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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 22

ELEANORA DUSE

*She set the Tiber on fire—
See Page 15*

JULY 30, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 22

July 30, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Katabasis

Fairbanks was the farthest point of the President's journey to Alaska. There the first really untoward event of the trip occurred. Mrs. Harding took to her bed. Through all the travails of the strenuous tour up to that point, Mrs. Harding had held out bravely. There exhaustion overcame her, and Brigadier General Sawyer, her physician, ordered that she remain in bed.

It was remarkable that she had stood the strain so long. For almost a year, until last March, Mrs. Harding had been confined to the White House by severe illness. Then she accompanied the President on his trip to Florida, which apparently improved her health. It was known during the Spring that the President was willing to give up his contemplated trip to Alaska for the sake of Mrs. Harding's health. Nevertheless she insisted that the trip should take place, and declined firmly to be exempted from any of the rigors of the speaking tour across the country.

Throughout the trip she not only participated in all the public functions in which the President took part, but was actually the "life" of the party, entering fully into the spirit of each occasion and sparing herself not at all. That she should be overcome by her exertions was unfortunately to be expected. The result was that on the return trip from Alaska she was largely confined to her bed and participated in no public functions. It is understood, however, that her indisposition is a case of exhaustion and not a recurrence of her previous illness.

The incapacity of Mrs. Harding caused the President to cancel even a partial trip over the Richardson Trail by automobile, as had been planned. The day after arriving in Fairbanks, the President and the chief members of his party spoke in the baseball park at Fairbanks. The temperature was 94° in the shade, and there were three cases of heat

prostration in the audience. Mr. Harding declared that he felt himself to be a real sour-dough, because he was the first President to visit Alaska. A part of the ceremonies was the presentation of a moose-hide collar, ornamented with gold nuggets and ivory, for Laddie Boy, Presidential hound.

Following these events, Secretary Wallace and Speaker Gillett took autos to follow the original plan of the party by traveling over the Richardson Trail and taking the Copper River Railroad to Cordova. Secretaries Work and Hoover took train back to Anchorage and later to Seward to hold hearings on the complaints and proposals of Alaskans. The President and Mrs. Harding followed the two latter in a more leisurely fashion.

Taking two days for the return trip on the Alaskan railway, the President reached Seward a day before the transport *Henderson* was due to sail. Mrs. Harding spent the

day aboard ship. The President walked through the town in the morning. Seward had been having an excellent time during the President's interior tour. The crews of the *Henderson* and of the destroyers *Corry* and *Hull* had shore leave. There were baseball games between the town and the sailors and boxing matches in an arena in the main street. The President, wandering through the remains of this festival with his party, was challenged by one of his friends with the assertion that there could not be a manicurist in the city. The President bet that there was. They inquired at a barber shop and the President lost, paying his bet with a can of tobacco. He also bought a plug of tobacco, saying: "I am doing this in memory of dear old Knate Nelson. This was his favorite brand." (In the despatches the name of the brand was not given.) One of the characteristics of Alaska, incidentally, is that there are almost no small coins in circulation. The smallest articles, even newspapers, in many places cost 25 cents.

As the President passed the fish market, a Swede of 60, in his shirt sleeves, stepped out and said: "Let me recite a poem for you." "Go ahead," replied Mr. Harding. The old man, named Lundblad, intoned the poem he had written:

"The ranges and crags give us pride;

We admire the snow, the purest of white,

The shimmering glaciers, the sunsets afire,

Enhancing our thrills at the sight."

"Fine, fine," exclaimed the President. "Have you a copy? I am going to read it at the end of my Seattle speech on Alaska."

That evening the *Henderson* sailed. Its first stop was at Valdez. Mrs. Harding remained aboard ship, but the President took an 18-mile automobile ride up the Keystone Canyon and back. The trail led along sheer cliffs where sharp curves prevented

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the use of large cars, and steep grades required powerful engines. Four hours were required on account of the difficult roads. Meanwhile the *Henderson's* band went ashore and gave a concert for the children of Valdez, who had never heard a band.

Next day the *Henderson* reached Cordova. There the President debarked and took a short trip on the Copper River Railroad to Childs and Miles Glaciers. This railroad, unlike the Alaskan railroad, is privately owned, and also unlike the Alaskan railroad, makes a profit instead of running a deficit of \$1,000,000 a year. It was built by the Guggenheims to top their copper and gold mines. The President saw the glaciers and had the pleasure of seeing a large fragment of ice fall from the ice cliff into the river with a great splash.

The party then took ship again and crossed the Gulf of Alaska to Sitka, the city which, during the Russian occupation and until 1906, was capital of the territory. There the President met several Russians who had been in the city before Alaska was sold to the United States in 1867. He also visited the Greek Catholic Cathedral and saw its art treasures. Then he bade good-bye to Governor Bone and other Alaskan officials, who had accompanied him throughout the Territory, and, setting foot once more on the *Henderson*, sailed southward, bound for Vancouver.

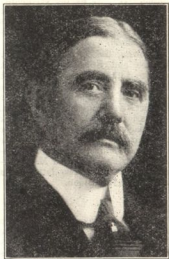
Alaskan Dilemma

In departing from Alaska it was generally agreed that the President and the officers of the Cabinet who accompanied him had not found a definite solution for the Territory's problems. These problems are: too much interference from Washington and not enough regulation; too much capitalism and not enough capital. In each case it is very difficult to differentiate between the true and the false.

Governor Scott Cardele Bone, formerly a prominent editor in Washington, D. C., and in Seattle, Wash., later Director of Publicity for the Republican National Committee, has definite ideas as to how the Territory can be developed. Others are more or less opposed to his point of view. He wants more authority for the officers of the Alaskan Government and more capital to develop the Territory's resources. Some Alaskans prefer more Washington control,

which (if suffering from the red tape and the ignorance of distance) is at least likely to be impartial. As for capital, they fear its invasion, because of the examples of the Guggenheims in the mines and railroads, and the canners in the fisheries, both of which, they claim, have been entirely selfish and bad for the Territory.

The Alaskans expect much from Secretary Hoover, who was very eagerly received everywhere he went. He has a tentative plan for the appointment of resident secretaries of each Department of the Cabinet to



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GOVERNOR BONE

He figures in the Alaskans' contentions

handle Alaskan affairs on the spot (*TIME*, July 23). He is also expected to recommend to the President the creation of a fish preserve in southeastern Alaska, where otherwise the salmon fisheries, the chief industry of the Territory, will soon be destroyed by the extinction of the fish.

The decrease of population in the Territory is traceable to two sources: 1) the decrease of easily mined gold; 2) the War, which attracted away many young men who never returned. If the salmon fisheries were ruined the population would still further decrease. The opening up of the mines and forest resources of the Territory demands capital in large amounts. Alaska is not a land of opportunity for the man without capital. But to attract capital it will be necessary to relax Government regulation.

THE CABINET

Machine Guns

Henry Cantwell Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is supposed to be concerned more with plows, harrows, reapers and thrashing machines than with machine guns and other armaments. Nevertheless, it happened that while the Secretary was in Alaska with the President, his subordinates found themselves with a small war on their hands.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, a subdivision of the Department of Agriculture, provides cattle dipping vats in regions which are infested with what is known as the "fever-tick." To prevent spread of the disease cattle-raisers are required to "dip" their stock. The penalty for failure to do so is arrest and a fine. In parts of the South cattlemen object to this regulation. Rounding up cattle to have them dipped is a nuisance. The stockmen also claim that some of their cattle are injured by plunging through the vats and others by swallowing the disinfectant.

As a form of protest, the stockmen blew up 48 vats in Amite County, Miss., during the past few weeks. As a counter-protest the Bureau sent armed guards, and finally machine guns, to the spot. The only casualty so far was the killing of one cattleman as he was about to dynamite one of the vats. The Department of Agriculture is determined to bring about safe and sane cattle-raising, even at the point of the gun.

Maggie and Martinet?

Secretary of War John Weeks kept the cables to Manila busy for several days trying to find what was causing a disturbance in the Philippines.

Roy Conley, formerly a soldier, was a Secret Service Agent in Manila. He set up a crusade against gambling and cock fighting. Then, whether or not as a consequence, he was accused of taking a bribe. Governor General Wood suspended him. Conley was tried three times before a Filipino judge and each time acquitted. Then Governor General Wood, believing in his innocence, reinstated him. But Conley resigned.

Meanwhile, the Mayor of Manila and the Secretary of the Interior also resigned as a protest. Then Manuel Luis Quezon led the whole Filipino Cabinet into Governor Wood's office and they all resigned because they had not been consulted on Conley's reinstatement. Quezon declared that

National Affairs—[Continued]

General Wood had exceeded his authority. General Wood "begged to state" that "each and every" one of Quezon's declarations was without the slightest foundation in fact, and he accepted the resignation of the Cabinet. Then both sent cables to the War Department.

Of course the question of a secret service agent kept no one from his sleep. Quezon is a very clever politician. He issued a statement saying: "The masses understand that the issue revolves around certain fundamental principles of government..." It does. Under the Jones Act of 1916 the Philippines were promised independence when they achieved a stable government. They were given a legislature to make their own laws on nearly every subject, the United States Senate having a veto. The Governor General, appointed by the President, selects his own Cabinet which must be approved by the Philippine Senate.

Mannuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena carry the Philippine politics more or less in their political vest-pockets. Quezon is a Spanish-Filipino, fiery and magnetic Osmena a Chinese-Filipino, cool-headed, sphinx-like.

Governor General Harrison (1913-1921), allowed the Filipinos great latitude and freedom in self-government. William Howard Taft, ex-Governor of the Philippines, denounced the latitude allowed by Harrison as unwise. General Wood has held to a stricter policy in treating the archipelago. Secretary of War Weeks does not believe that General Wood has exceeded his authority in the present case, however.

Emilio Aguinaldo, former revolutionary leader, called upon the people to "show equanimity, heeding nothing else but the dictates of peace and order."

Various people see various things behind the present controversy:

- 1) That General Wood as a martinet put the last straw on the camel's back.
- 2) That Quezon, a clever magpie of a politician, is executing a local political maneuver.
- 3) That General Wood's refusal to rescind penalties for delayed pay-



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MANUEL QUEZON
"The masses understand"

ment of taxes in regions devastated by locusts and typhoons has aroused the Filipinos to action.

4) That Quezon is using this case as a pretext for another drive for Philippine independence.

Meanwhile Quezon is planning to come to this country to protest to President Harding, and General Wood will appoint a temporary cabinet until the Legislature meets in the Fall.

RAILROADS

Another Trunk Line?

At present, four great trunk lines connect Chicago and New York—the Baltimore & Ohio (1,014 miles), Erie (998 miles), New York Central (979 miles), Pennsylvania (909 miles). But from the recent attitude taken by President A. H. Smith, of the New York Central, it has been learned that that road contemplates establishing still another trunk line route between the two cities.

Recent hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been devoted to the old question of railroad consolidation. The tentative plan of the Commission had been to assign the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia & Reading to the B. & O. system. President Smith of the New York Central, however, made a plea for the acquisition of these lines by his road, pointing out the greater service which could be rendered the Port of New York there-

by. If this arrangement were made, a fifth trunk line, controlled by the New York Central and 939 miles in length (shorter than any existing trunk route except the Pennsylvania) could be established. The route would run from Jersey City over the Jersey Central lines to Tammen, thence over the P. & R. lines to Newberry Junction, and thence on the New York Central system through Look Haven, Keating, Clearfield, Fall Creek, Rose Siding and Ashabula to Chicago. Construction of about 95 miles of new track to replace existing lines, owned partly by the Pennsylvania system, would be necessary under this plan.

In the background of this discussion of railroad consolidation is the ancient commercial rivalry between New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The proposal to turn over the P. & R. and Jersey Central to the B. & O. would favor Baltimore; to merge the two small companies would favor Philadelphia; to carry out President Smith's suggestion would favor New York. Undoubtedly the need of the latter for better freight facilities is greater than that of Baltimore or Philadelphia, and if the growth of the three centers continues in the same ratio as that of the past decade, this will be all the more true by 1930.

RADICALS

I. W. W. vs. K. K. K.

One spectacle that the enterprise of motion picture producers has not yet exploited is a fight between the Industrial Workers of the World and the Ku Klux Klan. The city of Port Arthur, Texas—population 22,000—staged for the public the thrilling battle of I. W. W. vs. K. K. K.

In June an organizer of the I. W. W. named Holland, and two other I. W. W. were arrested. When the police made an effort to photograph and finger-print Holland, he resisted and later claimed to have been "beaten up" by the police. His charges were referred to the Grand Jury, but it has done nothing (not being in session during July). However, the three I. W. W. were released and, as they left the jail, were kidnapped by a group of men. According to some reports they were "beaten up," according to others, murdered. Holland, at least, was not killed. From a hospital "somewhere" he filed a \$50,000 libel suit against a Port Arthur paper for a story printed about him when he was arrested.

The I. W. W. decided to even

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scores with Port Arthur for its treatment of their members. Their plan was ingeniously simple. Orders went forth from headquarters in San Francisco, Chicago, New York for foot-loose I. W. W. to start for Port Arthur. It was claimed that 20,000 were on their way. They were to be arrested for vagrancy, and once in jail, "heat the town out of house and home."

Officials of Port Arthur announced that they would be put to work on the roads, where it is difficult to get laborers to work, on account of heat and mosquitoes. The I. W. W. plan did not sound very promising, because the organization only claims 35,000 members, and to assemble 20,000 of them from all over the country including many points over 2,000 miles away seemed a large order.

Meanwhile Ku Klux Klan posts in neighboring towns had notified Port Arthur officials that they "sanctioned and approved" the town's action. The Texas Commander of the American Legion telegraphed that the Legion would support the town in all lawful ways.

Shortly afterward, however, I. W. W. officials announced that the invasion of Port Arthur had been canceled, and that a short "demonstration" strike in Gulf ports would be substituted as a protest. Other I. W. W. officials denied this change of plans, but the consensus of opinion among the I. W. W. officials seemed to be that the original plan was abandoned.

The Secretary of the Marine Transport Workers (I. W. W.) wired to the Port Arthur post of the American Legion that in their efforts to establish law and order, the Legion and the I. W. W. were at one.

CONGRESS

Facial Expression

Among the pranks of fate for the week was what befell Senator Selden Palmer Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, on the recent death of Senator Dillingham of Vermont. Senator Dillingham was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which passes on the eligibility of Senators to take their seats. Senator Spencer will succeed to that office by rule of seniority.

It so happens that Senator Spencer was the great champion of Senator Truman H. Newberry in the deluge of mud which swept down upon that gentleman from 1918 through 1922 because he allegedly

spent more than \$100,000 campaigning for election.

The prank of fate, however, is that the Republicans have planned to make a similar assault on one of their opponents, Earle B. Mayfield, elected Senator from Texas last Fall. About a dozen Democrats, it is believed, will vote with Republicans to unseat Mayfield, accused of the same crime as Mr. Newberry. The expression which will reside on Senator Spencer's face is a matter of conjecture.



SENATOR SPENCER
Democrats watch his expression

Voices

Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart of Iowa came back from Europe with his mouth full. He had not visited art galleries, museums or antique shops, but he had talked with a great many people, statesmen and cooperativists.

When he reached New York he exclaimed: "If the President were here, I'd go and talk to him first, of course. But he isn't here and the only thing for me to do is to holler."

He advocated: a) Recognition of Russia which is very "stable;" b) a special session of Congress authorizing the Government to buy farm products at the cost of production; c) cognizance by Republican bosses of the election of Magnus Johnson; d) the formation of farmers' cooperative marketing organizations.

There is little likelihood that the insurgents both within the Republican ranks and without will get a special

session of Congress. As for what they will do when Congress assembles, that also is extremely dubious. They will form an active and vociferous minority. They will cause trouble because the "regular" Republicans lack a working majority in the Senate, and because the Democrats will probably resort to political sabotage to increase their chances in the next election. But the insurgents have no panacea to offer the farmer. Nor is their voting power equal to their vocal power.

