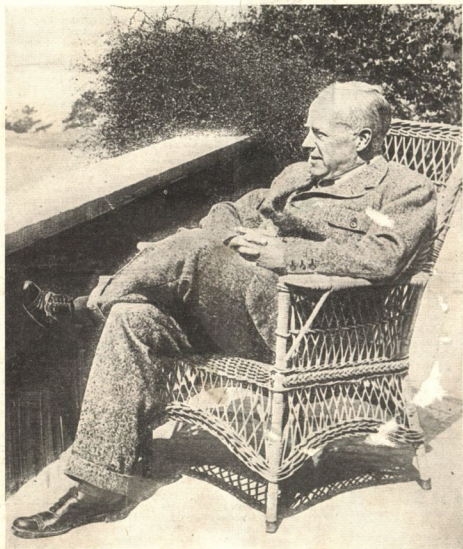


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 24

SAMUEL GEORGE BLYTHE

*"It was fine of Sam to say that!"—
See page 21*

AUGUST 13, 1923

WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM- By Judge Ben B. Lindsey

PELMANISM is a big, vital, significant contribution to the mental life of America. I have the deep conviction that it is going to strike at the very roots of individual failure, for I see in it a new power, a great driving force.

I first heard of Pelmanism while in England on war work. Sooner or later almost every conversation touched on it, for the movement seemed to have the sweep of a religious conviction. Men and women of every class and circumstance were acclaiming it as a new departure in mental training that gave promise of ending that *preventable* inefficiency which acts as a brake on human progress. Even in France I did not escape the word, for thousands of officers and men were *Pelmanizing* in order to fit themselves for return to civil life.

When I learned that Pelmanism had been brought to America, by Americans for Americans, I was among the first to enroll. My reasons were two: first, because I have always felt that every mind needed regular, systematic and scientific exercise, and secondly, because I wanted to find out if Pelmanism was the thing that I could recommend to the hundreds who continually ask my advice in relation to their lives, problems and ambitions.

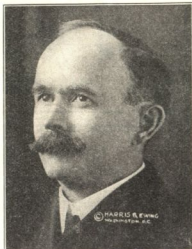
Failure is a sad word in any language, but it is peculiarly tragic here in America, where institutions and resources join to put success within the reach of every individual. In the twenty years that I have sat on the bench of the Juvenile Court of Denver, almost every variety of human failure has passed before me in melancholy procession. By failure I do not mean the merely criminal mistakes of the individual, but the faults of training that keep a life from full development and complete expression.

Pelmanism the Answer

It is to these needs and these lacks that Pelmanism comes as an answer. The "twelve little gray books" are a remarkable achievement. Not only do they contain the discoveries that science knows about the mind and its workings, but the treatment is so simple that the truths may be grasped by anyone of average education.

In plain words, what Pelmanism has done is to take psychology out of the college and put it into harness for the day's work. It lifts great, helpful truths out of the back water and plants them in the living stream.

As a matter of fact, Pelmanism ought to be the beginning of education instead



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

Judge Ben B. Lindsey is known throughout the whole modern world for his work in the Juvenile Court of Denver. Years ago his vision and courage lifted children out of the cruelties and stupidities of the criminal law, and forced society to recognize its duties and responsibilities in connection with the "citizens of tomorrow."

of a remedy for its faults. First of all, it teaches the science of self-realization; it makes the student *discover* himself; it acquaints him with his sleeping powers and shows him how to develop them. The method is *exercise*, not of the haphazard sort, but a steady, increasing kind that brings each hidden power to full strength without strain or break.

Pelmanism's Large Returns

The human mind is not an automatic device. It will not "take care of itself." Will power, originality, decision, resourcefulness, imagination, initiative, courage—these things are not gifts but results. Every one of these qualities can be developed by effort just as muscles can be developed by exercise. I do not mean by this that the individual can add to the brains that God gave him, but he can learn to make use of the brains that he has instead of letting them fall into flabbiness through disuse.

Other methods and systems that I have examined, while realizing the value of mental exercise, have made the mistake of limiting their efforts to the development of some single sense. What Pelmanism does is to consider the mind as a whole and treat it as a whole. It goes in for mental team play, training the mind as a unity.

Its big value, however, is the instructional note. Each lesson is accompanied by a work sheet that is really a progress

sheet. The student goes forward under a teacher in the sense that he is followed through from first to last, helped, guided and encouraged at every turn by conscientious experts.

Pelmanism is no miracle. It calls for application. But I know of nothing that pays larger returns on an investment of one's spare time from day to day.

(Signed) BEN B. LINDSEY.

Note: As Judge Lindsey has pointed out, Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For almost a quarter of a century, it has been showing men and women how to lead happy, successful, well rounded lives. 650,000 Pelmanists in every country on the globe are the guarantee of what Pelman training can do for you.

No matter what your own particular difficulties are—poor memory, mind wandering, indecision, timidity, nervousness or lack of personality—Pelmanism will show you the way to correct and overcome them. And on the positive side, it will uncover and develop qualities which you never dreamed existed in you. It will be of direct, tangible value to you in your business and social life. In the files at the Pelman Institute of America are hundreds of letters from successful Pelmanists telling how they doubled, trebled and even quadrupled their salaries, thanks to Pelman training.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the absorbingly interesting booklet which tells about Pelmanism in detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and clear observation. "Scientific Mind Training" makes an interesting addition to your library.

Your copy is waiting for you. It is absolutely free. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it today. It costs you nothing, it obligates you to nothing, but it is absolutely sure to show you the way to success and happiness. Don't put it off and then forget about it. Don't miss a big opportunity. MAIL THE COUPON NOW.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 24

August 13, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *The End*

At the westernmost edge of the country, having completed something more than half of his great tour of the nation and having served something more than half of his term of office, President Harding died.

The ptomaine poisoning, which had compelled him suddenly to abandon his tour, was followed by a slight attack of pneumonia. For a day or two it did not seem as if he were throwing off the poison. Then gradual improvement followed. His temperature abated, his pulse approached normal. The bulletins of physicians in attendance had at first pronounced his condition "serious." Succeeding bulletins gave more and more encouragement to the hope that he would recover. Public apprehension was allayed.

On Thursday, Aug. 2, the physicians announced: "While recovery will inevitably take some little time, we are more confident than heretofore as to the outcome of his illness." The President showed an active interest in his plans. He inquired whether he could not start for Washington in two or three days. He asked for some "old-fashioned blackberry juice." During the day his sister, Mrs. E. E. Rensberg, of Santa Ana, paid him a short visit.

Towards evening the President seemed in good health. Mrs. Harding and a woman nurse were with him. Mrs. Harding was reading aloud. Without warning a tremor shook his frame and he collapsed. Physicians were summoned. It was announced that the President had died of cerebral apoplexy at 7:30 p. m., Pacific time.

Mr. Harding's final illness was undoubtedly brought on by his strenuous exertions on the last few days of his trip, especially his arduous day at Seattle after landing from his Alaskan journey. Indirectly his death at this time may undoubtedly be traced to excessive work which fell

to his lot as President. His death, following the severe illness of President Wilson produced by the same cause, has led to many suggestions that the duties of the Presidency be divided so that they should not fall with their full heaviness upon one man.

