough to damn—capable workmanship in evidence throughout, but the product tastes lukewarm.

EDUCATION

President Atwood

Has He Destroyed the Cooperative Spirit at Clark?

Clark University is a New England university located at Worcester, Mass. It has a small college, some famous graduate departments and a president. The college may be deleted from the sum, leaving the famous graduate departments and the president. The fame of the former goes back a great many years; that of the latter is more recent. The great department was that of psychology which, under G. Stanley Hall, achieved international note. There were also well known departments of biology, chemistry, physics, history, social science and education. And in general the university was known for the unselfish spirit of scientific research which there existed. This was all prior to the beginning of the present administration.

Three years ago a geographer named Wallace W. Atwood was elected to the presidency. He determined to establish the best university course in geography anywhere available. He discontinued the departments of biology and mathematics and reduced the staffs in psychology and sociology. Other departments were restricted. The department of geography of which Atwood was the head took the center of the stage.

Within a year or two professors in the university began to leave. A few weeks ago Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, head of the Physics Department and a man of high standing, killed himself after stating that he feared dismissal and that his work was not appreciated. Finally, on May 31, a number of past and present members of the faculty made public charges against Atwood. They included: Dr. Edwin G. Boring, now associate professor of psychology at Harvard; Dr. Frank N. Hankins, now professor of sociology at Smith; Dr. Kimball Young, assistant professor of psychology at Clark who leaves next month for Oregon; Dr. Harry E. Barnes, professor of history at Clark, who leaves in a few weeks for Smith; Dr. Carroll C. Pratt, instructor in psychology and philosophy at Harvard. The gist of the charges published was that the president had purposely neglected and injured the famous graduate schools in favor of his own department of geography, and that the president had weakened the morale of the faculty and destroyed that of the student body by personal untruthfulness and shifty methods. At the same time a

member of the family of the suicide, Dr. Webster, stated that Dr. Webster's depression began shortly after the new administration was installed and "steadily increased until the time of his death."

President Atwood's reply to the charges, as quoted in the Boston papers, begins with the inevitable counter charge that his critics are radicals, and then continues in the following vein: "It's all bosh. Clark's athletic life is just beginning. Hitherto Clark did not compete with other colleges in athletics. They would meet them in debating but not in baseball. Now we are having varsity teams and the college spirit is being fostered." Follows a disquisition on college spirit and discontent, and then: "Next year I think there will be no faculty members here but who are loyal to the Administration. They may be critical but we will not have to contend with such an antagonistic group as we have had in the past." The presidential defense then proceeds to lack of funds, and to attribute the ill feeling to the fact that the president turned out the lights during a radical address by Scott Nearing.

The next day brought an expression of confidence from the trustees who favor concentration of the energies of the University upon geography.

A great deal can undoubtedly be said for the development of graduate work in geography. But neither that advance nor the happy progress of athletics in the College answers the most serious of the charges, viz. that President Atwood has destroyed the spirit of co-operative scientific research which formerly existed at Clark. And as to that charge there seems to be no possible defense. Whether or not Dr. Webster was driven to kill himself because of the attitude of the university toward his work the fact remains that there is now an open rupture and that the old relationships are quite obviously destroyed. If President Atwood is accurately quoted by Dr. Boring, he, once replied to a warning that he was destroying the morale of the faculty, through his failure to announce a policy, by saying: "I want them to feel that way. I want them to feel insecure." If that was his attitude the responsibility for the result falls upon his own shoulders.

One inference from the statements of President Atwood himself seems justified. He is apparently the victim of the idea that his own opinions are sound and that the opinions of those who differ from him are radical and dangerous. Universities can be

administered by such men but the result cannot be an atmosphere favorable to either learning or teaching.

Use for the Classics

A few months ago a politician who has fought hard during all his political life retired from the Senate. He was crowned with years and with the praise of enemies and friends of both parties.

Word now comes that in the quiet of his Mississippi home he is re-reading Horace, Homer, and Sophocles, love for which were developed 50 years ago at the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.), at the Uni-



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JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS
He re-reads Horace, Homer, Sophocles

versity of Virginia and at the University of Heidelberg.

And educators query: "Will the tradition of John Sharp Williams lend strength to the much harassed cause of Latin and Greek?"

"We, the People—"

The bill backed by the National Security League to make instruction in the United States Constitution compulsory in the schools has been adopted by California, which is the twenty-second state to pass the measure. The states which have enacted the bill are: Cal., Del., Fla., Ida., Ill., Ia., Mass., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. C., Ohio, Ore., R. I., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Utah and Vt.

If all the seventy-odd amendments to the Constitution offered at the last session of Congress had been adopted, there might be many new jobs for teachers in California and other states.

No Kaiserism Here

The state legislature has abolished compulsory military training at the University of Wisconsin. The measure was originally a Socialist bill.

A Harvard Meeting

Half a million dollars has been given to Harvard for a new chemical laboratory. The amount required, \$2,000,000, seems assured. Announcement was made at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Kansas City. At the same meeting a letter was read from Dr. Eliot urging the erection of a majestic arch as a war memorial rather than the founding, for the same purpose, of scholarships. A resolution condemning disrespect toward the Eighteenth Amendment was carried but tabled.

Chicago and the Baptists

The Baptist connections of the University of Chicago have been so far relaxed that the President need no longer belong to that denomination and only three fifths instead of two thirds of the trustees need be Baptists. Chicago was the last of the great universities to retain such a connection.

Three Britishers

The first three Henry P. Davison scholarships were awarded to three Oxford men: C. V. Salmon, Harrow and Balliol; J. Bird, Clongowes and Balliol; R. W. Cecil, Eton and Christ Church. Salmon goes to Princeton; Bird, prominent athlete, to Harvard; Cecil, son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil, M.P., G.B.E., to Yale.

These scholarships are given by the Henry P. Davison Scholarship Fund, established by Mrs. Davison, and are a sort of American Rhodes Scholarship, designed to aid in fostering good-will between the United States of America and Great Britain, and to create "that mutual understanding that is the essence of such good-will." Each year three young Englishmen are to be sent to obtain a portion of their education at the three American universities that appealed most strongly to Mr. Davison. The awards are made by committees at Oxford and Cambridge.