COAL

At Wilkes-Barre

Peace on earth, good will to men seldom comes about except when an angel stalks behind the scenes. John L. Lewis, international President of the United Mine Workers, has not joined the angelic host. Nevertheless, at the biennial convention of District 1 of the United Mine Workers, held at Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Lewis pulled wires which brought an unexpected peace. President Lewis wanted no division of his supporters while he was carrying on negotiations for a new contract with the mine operators.

Three hundred seventy-five delegates assembled from the anthracite region, bearing the standards of William J. Brennan, conservative President of District 1, and Rinaldo Cappellini, radical President-elect of that district. Everyone was set for the fray. On the first day Brennan's followers presented a resolution to the effect that Cappellini was ineligible to take office, not because improperly elected—he had a substantial majority at the elections some time ago—but because of his radical leanings. Brennan's followers were ready to stage a vigorous fight to prevent the young Italian radical from taking office. Next day the resolution was mysteriously withdrawn.

On the day following, Cappellini's followers offered a resolution to reinstate him as a district organizer. Several months ago Brennan had suspended Cappellini as a district organizer. Cappellini came back in the Spring elections and ran against Brennan (candidate of Lewis, international President) for the Presidency of District 1; Cappellini won. His reinstatement as district organizer would have been another rebuke to Brennan. The Cappellini group were there in force to pass the resolution. Then it, too, was mysteriously withdrawn.

The delegates did not understand

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what was going on. Tony Pann, Cappellini supporter, rose and demanded to know what sort of politics were being played; the delegates would not be kept in the dark. The Secretary and Treasurer rose and replied that the resolution had been withdrawn to promote harmony; both sides were at peace. Calls were raised for Cappellini. He himself must explain.

The one-armed leader rose and went to the platform. "You wonder what has been patched up," he exclaimed. "You might just as well remove that wonder from your minds. You showed confidence in me when you elected me President. If you haven't the same confidence now, I don't want the office." Thereupon he changed the subject and talked about corruption in the district.

As he started to leave the platform Brennan came forward. They shook hands and Brennan raised his voice to the audience: "If for no other reason than that we are shaking hands, you ought to be satisfied. This is the first time I have spoken to brother Cappellini in a year. I want his administration to be a success." The delegates sat in mute astonishment. Then they began to cheer.

Two days later the question of Cappellini's election was acted upon. He was formally declared President, without opposition. On August 1, Cappellini will take office and supplant Brennan on the subcommittee which is negotiating for a new wage agreement with the anthracite mine operators. He will take his seat with good will in his heart and some obligations to John L. Lewis, his leader.

ARMY AND NAVY

All in a Lifetime

It is seldom that one man in a lifetime—even a lifetime of 78 years—engages in as many stirring events as fell to the lot of Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired. He died last week in Manhattan, where he had lived since his retirement in 1907, and general notice was taken of the death of the man who commanded the *Maine* at the time of its sinking in Havana harbor.

But Admiral Sigsbee had many other titles to distinction. After his graduation from Annapolis in 1863, he fought with *Damn-the-Torpedoes* Farragut at Mobile Bay. The next year he engaged in the storming of Fort Fisher. Following the Civil War, at only 23, he was made a Lieutenant Commander, and in the years

prior to 1898 took part in many activities—served with the Asiatic Squadron, taught at Annapolis, invented instruments for deep sea sounding, drew cartoons for the *Daily Graphic* of New York. At one time, in command of the *Blake*, he made a considerable stir. The vessel was anchored off a reef when a severe storm broke. The anchors gave way and the ship drifted toward the reef. Faced with the loss of the ship, he deliberately scuttled her. Instead of pounding to pieces on the reef, she sank on a sandy bottom and was later raised and put in service.

In the late Winter of 1898 he took the *Maine* into Havana harbor. The Spanish authorities there were hostile to this country because of the demands that President McKinley was making for Cuban autonomy. The people in the city were many of them hostile to the revolution going on in the outlying districts. On a Sunday Captain Sigsbee and the American Consul General attended a bull fight to discover popular sentiment. Soldiers guarded their box. The situation was tense. On the 15th of February, after the *Maine* had been in port about two weeks, the Spanish authorities asked the Consul General to have the *Maine* depart, because if she remained disorders might result. The Consul General cabled the information to Washington.

That evening, ignorant of this event, Captain Sigsbee retired to his cabin about eight o'clock to write a letter to his wife. Most of the crew of 328 and the 36 officers were already asleep. He finished his letter and was sealing it when a great explosion shook the ship and she immediately began to list. The Captain rushed to the deck and amid the confusion issued orders to post sentries to repel boarders. There were no boarders, but the forward magazines had exploded and the *Maine* quickly sank in the waters of the harbor, carrying with her 262 men and two officers.

Captain Sigsbee cabled to Washington urging that judgment be suspended. It was largely on that account that war was not declared immediately. It was not until over two months later, and not officially on account of the *Maine*, that hostilities were commenced. Captain Sigsbee then and afterward believed that the explosion of the magazines was brought about by a mine. When the *Maine* was raised in 1911, it was definitely established that the explosion of the magazines had sunk the

ship, but the greater explosion had completely removed all possible traces of the lesser explosion, if any, which ignited the magazines. Responsibility for the disaster can never be fixed, but it is now generally agreed that the Spanish Government itself was not responsible for the sinking, although certain subordinates may have been involved.

Later in the war Captain Sigsbee rendered notable service in command of the auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul*. He captured the collier *Restormel* carrying coal to Cervera's fleet, as well as the cruiser *Isabella II* and the destroyer *Terror*.

Before he retired he was made Rear Admiral, and one of his last commissions was to take the North Atlantic Cruiser Squadron to France to bring back the body of John Paul Jones.

The Last Four

Twenty-four years after the battle of Bull Run—on July 21, 1885—at the call of Adam Marty, 34 veterans of Bull Run assembled at dinner in Stillwater, Minn. Foreseeing that in the coming years death would decimate their ranks, they founded the Last Man's Club. Each year they agreed to meet again on the anniversary of the battle. A bottle of wine was dedicated to the last man, who should open the precious bottle and drink a toast to his departed comrades.

A year ago but five of the original group assembled, including in their number Adam Marty. This year 34 places were set as usual, shining with bright silver and glassware. In the center of the table, amid the decorations, rested the consecrated bottle. Thirty chairs were draped with black, among them Adam Marty's. One survivor was too decrepit to make the journey from his Florida home. But three men dined where once the 34 had supped. Too soon will the bottle's cork be pulled.

Rags, Bones, Battleships?

France finally ratified the Washington Naval Disarmament Pact. As a result the Navy Department has some 20 odd war vessels to dispose of as junk.

Although it was not advisable to carry out the provisions of the Treaty prior to its ratification by all the contracting parties, both Great Britain and the United States have taken steps in that direction. Some time ago the Navy Department dismantled six more or less obsolete

National Affairs—[Continued]

vessels of such material as could be utilized elsewhere. Several other ships were partially dismantled, and operations were suspended on those being built.

Now that all the signatories—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan—have formally accepted the treaty, Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, called a conference of navy yard officials. It was decided to offer 21 vessels—six battle cruisers and fifteen battleships—for sale and scrapping, sealed bids to be submitted. Old ships will be offered as and where is. Ships being built in private yards will be offered on the stocks in present condition. Ships being built in Government yards will be offered on the stocks, or broken up and F. O. B. for shipping.

In all, 26 vessels must be disposed of. Of this number two will be converted to non-combatant uses and a few more will be used for target practice.

WOMEN

At Seneca Falls

The National Woman's Party meeting at Seneca Falls, N. Y., at the place and on the 75th anniversary of the first women's rights conference adopted a resolution for a Constitutional Amendment to give women and men equal rights throughout the country. Miss Alice Paul, Vice President of the party, presented the resolution. There was a dance of 50 women and children representing the progress of woman. Later the delegates went to Rochester, N. Y., and paid tribute at the grave of Susan B. Anthony, one of the early leaders of their movement.

A Failure

After a three weeks' vacation, the telephone girls of New England returned to work without having realized their demands.

All the telephone girls did not go out originally. Other girls were engaged to take the places of some of the strikers. Young men from the New York Telephone Company were imported as strike-breakers. In addition, there were desertions from the strikers by girls who returned to work.

From the original demands for less work and more pay, the final demand of the strikers changed to a request to be taken back into their former positions. Even this was not entirely achieved. The strikers lost their

seniority, and not all were taken back as some of their places had been filled by new employees.

To Annapolis

The Honorable William E. Mason, Representative-at-Large from Illinois, died last year. On November 7 his daughter, Winifred Mason Huck, of Chicago, was elected to fill his term. Mrs. Huck's term expired on March 4 last. Much of the time



© Keystone

MRS. W. M. HUCK

"The requirement was waived"

that Congress was in session, she was not at Washington. She was campaigning to be elected to the seat of James R. Mann, who died November 30. Mrs. Huck was defeated in a special election for Representative Mann's seat.

While Mrs. Huck was in office, however, she made all her allowed appointments to Annapolis. The class of 1927 has just been admitted to the Naval Academy. Among its members was Wallace Mason Huck, grandson of William E. Mason, son of Winifred Mason Huck. He was found to be two inches under the minimum height for admission to the Academy. The requirement was waived.

NEGROES

At Tuskegee

Three weeks ago white inhabitants of Tuskegee, Ala., protested (to the Veterans' Bureau) the installation of

an all-Negro staff at the Government's hospital for Negro veterans at Tuskegee. Sheeted Ku Kluxers paraded in the streets; General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, suspended the installation of Negroes.

Last week General Hines announced that if the whites of Tuskegee did not wish an entire Negro staff installed, they must propose a suitable alternative. Immediately a committee of three, appointed by the white people, sent a proposal to Washington. They asked that the entire administration be given to whites. Their proposal was rejected.

Unless the whites can propose something acceptable, General Hines indicated that he would shortly follow his original plan of installing an entire Negro staff. There are now about 85 Negro patients at the hospital. The nurses, attendants and laborers, constituting 60 per cent of the staff, are colored. The Veterans' Bureau has secured an adequate number of Negro doctors to displace the white physicians now in charge of wards. A white commandant will be left at the hospital until a competent Negro can be found.

The Bureau evidently intends to go on with its plans. Meanwhile, in parts of the South the attitude of the Alabama whites is found incomprehensible. In Louisiana, for example, the attitude is: "For goodness' sake, let the Negroes take care of themselves! We don't want whites to have to do it."

"Lily White"

Atlantic City has recently been the summer home of many conferences. The latest to take place there was the two-day national conference of Negro Republicans. It met with representatives present from 18 states. Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, was made President. Both he and resolutions passed by the conference denounced the Administration for its "lily white policy."

"Senatorial courtesy," which prevented the confirmation of Negro appointees to office, the failure of the Librarian Loan, the failure of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, were condemned. Final resolutions called for the enforcement of the 14th (Negro citizenship) and 15th (Negro suffrage) Amendments to the Constitution, passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, more Negro officeholders in the South, Negro management of Tuskegee National Hospital.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Hush-Hush Period

The British note to Germany was sent to Paris, Rome, Brussels, Tokyo, Washington, through the respective Ambassadors in London. An early reply to the draft was demanded from the first four; to Washington it was made clear that an answer was not expected, but would, nevertheless, be welcome. After the Allied replies have been received the British Government will endeavor to reconcile the comments by modifying, as far as is consistent with its policy, the final draft of the note, which will then be sent to the German Government.

Great secrecy has been preserved by the Allied Governments and Washington concerning the terms of the British note. It is possible to state only in general terms that the British thesis is based upon a strict interpretation of the Versailles Treaty. Passive resistance is the crux of the great difficulty; it is probable that Britain will advise Germany to renounce passive resistance in order to conciliate French policy, which is adamant in demanding cessation of German resistance to the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr before considering negotiation of any kind. The advocacy of an international committee to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations is also a point in the note. Finally, control of Germany by the League of Nations (in which Germany would be represented) is suggested to replace the present Ruhr occupation.

During the past week it is certain that the British Government modified its original stand against the Ruhr occupation. This was chiefly on account of unshakable French policy. The tenor of the note takes into account French views and is accordingly "exceedingly circumspect." The change in the attitude of Premier Baldwin is purely diplomatic and will in no way affect the British decision to isolate France in Europe as an extreme measure. To some extent a desire to revivify the Entente Cordiale is responsible for this eleventh-hour shift.

Premier Poincaré made a number of speeches on the occupation and

the resultant international political morass, but he was at all times exceedingly guarded. Unbiased opinion considers that the French are economically wrong and politically right. It seems likely that the French Government will be willing to modify its policy on this basis.

The political situation in Germany continues to be fraught with peril. A putsch, not dissimilar from the Kapp Putsch of 1920, is an imminent possibility. The object of such a movement would be primarily to prevent the country falling into the hands of Communists, who have been engineering a plot to seize the Government for some time. If the coup d'état were successful, a Fascist dictatorship would be established, followed, no doubt, by the reestablishment of the Monarchy.

THE LEAGUE

Mandates

The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations received the reports of the mandatory Powers.

Mandated territories granted England include: Tanganyika Territory (formerly part of German East Africa), Mesopotamia and Palestine. German Southwest Africa was entrusted to the Union of South Africa; New Guinea, to Australia; Samoa, to New Zealand. France received Syria and the major part of Togoland and the Cameroons. Belgium received a strip of German East Africa bordering on the Belgian Congo. Japan received several Pacific Islands north of the Equator, including the Island of Yap.

LITTLE ENTENTE

Sinaia Conference

As soon as peace has been signed at Lausanne, the new over-lords of Central Europe, the Little Entente, will send representatives to a conference at Sinaia, in Rumania.

The delegates of Czechoslovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania will consider the results of the Lausanne Conference, the application of Greece for membership in their exclusive little coterie, their policy toward the new rulers of Bulgaria and the prospects of a Hungarian international loan.

THE NEAR EAST

Out of the Woods

The curtain fell on the last scene but one in the little drama in the Château d'Ouchy at Lausanne.

Mr. Grew, American unofficial observer, permitted the concessions of the British Vickers-Armstrong Syndicate and French Régie Générale des Chemins de Fer, shorn of their obnoxious preferential clauses, to be included in the Treaty. In vain Sir Horace Rumbold argued that the Turkish Petroleum Co. concession for the Mesopotamian oil-fields was valid, that his Government considered no other claims when British interests were affected and that any later contradictory agreement (i. e., the Chester Concession) made by the Turks was simply illegal. Mr. Grew icily referred the British representative to the three years' correspondence between the British and American Governments upon the subject. M. Otchiai, Japanese Ambassador to Italy and delegate at Lausanne, came unexpectedly to America's support, announcing that Japan would not sign the Concessions Protocol because it violated the Open Door (so dear to the Japanese in Korea). Ismet, much surprised, said that Turkey would decide her own economic policy without outside interference. But none the less the British claims tumbled out of the Treaty, to be argued directly between London and Washington or New York.

In spite of Mr. Grew's implicit defense of the claims of the Ottoman-American Development Company (the Chester Concession's legal name), the U. S. State Department issued a categorical denial that the U. S. had given the concessionaries promise of moral or political endorsement. Neither the Department nor its officers took any part in the negotiations for the concession. The sole concern of the American Government was for the Open Door.

Orders to prepare for evacuation within six weeks were given the 10,000 British troops at Chanak and Constantinople. Six U. S. destroyers steamed down the blue Marmora and out through the Dardanelles for home.

Foreign News—[Continued]

GREAT BRITAIN

Parliament's Week

House of Commons. The Government's proposal for a naval base at Singapore was passed under closure (curtailment of debate) after a keen discussion.

Among the criticisms hurled at the bill were:

"It is contrary to the spirit of the Washington Treaty."

"It would lead to war with Japan or America."

"The situation is unsuitable."

The Government replying categorically denied every point made by the opposition. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Colonel Amery, stressed the fact that the base was not intended as an aggressive measure against either Japan or the United States. He pointed out that the latter country was strengthening its fortifications outside the zone of non-fortification laid down in the Quadruple Pacific Treaty at Washington. This was immediately greeted by ironical cheers from the Labor benches intermingled with "You've started the race!" "Suicide Club!"