Messages of condolence to Mrs. Harding poured in from hundreds of people in public life in this country and abroad. Those who had known the President personally expressed their grief at the loss of a friend, kindly, honest and sincere.

Twenty-four hours after the President died, his body was conveyed from the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, with simple ceremonies to the special train which had carried him on his outward journey. On a fast schedule it started across the conti-

nent to Washington. Plans were made for formal obsequies in the Rotunda of the Capitol on Wednesday and internment at Marion, Ohio, on Friday. Calvin Coolidge, who succeeded to the Presidency, appointed that day for national mourning.

Résumé

A brief review of Mr. Harding's career and achievements in office follows:

Born at Blooming Grove, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1865, the son of Dr. George T. Harding, physician, and Phebe Elizabeth (Dickerson). He was the first of eight children.

Purchased the *Marion Star* in 1884, aged 19.

Married Florence Kling, of Marion, in 1891.

Elected to his first political office, as Ohio State Senator, in 1898, and held office till 1903.

Elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio in 1903, holding office till 1905. Defeated for election as Governor of Ohio in 1910.

Elected U. S. Senator in 1914. Made a speech renominating President Taft in the Republican National Convention of 1912, and supported him throughout the campaign against Roosevelt and Wilson.

Made the "keynote" speech in the Republican National Convention of 1916.

Nominated for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention in 1920, on the tenth ballot, receiving 692½ votes, to 156 for Wood, 111 for Lowden, 80½ for Johnson.

Elected 29th President of the United States on his 55th birthday, Nov. 2, 1920.

Inaugurated, March 4, 1921. Died Aug. 2, 1923, having served two years, four months, 29 days.

His achievements in office include: The conclusion of separate peace treaties with the Central Powers.

The Washington Limitation of Armament Treaty.

The veto of the bonus.

To him may also be attributed in part the Fordney-McCumber tariff

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National Affairs—[Continued]

and the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act. He also advocated a ship subsidy bill which failed to pass in the last Congress, and participation by the U. S. in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which, up to the present time has not been approved by the Senate.

Calvin Coolidge

In the early morning hours of August 3 an automobile full of newspaper correspondents sped over Vermont roads to Plymouth Notch at the southern end of the Green Mountains. It drew up at the two-story, white frame house of John C. Coolidge, father of the Vice President. Word was sent upstairs of the tremendous news from San Francisco. The Vice President had retired for the night. In a few moments he had dressed and descended the stairs with his wife. The scene was in effect, if not in words, a representation of the ancient theme: "The King is dead; long live the King!"

In an unpretentious New England living room Mr. Coolidge, pale, and silent, read the telegrams telling of President Harding's death. Then he slowly dictated a statement expressing his sorrow, and his intention of carrying out the policies of his predecessor, and also a telegram of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Harding, signed "Calvin Coolidge; Grace Coolidge."

The next morning, the oath of office having been wired from Washington, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as President of the United States, by his father, a Justice of the Peace.

Later in the day the new President started by special train to Washington, where he arrived late in the evening. He and Mrs. Coolidge went to the Willard Hotel, which has been their Washington home. He held conferences on succeeding days in his old offices in the Senate building. He saw Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican National Committee, D. R. Crissinger (Governor of the Federal Reserve Board), Chairman Farley of the Shipping Board, Senator Cummins of Iowa, John Hays Hammond (Chairman of the Coal Commission), President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Except for the announcement that he would retain President Harding's Cabinet, and continue his policies, Mr. Coolidge declined to make public any administrative plans until after the late President's funeral.

With sandy hair untouched with gray, with clear, calm blue eyes, the new President is slow of speech, dry of humor, sparing of words. He comes from the long line of New England Coolidges. The first of them, John Coolidge, came to this country in 1687. The President is descended from another John Coolidge, a captain in the Revolutionary War, who went from Lancaster, Mass., to Vermont to re-establish his fortunes after the war.

Calvin Coolidge studied law, and entered politics at Northampton,



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FRANK W. STEARNS
Is he a House?

Mass. He distinguished himself as Governor of Massachusetts by his declaration against the strikers on the Boston police force in 1919, and the measures he took to suppress the strike.

As Vice President he was noteworthy for "keeping silent in 16 different languages." He has not the geniality of his predecessor, but those who know him say that there is more "steel" in his make-up. He is silent, shrewd, slow, firm.

An Ancillary Relation

When President Coolidge passed through New York on his way to Washington, he was met and accompanied to the Capital by Frank Waterman Stearns. Mr. Stearns is, like

the President an Amherst graduate; he is owner of a large department store in Boston and reputed a millionaire. He is also President Coolidge's closest friend.

At once the curious began to ask: "Will Stearns be another Colonel House?" The facts of the relationship between Mr. Stearns and the President seem to be simply these: that Stearns has supported Coolidge through the thick and thin of politics. That he was Coolidge's right hand man in the settlement of the Boston police strike. These activities earned Stearns the titles from political opponents of "Lord Lingerie" and "Cal's Angel." As far as several able political correspondents can make out, however, the relation between Mr. Stearns and the new President is only about as "sinister" as friendship.

Nevertheless, the name of Frank W. Stearns is on the lips of more than one politician. The suggestion is made that he may be appointed to fill some office as yet unnamed, thus becoming a "Daugherty" rather than a "House."

First Lady

Grace Goodhue Coolidge, wife of the President, is universally well spoken of and liked. She is a college woman (University of Vermont), as was Mrs. Cleveland before her. As the wife of the Vice President her entertaining was not extensive or magnificent, but she was known as a gracious hostess. She made an exceptional number of friends, and has a remarkable memory for faces and names.

She succeeded Mrs. John R. Marshall as President of the Senate Ladies' Club. Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Harding both became good friends of hers.

When she enters the White House with her sons, John and Calvin, for the first time since the Taft administration, there will be children in the Executive Mansion. Both sons are students at Mercersburg Academy (Pennsylvania). This Summer John, 17, is in attendance at a military training camp (Mr. Coolidge is firm believer in military and naval preparedness), and Calvin, 15, is working at \$3.50 a day on a vacation (to-bacco) farm. Later in the Summer when Mrs. Coolidge enters the White House, it is understood that her children will join her.

National Affairs—[Continued]

The Reins of Power

The possibilities of new political alignment with Mr. Coolidge as President are extremely various. With one sweep the jokester, Fate, took all the pieces off one side of the political chessboard; then put them back in new arrangement.

The new President is a conservative. The announcement that he will continue in President Harding's policies without changes in the Cabinet means something but not everything. There is a general belief that Attorney General Daugherty will not continue long in office. On the other hand President Coolidge is said to have much in common with Secretary of Labor Davis and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Mr. Coolidge's recent innocuous desuetude may be attributed to the office that he has held during the last two years. But he is an able politician; he has never been defeated in an election. It is not to be gratuitously assumed that he will not figure in the Republican National Convention next year.