In English universities American students are permitted to engage in all forms of university athletics. Yale, Harvard and Princeton—like most American universities—observe a "one year rule" which forbids all Freshmen or "transfers" from other colleges to compete for places on university teams. Speculation is now rife as to whether exceptions to this rule will be made in the cases of visiting Britons.

MEDICINE

Heartbeats

The cardioscope, an instrument which makes it possible to see inside a beating heart, has been perfected by Dr. Duff S. Allen, a young surgical assistant at Washington University, St. Louis, who reported his work at the annual meeting of the American Association of Thoracic Surgeons, Chicago.

The device is in reality a small microscope, about the size of a pocket flashlight, with a strong lens at one end and a powerful light at the other. A small incision is made directly over the heart, and the cardioscope is inserted. It enables the surgeon to see the heart valves, greatly magnified, while the heart is functioning, without injury to the organ. It will be particularly valuable in cases of widening or narrowing of the valves, in which cases the valves are either opened by cutting or are tied with ligatures, says Dr. Howard Lilienthal, of Cornell Medical School, New York, retiring president of the heart doctors.

Progress in thoracic (chest) surgery has been phenomenal within the past few years, says Dr. Lilienthal. The development of adrenalin, the invention of the cardiograph (for recording heart action on smoked paper), the use of the phonograph to magnify stethoscopic sounds, electric photography of the heart in operation and other innovations have contributed to this result. But the increase of heart strain in our headlong urban life is giving the medical and surgical profession serious cause for worry. Organic diseases of the heart are now the largest single cause of death in the registration area of the United States, having passed both tuberculosis and pneumonia in the last two decades, with 149.7 per 100,000 population (1920). The same tendency is observed in England and other advanced countries. Heart disease may be called, *par excellence*, the disease of civilization.

Trypsamide

Trypsamide, a new arsenic compound developed at the Rockefeller Institute, for the treatment of African sleeping sickness, has been used with considerable success as a remedy for paresis at the Wisconsin Psychiatric Hospital, Madison, by Dr. Arthur S. Lovenhart, professor of pharmacology at the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. W. F. Lorenz, chief of the Hospital.

Paresis, or general paralysis of the insane, is a hitherto incurable brain disease caused by the penetration of *Spirochaeta pallida*, the germ of

syphilis, to the higher nerve centers, and has been the object of attack by many neurologists without marked success (TIME, April 28). Malaria germs have recently been used to combat it. Since 1919, 42 advanced cases were treated with trypsamide, 21 of which are now discharged and restored to useful work, and four more have shown great improvement. Whether the cures are permanent remains to be seen.

The drug was discovered by Dr. Walter A. Jacobs and Dr. Michael Heidelberger, of the Rockefeller Institute, in 1915, after 63 distinct combinations had been found failures. It is somewhat similar in structure to arsphenamine (neo-salvarsan), the best specific for syphilis yet found, which was devised by Ehrlich, of Germany, and Hata, of Japan, after several hundred fruitless trials. Studies of the action of trypsamide on animals were made by Dr. Wade H. Brown and Dr. Louise Pearce, of the Institute staff, and in 1920 Dr. Pearce went to the Belgian Congo, where she used it extensively in the treatment of African sleeping sickness among the natives. Her results proved it to be the most valuable drug for the treatment of this disease, which is caused by a germ called *Trypanosoma gambiense*, transmitted by the bite of the tsetse fly, and is distinct from the disease known as sleeping sickness in temperate zones (*encephalitis lethargica*). Dr. Pearce is but 37 years old, a graduate of Stanford and Hopkins. She has already made a name for herself among the country's leading pathologists.

Cancer Research

Despite all the spectacular activity against cancer evident in the various "cures" (TIME, May 19 and June 4), the solidest work is being done, as usual, by the concerted efforts of medical research. A British Empire campaign against cancer was organized last week by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, to which Lord Atholstan has given an additional \$100,000. It has the backing of the *Lancet*, and all the most influential press of England, both medical and lay. The American Society for the Control of Cancer is doing admirable propaganda work. The Crocker Cancer Research Fund of Columbia University, under Dr. Francis Carter Wood, the cancer research conducted by Harvard, Cornell and New York University Medical Schools, all show promising results. A new cancer institute, comprising a 200-bed hospital on Blackwell's Island, and a large clinic, has just been established by the Departments of Public Welfare and Health of New York City.

RELIGION

"Hang Me!"

"Let them hang me if they will, but now I shall not retire!" cried Meletios Metataxis, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church at Constantinople. His apartment had just been assaulted by a mob of 300 Greeks and he had been severely man-handled.

The politico-religious controversy is obscure.

Church Responsibility

Recognizing that organized religion cannot wash its hands of all responsibility for the events of the last nine years, the Federal Council of Churches called upon 125,000 congregations (20,000,000 adult members) to support President Harding's World Court proposals.

The Federal Council considers the World Court issue to be not political but moral. It must be decided within nine months.

"The 40"

"Big words," is what William J. Bryan called the declaration of "the 40." (Forty distinguished Americans issued a statement that there was no antagonism between Science and Religion, TIME, June 4.)

"Nothing is scientific unless true," said Dr. Bryan. "No truth can hurt the Bible. Our objection is to guesses put forth by scientists in the name of Science." He added that many of "the 40" would not have signed the document if it had said in plain English that man was descended from brutes and that Jesus was not born of a virgin.

Bishop of Washington

The Rev. Dr. James R. Freeman, who for 12 years was in the accounting department of the New York Central railroad, has been elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington. He succeeds the late Bishop Harding.

Dr. Freeman's election came on the 17th ballot when the clerical delegates who favored Dr. Stires (of St. Thomas, Manhattan) yielded to the lay delegates. It was in 1890 that the late Bishop Potter of New York induced Dr. Freeman to enter the Ministry. Bishop Potter presumably supervised his studies. His first great pastorate was in Minneapolis, whither he went in 1910. The Bishop-elect is noted for the cordial relations which he has always created between the Church and Labor.