House of Lords. Viscount Astor, in moving the second reading of his wife's bill to prevent the sale of intoxicants to persons under the age of 18 years, gave Lord Dawson, King's Physician, an opportunity of eulogizing Bacchus. He said that alcohol, if taken in moderation, added to "the pleasure, exhilaration, happiness and gaiety of life." For the practical purposes of the bill he said that alcohol was not necessary to youth, as experience showed that it was at the tender ages damaging to the nervous system.

King and Tradition

His Majesty King George reopened Westminster Hall, which, just before the War, was closed for repairs. The historic building, adjoining the Houses of Parliament, was built some 500 years ago.

Standing near the place where Charles I was condemned to death and Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector; in the place where the King's Champion used to ride in on a charger and challenge to mortal combat anyone who questioned the right of the King to the Crown; where for many years Coronation Banquets were held, King George V said that "Westminster Hall appeared in a special manner to the

mind and manner of the whole English-speaking race. For centuries it had witnessed the growth of the Constitution and had been, as it were, a link between the Crown and the people."

Bound for Williamstown

Incoming liners brought three distinguished men who are going to lecture at the third annual session of the Williamstown Institute of Politics (now begun): Sir Edward Grigg, M. P., former Secretary to the Prince of Wales on his American tour, accompanied by Lady Grigg; Philip Kerr, a former secretary to Lloyd George, ex-Premier; Count Harry Kessler, ex-German Minister to Poland.

Sir Edward Grigg, who will lecture on "Typical Problems of the British Empire in Domestic and International Affairs," said that it was impossible for Britain to go on paying her debts while her debtors paid nothing. He said Lloyd George might come back to power, but no one could say when. On prohibition he expressed the opinion that Britain would not go dry in his time. The Prince of Wales would marry some day, no doubt, but it might not be for some time. Unemployment was increasing.

Mr. Kerr, who will have charge of the Round Table discussions on the British Empire at the Institute, was more optimistic on British affairs than Sir Edward Grigg. His theme was that all that is necessary is time. "After all," said he, "the United States took twelve years to get over the aftermath of the Civil War."

Count Kessler, who will lecture on "Germany and the European Tangle," said that the German middle classes had almost disappeared, "some sinking into the field of the proletariat, others entering the field of industrial exploitation and the great majority of the rest either dying of starvation or leaving the country." He is in favor of an international committee of experts to examine Germany's capability to pay reparations, as suggested by U. S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes.

Hodges to Visit U. S.?

J. Ramsey MacDonald, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has abandoned his projected visit to the United States on account of pressing business.

Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, is, however, considering taking the place of Mr. Mac-

Donald after a visit to Canada next month. Said he: "I haven't yet definitely decided to accept the invitation of the Workers' Education Bureau to go on a speaking tour, as I am more anxious to study the American mine workers' organization on my first visit. If I accept, I shall devote my speeches to explaining to the masses of the American people just what the Labor party will do when it comes into power. It is important to maintain close Anglo-American relations; and, in view of the fact that Britain is likely to be the first great modern State to have a Labor Government, it is vital to the American people to know exactly what we intend to do."

After 426 Years

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords recommended the King to call to the House Captain R. G. W. Bewicke-Copley as Baron Cromwell (no relative of Oliver of that name).

The title has been in abeyance since 1497 on the death of a niece of the third baron, who was 10 years Lord High Treasurer of England. After considerable research the late Lady Bewicke-Copley, wife of the late Brigadier General Sir Alington Bewicke-Copley, was able to trace her ancestry back to the first baron. Her son, Captain Bewicke-Copley, thus becomes the fourth Baron Cromwell.

India and the League

A motion introduced in the Legislative Assembly at Calcutta by Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, advocating withdrawal by India from the League of Nations, was withdrawn after several members had pointed out the good work that the League was doing in Japan, China, Persia.

Attempts to destroy the Black Hole Monument in Calcutta culminated in numerous arrests after conflict with the police.

The monument, a large pillar, was erected to the memory of 117 employees of the East India Company who died from suffocation in 1756 when Surajah Dowlah, a Bengali ruler, had 147 prisoners thrust into the famous Black Hole—18 feet square.

The monument is guarded day and night by armed police. The attempted mutilations were made by "private individuals" of unknown affiliation.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BELGIUM

"Belgian Charlotte"

In the dim vastness of a Belgian chateau, an 83-year-old woman, dying insane, is living in the memories of her resplendent past.

She does not see the green fields of Belgium, heavy with heat. Empress Carlotta, widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, sees only days of youth. To her the chateau is Mexico's royal palace. Her nurses and doctors are courtiers and gallants. Nearby young Maximilian, her emperor husband, is waiting and will come to her.

Carlotta has no knowledge of the days that followed that burning dawn in 1869 when Mexican rebels shot Maximilian against a wall. Since that day and through all her wanderings she has been stark mad.

During the War she fell into the hands of the Germans, but Wilhelm gave orders that she was not to be disturbed and she received everything to which she was accustomed.

King Albert of Belgium visited his aunt, the ex-Empress, last week. He was to her only a courtier in her hallucinatory court.

The Empress Carlotta, known to the Habsburg Court as "Belgian Charlotte" is a sister of Leopold II, late king of the Belgians. She had influence in Vienna after marrying the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the late Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary. It was on account of her meddlesomeness that the court hated her and was unmistakably relieved when she departed with her husband to rule Mexico, through the instrumentality of Napoleon III, Emperor of France.

Her estates are valued at \$70,000,000 and will go to the Belgian Royal family at her death.

A Restoration

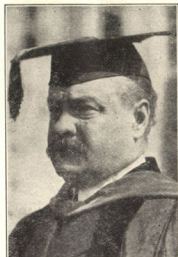
Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, less than two years after laying the corner-stone, blessed the completed first wing of the restored library of the Louvain University, destroyed by the Germans during the War.

The new edifice is built in pure Flemish Renaissance style (Rubens), the material being of white stone and red brick, with a roof of blue slate. The project to rebuild the entire library owes its inception to the efforts of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and the National Committee of the United States.

The dedication ceremony was at-

tended by Crown Prince Leopold, who placed the first book on the shelves—a volume containing a list of Louvain students who perished in the War.

Dr. Butler presented a book containing the names of U. S. teachers and school children who contributed nearly \$40,000 to the restoration fund. He said: "More than half



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DR. N. M. BUTLER
"Gifts keep pouring in"

the total amount (\$1,000,000) needed for the completion of this library has already been received or is pledged.

Gifts . . . keep pouring in and will continue to come until the end is reached . . . to give to his Majesty, the King, and His Eminence, our beloved Cardinal, the joy and happiness of celebrating the 500th anniversary (1925) of the foundation of the University of Louvain in a completed library, that will stand as an everlasting monument to American interest and American affection for Belgium and her people."

FRANCE

Trade Gaining

French foreign trade statistics for the first six months of the present year show an increase for imports and exports of 10% over the figures for the first half of 1913, and 40% over those for the corresponding period last year. The fact is all the more remarkable considering that France was able to buy quantities of British coal during this period without increasing her adverse trade

balance of about 500,000,000 francs (\$29,375,000).

IMPORT FIGURES

1923 14,689,459,000 francs
1922 10,635,521,000

1923 increase . . . 4,053,938,000

EXPORT FIGURES

1923 14,167,465,000 francs
1922 10,107,112,000

1923 increase . . . 4,060,353,000

On a tonnage basis the figures of 1923 show an increase over those of 1913:

Imports 3,892,910 tons
Exports 1,351,570 tons

Owing to the fall in the value of the franc, even over last year's quotations, the increased value of imports and exports, figured on a gold basis, is comparatively insignificant.

Second Gettysburg

Belleau Wood near Chateau Thierry, called by General Pershing "the Gettysburg of the World War," was dedicated, through the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, by the French to Americans who had died there.

The ceremony was simple and impressive. The French Tricolor, at Marshal Foch's command, was hauled down to the call of the *Marseillaise*, played by French bugles and a Marine Band from the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*. After this the Stars and Stripes were run up to the tune of the *Star-Spangled Banner*.

Marshal Foch, in tears, was the chief spokesman. He called Belleau Wood "the cradle of victory" and said: "The men who died here are safe; they will be guarded by us religiously." He described the Wood as the scene of the turning point of the War and paid eloquent tribute to the U. S. Army.

Belleau Wood was bought by the Belleau Wood Memorial Association under the Presidency of Mrs. James Carroll Frazier, who directed the plan to buy the land, preserve the battlefield with trenches and machine gun nests, erect a permanent monument, place descriptive tablets.

Supreme Poilu

The Government is considering a proposal to issue 25-centime postage stamps bearing the figure of a French poilu. Three deputies, proposers, point to the success which the Pasteur postage stamps have had in reminding the entire world of the wonderful benefits conferred by the great scientist. Similarly they say that a poilu stamp would be a testi-

Foreign News—[Continued]

monial to heroes who have no equal in the wide world. "Besides, what fairer homage could be paid to the most faithful and the most certain guardians of peace, who gave the world the victory for liberty and right?"

It is expected that the proposed postal stamp will be adopted and that its color will be horizon blue, in conformity with the famous blue uniform.

New Governor

General Henri Gouraud, late Commander of the Fourth Army and High Commissioner of Syria (TIME, April 28) now in the United States, was appointed (by the Cabinet Council) Military Governor of Paris in succession to General Berdoulat. He was nominated by M. Maginot, Minister of War.

Prerogative of Mercy

President Millerand announced to the Cabinet Council that in recognition of the 14th of July, national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille, he had exercised his prerogative of mercy by pardoning 4,690 offenders serving short terms of imprisonment.

Osseous Deed

A thief, thought to be a religious maniac, entered the little 13th Century Church of St. Nicholas des Champs, Paris, and departed with a bone, formerly the intrinsic property of St. Martin, which had been preserved there ever since La Chapelle de St. Martin was demolished to make way for the Library of the Arts and Crafts Museum. Consternation reigned among the congregation when the news of the missing bone was given out.

ITALY

"Corpus Nummorum"

In scientific circles Victor Emmanuel III is known, not as the King of Italy, but as a great numismatist. He has just published Volume Six of his *Corpus Nummorum Italianorum*, a monumental study of Italian coins from the remote ages to the present day. Of this great work, Volumes 1-5 and 7-8 had already been published.

Volume Six completes the series. It consists of 682 pages, with 35 plates, and deals with the 18 minor mints of the Venetian Republic, including Aquileja, Gorizia, Marano, Trent,



© P. & A. VICTOR EMMANUEL III
He is a connoisseur of coins

Trieste, Verona, Vicenza, Dalmatia and the old Venetian colonies of Albania.

Church and State

The entente between the Vatican and the Government has been strengthened by the events of the past weeks, and in the weeks ahead Mussolini will have the most conservative and powerful organization in the world at his side rather than at his back.

The Vatican correspondent of the Paris *Temps* denied an amusing report that the Pope intended to leave the Vatican and make Vienna the seat of the Church, and eventually to reconstitute the Papal States.

"The Pope will never quit Rome," said the *Temps*, "if for no other reason than that Catholic dogma precludes it. The church is Catholic, Apostolic and Roman."

Fascisti recently raided Labor and Catholic Clubs in Pisa, Florence and other cities, in retaliation for the Socialist and Catholic opposition to the proposed Fascist electoral law. Mussolini issued orders for the arrest and expulsion from the Party of the perpetrators of these acts.

The Popular Party has crumbled rapidly since Don Sturzo was ousted

(TIME, July 23). The Popular group split on the recent vote of confidence in the Government; the majority abstained from voting, but nine Populars voted in favor of the Government's program. The Executive Committee restored discipline only by the extreme measure of expelling the unruly members. The Parliamentary strength of the Party is reduced from 100 deputies before the Fascist revolution to 70.

Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, wrote Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, expressing, in the name of the Pope, regret at the destruction of the Pisa Catholic Club by "malefactors masquerading as Fascisti."

Mussolini telegraphed the Prefect of Pisa to apologize to Cardinal Maffi for "the foolish violence against Catholic clubs, and express to him my profound sorrow."

Purity

After August 1, "no games are permitted which savor, either openly or secretly, of gambling," in Italy.

It is not known whether the national lotteries, which bring the Italian Government an annual income of 329,000,000 lire, will be abolished by this Draconian Decree. It is not considered likely.

It is hoped that the Government will devote its energies to suppressing the most annoying gambling evil in the Peninsula, the *morra*. In this game, two persons wave their hands simultaneously, while a crowd of surrounding gamblers guess, in chorus, at the total number of fingers exposed by the principal players. When twenty lusty Italian workmen shout "Uno! Sei! Tre! Dieci!" at the top of their lungs at the same moment, one can surmise the motives which induced the Government to pass the anti-gambling law. At the same time, one appreciates how from the *morra* grew the equally degraded *Camorra*, or Black Hand.

Propaganda Ship

The Government is sending a commercial cruiser to South American ports. The ship, containing a sample fair of Italian products, is characteristic of modern Italy.

The vessel, called the *Nuova Italia* (New Italy), is not an Italian boat, but was taken from the Germans. Literary, artistic and historic works outweigh all other subjects, only a

Foreign News—[Continued]

small section being devoted to industry and commerce.

The exhibits were selected by Mussolini and d'Annunzio. In the literary section, the works of Dante and d'Annunzio are given prominence. D'Annunzio's son, Gabriellino (Little Gabriel), has selected the best Italian films for exhibit. Troupes of theatrical and lyric artists will give renditions of Italian opera and teach the South Americans how to sing *Giorinezza* (Italian slang for "Talk turkey"), Fascista hymn.

The ostensible purpose of the *Nuova Italia* is to strengthen the bonds between Italy and South America, particularly the cultural bonds. It is possible, however, that the project has been made use of by Mussolini as a means of keeping d'Annunzio out of mischief for a few months.

GERMANY

Stinnes' Oil

It was inevitable that Hugo Stinnes should enter the oil game.

Herr Stinnes recently completed an oil trust, developed in the last year, based on concessions in Mexico and Argentina, wells in Mesopotamia and the Balkans, and on the Deutschen Redoil, which derives oil from brown coal by means of a German process.

This organization was quietly accomplished through banks controlled by the coal baron, five more of which he has recently "penetrated." The first fight in Stinnes' oil war will be waged on the neutral soil of Denmark. He has spent several days in Copenhagen preparing for an attack on the Danish-American Petroleum Company.

To increase the liquid value of his holdings, Stinnes, in conjunction with the other industrialists, compelled the Reichsbank to abandon its attempt to stabilize the mark by "official" quotations. The dollar started its climb from the official 283,000 marks "to a probable 1,000,000 by the end of the month." This process will enable Stinnes to pay practically nothing for his recently acquired properties and thus releases his resources for his next step. His income is not affected by this depreciation, for he regulates prices strictly on the basis of dollar exchange values, putting the capital thus obtained into new investments and repeating the process ad infinitum. Thus coal costs 69,000 times its pre-war cost. Wages paid by Stinnes before the War were 17 cents an

hour. Under the present scale wages are between seven and ten cents per hour, thus halving his pre-war costs of production.

Hate and Vengeance

Good old General von Ludendorff addressed the Kommers Beer Festival of the Academic Association of Munich Turners (Gymnasts) at the Pan-German Turners' Congress.

Said he: "German unity, honor and freedom are based on German character, discipline and fighting power . . .

"The German nature demands of youth respect for experience and past services to the Fatherland, and from us all demands a burning, pas-



© Keystone

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

His works and Dante's got prominence

sionate love of the Fatherland and hate and vengeance against our enemies . . .

"Strengthen your fist and spirit. It is the spirit that makes the fist rise and fall on the head of the Fatherland's enemies."

Loud cheers.

RUSSIA

Red Notes

The American Relief Administration left Russia. In Moscow, Kamenov, Tchicherin, Krassin and other Soviet officials gave an official farewell banquet to the last of the Relief workers in the house in which General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, was murdered in 1918. Champagne and punch

flowed freely. Among the American oil men present was Archibald Roosevelt.

Twenty-one Russian brides, including a Princess and a Countess, accompanied their American Relief Association husbands to the U. S. A.