Theoretically the field is open to all contenders for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924. Mr. Coolidge is now in a position where he can make himself felt if he chooses. He had such a position before, as Governor of Massachusetts, and he went to the Convention of 1920 with many more strongly marked attributes than did Senator Harding. By forcing action on any one of numerous issues the new President may make himself a power to be reckoned with.

It is true that President Coolidge seems to be essentially at one with the late President on most policies. It is true that he will not have the opportunity to consolidate his power by as many appointments as a newly elected President. He may, however, give old issues a new twist. He may take a decisive stand on an old question, bringing it forward as a leading issue.

The anthracite coal situation (TIME, Aug. 6), the World Court, the railroads, immigration, the twelve-hour day, prohibition—any of these may arouse the new President to action. Without altering greatly President Harding's course, Mr. Coolidge may, by exercising less of a spirit of compromise or conciliation and by a more vigorous championing of his beliefs, change the course of any one problem, upset the calculations of politicians. Political observers in-

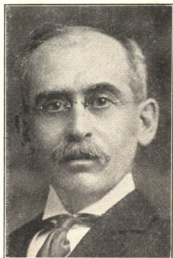
cline to the opinion that he is capable of just such action.

Until President Coolidge's course of action begins to develop all vaticination is guess-work. There is out one fact evident at this time: The reins of power are in new hands—hands that were previously active, but have lately been idle. The personality of Calvin Coolidge has slept in the Chair of the Senate. Has it awakened?

THE CABINET

Cuban Lottery

Major General Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., retired, Ambassador to Cuba, was ordered by Secretary of State Hughes to return to Washington to confer on the Cuban situation. General Crowder, former Judge Advocate General of the Army, author of the details of the military draft



© Paul Thompson

GENERAL CROWDER

He does not believe in the Lottery

during the War, has in several capacities been the protecting genius of Cuba ever since the Spanish War. Lately he has been responsible for the financial rehabilitation of that country. His instructions to return to Washington indicate serious concern on the part of the State Department over the financial course adopted by the Cuban Government.

When Cuba needed money (in January, 1921) General Crowder was despatched to Havana by President Wilson as Special Envoy. At the request of the President of Cuba, he was continued as Special Envoy by

President Harding. He gave friendly advice, which was followed. The Cuban Government reorganized the Government Departments, effected economies, dismissed grafters. Washington approved a loan of \$50,000,000. The Cuban Government was grateful.

In February, 1923, General Crowder was given the title of first American Ambassador to Cuba and continued his "housecleaning." President Zayas suddenly showed less concern over the Ambassador's advice than he had before the loan was completed. He called on the Cabinet to resign; all but four were reappointed, but the four were outstanding reformers.

The crisis came with the passage of the Lottery bill by the Cuban Congress over the President's veto. The Cuban Lottery is a vested interest; Lottery agencies were a notorious source of graft; the President's son is Director of the system of State gambling. General Crowder was passionately opposed to the Lottery. A bill, doubling the number of agencies and making the appointees serve for life, was passed by the Congress. Zayas vetoed it, with the left eye slightly ajar; it was immediately passed over his head, in the Senate by a unanimous vote.

After the Lottery bill was law, the Congress by a joint resolution condemned the U. S. for interfering with the internal affairs of Cuba. General Crowder left for the U. S.; the old graft system is still entrenched; Cuba has her Lottery and \$50,000,000 from American bankers.

PROHIBITION

Four-League Limit

Secrecy continued to cloak the progress of the negotiations by which Secretary Hughes is trying to secure treaties with foreign powers to allow their vessels to enter American ports with liquor under seal in exchange for the privilege of extending the three-mile limit to twelve miles for the search and seizure of rum-runners.

Although Lord Curzon had condemned the proposal in the House of Lords, a special interdepartmental committee of the British Government reported on the proposed treaty and a reply was despatched to Washing-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ton. The reply evidently raised certain objections, because the State Department answered it in turn. But the text of the correspondence and the treaties was kept secret.

It is understood that our State Department was embarrassed by the premature announcement of its plan, and that treaty and notes will not be made public until the entire matter has been closed. Evidently Secretary Hughes hopes to succeed in the negotiations, since he still pursues them.

IMMIGRATION

Monthly Hardship

Stuffing food leads to congestion in mastics. With twelve minutes for dinner, the man who puts all his dinner into his mouth in the first five minutes is doing himself and the food an injustice. This was the general tenor of comment of Immigration Commissioner Henry H. Curran, of New York, and of P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Co. Their remarks were provoked by the rush to fill August immigrant quotas of foreign countries in New York.

The rush was bad on July 1, with the opening of the first month's quota of the immigration year (TIME, July 9). Then 11,000 immigrants arrived on the first day at Ellis Island. The rush was considerably worse on August 1 when about 15,000 immigrants reached Ellis Island.

Under the present immigration law 357,803 immigrants are allowed to enter this country in any year, of which number 71,561 (20%) may come in any one month. In the same way, the maximum monthly quota of each country is 20% of its annual quota. This results in a great rush each year during the months from July to November, inclusive—and especially at the beginning of these months. During July, 57,495 immigrants came to this country, and about half the 41 nations listed filled their maximum monthly quotas. At this rate the annual quota for all nations will be filled in six months—or rather, as will probably happen, a large number of nations will fill their quotas in five months, and the small remainder will go on more slowly, gradually filling their allotments.

The result has been accusation and counter-accusation. Ellis Island, which receives by far the greater share of the immigrants, has accommodations for only 1,700 at a time. When 15,000 arrive in one day the station is "swamped." Immigration

officials accuse the steamship lines of bringing hardships upon the immigrants. In England there are protests about the "brutality" of Ellis Island. Senators inveigh. Steamship officials protest that they are doing their best to mollify conditions under the present law.

For some time there has been talk of having immigrants examined abroad, so that they can be admitted without question when they reach this country. Commissioner Curran has publicly urged this solution. Secretary of Labor Davis, who has been abroad investigating this plan, has declared he is doubly sure that it should be adopted.

While selective immigration, beginning before immigrants sail, will



© Paul Thompson

P. A. S. FRANKLIN

He favors automatic feeding for the melting pot

solve certain problems—such as the deportation of arrivals for unfitness or because they are in excess of the quotas allowed—it will not materially affect the "rush" question.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (including the White Star, Red Star and American Lines), suggested the maximum quota for each month should be 10% instead of 20% of the annual allowance. This would spread the immigration period over ten instead of five months. There would be no more of such conditions as those of July 31, when ten vessels assembled in Gravesend Bay, waiting for the stroke of midnight, and then dashed across the line, so that eight of them arrived within four minutes. In the

narrow channel there was imminent danger of collision. In fact the *Orizaba* and the *Argentina* came within one foot of collision as the race started. In the darkness a collision of the crowded ships would have spelled catastrophe.

STEEL

Definite Steps

The steel industry, following its promise to President Harding that the twelve-hour day will be abolished (TIME, July 16), is settling down to the work of putting that promise into effect. During the past two weeks, the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and others have had conferences and taken steps in that direction.