SCIENCE

Total Eclipse

The total eclipse of the sun which will occur in Mexico and southern California on September 10 next is attracting world-wide attention because it will afford another opportunity for verification of the deflection of starlight calculated by the theory of relativity. Expeditions from all over the world will set up observation posts in the path of the eclipse, which will cover a curved patch about 105 miles in length, from Santa Catalina Island, across Lower California, and the state of Sonora to Durango. The period of totality will last not more than five minutes at any point. The eclipse will be visible at Santa Barbara, and 19/20ths of the sun's disk will be hidden at Los Angeles. It is the most important astronomical event of the year. Among the expeditions will be those of Camille Flammarion, director of the Paris Observatory; Dr. John A. Miller, of Sproul Observatory, Swarthmore College; Dr. A. E. Douglass, of the Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, and Dr. Hans Ludendorff, brother of the well known general, who will conduct a party of German scientists at the expense of the Mexican Government. Einstein himself has announced that he will go to Mexico, and thousands of scientific men are expected to visit southern California. Dr. William Wallace Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, who recently announced the success of the Einstein measurements on the Australian solar eclipse of last year, however, considers the matter so thoroughly proved that he will not make special plans for observation this time. Besides the photography of stars near the sun's edge, astronomers will devote themselves to the study of several other problems, including spectroscopic analysis of the sun's corona and the as yet unexplained acceleration of the moon's motion in its orbit.

Sidereal Geography

The greatest star map in the world is nearing completion at the Paris Observatory, after 36 years of labor. It records photographically 300,000 stars and other heavenly bodies visible through the most powerful telescopes. About 6,000 stars can be seen with the naked eye. With every new increase in the size of telescopes, new stars are revealed, and their number is apparently infinite. The map, with its accompanying catalogue, is the outcome of international coöperation between the astronomers of 18 nations who met in

1887 and agreed to subdivide the work. The central zones were taken by the French observatories.

What the World Needs

Stimulated by the recent British pronouncement as to needed inventions (*TIME*, May 28), American technical men have come forward with their own suggestions of the most necessary innovations. Elmer A. Sperry, Lee De Forest, Frank B. Jewett and William Murray agree in substance that new, cheap sources of fuel or other forms of energy are the most urgent needs of the age. Other suggestions include: inventions to supply the fundamental necessities of food, clothing and shelter; means of world communications; a practicable method of eugenic selection.

Tele-autograms

Owing to a new invention, the work of M. Bélin, it is now possible to send and have delivered an autograph telegram. The sender of a telegram has only to write his message on a revolving cylinder covered with paper. Special ink is used which makes the words appear in slight relief; a delicate needle then strikes the obstacles made by the letters, is jerked upward and interrupts the electric circuit. These interruptions are all recorded at the other end and result in an exact copy of the written telegram. The machine is now being placed in all French telegraph and post offices.

LAW

The Cost

There are two items of expense in the business of running a community by law. One is the cost of making laws. The other is the cost of enforcing them. *The Budget*, a paper published by the National Budget Committee (which advocates increased economy in public business), published statistics to show that the average cost of passing laws in state legislatures is between \$717 and \$890 per statute. On top of this is the cost of enforcing laws once they are made.

The argument of the Budget Committee has been criticized editorially because the "overhead" of running a legislature is more or less fixed. If we have "too much government" it does not increase the cost of legislation, because the expenses of a legislature would be approximately the same whether it passed at a session 100 laws or 5,000.

THE PRESS

The Great Consolidator

The "Oldest Daily Newspaper in the United States. Established 1793"—*The Globe and Commercial Advertiser* (New York)—has been consolidated out of existence. Frank A. Munsey did it. As anticipated when Mr. Munsey bought *The Globe* (*TIME*, June 4), he merged it with *The Sun* (New York) to give the latter paper Associated Press service which it lacked.

Mr. Munsey has a genius for consolidation. He is said to be the only man who ever consolidated into one building a successful newspaper, a successful grocery store and a successful magazine.

The consolidation of *The Sun* and *The Globe* was consummated on June 4. For several days previous *The Globe* carried large notices of the impending event over Mr. Munsey's name. "For the present," said the announcement, "the name of the consolidated paper will be *The Sun and The Globe*. Later the name will be simplified. . . . The same law of economies applies in the newspaper business that operates in all important businesses today. Small units in any line are no longer competitive factors. . . . In this association *The Globe* will not find itself in uncongenial atmosphere. (Signed) FRANK A. MUNSEY."

For some reason Mr. Munsey did not think it necessary to explain the consolidation so much to the readers of *The Sun* who were presumably as much concerned. On Saturday, June 2, *The Globe* published an editorial headed "Finis." The following Monday, the consolidated paper came out. It bore the names and trade marks of both papers, but it appeared in the type of *The Sun* and with *The Sun's* "make-up." Articles began two columns wide on the front page, and after a few lines dwindled away to one column width—as they did in *The Sun*. Evidence of *The Globe's* excellent staff of editorial writers was absent. A few "features" like the radio and school pages of *The Globe* passed over. Otherwise *The Sun* and *The Globe* is still *The Sun*. When the title is changed to show as much—as it probably will be—then the consolidation will be complete.

Multiple Ownership

Under the title *A Newspaper with Six Thousand Owners*, Oswald Garrison Villard published in *The Nation* an account of the Minnesota

Daily Star. It is the story of how a group-owned paper (started by the late Non-Partisan League) made its way among rivals controlled by the "Interests" until now in less than three years it has a circulation of over 53,000. Glaring headlines, green "extra" sheets, premiums for renewing subscriptions, are among the means to which it has resorted, but it has also "printed much news which would otherwise not have seen the light of day in Minnesota."

Mr. Villard's article is one of a series he is writing. He has already described *The Kansas City Star*, *The New York World*, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, William R. Hearst, the Jewish Forward. He promises to take as his next title: *Frank Munsey: Dealer in Dailies*.

Shumbunkishi

Shimbun Oyobi Shimbunkishi, trade paper of the newspaper men of Japan, has undertaken—in cooperation with the Japanese Institute of Journalists—a campaign to "clean up" the advertising of newspapers in Japan. As a preliminary to the campaign, a survey was made of 16 leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka.

Japanese standards of decency and morality are entirely different from those of the Occident. But even so, it was found that every one of the 16 papers printed several undesirable advertisements; that over 25% of the advertising matter was objectionable; that well over 100 columns of offensive matter was printed during 12 days by the entire group. (In the despatches which reached this country, the precise character of this objectionable matter was not indicated.)