Soviet officials announce that Russia will be able to export grain on the world market through the Black Sea, and to a certain extent through the Baltic ports. Prices will be based on American wheat prices. The estimated value will be 6,300,000 gold rubles (\$3,150,000), indicating an export of at least 3,000,000 bushels. *Pravda*, Communist journal, gloomily announces that another famine is impending.

On August 15 a huge agricultural exhibit will open in Moscow. Over 10,000 workmen are employed in preparing the grounds and \$3,000,000 is being spent. All constructions will be of wood, as there is no iron available save for exhibition purposes. Krupps, not generally considered a peaceable firm, will be represented by agricultural machinery.

A Government order ruled that all nationalized industries, including the Singer Sewing Machine Co. at Vladivostok, must remain national property; other concerns, even though they might come within the scope of the law, may remain in private hands.

Employment is steadily decreasing. One-half as many men are now employed in industry as were employed in 1921; one-third as many as in 1917. Including all figures for Government and private enterprise, less than 2,000,000 industrial workers are employed in Soviet Russia today.

Kamenov, President of the Moscow Soviet, issued an order prohibiting further confiscation of synagogues. Many of the Soviet leaders are of Jewish blood, but most have abandoned the Jewish faith. Kamenov's lenience to the Synagogue is only in line with a recent circular of the President of the Russian Trade Union Congress urging all union organizations to show "tact" in fighting the Christian Church.

Blackmail?

A Russian journalist named Markov demands 250,000 francs for withholding from publication the memoirs of Tzar Alexander II, written by his

Foreign News—[Continued]

morganatic wife, the late Princess Catherine Yourievskia.

Markov claims that the book will show serious complicity on the part of the old Russian régime in bringing on the World War. A Monaco Court will decide whether Markov is guilty of extortionate demands in asking this sum from the daughter of Alexander's favorite.

Alexander II, grandfather of the last Tzar, Nicholas II, often visited the Riviera and Switzerland with the Princess Yourievskia, during the last ten years of his life, completely neglecting the Tzarina, whose Maid of Honor the Princess had been. Alexander and Catherine had three children before he married her, only six weeks after his legal consort died. The daughter who is being approached by journalist Markov is known as Princess Yourievskia in London, where she has attracted attention through her vocal concerts.

POLAND

"Mistakes"

An article in the *New Statesman*, London weekly, by a British observer, claims that there will be another partition of Poland within 20 years, "unless the Poles remedy their mistakes."

These mistakes are given as: the maintenance of the second-best Army in Europe on a bankrupt financial system, over-expansion to such an extent that only 15 out of her 27 million inhabitants are Poles, over-centralization of Government, harsh treatment of racial minorities—especially the Jews.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Eccentric

Propkop Maxa, Czech Minister to Poland, went to the Theatre Polski at Warsaw. He was at his ease with his feet on the backs of the seats in front of him. The audience objected. The diplomat insisted. The theatre authorities ejected.

Later he went to a vaudeville theatre. He behaved no better. At the Legation doctors pronounced him mentally unsound.

RUMANIA

Royal Sports

Crowned heads were very much to the fore when King Ferdinand opened the new American Country Club in Bucharest by being the first to tee off on the links.

Crown Prince Carol served the

first tennis ball and Queen Marie of Yugo-Slavia, daughter of the Rumanian King, pitched the first ball in a baseball game between the Amer-



© Wide World
MARIE OF YUGO-SLAVIA
She teiried for Rumania

ican colony and the Rumanian Government staff.

The Country Club, which is the first established in the Balkans, has golf course, tennis courts, baseball diamond, polo grounds, running track and other accessories.

CHINA

Feng Ousted

General Feng (pronounced Fung) is no longer the "Christian General" to Chinese Christians.

Feng was excommunicated at a meeting in the Tien-tsin Y. M. C. A. The charges were not religious but political, as it was alleged that for driving Li Yuan Hung from the Presidency, Feng had received a) \$500,000 from Tsao Kun and b) 1,000 head of horses from the President of the Bank of China. Feng was further charged with the murder of two Christian representatives.

JAPAN

Soviet Treaty

Negotiations (for Japanese recognition of Soviet Russia) between the Japanese Government and the Russian A. A. Joffe, reached an impasse,

with the refusal of Joffe to admit Russian responsibility for the Nikolaievsk massacre or to concede special rights to the Japanese in North Sakhalin.

Both parties are obviously toying with Western public opinion and playing for time, because the paramount issue has no relation to the ostensible points of variance. For both countries the condition of China, now approaching "a geographical expression" is the paramount interest. When the trifling disputes directly treated are out of the way, Japanese and Russian influence can be made predominant in Northern and Eastern China, a condition pointing directly to a forward policy by the two Powers against European Far Eastern possessions. Singapore, a base which the British are now rapidly developing to guard the right flank of the Indian Empire, would thus come to have increased significance. China would be the glacis for the next great strategic move in the Far East. On Great Britain's ability to hold Singapore and to dominate the coasts of South China ultimately depends the fate of Hong-kong and the Treaty Ports, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands and the British possessions in the Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Recognition

The Conferees of the Mexican Recognition Conference at Mexico City are well and happy. A report says, "way now clear to U. S. recognition of United States of Mexico." Similar reports have been issued ever since the conference convened, in May.

The Cockroach

1903. Orango, youthful village butcher, just turned cow-puncher, enters an adobe hut in Chihuahua, Mexico, rendezvous of the smart sporting fraternity. He sits down to a quiet game. Presently an Army officer questions his play.

Orango smiles. The officer cries "cheat," and Orango shoots him dead across the table.

Orango dashes out, jumps on a horse, and rides into the night-covered mountains—no longer Orango, but Francisco Villa, bandit, known to his friends as *La Cucaracha*, "the cockroach."

July 16, 1923. Seven greasers take

MUSIC

Radio Concerts

Good Programs Get Scarcer— Money the Root of the Evil

possession of a cross-roads hut in the outskirts of Parras. After three days of waiting they see an automobile coming down from the big ranch in the hills. As the car slows up at the cross-roads they open fire from seven rifles. Of 40 bullets which catch the car, 16 sink into the body of one man. Pancho Villa has been killed by his enemies. He had no chance to draw his own pistols.

The seven greasers, after hastily assassinating the owner of the hut (dead men don't talk) scamper into a nearby gully, mount their horses and are off.

Dead at the cross-roads are four other men which the soon-completed village crowd recognize as Villa's secretary, Villa's chauffeur, Villa's personal body-guard.

Two theories were immediately advanced for the assassination. "It was family revenge," say some, and point to one Herrera, the only male Herrera whom Villa did not kill. "It was politics," say others. Some of the assassins, apprehended by Federal troops, are held for investigation.

Villa, the ex-bandit, had been living on his "gift ranch" at Las Nieves, Durango, Mexico. This ranch and an annuity was the price that Obregon's Government paid for Villa's good behavior.

At the height of his fortune Villa commanded 35,000 men. He might, after his capture of Mexico City, have become dictator, but he lost his head, and in March, 1916, at the ebb of his fortunes, fleeing from Obregon, he raided Columbus, N. M. The U. S. Government sent General Pershing and 4,000 men to "get" Villa, dead or alive. The expedition cost \$100,000,000 and failed to get Villa, though it broke his power. After his final defeat he promised to settle down and be good, if it were made worth his while. It was.

Villa had begun to take an intelligent interest in the approaching Presidential campaign, an interest hostile to the ambitions of Señor Calles, darling of the radicals and Communists. This fact, rather than Villa's past crimes, probably had direct bearing on his death.

Mexican papers and President Obregon regret that there has been one more assassination in Mexico. Except, however, for some thousands of Villa devotees, all Mexicans and all Americans are well content.

General Francisco Villa is mourned by five ladies, each claiming to be his widow. This does not include Señora Luz Corral de Villa, his lawful wife, who is living in the United States.

Not so long ago radio telephony was invented and developed with a marvelous rapidity. As if overnight, elaborate sets were on the market. Big Companies, like the General Electric, Westinghouse, Edison, American Telephone and Telegraph, broadcasted programs of music and other diversions, which might be listened to in fine reproduction by anyone owning a radio set. Thousands and thousands bought sets, and the great radio fad was under way. It increased to wonderful proportions. Today newspapers run special radio supplements, and throughout the country countless numbers of people "tune in" every evening, and pick up what diverting sounds they can through the air. The programs broadcast were at first very fine, especially in the way of music. The radio transmits tone with a great fidelity, and important singers and instrumentalists were glad to perform for the new wonder. Philosophers saw splendid things for music in this nightly projection of high refinements of the art into the innumerable radio-owning homes of non-concert-going people. But the radio programs have sadly deteriorated in quality. This has followed from the circumstance that the great radio companies find themselves confronted with a singular problem.

The President of one of these companies is reported as saying that a great fortune awaited anyone who would devise a means of levying toll for broadcasting service. This seems impossible. You send out into the spreading atmosphere a program of music and talk in the form of wireless waves. Anyone who has a radio set may listen to this program, without any charge or without the possibility of another's preventing him. The phonograph company sells you a machine and then sells you records. The radio company sells you a set and then gives you free broadcast service.

The companies have sold a vast number of machines. They are still selling them, but the time must inevitably come when they will have saturated the market for machines. They sell and will continue for a while to sell many sorts of extra parts. But, unless they work a miracle, they cannot go on inventing new devices of improvement forever, and they will saturate the market for parts. Automobile companies have

an unfulfilling market for replacement parts. Phonograph records wear out, and have to be replaced at a fairly rapid and constant rate, and fashions in records change. But the radio machine is singularly constant. It does not wear out. Its parts are singularly constant, too. You have to replace bulbs, but a bulb will last for a year or more. Batteries wear out, but the radio companies have no monopoly on batteries. The companies are confronted by the fact that they have no prospect of a steady income of money from radios over a long period.

Broadcasting costs money. There are mechanical expenses to begin with. At first important musicians and verbal entertainers were willing to perform gratis for broadcasting, in consideration of the advertising. But soon, when nearly everybody had sung into the radio, the advertising value diminished. All that the radio companies could get were third-rate performers. They turned on the phonograph for the radio. That made the affair ridiculous. They have not done it so much lately. Protective organizations for musicians demanded pay for radio service. Orchestras still continue to allow the broadcasting of their concerts. At big sporting events spoken reports are broadcast. It is questionable how long these things will be allowed free of charge. The radio companies will more and more have to pay for entertainment to broadcast. This will increase their broadcasting expenses tremendously.

The radio companies have sold these numberless sets with the implication that broadcasting would be a permanent thing. Of what use is a listening-in machine, if there is little or nothing to listen in on?

At Rochester

The Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, N. Y., will open in September a new department of operatic training. The plan includes eventual formation of a company of students to produce scenes from opera in the Eastman Theatre.

Son, Father, Grandfather

Siegfried Wagner, who will conduct a series of orchestra concerts in America next season, will give programs interesting in at least one respect. It is stated that he will limit himself more or less to his own compositions, those of his father, the great Richard Wagner, and of his grandfather, Franz Liszt.

THE THEATRE

Coming Productions

The finger of the future moving down the menu of the coming theatrical season points particularly to the following productions:

Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary. Three notable names combine to give this play preliminary prestige before the curtain rises. David Belasco, foremost American producer for many years, will sponsor it; St. John Ervine, Irish novelist and playwright, is the author; Mrs. Fiske, Mother Superior of the order of American actresses, will be the star. Mr. Belasco will import an English leading man. The play is a modern comedy.

Casanova. A. H. Woods, bedroom man, will combine with the Charles Frohman company in the unveiling ceremonies of a drama based on certain aspects of the life of the greatest Don Juan. Little is known in this country of Casanova, owing to the attitude which the censors assume toward his extensive memoirs. Lowell Sherman, venomous villain of many a movie and play, will have the lead. Playing opposite him will be Katherine Cornell, whose brilliant beauty was the feature of Clemence Dane's *A Bill of Divorcement* and *Will Shakespeare* and Pinero's *The Enchanted Cottage*.

Children of the Moon. Martin A. Flavin, a new author, has contributed this study of abnormal psychology to the season's serious drama. Henrietta Crossman will venture out of a long retirement to play the lead. Her support will include Beatrice Terry, niece of Ellen Terry.

The Changeling. Henry Miller will lend his suave charm to a comedy by Lee Wilson Dodd, based, as the name suggests, on the mutability of human identity. During Mr. Miller's Summer season in San Francisco, Blanche Bates and Ruth Chatterton were numbered among the cast. One, possibly both, will come to Broadway.

Poor Richard. Philip Barry, youngest of authors, who graduated from George Pierce Baker's Cambridge workshop to Broadway success with *You and I*, has written his second comedy of American life. The theme deals, not, as the title suggests, with Benjamin Franklin and his loaves of bread, but with the aristocracy of the American suburb.

The Fountain and Welded. Eugene O'Neill, greatest of our playwrights, will have these two productions in the season's show window. Details are known of the first only. It is a drama of Ponce De Leon and his pilgrimage to the fancied Fountain of Eternal Youth. Lionel Barrymore will probably play the visionary Spaniard with Irene Fenwick, his lately acquired spouse, as the lady with whom the eternal youth was to be spent.

Grand Guignol. The players of this famous French company will pack up a sheaf of their most gruesome horrors and transport them to America. They appeal, as every Paris tourist knows, directly to the backbone and deal exclusively in blood and shudders. They will play in French.

The Swan. Many Americans consider *Lilium* the greatest play to reach our shores in many years. *The Swan* is by the same author, Franz Molnar. In Europe it is almost sacrilege to mention them in the same breath. The latter is considered incomparably his masterpiece. Eva Le Gallienne will play the lead.

Jane Cowl. Resting from her record-breaking season of playing Juliet longer than any other actress, Miss Cowl looks forward to a season of repertory. Among the plays she has settled upon definitely are *Twelfth Night*, *Anthony and Cleopatra* and, of course, *Romeo and Juliet*. Rollo Peters will play her leading man in addition to designing the productions.

By the Grace of God. Frederick Lonsdale, Englishman and author of the season's smartest light comedy, *Arise! We All*, has written another of the same. The drawing-room deftness of Norman Trevor will be applied to the leading rôle, with Estelle Winwood prominent in his support.

Tarnish. Gilbert Emery, short story writer, actor and picturesque dictator of Czecho-Slovakian towns for a brief period of the War, has written this play about the instability of human reputation. Tom Powers and Fania Marinoff head the cast.

Max Reinhardt. The last and, some believe, the richest sample of European theatrical blood will be injected into Broadway when Max Reinhardt, leading German producer, comes to America. There has been

much speculation as to what auditorium he will require to stage his massive spectacles (of which *The Miracle* is most widely known). The Hippodrome, Madison Square Garden and Boyle's Thirty Acres seem to be leading contenders. The entertainments require the services of about 5,000 horses.

In Love With Love. Three of our ablest minor players will sit at the angles of the triangle in this modern comedy by Vincent Lawrence, viz: Lynn Fontanne, Ralph Morgan, Henry Hull.

Magnolia and Tweedles. Booth Tarkington will enter these two contenders in the sweepstakes. The first is a character comedy of the South in which Leo Carillo will be starred. The second revolves about the relations of August visitors with native sons and daughters in Kennebunkport, Me., where the author spends his Summers. The scene is an old curiosity shop and the cast contains the names of Ruth Gordon, Gregory Kelly and Frank McGlynn.

Walter Hampden. This actor, whose success with *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* struck the spark which burst into a blaze of Shakespeare last Winter, will risk the dangerous experiment of a New York repertory season. His plans already include *The Black Flag*, a pirate play by A. E. Thomas; six of Shakespeare's, including *Othello*; *The Ring*, a play based on Browning's *The Ring and the Book*. Carroll McComas will be his leading lady, with Pedro de Cordoba playing second to Mr. Hampden.

Scaramouche. Rafael Sabatini has made a melodrama from his picturesque novel. Sydney Blackmer and J. M. Kerrigan will figure prominently.