The foremost question was the adjustment of wages. Hitherto unskilled labor has been receiving 40c. an hour at the steel mills—\$4.80 for a twelve-hour day. On a three-shift instead of a two-shift system, pay would be \$3.20 for eight hours. It is improbable that the steel mills could secure workers at that wage. Hence, it was considered necessary to increase hourly wages at the same time that the working day was cut. After a meeting of the directors of the Iron and Steel Institute, Judge Elbert H. Gary, its President (also Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation), announced that the pay of workmen would be increased (no definite date) 25%—to 50c. an hour and \$4.00 a day.

The abolition of the two-shift system will take place only for the workers engaged in "continuous processes"—that is, to those workers who tend furnaces operating 24 hours a day. This number is about 120,000, or 25% of the 480,000 men in the industry. The three-shift system, according to Judge Gary's calculations, will require 60,000 additional workers and add \$45,000,000 a year to the pay roll of the industry, increasing the cost of steel 15%.

There are those who contest these last figures. They declare that by careful adjustment of the number of men on hand at various hours, and because the men are more wide awake and do more work, the personnel need not be increased 50%. They estimate an increase of from 11% to 35% will be ample. If this is true, Judge Gary's figures are excessive.

The abolition of the two-shift system in the continuous processes does not mean the universal institution

National Affairs—[Continued]

of the eight-hour day in the steel industry. There will be many workers who will work ten hours, some twelve hours—but for twelve-hour work "overtime" will be paid.

The question of where the extra men for the three-shift system will come from is one which the steel heads profess to find difficult. They are anxious to have the immigration law altered to admit more immigrants, which would help to keep down the prices of labor and probably decrease the chances of the industry's being unionized. President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is one of those most insistent on the need for more immigrants.

Judge Gary declared that the elimination of the twelve-hour day would "now begin" and "progress as rapidly as the supply of labor will permit." It seems likely that a beginning will be made soon, but it is possible that the steel companies will not be anxious to bring about a completion of the change for some time. By this means they could bring pressure to bear on the next Congress for modification of the immigration laws, on the plea that this is necessary in order to bring about an eight-hour day in the steel mills.

ARMY AND NAVY "Air Service Presents—"

From Washington came reports carrying supposedly authentic details of a lofty drama which the Army Air Service is planning to present late in August or early in September (TIME, July 23).

The scene: 50 fathoms of water, 22 miles off Cape Hatteras.

The actors: Two Victims, the *Virginia* and *New Jersey* (battleships to be scrapped under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty), twelve killers (Martin bombing aeroplanes, each equipped with two 400-h.p. Liberty motors).

The plot: The two victims will be towed from Boston in the latter part of August. They will be anchored off Cape Hatteras at the killers' mercy. (There are not sufficient funds for operating them under wireless control.) From a temporary air-drome on Hatteras, conveniently close to the scene of action, the twelve killers will go out to attack their victims. One will be sunk with 1,100-pound bombs, the other with 2,000-pound bombs. The mysterious weapon, the new 4,000-pound bomb will not—contrary to first reports—be used at this time. The attackers

will have complete control of the air and will bomb from various heights above 6,000 feet. Two of the bombers have been equipped with chemical apparatus to lay down smoke screens, so that the attackers may try the experiment of hiding in the smoke and choosing their own height for bombing. The critics will gather data on the accuracy and effectiveness of different bombs at various heights—until the two old battleships sleep, 20 miles off Hatteras and 50 fathoms deep.

Reserve Pilots

At the end of the War the Navy had a most magnificent personnel of pilots trained in every activity of naval aeronautics. Owing to meagre funds but 200 of these officers were retained in the reserve. Congress will now be asked to provide sufficient funds to increase the number of reserve officers to 600 and to establish units in every one of the 13 naval districts.

New Dreadnaughts

It was announced at the Navy Department that two new super-dreadnaughts, the *Colorado* and *West Virginia*, will be put into commission on Aug. 30. These are the last two ships of their kind which will be built in this country for ten years, under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty. The *West Virginia* and *Colorado* will supplant the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*, which will be scrapped.

These two ships, with the *Maryland* (already in service), will constitute the heaviest fighting units of the United States Fleet, each being equipped with eight 16-inch rifles. It is expected that they will be assigned to the Pacific.

Lighter Craft

Although the completion of the last two super-dreadnaughts marks the end of construction of that type of ship in this country for several years, the building of lighter vessels is not restricted by the Washington Treaty. Great Britain and Japan, especially the latter, are rapidly increasing the numbers of their light cruisers and submarines. The U. S. has ten scout cruisers, either under construction or just built.

Advices from Washington state that the Navy Department will shortly submit to the Budget Bureau recommendations for eight more

cruisers, four river gun-boats, three cruising submarines, three mine-laying submarines. In an emergency, under present conditions, the Navy would be seriously handicapped by a shortage of light cruisers and a complete lack of mine-laying submarines. The new recommendations look towards the elimination of this deficiency.

BONUS

In Kansas

The difficulties of giving the soldiers of the War a bonus caused an extra session of the Kansas Legislature to be called for August 6. A bond issue of \$25,000,000 was originally floated to pay the bonus. It is now found to be for \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 less than the needed amount. The cause of the shortage was that the Kansas Legislature knew not what they did. They voted to pay soldiers, sailors and marines one dollar a day for the actual time they were in service during the World War.

Although the Kansas legislators may not have known what they meant to put into this law, the Kansas Supreme Court did. The board in charge of disbursing the bonus decided that men in officers' training camps should receive a bonus only for their service after being commissioned. The Kansas Supreme Court declared they should be paid for the training camp service as well. The board decided that the bonus should continue for service till June 30, 1919. The Supreme Court said the bonus should be paid till the declaration of peace two years later. The board asked whether it should pay bonuses to Kansans in the Regular Army. The Supreme Court said "Yes."

As a result, 70,000 applications for bonuses have been filed. Thirty thousand of these have been examined. The smallest claim was for four dollars, the largest \$816, the average \$380. But under the Court rulings a man could make a maximum claim for \$1,548.

WOMEN

A Bureau Chief

Dr. Louise Stanley, dean of home economics at the University of Missouri, was appointed by Secretary Wallace to head the newly established Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture. She will be the third woman bureau chief

National Affairs—[Continued]

in the Federal Government, the others being Grace Abbott and Mary Anderson, heads of the Children's and Women's Bureaus of the Department of Labor.

Presidential Relics

The death of President Harding increases to four the number of widows, now living, of former Presidents. Besides Florence Kling Harding they are:

Mrs. Edith Kermit Caww Roosevelt, the second wife of President Roosevelt (married in 1886, two years after the death of his first wife). During her husband's terms in the White House she was very retiring and has been even more so since that time. Nevertheless, at the time of President Harding's entrance to office she was proposed (by the Portia Club) as a member of the Harding Cabinet. In 1919 Andrew Carnegie left her an annuity of \$5,000, and in the same year by act of Congress she was given letter franking privileges. Since her husband's death (January 6, 1919) she has been abroad three times. Just one month after her husband died she sailed for France to visit the grave of her son Quentin. Nine months later she went to Brazil with her son Kermit. In January, 1922, she went to Europe intending to go to South Africa, but returned to this country three months later without carrying out her plan. Her home is at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland Preston married President Cleveland when she was only 22. She was a graduate of Wells College. Five years after the death of her husband (June 24, 1908) she was married a second time, to Professor Thomas J. Preston, Jr. Her first marriage took place in the White House; her second marriage, in the Executive Mansion of Princeton University, the Reverend John Grier Hibben officiating. She was active in the anti-suffragist cause, and, during the War, in a number of patriotic societies. Andrew Carnegie left her, also, an annuity of \$5,000.

Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick Harrison, second wife of Benjamin Harrison, was never mistress of the White House. Her maiden name was Lord and she was a widow at the time of her second marriage. The first Mrs. Benjamin Harrison died during her husband's term of office. The second Mrs. Harrison (Mrs. Dimmick) was a niece of the first Mrs. Harrison, and 35 years the junior

of the ex-President. A week before their marriage in 1896, General Harrison (a Presbyterian) was converted to the Episcopal faith. His son and daughter by his first marriage openly disapproved of the second and did not attend it. The second Mrs. Harrison bore her husband one daughter. Since his death (March 13, 1901) she has lived very quietly. Last week



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Mrs. FRANCES FOLSON CLEVELAND PRESTON
She was married in high places

she telegraphed Mrs. Harding: "Deepest sympathy to you from one who has had a similar anxiety and sorrow. This is a grief to the whole country."

NEGROES

"Go North"

"Go north, Piccaninny, go north," is the advice which the breezes have been whispering to the Negroes of the South. The Negroes have responded with remarkable willingness. And now Southern business men and legislators are seeking a means to stop the migration northward, and much is being said and written of the effects of this migration.

The facts: According to recent estimates by the Department of Labor, 312,000 Negroes migrated from South to North in the last eight months. This constitutes about 3% of the entire Negro population of the U. S. During the War (1916-1919) a similar movement took place: 450,000 Negroes went north, but about half of the number returned later. The present migration is on even a greater scale, however; for

the migration has been three-quarters as great in less than one-quarter the time.

The center of Negro population, according to the census of 1920, is three-quarters of a mile northeast of Rising Fawn, Ga., in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. (The center of entire population of the country is near Whitehall in southwestern Indiana.) This indicates that the Negro population is spread east-and-west about as the white population, but as a whole is decidedly farther south. Between 1910 and 1920 the center of Negro population moved 9.4 miles east, and 19.4 miles north. Before that, its general trend had always been southwesterly.

Georgia, which contains the center of Negro population, also has the largest Negro population (1,206,365) of any state in the Union. It has been the hardest hit by the present migration. According to several reports from various sources, about 80,000 Negroes (not to mention 30,000 whites) have left Georgia this year. Since Georgia gained only 30,000 in Negro population between 1910 and 1920, its Negro population is probably less than it has been in several decades. There are said to be 47,000 vacant farms in the state and 1,665,720 acres of farm land allowed to go untillied. Calculating a loss of about \$12 a year for each untillied acre, the loss amounts to about \$27,000,000 a year for the state.

The remainder of the South has been similarly affected, but on the whole probably not so seriously. Tennessee and Kentucky are least affected. But the length of time which it will take the South to repair its losses is indicated by an increase of Negro population of only 1.9% from 1910 to 1920. The condition is further aggravated by the steady fall of the Negro birth rate. Due almost totally to this cause, the increase of Negro population throughout the country declined from 18% in 1900 to 6.5% in 1920.

The causes: There is general unanimity as to the causes of the present migration.

1) Wages in the North are high; wages in the South low. The Department of Labor estimates that cotton-mill workers are paid 99.53% more in Massachusetts than in the South, and that other wages are at least proportional. In Georgia a Negro farm worker gets about \$1.25 a day; in the Pennsylvania steel mills he is offered \$4.50 a day and "all the overtime he wants."

National Affairs—[Continued]

2) There are better school advantages for Negro children in the North.

3) The Negroes are better treated and have better living conditions in the North.

It seems that of these factors the most important is the first, which of course affects the item of living conditions, in the third. The other conditions are doubtless factors, but not of controlling importance. (For example, North Carolina now spends more than three times as much per year for Negro education as it spent on all education in 1900, yet 30,000 Negroes have left the state since last April.)

Strong evidence is given for the economic argument for migration by the fact that the period of migration is chiefly between November and July, when immigration from abroad is at its lowest. (See page 4.) Then the labor demand in the North is most keen and Negroes are most strongly attracted by good wages.

The significance: Dire are the results of Negro emigration are for Georgia and the other Southern states, this movement is likely to bring good results to the country as a whole by helping to balance economic forces. In the North a shortage of labor will be relieved. The Negroes will get better pay and gradually achieve better standards of living. In the South the departure of the Negroes will cut down cotton production somewhat. The result will be higher prices for Southern farmers, better living conditions, improved methods of farming and better conditions for the Negroes who remain in the South. As Secretary of Agriculture Wallace suggested, the problem of the wheat region of the West will probably find its ultimate solution in a similar way. Meanwhile the South is suffering by the migration. But for the country as a whole, if a Negro in the cotton fields is worth \$1.25 a day, and a Negro at the steel mills \$4.50 a day, every Negro that goes north is worth three and a half times as much as if he stayed south.

Said James S. Peters of Manchester, Ga., President of the Georgia Bankers' Association: "Wages must necessarily increase to par with those of the North and East, with proper allowance for the difference in the cost of living. . . . The emigration will continue until the oversupply either brings down the wage level in the North and East, or the undersupply here justifies an increase."

POLITICAL NOTES

Two Letters

The letter which Calvin Coolidge wrote to Woodrow Wilson:

August 4, 1923.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

It is with great distress that I have to inform you officially of the death of President Harding. In his death the nation suffers an irreparable loss; to me personally it is the loss of a true friend.

Should you contemplate participating in the funeral services of the late President, which I should greatly appreciate, upon the receipt of an expression of your wishes you will, of course, be duly apprised of the arrangements.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
2340 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

The letter which Mr. Wilson wrote to President Coolidge:

5th August, 1923.

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you sincerely for the gracious courtesy of your note just received. I sincerely grieve as you do over the death of President Harding, who had undoubtedly won the esteem of the whole nation by his honorable and conscientious conduct in office.

I shall esteem it an honor to take part in the funeral procession, and shall be obliged if you will assign a position in the procession for my car, which will be occupied by Mrs. Wilson and myself and I hope by my friend, Admiral Grayson. It will be with feelings of the utmost solemnity and reverence that I will attend. I regret to say my lameness makes it impracticable for me to attend the exercises in the Capitol.

Allow me to express the hope that your administration of the great office to which you have been so unexpectedly called will abound in satisfaction of many kinds.

With cordial good wishes, sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President of the United States.
Washington, D. C.