Reproduction Forbidden

Charles M. Miller, of Vicksburg, Miss., has copyrighted *The Lord's Prayer*. Ordinarily a man copyrights what he has written or what he buys from another man who has written it. Charles W. Miller did neither. He took *The Lord's Prayer* as reported by St. Matthew, broke it up into phrases and, following each, placed a Biblical text culled from other Scriptural writers, and published it on the editorial page of *Editor and Publisher*. Not a word of his copyrighted work is he the author of except "(Mat. VI:9)", "(I Cor. XII:13)," etc. What he copyrighted was at best an arrangement. But it is all perfectly legal and proper.

Sullivan Knows

Percy Hammond (*New York Tribune*) picks Mark Sullivan (*New York Tribune*) for first honors as a politi-

cal correspondent. He is even greater, says Mr. Hammond, than Herbert Bayard Swope, now executive editor of *The New York World*.

Speaking of the Paris Conference: "Mr. Sullivan seemed to be sure-footed and to know his way about the diplomatic crevasses—cool, alert, distinguished and clear-headed. When he lunched with Balfour or Lloyd George his seat appeared to be the head of the table. To such languorous notes as Peace was piping from its drowsy Valerian hillock Mr. Sullivan added a knowing and a star-spangled obligato. He was, in fact, closer to what was happening upon the shifty Quai D'Orsay than were several of the involved prime ministers. We met him one afternoon in the Rue de Rivoli, walking with Baron Son-



MARK SULLIVAN

He sits at the head of the table

nino and Wellington Koo. Arthur Krook, of *The Louisville Times*, was with us and he paused to speak to Mr. Sullivan and the others. 'Have you seen Lansing today?' asked Mr. Krook casually. 'Yes,' answered Mr. Sullivan. 'Well,' Mr. Krook inquired, 'what did you tell him?'

Lorimer's Drama of Work

And who is the greatest magazine editor of today?

"George Horace Lorimer," think many.

In an interview last week apropos of his 25 years' editorship of the *Saturday Evening Post*, he unlocked the secret of that paper's success. "The *Post*," said Mr. Lorimer, "mir-

rors the drama and romance of work."

The English idea of a magazine is to reflect the leisure classes. Not so Mr. Lorimer's idea. And his conception of a magazine has brought the *Post* from a 16-page weekly of 1,800 circulation to a 168-pager with 2,500,000.

Not Mr. Lamont's

The first sentence of a leading editorial of the *Chicago Tribune* began: "The *New York Evening Post*, owned by Mr. Thomas Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., takes John McCutcheon [*Chicago Tribune* cartoonist] to task for a cartoon questioning the ability of American diplomacy," etc.

Thomas W. Lamont, after losing what was estimated as \$1,000,000 on the *Post*, sold it over a year ago to a syndicate.

Editor Ando

The chief editorial writer of the Tokyo *Asahi* is Masayumi Ando. He is now in the United States getting ideas for a bigger and better *Asahi*.

Prison Doors

William Randolph Hearst has the reputation of paying higher salaries to his writers than any other newspaper proprietor in the country. Lately he added another to his galaxy of facile pens, which includes Arthur Brisbane, James J. Corbett, George W. Hinman, Gene Sarazen, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Jack Dempsey, Lloyd George, Damon Runyon, Prudence Penny, B. C. Forbes, James Oppenheim, Myron T. Herrick. The latest artist of the pen to join this group is Mrs. Clara Phillips, "hammer slayer."

Papers-for-People-Who-Think published her "signed story detailing her amazing career," her "first romance," her conviction, and her still more astonishing escape, her wanderings in foreign lands and her recapture in Honduras "through the efforts of the Hearst newspapers." . . . The story will continue, presumes the blurb, "from day to day until the whole startling narrative ends with the clanging of the prison doors behind her in San Quentin prison."

This last was only a metaphor, since prison doors clanged behind Mrs. Phillips on June 2, but her "autobiography" went gaily on.

Cox Takes Canton

James M. Cox has bought a paper, the Canton (O.) *Daily News*. It is his fourth. The ex-presidential candidate also owns the *Dayton News*, the *Springfield News*, the *News-Metropolis* of Miami, Fla.

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The Standard Oil

Mr. Herbert L. Pratt has been chosen to be the head of the Standard Oil Company of New York, to replace Mr. Henry C. Folger, who resigned shortly after the Board of Directors failed to secure the stockholders' consent to an increase of capitalization from \$225,000,000 to \$300,000,000. This shift in the oil line-up has drawn public attention to the personalities, policy, present condition and past history of this oldest of American trusts.

Herbert L. Pratt was born in Brooklyn in 1871, and took a degree of Bachelor of Arts at Amherst in 1895. He is director of several companies, including the Asia Banking Corporation and the Bankers' Trust Company, Manhattan.

Harry C. Folger, his predecessor, was connected with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey until 1911, when he became President of the New York Company. He is the author of several monographs on Shakespeare and is reputed to own the finest Shakespeare library in America. He is 66 years old.

More prominent than either Pratt or Folger in Standard Oil circles is Alfred C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Like Pratt, the moving spirit of the oil industry is a Brooklynite. He is 59 years old, and was educated in Brooklyn and Europe. He has been in the employ of the Standard Oil since 1882. In 1907 he became a director of the dominant New Jersey Company, of which he has been President since 1916. During the war he was Chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, and in 1919 Chairman of the International Trade Conference in America, organized under the U. S. Department of Commerce. At the Genoa Conference he was an informal observer, and is generally associated with the foreign activities of the mammoth oil company.