Good Old Days. When this play was produced for try-out in Chicago under the title "*Light Wines and Beers*," the managers installed a brass railled bar in the theatre lobby. From these facts it may be inferred that the comedy of the play is largely alcoholic. Aaron Hoffman is the author; George Bickel and Charles Winninger the funny men.

The Theatre Guild's program, containing several notable productions, was given in TIME, July 9. . . . There is an apparently authentic rumor extant that Elsie Ferguson will appear in a new play by J. M. Barrie. . . . Two plays by Zona Gale, including *Faint Perfume*, will be produced.

Duse

*She Has Played the Greatest
Romances of Art and Life*

Announcement was made that Duse is coming to America.

Eleanora Duse, Italian actress, is generally conceded a solitary niche of honor at the forefront of the players of the world. So amazing is her art that she will stand in shadowy greatness with Mrs. Siddons, David Garrick, Salvini, Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt. She plays only in Italian.

Born in a wagon among the musty properties of a band of strolling players on the outskirts of Venice, she grew to womanhood behind the flickering footlights of mean country stages. At the age of 24 she fell violently in love, lost her lover, then burst suddenly into world-wide fame. Taking Rome by storm in 1885, she toured Europe 1886-92, coming to America in 1893.

Meanwhile she married Signor Checi, actor and journalist. To the couple was born one daughter, Man-chette, who was brought up in a convent and forbidden forever to discuss the stage, even with her mother. Man-chette married an Oxford don in 1908.

Duse and Checi soon separated.

The story of Duse and Gabriele d'Annunzio, soldier, poet, playwright, is scarcely matched in all history. He, the great passion of her life, apparently returned her love, and for a time they lived together. It is indicative of the idolatry with which she was regarded that Roman Catholic Italy took no exception to the union, though Duse and d'Annunzio were never married. *La Gioconda*, one of the great plays of all literature, was one of the various artistic products of their life together.

The poet tired of her. In 1900 he deserted, soon to publish a novel (*Fire*) revealing to the world their secrets in intimate detail. It later came to light that through it all he had been playing simply for literary material. The shock nearly brought about Duse's death. For two decades they were estranged.

In April, 1916, d'Annunzio was shot down in an airplane while scouting on the Italian front. He lay at Rome in danger of blindness, even death. Duse rushed, unbidden, to his bedside. Partial reconciliation followed.

Her art rises to supremacy through her magnificent repression, her sub-

mergence of personality in her part, her eager spirit. For years she would use no make-up. She preferred to make her entrances unnoticed in the crowd, suddenly to step forward and carry the play away with the splendor of her fervor. All her life she shunned publicity. Bernard Shaw declared her incomparably the superior of Bernhardt, after witnessing their rival interpretations of *La Dame aux Camellias*.

Because she lost her fortune in the War, Duse reappeared two years ago after a 15-year retirement. She is 64. Owing to her age and failing health she plays only twice a week. She comes to New York for 10 weeks, 20 performances, in October.

New Plays

Two Fellows and a Girl. A girl, on fire in two places with two equal flames of love, directs the contenders to flip a coin for her favor. For her sake (and for the sake of the play) the gentlemen comply. The winner marches her off to church.

Five years later the trio reassembles to audit the proceeds of their gamble. After going over the books for two acts the girl decides the coin spun in her favor. The odd man seeks solace with a finale flapper.

Ruth Shepley, John Halliday, and Allan Dinehart repose with moderate effectiveness on the points of this strange triangle. Vincent Lawrence is the author. The sentient spirit of George M. Cohan jigs invisibly to the cadence of the dialogue.

New York Tribune: "Leisurely and diverting three hours, proving nothing."

Fashions of 1924. Fifty thousand buyers came bounding into Manhattan about the middle of July; *Fashions of 1924* is nothing more nor less than an animated billboard propped up behind footlights and garnished with girls and garments for their delectation. It purports to forecast the fashions for next year, and on the program, in large letters, reveals exactly where among the larger New York shops these fashions may be found.

Just as some of the costumes hark back to ancient times, so does much of the comedy. Jimmy Hussey is largely responsible for the attempted fun-making. Also on the list are Arnold Daly (his debut in a revue), Carlotta Monterey, Edith Taliaferro, Marie Nordstrom.

New York Tribune: "Fashion show . . . reasonably pure and simple."

The New York Herald: "Absolutely the last word in feminine upholstery."

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Lawful Larceny. As indicated by the title there is a deal of stealing to thicken the plot. Vigorous vampires wriggle from man to man extracting signed checks. Somebody cracks a safe. Then the injured wife sets things right by turning crook and stealing everything back.

There is a notable scene in *The Rendezvous* (expensive New York café) where Gilda Gray "she shakes and she jiggles ev'ry mussy of her body" for 25c., one quarter, the twentieth part of what it costs to see her do the same thing in the *Ziegfeld Follies*.

Three Wise Fools. This picture fractures celluloid tradition shamefully. It has three heroes, every one 60 years old. The heroine (Eleanor Burdman) kisses them consistently on the forehead instead of on the lips. Though the picture is played in a so-called "society" atmosphere, not a flapper or a bar of jazz is introduced. Could anything be more unorthodox? The strain was too great for the nice, old-fashioned director. At the last moment he rushed in a bandolined beauty (male) for the heroine to marry.

In adopting a daughter three ancient bachelors make the error of not beating around in the bushes of her past. Hiding in this shrubbery are a couple of Ossining graduates, 1920462 and 192324½. Social calls are exchanged between the crooks and the girl. She is accused of shielding them from justice. Gun play. The crook with the mashed nose confesses. Virtue triumphs.

The Brass Bottle. In producing *Down to the Sea in Ships*, Maurice Tourneur, director of *The Brass Bottle*, dealt very effectively with a large rubber whale and one of the heaviest Northwest gales that ever struck the screen. In the present picture he fashions his effects from the improbable fabric of fancy. In fine, he tries to tell a fairy story. He finds the volatile genie far harder to manage than the rubber whale.

The story (from F. Anstey's fantastic novel) liberates an evil genie, four thousand years old, from captivity in the brazen receptacle. The liberator, an impoverished young architect, is promptly offered his heart's desire by the relieved genie. He wishes the contract on a certain building and a life contract with a certain girl. By various and wonderful means these wishes are fulfilled.

BOOKS

*North of 36

On Texas Plains Mr. Hough's Villain Is Played Alive

The Story. Eighteen sixty-seven. Texas—immense, unorganized, full of cattle for which no profitable market could be found, cattle-rustlers, land-poor cow-barons and original sin. The Del Sol ranch—sole owner, Anastasia ("Taisie") Lockhart, red-haired, beautiful, 20-year-old orphan—her father, Burleson Lockhart, had been murdered some years previously. Broke like the rest of Texas, Taisie was at her wits' end. Her cow hands were faithful, but she couldn't carry on forever with no money to pay them. Enter the mysterious Dan McMasters, sheriff of Gonzales, son of Burleson Lockhart's best friend and a two-gunner. He brings news of a market "north of 36"—the railroad has come to Abilene—the East is crying for cattle. Wealth lies waiting for any Texan who dares drive a herd some fifteen hundred miles through a country practically unmapped—savage as a rattlesnake. "Let's go!" said Taisie Lockhart.

The rest of the story is devoted to that wild adventure, the trek of Del Sol—cattle, men, horses, rifles, six-shooters, across uncharted plains to Abilene, on the trail of the North Star. The difficulties include Indians, stampedes, storms, the fording of rivers believed impossible to ford and, throughout, the complications of an ingeniously villainous plot. A trunk full of land-scrip proves a bone of contention and Taisie's own attractions very nearly wreck things at various times—for far too many people are anxious to marry her. The actions of McMasters often seem very strange—can it be that he is a traitor and in league with her enemies? Of course he isn't a traitor—and of course, in the end, he marries Taisie—the expedition is successful—the villain punished in an appropriately ghastly manner—in fact he is played alive—and Taisie and Dan, one conjectures, settle down to raising the finest cattle and red-haired children in Texas.

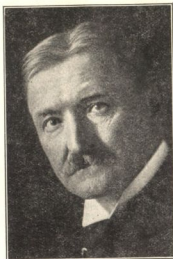
The Significance. Few average readers will be able to summon up any sort of a yawn over *North of 36*. It has the usual appurtenances of "Western" fiction—but it has something more. The man who wrote it knew the country and people he wrote about as most "Western" writers do not—conscientiousness, craftsmanship and sincerity are evident throughout the novel. What faults

there are are faults neither of intention nor laziness—you have the constant feeling that here is a book written as well as the particular author concerned could write it.

The Critics. *The New York Herald*: "Mr. Hough's wild West is unmitigatedly the real outdoors; its wildness is that of nature rather than of the stage or the film."

Public Ledger (Philadelphia): "An epic of the border. . . . It is the sort of 'history' that men will read."

The New York Times: "It is chiefly in the spirit of romance that this tale of the northward trek of



THE LATE EMERSON HOUGH
He wrote a tale of when Texas was broke

the cattle herds of the Southwest is written."

The Author. Emerson Hough, whose Oregon Trail novel, *The Covered Wagon*, was cinematized to great advantage this year, died in Chicago three months ago (TIME, May 5) aged 66. He was born in Newton, of pioneer parentage. He was a graduate of the University of Iowa and began his career as a lawyer in White Oaks, a cow-town "where undertakers were more in demand than lawyers." Later he settled in Chicago, practicing law and writing, in his spare time, for out-of-doors periodicals. *The Mississippi Bubble* made his first real success in the literary field—other books include *The Story of the Cowboy*, (praised by Theodore Roosevelt), *The Man Next Door*, *The Girl at the Halfway House* and *The Covered Wagon*, which, in its movie incarnation, gave him, perhaps, his widest audience.

Lewdl

A Publisher Is Indicted for a Little Phallic Ornament

Thomas Seltzer, publisher of *A Young Girl's Diary* and *Casanova's Homecoming*, was indicted by the Supreme Court Grand Jury (New York) for publication of obscene matter.

Casanova's Homecoming, by Arthur Schnitzler, deals with that celebrated scamp, charlatan and boudoir-athlete at a time when he could no longer conceal from himself the obvious fact that he was getting on in years, and that his attractions as a heart-breaker were on the wane. Nevertheless, he resolves to have one last fling with a lady named Marcelina, and, by means of rather disgraceful hoax, accomplishes his aims, and, as was always his custom, escapes all vengeance. The tale is well written—the author a distinguished international figure in the literary world—but, except for its suave manner and its excellent visualization of one of the most corrupt and interesting characters of a corrupt and interesting time, unimportant. As for any inflammatory content—one can think off-hand of half-a-dozen recent popular and undisturbed successes that far surpass it in "frankness"—it has no cheap tricks of titillation about it at all—and a review in the *New York Evening Post* even complained of supposed expurgations in the English version. Dr. Carl Van Doren of Columbia University has declared the book to be "the most finished piece of writing published in the United States in 1921."

A Young Girl's Diary, anonymous, is not a novel, but the diary of an anonymous German fraulein a little before and after the age of puberty. As a pathological and psychological document it is of some importance—it should certainly impress on anybody who reads it the importance of proper sex education for the young—but the average reader will find it extremely tedious—a tedium only occasionally relieved by passages of unconscious humor. "Excitement" in it is nil and it is difficult to imagine any one obtaining even a modicum of sensuous delight from its gray pages. The only other lesson it seems to teach is that life in the German family it describes must have been infernally dull. *A Young Girl's Diary* has been approved by the Y. W. C. A., the Camp Fire Girls and Professor O'Shea of the Education Department of the University of Wisconsin.

*NORTH OF 36—Emerson Hough—Appleton (\$2.00).

Freeman Tilden

He Denies That His Mr. Podd Is Mr. Ford

Reading *West of the Water Tower* has convinced me that warm weather and realism do not go together. The effort is like that of digesting pork chops after luncheon on the Fourth of July. What a relief, therefore, to pick up a book like Freeman Tilden's *Mr. Podd*. Call it what you like—burlesque, satire, sociological tract—it still remains funny, genuinely funny, and I have an idea that many of us will go a long way to hear of and then to find a really funny book. *Mr. Podd* is apparently on the way to the best seller lists. Freeman Tilden himself is a serious, short, sturdy little man. He speaks with the clipped phrases and the unmistakable accent of New England. He has spent some years in England because he says that it is so comfortable to feel oneself secure among one's ancestors.

In the past Mr. Tilden has been known chiefly as a writer of business stories, which you will remember in *The Saturday Evening Post* and elsewhere. His one other novel, *Khaki*, appearing at the close of the War, was badly timed and made little impression. *Mr. Podd* is the story of a millionaire who starts an ideal Government on an island all his own. Naturally, one's first question to Mr. Tilden is: "Mr. Podd is Henry Ford?" To which he replies: "Mr. Podd is not a caricature of Ford, though the Peace Ship escapade had a lot to do with my writing the story. No—it's a composite picture of various business men I have known."

"I'm sorry to see the reviewers taking my book as propaganda. It wasn't intended for that. Propaganda on capitalism is the furtherest from my idea. It is an attempt to satirize these idealists who let their fanaticism carry them into the lunatic fringe. It is a rap, if you wish, at various so-called new thought movements; but, primarily, it was, for me, a technical problem. I tried to take the island that has been literary property for years, the island with its ideal Government, and give it a modern twist. I haven't even tried to be particularly original. I have simply tried to amuse."

"Sometimes I think," Mr. Tilden added, "that you've all forgotten how to laugh in New York!" Perhaps we only snicker and snigger. Who knows? At any rate, whatever may be our pet noise which denotes amusement, we shall probably bring it forth when we encounter Mr. Tilden's *Mr. Podd*, unless, perhaps, we are members of "the lunatic fringe."

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:

EATING WITHOUT FEARS—G. F. Scotson-Clark—N. L. Brown (\$1.50). "The best cooking is the tastiest, the most delicious"—"Good, well cooked food keeps one well, young and happy"—"Luncheon is a most serious matter." Subversive doctrines these, in this day of eat-and-run lunches, vegetarians, food-cranks. But the proof of the pudding's in the eating, and the proof of Mr. Scotson-Clark's aphorisms is the fact that in all his long and urbane career as a gourmet he has kept health, youth and figure without needing either exercises or doctors. This is a delightful book—suave, discursive, affable, entertaining—with recipes for such pleasant-sounding dishes as "Uncle Edward's Curry," "Marrow on Toast," "Dutch Cordial," "Veal Cutlet à la Charlie Sadler" inserted now and then like plums in a pudding. The only trouble with it is it makes one so hungry.

THE DAY'S JOURNEY—W. B. Maxwell—Doubleday Page (\$2.00). The people at the golf club wondered what those two old bores, Wilfred Heber and Carrington Bird ever saw in each other. They were always quarreling—and always inseparable. Then the page turns back and we see them from boyhood on—friends in youth—then separated—then casually coming together again—the interwoven skeins of the two lives from youth to age. Oddities of temperament, accidents, wives interrupted the friendship—no theatrical Damon-and-Pythias sacrifices fell to the lot of either, exactly—but the friendship endured. Why, precisely? Neither could have defined all the reasons for it. Neither tried. But it was the root of their lives. An excellent novel, original in theme.

THE DIARY OF A DRUG FIEND—Aleister Crowley—Dutton (\$2.00). Sir Peter Pendragon, demobilized English ace, acquires the cocaine habit and a lady her friends term "Unlimited Lou" in the same large evening. They marry and proceed to Paris—varying cocaine with heroin when the first begins to pall—and, after a lurid continental honeymoon, return to England and sink into the nethermost hell of the drug-user. From this they are rescued by an extraordinary swami-plus-demigod, yclept King Lamas, who removes them to the island of Telepylus—a sort of Marie Correllian Abbey of Thelème—where they are finally made to cure themselves. A gaudy, wholly incredible penny-dreadful.

ART

"Secretary of Art"

Walter Gilman Page, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Art Commission, has framed a bill for the creation of a federal Department of Fine Arts, which will be introduced in the next session of Congress by a Massachusetts representative. Agitation for such a Department is not new, and the American Federation of Arts and the American Association of Art Directors have recorded themselves in its favor. President Harding is said to be willing to consider the plan.