"No Finer Knighthood"

Hardly had Mr. Coolidge been in office 48 hours when he was called upon to write one of those "messages" which bear absolutely no direct relation to the prescribed conduct of national affairs. The message was addressed to the Knights of Columbus (assembled in convention at Montreal) and read as follows:

"The Knights of Columbus is in every sense a patriotic order. You have established great war charities, you have helped to fill the national Treasury with your contributions to the various Liberty loans, and you have sent your dearest and best to bear the heat and brunt of battle."

"Your order has ever shown its steadfast devotion to American principles and American ideals. You are Knights of Columbus, a name of great significance, representing not only a great discovery, but the eternal principle of all discovery and progress. When all the world doubted, when his own followers sought to turn back, he sailed on, daring to follow the truth."

"There is no finer knighthood. In it your noble order stands, resisting all evil counsel, supporting every patriotic cause, following the eternal principle that 'the truth shall make you free.'"

During the course of his term President Coolidge will be requested to write other messages—almost daily. To the Ancient Order of the Acorn, to the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose, to the National Association of Ice Industries, to the American Ornithologists' Union, to the National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A., to the American Numismatic Society, to the Tree Planting Association of New York City, to the Loyal Order of Moose, to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, etc.

Manual Labor

Among the official duties of a President which take up much of his valuable time is the mechanical operation of signing his name. There is only one person who has authority to do this for the new President. She is Mrs. Vile B. Pugh, a clerk in the General Land Office. She signs "Calvin Coolidge" to official land grants, thus relieving the President of a certain amount of manual labor.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

British Quandary

The Ruhr, including all the Rhine-land territory under Franco-Belgian occupation, has had thrust upon it a semi-mythical character. It is the land of unreality staging futurity. The entire world speaks of the Ruhr, not as the comparatively small industrial area in Western Germany, but as a separate territory wherein the evil potions of the world are being stirred to potency by the wicked witch of hate. And the garb of the witch is draped of many flags.

Speeches in the British Parliament by Premier Baldwin and Foreign Secretary Curzon plainly showed that Britain had received a rebuff from France and Belgium on her Ruhr policy, which was contained in her note to the Allies, the chief points of which are: Nothing can be proposed by Britain which contravenes the Treaty of Versailles; Germany's capacity to pay, fixed by an international commission of financial experts (as suggested in U. S. Secretary of State Hughes' New Haven speech), would be liable to revision at the hands of the Reparations Commission; Germany must agree to some form of "international control over the German financial administration" in order to give tangible effect to her guarantees. Finally, the note is considered to be a "virtual notification" to the German Government that passive resistance must cease and acts of sabotage and violence be disavowed.

The French note was intractable, but not a final answer. It ignored all the points of the British note in a policy of playing for time. Instead of answering the British note directly the French Government wants to know: How much Britain proposes to recover from Germany? Does Britain intend to remit debts due to her from the Allies? Etc. Finally the French note urges continuation of negotiations between the Allies.

The Belgian note is written in much the same style as the French. The British proposals are left in the lurch. The Belgian Government suggests a new Reparations program with new German guarantees. To the British Government these suggestions, while practicable, would lead only to further procrastination, whereas the constituent feature of the British note was "immediate action" to save Germany from imminent financial, eco-

nomic, geographical and social disruption.

The note from Italy to Britain completely backs up the British attitude. It is understood that Japan also sympathizes with Britain.

In Germany the rumor of the fall of the Cuno Government has again been revived. Stresemann, German People's Party (or Hugo Stinnes' Party), is again the strong man.

The British, faced by stout Franco-Belgian opposition, are in a quandary. The entire position as far as Britain is concerned is summed up by Lord Curzon, who said he did not know what the Government would do next week or next month. It is generally believed, however, that Britain will make a separate reply to the last German offer (June 7) and that this action will receive the official support of Italy and Japan, and it is reported in some quarters the unofficial support of the U. S. Government. This, however, lacks confirmation.

THE NEAR EAST

Postscript

A treaty of amity and commerce and a treaty of a tradition between the United States and Turkey were signed. These treaties replace one nearly a century old, signed in 1830.

Although never at war with Turkey, the United States broke off diplomatic relations on April 20, 1917, and official relations have not been maintained since. The two treaties just signed at Lausanne will not be ratified until a settlement of "claims against the respective governments" is reached.

During the numerous conversations which preceded the present agreement, Ismet Pasha proved more than ordinarily recalcitrant over the question of minorities. He ironically suggested that Turkey should be the protector of racial minorities in the U. S. Said the wily Ismet: "The Turkish newspapers have the most ferocious accounts of lynchings of Negroes in the United States almost every week. You burn them at the stake. We stopped burning people two or three hundred years ago."

"You also have extreme Nationalistic societies like the Ku Klux Klan, which is constantly threatening Jews, Catholics and other minorities. You even have Presidential candidates

making violent attacks upon Jews and other minorities."

Naturally this was a little staggering to Mr. Grew.

THE LEAGUE

Esperanto Spurned

The movement to make Esperanto a world language for auxiliary international purposes received a rebuff from the Commission of International Cooperation, which had been invited to express its opinion on the question by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Commission decided to eschew synthetic languages, and to invite the League to favor the selection of a living language as one of the most powerful means for bringing the nations of the world together. English and French must fight it out.

Even Esperanto can be tinged with politics in the strange propagandist twilight that has settled over Europe's chanceries. There really is ground for the belief that the Germans have been back of the agitation for Esperanto, in a desire to make an indirect attack on French and British influence through the French and English tongues. Also the Soviets recently attempted to compel the Russian Esperantists to use their language to further Bolshevik doctrines.

Esperanto was invented by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a physician of Bielostok, Russia, where the clash of four races (Russians, Germans, Poles, Jews), suggested the necessity for a neutral tongue. Esperanto was first published in 1887, seven years after its predecessor, Volapük, which it has now supplanted.

Dr. Zamenhof's original idea was to resuscitate a dead language. Then he tried to construct a new tongue on an *a priori* basis. Finally he fell back on the roots of extant languages, selecting from European sources chiefly. His choice was guided by a desire for internationality, but his results were not satisfactorily impartial.

Zamenhof's dictionary contained 2,642 Esperanto words. Volapük was more complicated, a single verb being capable of 505,440 different forms.

Idiom Neutral, the most recent attempt at an international tongue (1902), is the simplest language yet devised. It is based on a thoroughly impartial and systematic study of English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Latin.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament

The House of Lords and the House of Commons adjourned for the Summer vacation and will not reassemble until Nov. 13, unless a crisis makes a special session imperative.

Prohibition

Lady Astor's bill (prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to anyone under the age of 18 years) received the King's signature and became the law of the land. Its passage was hindered, rather than helped, by Lady Astor's undignified antics in support of it; but Sir Frederick Banbury's senile tactics of obstruction fairly counter balanced the injudicious advocacy. The bill is a common-sense measure designed to do away with children's hanging about public-houses. It is not known whether it will affect the small-beer retailed to Eton and Harrow public school boys.

Recovery

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, informed the House of Commons that bullion to the amount of £3,817,232 had been salvaged from the steamship *Laurentic*, sunk by a German mine off the northwest coast of Ireland on Jan. 23, 1917. The *Laurentic* lies in 138 feet of water.