Superficially it would appear that the Standard Oil, which was dissolved into 38 separate companies in 1911 by order of the U. S. Supreme Court, was an incoherent concern. Among the *disjuncta membra* of 1911 are the Anglo-American Oil Co., the Atlantic Refining Co., Borne, Strymer Co., Buckeye Pipe Line Co., Crescent Pipe Line Co., Cumberland

Pipe Line Co., Eureka Pipe Line Co., Galena-Signal Oil Co., Illinois Pipe Line Co., Indiana Pipe Line Co., National Transit Co., National Transit Pump and Machinery Co., New York Transit Co., Northern Pipe Line Co., Ohio Oil Co., Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co., Pierce Oil Co., Pierce Pipe Line Co., Prairie Oil and Gas Co., Prairie Pipe Line Co., Solar Refining Co., South Penn. Oil Co., Penn-Mex Fuel Co., South West Pennsylvania Pipe Line Co., Southern Pipe Line Co., the Standard Oil Companies of California, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Louisiana, New York and Ohio, Swan & Finch Co., Union Tank Car Co., Vacuum Oil Co. and the Washington Oil Co. The combined capitalization of these companies is \$957,843,750, but as it has until very recently been the policy of Standard Oil to undercapitalize, its actual resources are considerably in excess of this sum. Within the last few months there has been a tendency to increase capital stock by capitalizing the large surpluses that have accumulated, probably with a view to avoiding new corporate taxes and to secure wide stock distribution. An idea of the size of the surpluses is given by the fact that, after deduction of taxes, the net earnings of Standard Oil in the years 1912-18 were \$378,000,000, while dividends were approximately \$176,000,000.

Past History. The origin of the Standard Oil monopoly, for practical monopoly it still is, was the foundation of a refinery in Cleveland by an Englishman named Samuel Andrews in 1862. John D. Rockefeller invested \$4,000 in the venture. In 1867 the concern was organized under the name of Rockefeller, Andrews and Flagler. In 1870 it was incorporated as the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The parties interested were John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews, Steven V. Harkness and William Rockefeller.

In 1871-2 a scheme was worked out whereby the railroads gave the Standard Oil secret rebates. This was done through the notorious South Improvement Co., a concern organized by Rockefeller, which bought a charter with the right to carry on any kind of business in any country and in any way. The rebates were secured by arrangements with Vanderbilt and Clark of the New York Central, Jay Gould and General McClellan of the Erie, and Thompson and Scott of the Pennsylvania. In

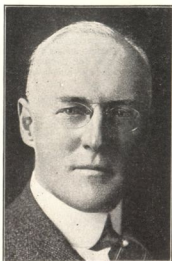
1872 there was a Congressional investigation and the rebates were revoked, but continued in secret to the extent of 25%, and with this advantage the Standard Oil controlled 95% of production by 1877.

In 1882 the Standard Oil was organized as a Trust. Ten years later the trust feature was dropped in favor of a "community of interest" in which John D. was one of 99 stockholders, under a holding company known as the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. This reorganization followed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890, a feature of the Standard's duel with the Government, which had begun with the investigation of 1872. In 1876 Standard influence had caused the pigeon-holing of the first Interstate Commerce Bill. In 1879 Rockefeller and his associates were indicted for conspiracy, but all suits were withdrawn in 1880 in return for agreements by the Standard and the Pennsylvania to abandon practice against producers. In 1907 Judge Landis found the company guilty on 1,462 rebating counts and imposed a record fine of \$29,240,000. This decree was set aside on a technicality by a higher court, and the suit was dismissed on retrial.

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In 1907 the Federal Government, at the instance of Roosevelt, to whose campaign fund it is alleged that the Standard contributed in 1904, brought suit against the Standard "as a combination in restraint of trade" under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The case lasted four years, and dissolution was ordered in 1911. In consequence the New Jersey Co. gave up the ownership of the stock of its constituent companies, thus ceasing to be a "combination," and capitalized for \$100,000,000. At that time the New Jersey Co., as holding company, owned practically all the capital stock of 38 other companies, with par value of \$145,000,000, and a majority of New Jersey stock was controlled by twelve men. The Supreme Court decision came in May and the dissolution was effected on October 1, 1911. The legal offense was the holding of the stock of 19 specified companies in combination. The 38 companies that constitute the Standard group are not legally combined, but practically they act as one corporation.

Theodore Roosevelt felt this defect in the wording of the Anti-Trust Law, and on June 3, 1911, wrote in *The Outlook*: "What is urgently needed is the enactment of drastic and far-reaching legislation which shall put the great Inter-State business corporations of the type of the Standard



© Underwood

ALFRED C. BEDFORD

A moving spirit, an international observer

Oil Co. . . . at least as completely under the control and regulation of the Government in each and every respect as the Inter-State railways are now put. . . . Our prime object must be to have the regulation accomplished by continuous administrative action and not by necessarily intermittent law suits."

Needless to say, no such legislation has been enacted, and the Standard Oil Companies since the "dissolution" of 1911, continue to operate in effect as a monopoly, if not a combination.

Notes

The attempt by several politicians to make the rise in sugar prices a national issue failed to interest the public, and sugar reports have sought their way back from the headlines to their usual small space on the financial page of the newspapers.

Secretary Hoover, after consulting fully with the American Construction Council, approved its program for delaying the rush of speculative building, with its mounting costs.

Both in the East and the Middle West a considerable slackening of business has been evident, due both to seasonal factors and to unfavorable weather conditions. Nevertheless, the opinion is everywhere expressed that merchants have not overstocked as they did in 1920, and that no violent movements in prices are to be anticipated.

The long-heralded arrival of the

Thirty Club of London, an association of British advertising men, occurred with all appropriate ceremonies. Mayor Hylan presented them with the freedom of New York, tactfully pointing out, however, that his city was larger and much better administered than London.

One genuine proof of the improved character of the Curb Market since it abandoned the open sidewalks and went under a roof about a year ago, is the more severe regulation exercised by its officers over the way its member firms conduct their business.

By Mail

Some Excerpts:

"TIME has already become indispensable to me. What moves my admiration most is not the compression of the news, but the freshness and interest with which it is phrased."—*Appleton, Wis.*

"Yours is the finest thing of its kind on the market. Could not get along without it."—*Terrell, Texas.*

"You are getting out a most interesting magazine which gives the most complete survey in the least space of any publication I know."—*Dubuque, Iowa.*

"TIME has already been a great pleasure to us here. We find ourselves devouring it every week and feel indebted to you for giving such a fine and high class news-magazine."—*Charleston, S. C.*

"Not the least of its charm is its clear, concise arrangement without 'continued on page 28,' etc., and its very agreeable shape—quite ideal for overcoat pockets."—*Gilmanston, N. H.*

"Have tried many times the various pre-digested news heralds: the three issues of TIME prove to me conclusively that it begins where they end."—*New Castle, Pa.*

ROY E. LARSEN,
Circulation Mgr., TIME,
9 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Enter my subscription for TIME
for one year, \$5.00; Canadian,
\$5.50; Foreign, \$6.00.
☐ I enclose \$5.00.
☐ Bill me for \$5.00.