The Department's duties, under the bill, would include oversight of the National Gallery of Art, including the Freer Gallery; close cooperation with the Commission of Fine Arts—the group of eminent artists who serve without compensation to advise and judge on construction of public buildings, monuments and other art matters; cultivation of international relations in the arts, and fostering of American artists' interests in foreign exhibitions; promotion of art education and improved taste, both among adults and in the schools.

Immortal Dempsey

Jack Dempsey, heavyweight boxing champion, has broken the charmed circle of Culture. A portrait of the pugilist by Alonzo V. Lewis, of Seattle, hangs in an exhibition of Western art at the Kansas City Art Institute, between a *Spring Landscape* and *Indian Summer*. The director of the Institute is in two minds about it. His first emotion was that "art was being degraded"; his second that "boxing is a man's game and a natural occupation" and therefore presumably as worthy of perpetuation in oil as any other slice of life. There is ample precedent; the Luxembourg has for several years contained a portrait of silk-hatted Jim Jeffries, called *The Champion*, by Charles Dana Gibson, and George Bellows has done an eerie painting of boxers actually in the ring. Lewis values his painting at \$2,000.

The Frauds

Progress in the French fakery scandals:

1) Vigoroux, after the first hearings, asked for a trial by jury, and was remanded to prison to await the criminal court.

2) *L'Intransigeant*, of Paris, cast doubt on the authenticity of three statues sold in America by Demotte for \$60,000, previously unmentioned in the controversy.

RELIGION

"Lion of the Lord"

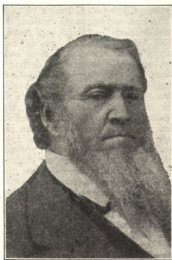
In referring to Brigham Young as "the founder of Mormonism," (TIME, July 2) was in error. Mormonism—the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints—was founded by Joseph Smith, whose parents and grandparents were seers and diviners, at Manchester, N. Y., in 1830. Instructed, he said, by revelation, Smith supposedly dug up a "supplement to the New Testament" written on thin gold plates, and known as *The Book of Mormon*. On the strength of this "revelation," which declared him to be "God's prophet, entitled to all obedience," Smith founded the Mormon body.

About 1834 Smith's licentiousness grew so pronounced as to threaten the existence of the Church, which had grown to be a fair-sized organization. Brigham Young, Vermont painter and glazier, who had been baptized in 1832 and soon afterwards ordained elder, made his influence felt by his "indomitable will, persuasive eloquence, executive ability, shrewdness and zeal," and was ordained one of the "twelve apostles" who were sent out in 1835 as missionaries to the "gentiles." He was given the title of "The Lion of the Lord."

Meanwhile Mormons had been migrating to Missouri and Illinois. It was in the former state that Smith's downfall came about, in 1844. *The Book of Mormon* had expressly forbidden polygamy: "There shall not any man have save it be one wife and concubines he shall have none, for I the Lord God delighteth in the chastity of women. . . . For if I will, saith the Lord of Hosts, raise up seed unto me, I will command my people, otherwise they shall hearken unto these things." In 1843, Smith had a "revelation" establishing polygamy, but it was supposed that he had been secretly practicing it for some years. When the purport of the new revelation became generally known there was an uprising against the Mormons, and several of their leaders, including Smith, were arrested on a charge of treason. A mob, with the connivance of the militia guard, broke into the building where they were imprisoned and shot Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum dead.

After Smith's death, Young claimed the succession to his office. He contrived to have the Council of Twelve, of which he was head, made the supreme authority in the Church, and had his most potent rival, Rigdon, tried for threatening treason and

"cut off from the Church." It was not until 1847, however, that Young was chosen as Smith's successor. Under his leadership the Mormons migrated to Salt Lake City. When



© Paul Thompson
BRIGHAM YOUNG
He made \$2,000,000

Utah was admitted into the United States as a territory in 1850, Young was the first Governor. He died in 1877, leaving an estate of more than \$2,000,000, 25 wives and 56 children.

Trends

"No Worldly Altars." Bishop Manning has ordered the removal of the radio amplifier which was recently placed on the high altar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Manhattan. Because of the great size of the Cathedral, an amplifier is really necessary for those who wish not only to see but to hear the communion service. But Bishop Manning ordered the amplifier removed from the high altar, as carrying modernism into too sacred a place, where only the cross and candlesticks and sacred vessels of the communion service belong. "Besides, communicants should know their service by heart, and it should not be necessary for them to hear the words of the celebrant." By removing the amplifier Bishop Manning has preserved the traditional sanctity of the altar. And the fact that communicants will be unable to hear the service will undoubtedly lead to a larger use of the prayer-book. Bishop Manning's objection to amplifiers extends only to the protection of the altar. St. John's pulpit and lectern have been equipped with amplifiers, and the

whole Cathedral wired to insure better hearing. (TIME, May 28, *Wireless Salvation*.)

The Chronicle, a national Episcopal quarterly edited by the Rev. Alexander G. Cummings, a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., rector, contains in its current issue an article pleading against the completion of the great Cathedral, and urging that the prospective \$15,000,000 be used to send out new missionaries, and to raise the small salaries of those already in the foreign field. This appeal has been coldly received by the rector's fellow churchmen. A specific cathedral is more impressive to the mind's eye than an indefinite mission field.

Commandment IV. The merchants of the East Side, New York, are largely Jews and are remarkably shrewd business men. Taking advantage of the fact that the Orthodox Jews have Saturday for their Sabbath, whereas the Christians celebrate Sunday as their Sabbath, many East Side business men have been trading throughout a seven-day week. They claimed on Saturdays that the pressure of Christian trade forced them to keep open, and explained on Sundays that they had to stay open to catch the new weekly volume of Jewish trade. They were thus evading the New York State Sunday closing law. But the Mosaic law, commandment four, reads: "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." (*Exodus 20*.) The East Side Business Men's Association is composed largely of men who wish to observe this law. The minority who broke the law and traded through the entire week got so much trade away from their rivals that they were forcing all business men to adopt the seven-day week or perish. The Orthodox have at last turned upon their uncharitable brethren and forced them to observe the ancient law. By furnishing evidence against 200 law-breakers, by testifying in court and by assisting the police in locating offenders, the East Side Business Men's Association, through its directors, has cleared up an inhuman and intolerable situation, contrary to the laws of God and man. All shops must be closed for 24 hours after 6 p. m. Friday or 6 p. m. Saturday. Arrest and fine are the lot of violators of the law, as 185 of the 200 recent offenders can testify. The Moses of Mt. Sinai has handed down a law which holds an almost worldwide sway and firmly binds New York's East Side.

Insubordination. The authorities of the Salvation Army have, for the tenth time, ordered Commandant

Emma Westbrook, of Albany, to resign. For the tenth time the "Jassie" has refused, despite the fact that she is 87 years old. "They mean well, but they just don't realize how young I am," she says. To her superiors' order for resignation she sent back the laconic reply: "It can't be done." Commandant Westbrook holds a position of high honor in the Salvation Army, for she is the only surviving member of the original band of lassies who "invaded" America in 1880, and placed the banners of the Salvation Army upon our shores. She still takes part in three street corner meetings weekly, attends frequent conferences in New York.

Baptists of the World. When the Third Congress of the Baptist World Alliance opened in Stockholm last week the large number of delegates (4,000) made two simultaneous meetings necessary.

EDUCATION

In Tennessee

The story of how the President of the University of Tennessee dismissed six professors who had expressed liberal concern over his dismissal of another professor who had purchased copies of James Harvey Robinson's *Mind in the Making*, to be read by his classes (TIME, July 16), had another chapter added to it.

The alumni, protesting, as had the student body, called a meeting of the trustees. (Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee, a trustee, had declared that the dismissed professors should have a thorough hearing.)

Mr. Bolton Smith of Memphis (whose son refused to take his degree at Amherst when President Meiklejohn was ousted) proposed that the Faculty should be represented on the Administrative Council of the University. And he gained this much—that two of the four Faculty members should be elected by the Faculty.

Then the dismissed professors were heard. Dr. Sprowls first. He told how he had ordered *The Mind in the Making* for his classes, how it had arrived in the University Book Store, how one of his superiors returned the books to the publisher, how Dr. Sprowls had protested to President Morgan. According to Dr. Sprowls the President had replied: "I believe in evolution more than you do, Dr. Sprowls, but it is necessary to soft pedal evolution because Tennessee is as likely to have a 'monkey' legislature as Kentucky." Thereupon Dr. Sprowls was dis-

missed. He told the trustees that there was no question of his reinstatement—he had secured a position with the University of Idaho, and would not return to Tennessee if asked. He asked, however, that the other six professors be reinstated.

The trustees, having heard the other unfortunate professors, voted to sustain their discharge. Two dissenting votes were cast—one by Mr. Smith, one by Governor Peay.

SCIENCE

New Coal for Old

Fuel substitutes of various types are the subject of active experimentation, out of which it seems probable that revolutionary developments will come in the near future.

1) The Piron system of low-temperature coal distillation, which Henry Ford is investigating at cost of \$20,000,000, is a method of making a coke from bituminous coal which has all the advantages of anthracite and can be used in blast furnaces.

2) A low-temperature system invented by Charles C. Bussey, of New York, is in successful operation at Louisville, Ky. It differs in method from the Piron system, but gives somewhat similar results. It utilizes inferior bituminous coal and oil shale, and yields by-products of fuel oil, gas, ammonia and benzol, while eliminating sulphur and phosphorus from the coke.

3) The U. S. Bureau of Mines, under O. P. Hood, Chief Mechanical Engineer, is working on a process to produce lignite char, a fuel similar to anthracite, but softer. In Germany this material is widely used for heating and cooking, but the competition of high-grade coals has kept it back in America. With the gradually increasing scarcity of good anthracite and bituminous, lignite will become a valuable substitute.

Burbank Retrenches

Luther Burbank, who has just celebrated his Golden Jubilee (TIME, June 4), is not so well supported in his experimental work at Santa Rosa as statements of his admirers would imply. He has been compelled to sell three acres of land of his 16-acre farm at Sebastopol, and will probably have to sell the remainder, partly because of his age (74) and health, but chiefly because he could not operate it economically. This land, he says, "was worth to the world a billion dollars an acre if, all of the new creations upon it were

put to use." The three acres were sold to a cemetery association. Every plant on it, including more than 40 new varieties of thornless blackberries, 30 varieties of hybrid roses and choice collections of loquats, apples, chestnuts, nectarines, dahlias, etc., was pulled up and burned, that the tract might be plotted for graves. On the 13 acres that are left are 2,000 varieties of cherries, 1,000 of plums, and valuable types of chestnuts, walnuts, pears and quinces.

Dr. Burbank is discouraged because praise of his work has not taken practical form. Hear him: "It will be a great loss to the world if the thousands of improved varieties on the Sebastopol farm are permitted to go to waste. And they will go to waste unless somebody gives them the attention I can no longer give."

Is there available no Croesus who wishes to perpetuate his name to posterity?

MEDICINE

Voronoff and Steinach

Serge Voronoff, the Russian surgeon of Paris who leaped into notoriety about three years ago with his gland transplantation experiments, came into his own at the International Congress of Surgeons in London last week, when 700 of the world's leading surgeons applauded the success of his work in the "rejuvenation" of old men. The sensational claims and misleading publicity which attend the work of seekers after the elixir of youth have obscured Voronoff's careful experimental basis and have made him suspect with conservative scientific men. But professional opinion is growing more lenient as increasing numbers of surgeons in various countries are experimenting with these methods. In America, Dr. G. Frank Lydston, the eminent Chicago specialist who died last winter, was a pioneer in gland implantation. Voronoff's book, *Life*, in which he set forth some of his theories, appeared in English in 1920, and his scientific papers in French journals have been well received.

At London, Voronoff presented moving pictures showing the transference of monkey glands to human beings, with "before-and-after" effects on three specimen cases—men aged 65, 74 and 77, respectively, in more or less advanced stages of decrepitude. Within periods of four to 20 months after the operations, the films showed them as hale and active, apparently in middle age, riding horseback, rowing and doing

other athletic feats. In another film the ancient ram on which Voronoff performed his original gland-grafting experiments was shown gamboiling like a kid. Voronoff announced that 44 men over 60 years of age on whom the transplantation has been performed are vigorous and sound today. They remain anonymous, but rumor has it that several of his first patients were doctors, and the others included "statesmen, actors, millionaires."

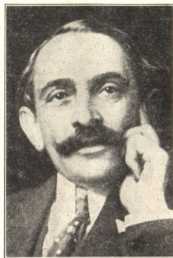
To understand the methods of Voronoff and Eugen Steinach, the Viennese surgeon, who works on a quite different principle, some knowledge of the glandular system of the body is essential. The glands may be roughly divided into three types. There are the familiar glands of secretion and excretion, such as the salivary glands, the kidneys, the tear glands, the pyloric glands of the stomach, et cetera, which have ducts through which the secreted juices or waste products are carried to the surface or to the appropriate organ.

Then there are the "endocrine" or ductless glands, whose functions have only recently begun to be discovered, and which form the subject matter of one of the newest and most absorbing chapters of medicine. These include the adrenals (or suprarenals), the source of adrenalin; the thyroid and thymus, in the neck; the pineal and pituitary, near the base of the brain. The secretions of the ductless glands, called "hormones," are poured into the blood stream by little understood processes, and have remarkable effects on various organs and functions of the body. They are concerned with growth, muscle tone, pugnacity and other emotional attributes, gigantism and dwarfism, sex development, et cetera. Much nonsense has been written about them and their possibilities, but there is no question that they have definite and far-reaching influences on life, health and disposition. (A reliable popular book on endocrinology is Benjamin Harrow's *The Glands in Health and Disease*—Dutton, 1922.)

Finally there are a few glands which have a double function and may be called "mixed" glands. They have ducts which carry secretions for a specific purpose, but they also produce hormones which have quite different functions. The pancreas is such a gland, and it is the internal secretion of the pancreas, distinct from the pancreatic juice, from which insulin, the diabetes specific, is derived. Other mixed glands are the "gonads," or reproductive glands (ovaries and testes), which form the basis of Voronoff's and Steinach's work. The primary business of

gonads is to produce ova and semen, but they also contain so-called interstitial cells, secreting hormones which are distributed through the body and affect the secondary sex differences as well as the general vigor and well-being of the entire system.

Voronoff puts his patient and a healthy young monkey side by side on operating tables. A local anesthetic is given the man, and a general one to the monkey. The incisions



© Keystone

SERGE VORONOFF
His waiting list is long

are made, and one of the monkey's gonads is sliced into six pieces thin enough for the interstitial cells of the patient quickly to interpenetrate them. In earlier operations Voronoff had failures because the transplanted portions were too thick and died before they could knit up with the human glands. Within a few weeks the new tissue becomes continuous with the old, and its hormones begin their beneficial flow. Blood pressure diminishes, sight improves, metabolism is intensified, muscles regain their spring, and new hair grows. Voronoff told the surgeons that a great park is being constructed in Africa under French auspices for the breeding of chimpanzees and other apes and monkeys. The supply of animal glands is too limited at present to accommodate those who desire transplantation. The reason for the use of these species is, of course, their physiological similarity to man. Other animals might theoretically be used just as well, but the results might not be so satisfactory.

In Steinach's operation, no new material is transplanted. He discovered that if the reproductive

function of the gonads is stopped by removing part of their duct (called the "vas deferens"), or even by tying it off, the reproductive cells atrophy and the interstitial cells multiply and occupy the space, greatly increasing the flow of the hormones.

The effect is to turn the gonad into an exclusively ductless gland. The same general results are produced as in the case of transplantation. Steinach himself makes no extravagant claims. He calls the effect "arrest within modest limits of the process of senility," and says the use of the term "rejuvenation" is unfortunate. It is merely the prolongation for varying periods of the normal functions of middle life.