Royalty Dislodged

Prince Henry, third son of the King, was thrown from a restive horse at Aldershot and suffered a broken ankle.

The Prince went to the aid of a recruit who was having some difficulty with his horse. Mounting in place of the trooper the Prince was getting the animal fairly in hand when it threw him and rolled on him.

Thus is the reputation of the House of Windsor well sustained, the King, Wales and Henry all having been thrown at one time or another—Wales leading, of course.

Prince Henry William Frederick Albert is the fourth child of the King and Queen, and their third son. He was born on March 31, 1900. Unlike his elder brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, he is not well known to the public, having been fully occupied with his military vocation since he entered Sandhurst, England's principal military academy. Only on rare occa-

sions during the past few years has he attended any public function in an official capacity.



© Wide World

PRINCE HENRY

He seldom shows himself in public

Ireland

Before dissolving on Aug. 4, the Dail Eireann took the precaution of passing a Public Safety bill, empowering the Free State Government to hold in prison its 12,000 political prisoners.

The Court of Appeals had granted habeas corpus to two prisoners, holding that a state of war no longer existed. The 11,998 other prisoners could have been released prior to the elections which will take place in the Fall, so the bill was hastily passed and the Free State elections will be rid of this many presumably hostile voters.

FRANCE

Resurrection

The men of 1919 have proved the equals in industry of the men of 1871, in rebuilding the wasted fields. In the devastated areas, 7,447,297 acres have been cleared of projectiles, trenches and barbed wire, leaving less than 1,000,000 acres to be cleared; 19,920 out of 22,160 factories have been rebuilt; more than

1,235,000 acres out of 4,941,000 of devastated farm-lands have been put under the plow; the main railway system has been repaired; nearly all the water ways made navigable; of 36,450 miles of ruined roads, 19,743 have been restored to traffic and 8,671 improved.

M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, announced that France is now "better off than ever" with regard to coal. The damaged mines have been restored so as to give a monthly output of 3,500,000 tons, as against 2,700,000 for 1922. Speeding up in the Saar basin gives 100,000 extra tons a month. Even marking off as a dead loss Germany's 300,000 tons a month due on the Reparations account, France has more coal than last year.

The French North African Colonies reported a bumper wheat crop. The total is expected to exceed 20,000,000 quintals,* as against 9,471,300 for last year. This crop, added to the French home crop of 65,000,000 quintals, brings the nation's crops within its needs, which are estimated at 85,000,000 quintals a year.

The French franc hit a new low record for the year, on Aug. 2, in consequence of the British Ruhr note. The franc touched 5.71, which is within one point of the low record for all time. Boulevardiers darkly hunted at "intentional bankers" bringing pressure on France to force her to recant her foreign policy.

The forecast on the vital statistics for 1922 shows an increasing danger that France will be poorer than ever in men. In 1920 the population increased by 160,000; in 1921 the increase was only 9,000; a net decrease is expected for 1922. The present shortage of living quarters, the uncertainty of modern French life, and the lowered moral standards that followed the War are alike blamed for the failure of the French nation to raise the most valuable of all crops—babies.

Less Army

Lord Robert Cecil reached a private agreement with the French Government for a mutual guarantee compact, calculated to end "the myth of French militarism."

France agreed to reduce her Army by 200,000 men if Great Britain and

* 1 quintal = about 100 lbs.

Foreign News—[Continued]

other Powers would come to her aid, if attacked, with the same number of troops.

The vital points of the new treaty, reached after three years of tedious negotiations, are as follows:

1) The three principal regional areas in Europe are designated.

2) In case of aggression, the power attacked will immediately notify the Council of the League of Nations, which will decide whether the States of that region shall use military, naval or economic force, or all three combined.

3) All existing and future alliances will be embraced by the treaty.

4) The obligations of any power are limited to its own region.

A majority of States must approve the Treaty before the plan will ensure any success.

Aside from ending the unpleasant armament disagreement between France and Great Britain, the effect of this treaty will be to lend substance to the empty formula of Article X* of the League Covenant, and make a practical first step in the reduction of land armaments.

Stolen Papers!

Europe attaches much importance to venerable documents.

The latest feature of the futile sport of digging up the snows of yesterday is the theft from 78-year-old Jules Cambon of his private papers. Ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1898 to 1920, M. Cambon collaborated with King Edward VII in the formation of the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain in 1904-5.

Moscow and the novelist, E. P. Oppenheim, are alike suspected.

"Jacques Corbeau"

Some American tourist threw from a bus a French Negro, a War veteran, who was touring the battlefields.

Many Americans resent the French doctrine of *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*, when applied to Negroes. Several disagreeable incidents have occurred when the tourists have strenuously objected to the rising tide of color in Montmartre.

Candace and Bousse, Deputies, colored, prepared to raise a storm of anti-American protest in the Chamber. Supporting them, the French

*Article X reads: "The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Foreign Office issued a communiqué, directing the police to protect Frenchmen at all costs, regardless of color, and threatening offensive tourists with expulsion if they tried to import Jim Crow tactics. France needs the loyalty of her colored colonies even more than she needs the cash of American tourists.

GERMANY

Annual Denial

On August 1, ninth anniversary of Germany's entry into the World War, the Berlin press made its annual denial of the German Empire's War guilt.

Der Tag, monarchist daily: "This War, which today enters into its tenth year, will not be ended until the truth about the responsibility for its outbreak is victorious."

Lokal Anzeiger, moderate daily, advised national propaganda to convince Germans and foreign travelers of Germany's innocence.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Hugo Stinnes' paper, said France's motto is: "Germany must be destroyed." This paper accuses France of continuing the War "on her own hook," having failed to secure the full fruits of victory in the Versailles Treaty.

Nippy Work

Taking advantage of a miners' strike, 4,000 Communists seized the United coal mine near Swiekau, Saxony, and announced their intention of running it. Police were called, but the Communists were in full possession and it was evidently felt that they might as well run the mine, since the miners would not do so.

Trail of the Mark

The new Kings of Germany are the farmers. They dictate prices. They draw on the public purse for whatever they need. The *Chicago Tribune* correspondent says even when they are proud in marks they get more than an Illinois farmer. Said representative agriculturists to Chancellor Cuno: "The corn loft and the pigsty are our savings bank." *Vorwärts*, Socialist journal: "Hunger sows dissatisfaction and breeds uprisings."

The latest and most gruesome way of investing marks was divulged by the cook of an American family, who, on arriving home after being

acquainted with her mother's death, was appalled to discover that the crematory funeral had been paid for last Spring. It was explained to her that her mother could not have been expected to live much longer, and by paying the crematorium fees in advance many marks had been saved, as the prices had advanced considerably in the meantime.

The Cuno Cabinet increased the income tax by 100%. It also provided for a heavy increase in corporation tax; increased the tax on beer; dropped that on mineral waters; laid a special non-recurring tax on motor cars, of 50 times the ordinary tax. All this to bolster up passive resistance in the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Imbecile?