Name
Address

AERONAUTICS

French Flivver

Georges Barbot and the famous "air flivver" in which he won 25,000 francs for crossing the English Channel arrived at Roosevelt Field, L. I., in preparation for a flight to Chicago.

The tiny monoplane weighs but 400 pounds without the pilot. Its wing, thick at the body and tapering to knife thickness at the outer edges, its short, slender fuselage, are the last word in lightness and aerodynamic efficiency. The machine has the appearance of a beautiful silver albatross.

The two-cylinder engine weighs only 20 pounds and is scarcely bigger than a phonograph motor. It develops 12 horse-power and the plane can fly 60 miles to the gallon. Yet so skilled is the design that Barbot flew to 6,000 feet in 30 minutes, and can attain a speed of 70 miles an hour.

Accompanied by the large De Havilland airplanes, the flivver maneuvered beautifully, to the surprised admiration of many experts. But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the monoplane is its ability to get away from the ground at not more than 15 miles an hour, and to land in any small field after a very short run of perhaps 50 feet.

According to Dewoitine, the designer and builder, who arrived here on the *Paris*, the machine can be built for \$400. Perhaps we have here the safe, easily handled airplane, flown anywhere, which will place aerial joy-riding within the reach of every adventurous young man.

Dangerous Gypsies

In its annual report for 1922 the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce states that 1200 civilian airplanes were operated throughout the United States. Half of these were operated by established companies, with definite financial responsibility, good fields, repair shops, a system of inspection and skilled, experienced pilots. Twelve accidents and injury to seven persons are debited to these companies in the greatest year of flying in American aviation. But the "gypsy" pilots, young, inexperienced men who buy obsolete Government equipment for a few hundred dollars a plane, neglect repairs, fly anywhere and secure passengers where and how they can, have a sorry record of 122 accidents and injury to 100 persons. Poor equipment, lack of inspection, poor piloting and stunting were largely responsible for the mishaps.

The public apparently accepts every machine as airworthy, every

pilot as a skilled operator. No Federal or State legislation provides the safeguards available in all other methods of transportation, public or private. The report makes a strong, well justified plea for Congressional action, long urged and indefinitely delayed.

Amuck

As if to emphasize this plea, a "gypsy" airplane which had been flying above Michigan Boulevard ran amuck in Grant Park, Chicago, and injured six people on the ground—one man's arm being torn off by the propeller.

H. G. Wells

Wells, English novelist, who predicted aerial warfare with such accuracy in 1909, bitterly assailed the Air League of Great Britain, which is advocating an increased fleet. According to Wells, an air war between two countries such as France and England virtually means suicide. A few bombing planes can destroy an entire city. No corner of the combatant countries is safe from attack and defense is virtually impossible. To save modern civilization, the avoidance of aerial warfare, not the folly of competitive armament, should be the object of governments. Mr. Wells is a practical man, in spite of many fancies.

Armoring the Engine

England's latest giant bomber marks a step forward in the development of military aircraft. Hitherto military airplanes have differed from civilian planes mainly in their means of offense. Now the engines are enclosed in a specially armored cabin, immune to machine-gun fire, thus giving protection to the most vital part of the plane.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—John F. Carter, Manfred Gottfried, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranell, Edward W. Bourns, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLellan, John S. Martin, E. E. Parmore, Wells C. Root, Theodore L. Safford, Pierson Underwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 9 East 40th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 9 East 40th St., New York; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 1. No. 15.

SPORT

Criqui-Kilbane

Eugene Criqui, soldier of France, has brought Johnny Kilbane's gray hairs down with sorrow to the soil. Kilbane will return to farming with his featherweight championship of the world only a memory, as the result of his losing battle with Criqui at the Polo grounds, New York.

The French fighter knocked out Kilbane in the sixth round with a right to the heart and a vicious hook to the jaw.

Through the early rounds it was apparent that the champion had slipped backward rapidly during his two years' retirement. The spring in his legs was gone; the famous right cross had softened up; the agile defense had lost its mastery; all that remained was the fighting smile. Criqui, who had been present at Verdun, was not the man to be slaughtered with a smile.

Kilbane's sportsmanship marked him as a great figure in defeat. The little man who has held the title since 1912 was the least moved member of his camp. He simply shook his head and smiled at the moment that the greatest hope of his life left him—the hope that he might retire and live on his farm to an honorable old age as the undefeated champion of the world.

Criqui has been matched to fight Johnny Dundee in July.

Bernstein-Dundee

Jack Bernstein, who was born on the New York East Side, next door to Benny Leonard, was awarded the junior lightweight championship of the world after 15 furious rounds with Johnny Dundee at the New York Velodrome. Dundee scored the only knockdown of the fight and was indignant at the verdict. Popular opinion gave him only five rounds of the fight, three even, seven to Bernstein.

Pinky, Ritchie and Benny

The Chicago public was presented with a bout not on the card when Ritchie Mitchell piled into the ring after his brother Pinky's defeat by Benny Leonard, and struck Referee Miller in the mouth. Ritchie objected to the latter's decision that Leonard had won by knockout without troubling to count Pinky out. Since the round had only five seconds to go when Pinky went down, much of the crowd agreed with Ritchie. Rough and rapid police action saved the referee and approximately ten thousand black eyes among the crowd.

Unwilling Siki

Since being bitten by a lion in a Paris café, Battling Siki has faded from the public eye. He takes the opportunity to regain a place in the news columns by refusing publicly an alleged offer from Tex Rickard of \$10,000 to fight Kid Norfolk, American Negro, in New York this summer. Siki explains that since his experience with Mike McTigue in a Dublin ring he has become convinced that he can get a square deal "nowhere in the world outside of continental Europe."

Herman to Be Manager

Pete Herman, former bantamweight champion, who went totally blind as a result of a blow received in an exhibition bout for charity, has regained the sight of one eye. Herman had been under treatment for a year and in bed for three months with his eyes bandaged. Said he, when the gauze rolls were removed: "Thank God, I can see! I will never fight again, but I'll be a manager!"