Preliminary experiments on rats have shown that the process cannot be continued indefinitely. The two gonads may be operated on in turn, and then new cells may be transplanted, but each time the return of senility is more acute, and the vitality burns out more quickly. So that human beings who contemplate the Steinach or Voronoff operations may find their last state worse than their first. Other critics have pointed out that the sex glands are only one factor in the regulation of old age, and that for complete arrest of senility, all the ductless glands would have to be renewed, not to mention other physiological changes. But Dr. Peter Schmidt, a colleague of Steinach, who claims to have performed 85 of the operations himself, made very rosy predictions in an address at Berlin last week. Indefinite prolongation of life by a series of Steinach operations is well within the bounds of possibility, he said, asserting that thin men might be made fat, and fat men thin, the timbre of the voice transformed, and arterio-sclerosis cured. Steinach himself is expecting to undergo his operation shortly, it is said, though he is not yet an old man.

All of the experiments so far have been done on men. Corresponding operations with women (suggested by Gertrude Atherton in *Black Ozen*) are possible, but more difficult, owing to the greater inaccessibility of the female gonads.

Wales Greets Carvers

Other high spots of the London Surgical Congress were the opening session, addressed by the Prince of Wales and Marquis Curzon, and a report on nerve-grafting by Dr. Gossel, Paris specialist.

The North American delegation included Dr. William W. Keen, of Philadelphia, "dean of American surgeons"; Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. Frederick G. Banting, of Toronto, discoverer

BUSINESS & FINANCE

of insulin. The Prince officially welcomed the delegates and extended congratulations to Dr. Keen, the recent President of the Society, "who, despite the 86 years he carries so lightly, and the weight of his worldwide reputation, is again among us to participate in every meeting of this distinguished gathering." Lord Curzon was gratified that the Congress had chosen to meet in England for the first time. Professor Giordano, of Vienna, was elected President for the next triennial meeting, at Rome, in 1926. Neville Chamberlain, British Minister of Health, announced that in 20 years the British death-rate has been reduced from 17 per 1,000 to less than 13. (That of the U. S. Registration Area is 11.9, but the British figures cover the entire Kingdom.)

Dr. Gosset, of Paris, recounted the miracles of "white magic," by which a healthy nerve from a dog was spliced to the ulnar nerve of a man, and demonstrated power of movement in 340 days.

Self-Transfusion

Self-transfusion of blood saved the lives of two patients at the New Haven Hospital, suffering from internal hemorrhage. One was an obstetrical case, the other a man with a liver punctured in an automobile accident. Blood was drawn off from the sites of the hemorrhages, filtered and reinjected, with citrate to prevent coagulation, in the veins of the arm. The operation is rare.

Measles Conquered?

Dr. Charles Nicolle, director of the Pasteur Institute of Tunis, and his colleague, Dr. Conseil, have discovered an improved method of immunization against measles, it was announced by Dr. Émile Roux, successor of Pasteur as head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. The treatment is the result of experiments covering 15 years. In 1911, Nicolle and Conseil found that temporary immunity from measles might be obtained by injecting 10 cubic millimeters of serum from convalescent measles patients, but it lasted only a few weeks. Now they have greatly extended the period of immunization by giving a second injection consisting of one cubic millimeter of blood from a person in whom the disease is acute. When repeated several times at monthly intervals, this produces thorough immunization. The experimental work will continue, but the results so far are sufficient to check epidemics, it is claimed. The scientific standing of the Pasteur organizations gives credibility to the report.

Current Situation

The stock market, despite its relative inactivity, nevertheless proved firmer, and thereby imparted an air of confidence in financial circles temporarily lacking in recent weeks. Resumption of building operations on a more moderate scale has also cheered the business community, and already autumn buying is awaited with distinct optimism.

But the more cheerful view of business now taken is still gravely tempered with caution. The impending German collapse, the agricultural depression and the likelihood of radical and deeply harmful legislation in Washington next winter continue to heavily overhang the markets.

As a sign of the times, it is reported that seashore cottages do not rent quite so readily this summer as last, and reckless spending is in little evidence save among bricklayers, carpenters, etc. Money is easy, though rates are firm.

Construction Goes Ahead

Possibly the most encouraging recent development in business has been the progress made by the construction industry in continuing its building program with stabilized wages and a downward tendency in material prices. After the general abandonment of new building this spring (TIME, May 28), when construction costs were rapidly mounting, the labor situation became easier. Now, instead of attempting to overdo production, the industry is apparently entering a period of steadier and less expensive even if slower construction.

An analysis of the country's building requirements shows that the present demand for buildings—a survival of the long war period of inadequate construction—would warrant for the next ten years a building program 25% above normal production. The problem will be to keep down the costs of this unusually large program, in order that when rentals fall to a lower and more stable basis, large speculative losses may be avoided.

Just now contractors are confidently undertaking new projects again, aided by the big insurance companies and other financial interests. The outlook, as expressed at present in the trade, is for steady but not hysterical building conditions through next fall and probably throughout 1924.

Tobacco Merger?

The absence abroad of J. B. Duke, George Whelan and other leading

figures in the tobacco business, is held to confirm rumors of a \$250,000,000 tobacco merger—the largest tobacco combine in the world—including the United States and Europe. It is understood that the Whelan-Duke interests are now negotiating with the British-American Tobacco Company, which is expected, together with the Tobacco Products Company, to form the nucleus of the new combine. In connection with the deal, the names of Philip Morris Co., Melachrinco & Co., the Falk Tobacco Co., Schinasi Brothers, Stephano Brothers and others have been mentioned. These concerns, as well as the United Cigar Stores, are now controlled by Tobacco Products.

Elliott Everett, Vice President of the Guaranty Company, and E. R. Tinker, President of the Chase Securities Company, are abroad as bankers in the proposed merger, which, it is estimated, will require for its consummation about \$30,000,000 of new capital.

Harvester Dissolution?

The filing by Attorney General Daugherty in the Federal District Court at St. Paul of a petition seeking the separation of the International Harvester Company into three independent corporations marks a reopening for primarily political purposes of a case supposedly settled by the original decree dissolving the company, which was entered November 2, 1918. The Attorney General states that the latter has proved inadequate to restore competitive conditions in the interstate business in agricultural machinery. The filing of the petition in the Court in St. Paul is of course a belated and futile effort to convince the irate voters of that state of the "trust-busting" attitude of the Administration.

This case is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, with the claim that the International Harvester Company is a "combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce," and that through its increasing monopolistic control, "the farmers of the United States would be deprived of free and open competition in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machines."

The first governmental steps against the Harvester Company were instituted in 1911, when officials attempted to arrange for a voluntary dissolution. This failing, a petition for dissolution was filed by the Government in 1912, and was granted by the District Court in 1914. The case

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was next twice appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and re-argued. In 1918 the case was remanded to the District Court, and the final decree issued November 2, 1918. By this decree, the Company was forced to sell out three lines of harvesting machines and its Osborne and Champion plants. But on May 4, 1920, the Federal Trade Commission reported to the U. S. Senate that, despite this decreed separation, the Company still dominated the harvesting machinery field, and advised the further separation of the Company's McCormick and Deering lines from its steel business, by making three separate companies of them.

Pierce Oil Upheaval

Owing to the default of four quarterly payments on its preferred stock, the control of the Pierce Oil Co. has passed from its common to its preferred stockholders. The latter, organized by H. H. Lehman as a Stockholders' Committee, have elected a new Board of Directors, including among them H. L. Doherty, and will undertake to raise new capital for the concern. Mr. Doherty holds a demand note against the Company for \$1,200,000, secured by \$3,000,000 worth of pipe line and tank cars.

The old management, represented by Alton B. Parker (who was Democratic nominee for President of the U. S. A. in 1904), has fought to retain control by an appeal to the preferred stockholders to let Doherty rather than the banking firm of Lehman Brothers finance the Company out of its present difficulties. This appeal has led to a typical retort from Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the preferred stockholders and the Lehman interests. "Judge Parker," the Untermyer statement concludes, "has been misled into making reckless assertions as to the Company's condition that are temperately characterized as of unsurpassed audacity and inaccuracy."

Mr. Untermyer's recent vacation is perhaps responsible for this "temperate" statement.

New Cotton Exchange

The official opening of the New York Cotton Exchange's new 24-story building was attended by prominent bankers and cotton men from all parts of the American cotton belt, as well as from England and Australia.

In the opening address, Alvin W. Krech, Chairman of the Equitable Trust Company, outlined the services of the Cotton Exchange, and scored the recent governmental interference with the Chicago Board of Trade.

The New York Cotton Exchange dates from 1870, when only about 15,000 bales a week were sold in its small quarters at 142 Pearl Street. In late years the turnover has amounted to 500,000 bales in a single day.

THE PRESS

Insulters

H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan, iconoclast editors of *Smart Set*, delight in insulting their fellow men. Each month they proclaim in *Smart Set* their candidacy for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States and announce various platform planks, of which the following are typical:

"They agree to order the Hon. Charles E. Hughes seized by the military, to have his whiskers cut off, and to have photographs of him made and distributed, that the world may see what he actually looks like."

"Mr. Mencken agrees, if elected, to deport the whole Roosevelt family. Mr. Nathan dissents on the ground that the act would be unconstitutional."

"They agree that Major-General Wood should be provided for, but disagree as to the means. Mr. Mencken favors keeping the General in the Philippines; Mr. Nathan advocates getting him a job as an archbishop in Soviet Russia."

"They agree, while traveling, to stay in their seats in the Pullman, and not to walk out onto the back platform and wave their handkerchiefs idiotically at the yokels." (Insult to Mr. Harding.)

"Neither of them is an enthusiastic reader of detective stories." (Insult to ex-President Wilson.)

"They agree to continue Sir John Pershing as commanding general of the Army and to give him ten additional medals, provided only that he stops making idioteic speeches and resigns from the Elks."

"They promise to change the face of the Goddess of Liberty as it appears on the present coinage, so that the lady will look less like a senescent school-marm and more like a cutie." (Insult to the Goddess.)

"They agree to invite Lord Robert Cecil, or his successor, to luncheon at the White House, and to have ten grains of cyanide of potassium introduced into his consomme."

"They agree to kiss no babies—that is, under the age of 17."

In the current issue of *Smart Set* Mr. Mencken reviews *A Man from Maine*, biography (TIME, April 14) of Cyrus H. K. Curtis by Mr. Curtis' son-in-law, Edward W. Bok. After speaking of Mr. Curtis as "the Philadelphia Barabbas" and of Mr. Bok (whom he insists on calling Edwin W. Bok) as "a quite unusual Babbitt," Mr. Mencken concludes with this indictment: "A bad, bad book. An incredibly mushy, banal, tedious and preposterous book."

Thomas Nelson Page was Woodrow Wilson's ambassador to the Court of Savoy. Of *Thomas Nelson Page: a Memoir of a Virginia Gentleman* by Rosewell Page, Mr. Mencken

writes: "Let the Scribners take the gold-mounted custard pie for printing the worst biography every heard of."

Slightly over a year ago Mr. Mencken was well described in the columns of *The New York World*: "A Boy I cannot Hand Much to Is Henry Louis Mencken, who Is Sadly lacking in Respect For the Anointed and Elect; He has no Proper Reverence for A Congressman or Senator! Great Names that Time can never

dim
Anathemata are to him:
"Pish Posh!" he labels in a Rage



HENRY LOUIS MENCKEN
He does not like nice things

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Of O. S. Marden go for naught;
This Unregenerate Young Cuss
Is utterly Impervious
To what is recognized by You
And Me as Beautiful and True.
Right Thinkers all are in accord
That such a one should be Abhorred;
All Forward Looking persons Shun
A Boy who never will be One
Hundred Per Cent. American
When he grows up to be a Man."

The Earl's English

In the private office of the Clerk of Cook County (Chicago), the Earl of Northesk obtained a license to marry Jessica Brown, formerly of the *Follies*. The special correspondent of *The New York Times* quoted the Earl as having said: "Oh, I say, can't this be done with a bit of decent quietness, don't you know?" This is an excellent example of stupid and slovenly reporting. The Earl does not talk that

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way; the special correspondent of the *Times* made the Earl say what he (the correspondent) thought an Englishman would say.

The Delightful Dumb-bell

"Sparkling comedienne of the silver sheet," Constance Talmadge has turned "cartoonist," according to the announcement of her press agent. She is "collaborating" with Lauren Stout, cartoonist. "That is," continued her press agent, "Constance develops the ideas and lines, then gives them to Mr. Stout, who, in turn, transfers them to paper."

Miss Talmadge's first venture as an artist—a pen-and-ink artist—will be a series of cartoons entitled *Dulcy, The Delightful Dumb-bell*. They are syndicated by the Key-City Feature Service and will appear in the *Evansville (Ind.) Courier*, the *Rockwell (Okla.) Tribune*,



CONSTANCE TALMADGE
She draws Dumb-bells

the *Boston Post*, the *Scranton Telegram*, the *Sacramento Tribune*, the *Muskogee (Okla.) Phoenix*, the *Morning Sentinel* (Orlando, Fla.), and in other enterprising papers throughout the United States and Canada.

"Incidentally," added the press agent, "Miss Talmadge refuses to accept a penny for her efforts."

An Actress Made

The patter of little feet about the house, one recalls, was the single feature of any true importance during the recent prize fight proceedings at Shelby, Mont. The feet belonged to one Patricia Salmon and the house was the Red Union Dance Hall. Patricia was leading lady of the Hyman-Welly traveling tent show.

Visiting critics, dramatic and sporting, acted as though they had

seen the Moscow Art Theatre. Columns of frozen adjectives flashed eastward. For two weeks the adjectives knocked around the managers' offices. Suddenly they penetrated three heads at once. Almost simultaneously Florenz Ziegfeld, Lee Shubert and Irving Berlin started burning the Western wires with gold-leaf offers for Patricia's pilgrimage to Broadway.

But the West has swallowed the Hyman-Welly show, and Patricia cannot be found. In some small mountain town she is doing her stuff for the dusty miners, unconscious of a higher destiny among the gaudy longshoremen at Long Beach.

Improperganda

MR. JOHNSON WINS MINNESOTA'S RACE; WET A POOR THIRD headlined *The Christian Science Monitor*. This is an excellent example of printing something that is absolutely true and at the same time giving a false impression. It is true that the only Wet in Minnesota's Senatorial race came in third. But Wet-vs.-Dry was not the issue. Aid-to-the-farmer was the issue, and it is conceivable that Candidate Carley (Wet Democrat) would have come in just as pitiful a third had he been Dry.

Among newspapers, the *Monitor* is probably the country's chief proponent of the Dry cause. It delights in dragging Prohibition by the coat-tails into as many stories as possible, in an attempt to show that prohibition enforcement is a great success.

Had the *Monitor* flourished in Washington Irving's time it might have headlined: VAN WINKLE, ASLEEP 200 YEARS, LAYS STUPOR TO BOOZE.

Decadence

"James Gordon Bennett, the elder, fought for the rights of the people throughout the 37 years of his control of *The New York Herald*. . . . Ultimately the *Herald* found its way into the newspaper grab-bag of Frank Munsey, until today it is nothing more than a mouthpiece of the interests, with the only notice taken of the people being contained in the obituary column.

"When Joseph Pulitzer founded *The New York World* he made of that daily a people's newspaper. . . . *The New York World* today only carries the principles of Joseph Pulitzer at the head of the editorial column. . . .

"The voice of Greeley, which thundered through the columns of the *Tribune* (New York), has been silenced a good many years. . . . today the *Tribune* is devoted to the cause of big business."—Mayor Hylan of New York, explaining to members of the National Editorial Association why certain newspapers attack him.

SPORT

Defeat by the British

Oxford and Cambridge countered sharply after their recent defeat by the Yale-Harvard tennis team at Newport by winning the international track meet at the Wembley Stadium, London, 6½ points to 5½. According to the English custom only first places counted in the scoring. Out of six meets in the series the English universities have won three and the American three. H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge captain, won three points for the British team by taking first in the broad jump, the 100 and the 220 yard dashes. Tevis Huhn, Princeton graduate, won the low hurdles for the Englishmen giving them the one point margin of victory.

Next day at Stamford Bridge a baseball team, "picked up" from the American collegians, with Captain Eddy of the Yale nine (an outfielder) pitching, defeated the London American Legion, 3-1. This was the first defeat for the Londoners this season.