Shelby Prepares

Artfully concealed in the body of a story from Shelby, Mont., is the vital intelligence that "booze" and "real good beer" are available. Six dance halls thrive in this town of 400 that will play host on July 4 to the Dempsey Gibbons fight for the heavyweight championship. Lesser details of the despatch revealed that eight miles of railroad track will be installed for Pullman parking space, the two schools will be turned into temporary lodging houses, canvas and wooden shacks are rising like weeds, and other arrangements are feverishly under way, at a cost of \$250,000, to take care of the 50,000 citizenry expected for the battle.

Mallory-McKane

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, American tennis ace, received another setback when she fell before the brilliant attack of Miss Kathleen McKane, England's first ranking player, in the finals of the Middlesex tournament. The only relieving ray in Mrs. Mallory's sky was her defeat of Mrs. Beamish earlier in the play.

Sarazen Takes Title

Coincident with the return of the victorious Walker Cup golf team from England comes word that Gene Sarazen, American open champion, took the \$100 purse for winning the Northern Professional Golf Associa-

tion's tournament at Lytham. The American's victory was directly due to his phenomenal 68 on the final round, tying the course record. Walter Hagen played second to Sarazen.

Western Conference Meet

Five conference records and a world's mark fell in the Western Conference track championship meet at Ann Arbor. Michigan squeezed out



© P. A. A.

CHARLES BROOKINS

He travels fast, but does not hit the high spots

a slim victory with 57½ points to 57 for Illinois. Wisconsin was third with 27.

Charles Brookins, of Iowa, ran the 220-yard hurdles in 23½ seconds, to break a record which has stood for a quarter of a century.

H. C. S. Special

Before a crowd of 150,000—the greatest throng that ever witnessed a sporting event in America—Tommy Milton, of St. Paul, won for the second successive year the 500-mile race over the Indianapolis motor speedway. Milton's H. C. S. special covered the distance in 5 hrs., 28 min., 6 sec., for an average of 91.4 miles an hour. He collected \$35,000 for the victory. The mechanical surprise of the afternoon was a specially built flivver which finished fifth.

New World's Records

100-yard swim for women (open tank): Mariechen Wehselau, Hawaii, 1 min., 3 sec.

220-yard hurdles: Charles Brookins, Univ. of Iowa, 23½ sec.



"RAJAH" SOLES



For Golf and General Wear

"Rajah" Soles of crepe rubber are so light and resilient that the effect is of stepping on air. They permit a viselike grip on the ground yet will not injure the most delicately kept greens. Attached to the popular Spalding low cut tan calf leather shoes—equally suitable for street or fairway. Pair, \$10

Ask to see the new "Rajah" sole tennis shoe—the lightest leather top tennis shoe made. Pair, \$9

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NEW YORK CITY

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

The Marquis Curzon: "In a speech in London I denounced the modern craze for digging up skulls and bones and declared that the antiquaries had gone mad. I protested especially against the excavation of a church yard at Gravesend where 'a lot of ghouls' are trying to find the body of Pocahontas, supposedly buried there."

Mrs. Lillian Coogan: "Proud mother that I am, I am furnishing newspapers throughout the country with an installment biography of my son, Jackie."

Miss Florence Leeds: "I exclaimed to reporters in Atlantic City: 'Let Mr. Stillman meet me on the steps of the Astor Public Library at 42d Street and Fifth Avenue (Manhattan) and we will tell our stories to the multitude. Then the world will see which is telling the truth!'"

Joseph Byrnes: Editor of the *Barker's Journal*: "I told the master barbers of Atlantic City: 'The time is close at hand when you will be forced to charge one dollar for a haircut.'"

Andrew J. Volstead, ex-congressman from Minnesota: "Hearing that Governor Smith of New York had signed a repeal of the state prohibition act, I remarked: 'If I had been Governor, I would have vetoed it!'"

The Reverend William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts: "I am 72 years old. I declared: 'Twenty years ago I helped to lead; ten years ago I thought I was keeping the pace; now I know that I am a back number.'"

The Duke of York: "The City of Glasgow has given me and my bride a wonderful clock which exhibits a procession of the royal family of 1804. But antiquaries point out, it it not as unique as a Hindu clock described as follows:

"The dial consists of a great gong, under which there are a certain number of human bones and skulls. When the hands point to one o'clock some of the bones unite to form a skeleton which—actuated by hidden mechanism—springs to its feet, seizes a wooden mallet and strikes the gong a single blow. The skeleton then collapses into pieces."

"At 2 o'clock two skeletons repeat the actions and at three o'clock three skeletons and so on till 12, when a dozen of these ghastly objects stand in a row and strike the gong in an uncanny burlesque of human actions!"

William G. McAdoo: "In a speech at Louisville, I exclaimed: 'Uncle Sam is howling for a Democratic doctor!'"

Senator Brookhart, dirt farmer: "Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart said in a recent interview: 'Now and then, as recently, some representative of "the people" comes to Washington without evening clothes, and declares he will not get any. He receives front page advertising as a result, but Washington does not even know he is here.'"

Gabriele d'Annunzio: "Arriving at a regatta, I found that the committee in charge had provided me with an easy chair but had furnished straight backed chairs for the other guests. Regarding this as a reflection on my age, I hurled the chair bodily into the lake. Now, I discover that the chair was a borrowed antique. The committee must fish it out."

Eleanora Duse, Italian actress, former friend of Gabriele d'Annunzio: "Going to England, ill, and with a letter from the Italian government asking that I be shown every possible courtesy, I was cross-examined and forced to secure a permit from the Ministry of Labor before I was permitted to enter."

William D. Upshaw, Congressman from Georgia: "In a speech at a Baptist Church in Manhattan, I denounced 'wet Democrats of New York who shake hands like Herod and Pilate over the crucifixion of the 18th Amendment.'"

William T. Tilden, II: "My eyesight was temporarily impaired by an attack of conjunctivitis. Nevertheless, I won the Philadelphia Tennis Championship from Wallace F. Johnson."

Georges Clemenceau: "I attended a private showing of a moving picture based on my novel. After the exhibition I asked: 'Am I permitted to make comments?' 'Certainly,' 'It would be advisable, I think, to suppress the bad spelling in the subtitles.' 'But they are the work of an Academician.' 'If you think,' I returned, 'that Academicians know how to spell, that only proves the solidity of a legend.'"

Al Jolson: "I received a letter which said: 'I repeat—there is but one Al Jolson!' and with it a photograph of the writer—Warren G. Harding."

Major "Ian Hay Beith" ("Ian Hay"): "In a debate with Sinclair Lewis in London on *Main Street* and *High Street*, I declared that the English public likes a hero with aristocratic connections in these ultrademocratic days, not necessarily, a duke. But the American public like the self-made hero, who comes from the farm and devotes his life to creating panics on Wall Street."

MILESTONES

Born. To the Prince and Princess of Monaco, a son and heir, at Monte Carlo. He was named Rainier Louis Henri Maxence Bertrand.

Married. Alfred J. Kvale, saxophone player and son of the Rev. O. J. Kvale (who defeated Andrew J. Volstead in the Congressional election in Minnesota last Fall), to Ethel Virginia ("Billie") Stanfield, former Follies actress, at Crown Point, Ind., an elopement. Representative Kvale bestowed his paternal blessing.

Married. Sonja Claussen, daughter of Mme. Julia Claussen, Metropolitan Opera star, to Eric Harris Julian of Tuscumbia, Ala.

Married. Catherine Louise Littauer, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William Littauer of Washington (gloves), to William Eldon Doeller, ex-lieutenant, A. E. F.

Died. Joseph Wingate Folk, 53, former Governor of Missouri, of cerebral hemorrhage, in Manhattan. His aggressive record as Governor made him a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912, but he withdrew in favor of the late Champ Clark.

Died. Horace M. Kilborn, 57, retired senior Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, of heart disease in Manhattan. He rose from a bank runner to a position in which he was one of the leading bankers in the group who brought relief to the money market in 1907. In one of the Liberty Loan campaigns he was said to have raised \$10,000,000 in 36 hours.

Died. Mrs. Charles F. Gale, 76, mother of Zona Gale, author and playwright, at Portage, Wis.

Died. Camille Chevillard, 63, composer and orchestra conductor, at Paris. Since 1913 he had been chef d'orchestre of the Grand Opera.

Died. Claude Kitchin, 54, Representative from North Carolina, of complications following paralysis, at Wilson, N. C. (See p. 2.)

Died. Henry Chaplin, 82, Viscount. (See page 8.)

Died. Marie Jackson, 84, actress, at Staten Island, N. Y. She is alleged to have played in the original production of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. (Her name fails to appear in the caste printed in the official prompter's book.)

Died. Cassell W. Mowery, first baseman on the West Virginia University baseball team, of concussion of brain, at Morgantown, W. Va. In a game with the University of Pittsburgh he was hit by a pitched ball and died the following day.

POINT with PRIDE

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

Fortunello and Cirillino—they bring back the days of Aristophanes. (P. 14.)

The fourth era of Ireland: Peace. (P. 8.)

6,033 years of warmth. (P. 3.)

Him of whom there is but one. (P. 26.)

Soviet Russia's decision not to insist on a twelve-mile limit for British trawlers. (P. 11.)

M. Eugene Ciqui, who fought at Verdun as well as the Polo Grounds. (P. 24.)

Austria's convalescent finances. (P. 12.)

A brewing Ruhr conference. (P. 7.)

Georges Clemenceau. He can give the French Academy points on spelling. (P. 26.)

"Boy No. 1." (P. 13.)

A Standard Oil president who writes monographs on Shakespeare. (P. 22.)

Anatole France, who believes in a United States of Europe. (P. 9.)

Mark Sullivan, "cool, alert, distinguished." (P. 21.)

The French flivver airplane. Cost: \$400. (P. 24.)

Deputy Misuri, who put the Constitution above the Fascisti, at risk of his life. (P. 11.)

The prospect of a \$2,000,000 chemical laboratory at Harvard. (P. 18.)

B.L. B.L. B.L. B.L. B.L.

DUBLIN DAYS

by L. A. G. Strong

"These poems are strong and sinewy and full of the life of the people. They have a colloquial fidelity, a dash and a ring of red blooded sincerity that cannot be denied. They are full of the inevitableness of fate and of the inescapable necessity of things. They are saturated with the crude, homely wisdom of the soil." N. Y. Times

"DUBLIN DAYS is one of the most delightful books of verse we have seen for many a day. It has charm and freshness, and has merited the publicity given to its contents in the various columns and advertisements around the town." N. Y. Tribune

"Mr. Strong has a trick of uttering a diverting thought in the fewest possible lines of verse and usually the last line gives the reader a pleasant thrill by a surprising turn of ideas. A mingling of the amusing and the grotesque gives the work a novel and striking character."

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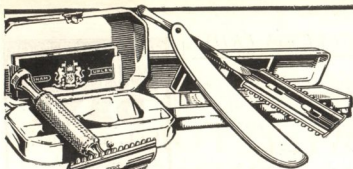
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Jersey City, N. J.

DURHAM-DUPLEX

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VIEW with ALARM

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

Indifference to "indigents." (P. 2.)

Trees which hide the woods; Senators who hide the Senate. (P. 2.)

Public debates before public libraries. (P. 26.)

Frenchmen who invite Americans to wear their hats backwards. (P. 15.)

Football, an excellent sport for all but the ball. (P. 1.)

2½% of the advertising of Japan, which cannot face the Shimbunkishi. (P. 21.)

The vision of H. G. Wells—it spells disaster. (P. 24.)

The Senegalese view of American sportsmanship. (P. 25.)

Bismarck's plumbing, like Bismarck's politics, inadequate for Cuno. (P. 10.)

An Esthonian Encyclopaedia. (P. 11.)

The *Camelots du Roi*, who are rowdy in the French Chamber of Deputies. (P. 9.)

A convicted murderess as feature writer for *Papers-for-People-Who-Think*. (P. 21.)

The passing of "Captain! O my Captain!" and "Father, I hear the sound of bells." (P. 16.)

Tirpitz. He plans to save Germany's "nerve and honor" for the future. (P. 16.)

Marcus Garvey. He betrayed his race. (P. 4.)

Unending unexecutive activities forced upon the Chief Executive. (P. 1.)

Dollar hair cuts. (P. 26.)

London's traffic. It allegedly moves faster than that of Manhattan. (P. 7.)

President Atwood of Clark University, who is accused of preferring athletics and "college spirit" to a "spirit of co-operative scientific research." (P. 17.)



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