Disrepute

English blue noses are in the air. The nasal elevation is the result of certain press photographs of women tennis players in action. The pictures illustrate with unconscious frankness the calf and knee as well as the racket and wrist combining in the fine gesture of the forehead drive.

The English Lawn Tennis Association is not opposed to these exposures in the quiet privacy of five or ten thousand people around the courts at Wimbledon. It does object to circulation of the pictures, which "will bring the sport into disrepute" among the masses.

Longwood Bowl

Seriously stage-struck when he found himself facing the famous Internationalist, R. Norris Williams II., Harvey Snodgrass, of Los Angeles, lost the finals for the Longwood (Boston) Bowl, 2-6, 4-6, 2-6. Throughout the early stages of the tournament the playing of Snodgrass, a newcomer, had been sensational. Williams, though several times in the finals for the Bowl, won it for the first time in ten years' play.

The doubles championship of the tournament remained in the East when Arnold W. Jones, of Yale, and William W. Ingraham, of Harvard, defeated Snodgrass and Wallace J. Bates, of San Francisco, 3-6, 6-3, 2-6, 9-7, 6-2.

Metropolitan Open

The Metropolitan open golf championship, Eastern equivalent of the Southern and Western opens, fell to Bob MacDonald, of Chicago. Though

virtually all the professionals that gathered for the National championship the week previous at Inwood drove off for a try at the Metropolitan title, little spectacular golf was played. By missing a one-yard putt on the home green MacDonald ran into a tie with Jim Barnes of Pelham, at 295. In the play-off MacDonald shot 70, three under par, and defeated Barnes by ten strokes. MacDonald won the same title in 1921, and lost it in a similar play-off to Gil Nichols in 1915. (Bobby Jones was not entered.)

Icemen

Georgia's fatted calf is dead. They killed it for Bobby Jones. By virtue of one startling shot from the deep grass on the 18th hole at Inwood, Jones won, in addition to the open golf championship, one of the greatest "feasts of honor" ever heaped on a Georgia table and a resolution of appreciation from the Georgia legislature. Only was there an echo from Alaska missing. Possibly the sight of Hurricane Guleh, Alaska, persuaded Mr. Harding that bunkers are trivial affairs after all. "But," protest the politicians, "he should respect the golfing voters. There are only 54,000 voters in Alaska—mostly icemen!" "Yes," replies the poor golfer struggling wearily around a crowded Sunday course, "there are a million golfing voters in the States—mostly icemen."

Chess

Despatches from Vienna indicate that the playing of Rubinstein (Poland) and Bogoljubow (Russia) was decidedly disappointing in the International Chess Tournament at Ostrau, Czechoslovakia. Emanuel Lasker (Germany) was the winner and has filed his challenge for a return match for the World's Championship with José Capablanca (Cubai).

Tendler vs. Leonard

¶ Lew Tendler, Philadelphia lightweight boxer, challenged Benny Leonard, champion lightweight, and was hopelessly beaten in 15 rounds at the Yankee Stadium, New York.

¶ Leonard received \$140,000; Tendler \$60,000.

¶ Noteworthy was the arrival at the Stadium of Harry Wills, logical candidate for a chance at Dempsey. Wills was cheered "every step of the way from the entrance in centre field to his seat near the ring."

The Law Forbids It?

Most people considered Jack Johnson a cooked coon when the doors of Leavenworth Prison closed behind him. Not so Johnson. He has signed articles to fight Erminio Spalla, Italian champion who aroused Premier Mussolini to ecstatic eulogy, in Newark during the latter part of



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R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

August. Owing to Johnson's age and
his criminal activities, it is doubtful
whether the authorities will counte-
nance the bout.

Jewish Ball Players

John McGraw is troubled. The
source of his distemper is the fact that
there is only one Jewish ball player
(Bohne of Cincinnati), to his knowl-
edge, in the major leagues. McGraw
craves a Semitic sensation around his
Manhattan ball-yard. He craves one
to the extent of offering, publicly via
a newspaper syndicate, \$100,000 for
a star Semite. He points out that
"50% of the fans are Jewish." These
fans have seen many diamonds on
their brethren and the inference
is that, conversely, they would like to
see many of the brethren on the dia-
monds.

Gymnasts and Profiteers

Fifty thousand acrobats are gyrat-
ing in Munich in the various events
of the National gymnastic meet. Rep-
resentatives from turn-vereins in
North and South America, Czecho-
Slovakia, Rumania, Switzerland an-
swered when preliminary roll was
called.

Hundreds of thousands of specta-
tors flocked to Munich for the exhi-
bitions. The municipality was at its
wits' end—not how to accommodate
the throngs—but how to keep down
the price of beer. For the Brewers'
Association had agreed among them-
selves to triple the price of Münch-
ener, and not until the Bavarian gov-
ernment intervened was the normal
level reaffirmed. (For Ludendorff's
speech see page 11.)

AERONAUTICS

Newport Crash

On the New York-Newport Air
Service (TIME, July 9) there oc-
curred an unfortunate accident.
After flying 20,000 miles on this
route with perfect regularity, the
Fleet Wing, one of the operating air-
planes, dived sharply into the water
on reaching the Newport terminal and
was badly damaged. H. Cary
Morgan, of New York, suffered com-
plicated fractures of the left leg,
which necessitated amputation above
the knee. Mr. Morgan failed to rally
from the operation and died four
days later at a hospital in Newport.
Two other passengers escaped unin-
jured.

Helicopter Record

The Pescara helicopter broke all
records in Paris, flying approxi-
mately 2,000 feet and returning to a
circle 30 feet in diameter from which
it started.

**IMAGINARY
INTERVIEWS**

Gustav, King of Sweden:
"Through the mail I received a
letter as follows: 'Darling, on Mon-
day at 6 p. m. I'll expect you at
Odinplace. I'll wait till 7, but you
must be sure to come. Ester.' Look-
ing closely, I discovered the post-
mark had obliterated the name of a
sailor aboard the training ship that
bears my name. By my special
order that sailor was given a holi-
day on Monday!"

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin:
"Because I wore a blue sack suit,
primrose-colored waistcoat, shabby
soft gray hat and loose gloves to
the Eton-Harrow cricket match,
Taylor and Cutter pronounced me
a 'sartorial weed'—that is, 'sub-
urban.' Lloyd George, the Earl of
Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil have
been similarly rebuked by this
periodical."

Miss Alice Robertson, ex-Con-
gresswoman from Oklahoma: "Ful-
minating against me for my ballot
against the Bonus and for my sub-
sequent remark that heavy pajamas
make our ex-soldiers irritable, the
Minneapolis Labor Review said:
'Hot pajamas! Hot Hell! If Alice
Robertson thinks that hot pajamas
are the cause of the ex-soldiers' dis-
satisfaction it is time for her to
start thinking overtime.'"

Gilda Gray, *Follies* contortionist:
"At my Rockville Centre, L. I.,
home I entertained 100 children
from a nearby bible school. I gave
them a picnic lunch; I gave them
games and folk dances on the
green."

Gloria Swanson: "In the love nest
scene for *Zaza*, my new picture, I
broke a record by remaining in
tears for five consecutive hours. I
ran the whole gamut of emotions,
passing rapidly from hate to frenzy,
mockery to jealousy and then to
bitter contrition."

Manuel Herrick, whilom Con-
gressman from Oklahoma: "Jilted
by Miss Ethelyn Chrane, I de-
manded \$50,000 heart balm. In an-
swering this suit Miss Chrane told
the Court I had proposed to marry
her secretly and later sell the
'scoop' to newspapers. She said
that after she promised to marry
me my personality and habits be-
came exceedingly distasteful, and
eventually so obnoxious that I was
unendurable."

Sidi Mohammed-el-Hadib, Bey of
Tunis: "I visited France and in-
spected some aviation camps. Said
I: 'My religion does not permit fly-
ing; it is likely to give the Almighty
the impression an insignificant
mortal is trying to attain heights
to which he is not entitled before
death.'"

The Earl of Northesk: "One of
my uncles, when interviewed in
London by the *Chicago Tribune*
concerning my marriage to Jessica
Brown, former *Follies* girl, said: 'I
am afraid it is only too true!'"

MILESTONES

Born. Twins, a son and daughter, to Senator and Mrs. William H. King (Utah). Senator King, in mid-ocean en route to Russia (Time, July 23), was notified by wireless.

Engaged. Miss Julia Davis, daughter of John W. Davis, former U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to William McMillan Adams, M. C. (for distinguished conduct during the War), of Boston.

Married. Miss Jessica Brown, 23, former *Follies* dancer, to David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, 21, eleventh Earl of Northesk, at Chicago.

Married. Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet, to Eugene Boissevain, importer (whose first wife, the late Inez Milholland, suffragist, died in 1916), at Croton-on-the-Hudson.

Married. James Waterman Wise, 20, only son of Rabbi and Mrs. Wise, to Miss Louise Joan Hahn, of Manhattan, at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Divorced. Irene Castle from Robert E. Treman of Ithaca, N. Y., at Paris. Cause: incompatibility.

Divorced. Gouverneur Morris, novelist, from Mrs. Elsie Morris, who conducts a beauty parlor in Manhattan, at Los Angeles. He charged desertion.

Died. Louis Calvert, 63, veteran English actor of Shakespearean and Shavian roles, producer, author of two widely known books on the art of acting, from a sudden heart attack.

Died. Rev. Thomas H. McAfee, 58, of paralysis. He was formerly pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, Marion, O., where the then Senator Harding attended.

Died. Mrs. Clara Van Kirk Mitchell, 95, aunt of President Harding, at Worthington, Ohio, of paralysis.

Died. Alfred Miaco, 77, for 66 years a circus performer, in Manhattan. He was chief clown with the Ringling circus for 25 years.

Died. Charles Dwight Sigbee, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired, 78, in Manhattan, of heart failure. (See page 6.)

Died. William Holabird, 68, architect, originator of the skeleton type of building, which revolutionized architecture and made possible the sky-scraper, at Evanston, Ill., after a long illness.

Died. Charles Dupuy, 72, member of the French Senate from Haute Loire, Premier of France in 1894 and again in 1898-99, at his home.

Died. Francisco ("Pancho") Villa, farmer, former bandit chieftain, shot near Parral, Southern Chihuahua. (See page 12.)

POINT with PRIDE

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

Gold-leaf offers for the patter of little feet. (P. 24.)

A Balkan country club where royalty sets the balls in motion. (P. 12.)

50,000 gymnasts in full gyration. (P. 26.)

Benito's Ark—for keeping d'Annunzio out of mischief. (P. 10.)

Bovine sanitation, backed up by machine guns. (P. 2.)

The late pall-bearer of the late John Paul Jones. (P. 5.)

Measles mastered. (P. 21.)

"The cradle of victory." (P. 9.)

A season that will bring St. John Ervine, Eugene O'Neil, Franz Molnar, William Shakespeare, Booth Tarkington, J. M. Barrie to Broadway. (P. 14.)

"An everlasting monument to American affection for Belgium and her people." (P. 9.)

"Absolutely the last word in feminine upholstery." (P. 15.)

Susan B. Anthony, gone and well remembered. (P. 6.)

Total immersion for the fever-tick. (P. 2.)

Duse, the indomitable. (P. 15.)

Veal for the Joneses. (P. 25.)

Heterodoxy on the silver screen. (P. 15.)

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VIEW with ALARM

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

Loud cheers for Ludendorff. (P. 11.)

Vigorous vampires wriggling from man to man extracting signed checks. (P. 15.)

An osseous deed. (P. 10.)

A cork that, all too soon, will be out of the bottle. (Pp. 5 & 6.)

Blackmail for repressing the memoirs of a morganatic wife. Also the memoirs. (P. 11.)

Twenty lusty Italian workmen shouting: "Uno! Sei! Tre! Dieci!" (P. 10.)

Poland's four "mistakes" which may mean partition again in 20 years if left unremedied. (P. 12.)

A blue sack suit and primrose waistcoat. (P. 26.)

Hello-girls who say good-bye. (P. 6.)

Wonder that prevents peace. (P. 5.)

Memories of a burning dawn in 1869. (P. 9.)

An attack on impotent pruriency. (P. 16.)

Assertions of alleged "unsurpassed audacity and inaccuracy" from a former Democratic nominee for President of the United States. (P. 22.)

The bandless borders of the Alaskan Gulf. (P. 2.)

Gilda Gray at 25 cents a showing. (P. 15.)

Nasal elevation at pictures of a healthy sport. (P. 25.)

To the Readers of TIME

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- 102 Men, Women and Beasts by Stephen Crane
- Introduction by Vincent Starrett
- 103 Samuel Pepys' Diary Condensed, with an Introduction by Richard LeGallienne
- 104 Wineburg, Ohio by Sherwood Anderson
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5.1% for furniture
21.3% for "Miscellaneous"

Just think of it! 21.3% for "Miscellaneous." This deadly "Miscellaneous" gulps down more than one-fifth of your entire income. It chews up a quarter here and a dollar there—unnoticed. You may estimate what you have paid out for rent, for light, heat, furniture, food and clothing for the past year but you cannot tell where the rest of your money went—whether it was spent wisely or just frittered away. It is the deadly "Miscellaneous expense" that day after day and week after week sinks its fangs deeper and deeper into your income.

Making more money does not protect you

Most people think they will be able to save money when they are making a larger amount. Unfortunately this is not the case. An increase in income cannot protect you. In fact, the more you make the greater opportunities the stealthy "Miscellaneous" seems to find to attack you. Read what the Labor Department says. After stating that the percentage of money paid out for food, fuel and light, rent, etc., grows less as the income grows larger, it continues:

"but the average expenditures for clothing and 'Miscellaneous' increase without exception with the increase in income."

Unless you employ some definite, systematic method of managing your family income you are in constant danger of falling behind. Some unforeseen expense will drag you down.

When your income is increasing from year to year you seldom stop to worry that you have no more cash in the bank at the end of the year than at the start. It never seems to occur to one that this may be the case ten years later when earning power is less. Then it is too late to save yourself. James J. Hill, the great railroad builder and genius, knew this. He said:

"If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will fail as sure as you live. You may not think so, but you will. The seed of success is not in you."

The necessity for a budget

A budget means the planning ahead of what you expect to spend so as to secure the most good out of the money



earned. It means putting down on paper the amount to be spent in a year for rent, food, light, heat, clothing, furniture, etc. This is then divided into months in order to know just how much it is necessary to put aside each time for insurance, taxes, etc. A budget makes an income of two thousand go farther than one of four thousand spent haphazardly. Living without a budget is like sailing a ship without a rudder—you get nowhere except into trouble.

How to operate a budget

Once you have made a budget you must keep accurate account of expenses. Over one hundred and fifty thousand families have found Woolson's Economy Expense Book ideal for operating their budgets. The book was designed by an expert accountant to enable his wife to keep their household accounts without waste of time. The book is so simple that a child ten years old can keep it.

Know where your money goes

If you intend to know where your money goes, it is not enough to realize that you have spent "only so much" and have "so much left" but it is essential to be able to tell for what each dollar has been spent.

Woolson's Economy Expense Book shows just what your money is spent for and makes it easy to find and stop leaks. There is a place to record every expense—food, clothing, rent, light, heat, furniture, insurance, taxes, allowances, amusements, vacations, books, magazines, etc.

This book has frequently prevented or settled family arguments over money matters. You know when to put on the brakes. Whether your income is \$1,000 or \$10,000 the Economy Expense Book is the one sure, easy way to secure 100% control over your money. It means independence and a successful career.

It takes only a little over one cent a week to buy this book with its four year record of expenditures. You need need no money. Merely fill out and mail the coupon to George J. Woolson Company, 118 West 32nd Street, New York City (or if you wish send \$2.50 now and we will pay postage). If, for some reason, you are not entirely satisfied, return the book within five days and your money will be returned. Surely, three or four minutes of your spare time each day is a small thing to keep your family free from the clutches of the deadly "Miscellaneous." Fill out the coupon and mail now! Tomorrow never comes for the man who has never learned to save.

Where does your money go?



These percentages are based on findings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor

GEORGE J. WOOLSON & COMPANY,

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