Frederick William, ex-Crown Prince of Germany, now helping his father, the Kaiser, to entertain at Doorn, was enigmatic when interviewed by reporters. He declined to discuss Royalist activities. Asked if he was intending to return to Germany, he laughed. Questioned about Monarchist plans at Doorn, he smiled. In answer to a question about Doorn visitors, he rejoined that it was holiday time. All this may only go to prove what some people have long suspected—that the Prince is an irresponsible imbecile.

Propitious Propinquity

Both the Communists and the Nationalists (Monarchists) have a common enemy—the Socialists. It has been common knowledge for years that the two parties were slowly drifting together. Nevertheless all Berlin was startled to read in *Die Rote Fahne*, Communist daily, articles from Karl Radek, Soviet Government's able propagandist, and Count von Rventlow, apostle of the ex-All Highest.

The alarm felt, particularly in Socialist circles, was undoubtedly accentuated by memories of the Spartan Rebellion of 1919 and the Kapp Putsch of 1920, the one Communist, the other Monarchist. With both parties stronger than ever they have been since the War, their proposed temporary fusion is indeed food for serious thought.

Karl Radek, "after Lenin the ablest head among the Russian Rulers," said that the German bourgeoisie has lost its second war and that it will capitulate rather than precipitate the further fall of the

Foreign News—[Continued]

mark and an uprising of the proletariat.

Radek then went on to say that there really is little difference between the Communist and Nationalist program. He also pointed out that the Bolshevik coup d'état was effected with 70,000 men, whereas the strength of the Communist party is more than 300,000.

Radek concluded: "A million members of the Communist Party in Germany must be the objective reached in the immediate future. The time for a general attack is not yet here, but it is ripening. . . . The strategic task of German Communism, therefore, is to further the ripening of revolution through organization work."

Count von Reventlow, naval officer and noted exponent of ruthless submarine attacks during the War, recalled with regret the failure of German and Bolshevik arms to join forces against Poland in 1920. He complained of "the ruthless opposition of the Communists against the Nationalists," a fact which precluded the possibility of an alliance. He discussed in an approving vein a plan that Nationalist and Communists should march together "for a part of their way." After the defeat of the "common opponent" they—the Communists and the Nationalists—will be able to settle their differences.

Whatever the real significance of the mooted Bolshevik-Royalist party, it cannot be denied that when a paper like *Die Rote Fahne* offers and Count Reventlow accepts the hospitality of its columns, there is an *a priori* case for something rotten in the German state.

ITALY

D'Annunzio's Union

Ever since Mussolini seized power, Gabriele d'Annunzio has been engaged in a canny campaign to entrench his own popularity with the working classes, which were disgruntled by the brusque labor policy of the black-shirted Dictator.

During the Fascist repression, most of the carefully integrated labor movement in Italy, the Chambers of Labor, the Cooperatives, the Unions, were broken up. D'Annunzio's first stroke was to intercede with the Government for the striking Marine workers. His last move is the founding of a d'Annunzian Chamber of Work at Florence. The charter of the Chamber is based on his Constitution of the Quarnaro, adopted in

his Fiume venture. This Constitution bases society on a system of guilds, both of workmen and employers, and is a self-conscious endeavor to re-establish the spirit of medieval society. The Chamber is distinct from both Socialist and Fascist Syndicalism. Its formation is considered to mark a new period of political ambitions on the part of the poet.

Zita's Jewels

The former Empress Zita of Hungary, widow of the unfortunate Charles, who died in exile on the



EMPERESS ZITA
Mussonist wants her valuables

island of Madeira in 1922 after two attempts to regain his crown, has not even the right to her own jewels, according to the Italian Government.

Charles and Zita, when they fled to Switzerland after the War, took with them their jewels, including the famous Florentine Diamond, which weighs 139½ carats. This gem is claimed by the Italians under the St. Germain Treaty. The Royal exiles pawned it to finance some of their ventures and it was recently rumored in London that Zita proposed to sell it.

Said the Italian Embassy: "The Italian Government warns the public against purchasing any jewelry belonging to the ex-Empress Zita, as the Italian Government has a prior claim thereto."

Zita herself is of Italian blood, being a member of the Ducal House of Tuscany. The Florentine diamond,

manuscripts from the Modena Library, and other objects were transported from Tuscany to Vienna in the 18th Century. It is on this ground that the Italian Government claims them.

According to the Reparations Commission, the Empress Zita has every right to dispose of the precious stones in any way she sees fit.

Clerical Purity

Short sleeves and low-necked dresses are anathema at the Vatican, according to a ruling recently pointed out by Monsignor Marmaggi, newly appointed Apostolic Delegate from Yugo-Slavia, to a group of fashionable ladies who wished to visit the Pope.

Said Monsignor Marmaggi: "Only those decently dressed are allowed to enter. The Holy Father has forbidden immodest dresses in the palace."

A division between the modest and the immodest was made, and only the modest were allowed by the Swiss Guards to enter. Some of the immodest women went to nearby stores and bought tulle, with which they draped arms and necks, after which they were allowed to enter. The Vatican action is taken in support of the crusade of the Bishops against present fashions.

SPAIN

Don Jaime's Ear

A few simple manipulations with the index finger of the right hand cured of congenital deafness, Don Jaime, 15-year-old son of King Alfonso of Spain, in 20 minutes by the clock.

Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, Brooklyn osteopath, was summoned by King Alfonso to treat the Prince (TIME, July 2). Don Jaime was so deaf that he could hear only shouted conversation. Dr. Muncie put him under an anæsthetic, reconstructed the eustachian tube with his forefinger. Twenty minutes later, Don Jaime was able to hear normally.

AUSTRIA

Pot-Pourri

The statistical report of the Government of Austria places the deficit for the first half of the current fiscal year at 500,000,000,000 kronen (\$7,000,000,000) less than before the League

Foreign News—[Continued]

of Nations reconstruction scheme was put into effect.

With a population of 6,585,385, no less than 960,000 persons are dependent upon the State for their support.

The census taken last March shows an increase of 403,940 over the figures of the 1920 census. Actual figures 1920—6,131,445; 1922—6,535,385. The city of Vienna now has a population of 1,865,110 as against 1,841,326 in 1920, or near three-tenths of the total population of Austria.

The Vienna Bourse recorded 1,300,000 transactions in three days recently. This is a record. Rise in the value of stocks and shares is reported to be general. More than 50 securities are listed on the Bourse whose shares stand at over 1,000,000 kronen (\$14).

Vienna has 1,800 lawyers, or one for every 1,000 of the population. (In the U. S. there is one lawyer for every 861.) They find it hard to make a living since their connections in Lemberg, Cracow, Trieste and Brunn were severed by the Treaty of St. Germain and because now the Supreme Court in Vienna is only the final court of appeal for Austria.

HUNGARY

Little Entente Controls

The chief obstacle to an international loan to put Hungarian finances on a sound footing, a project similar to that recently effected in the case of Austria, has been removed by the agreement of the Little Entente (Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Rumania) at their Sinaia (Rumania) Conference to waive their liens on reparations.

However, the Little Entente demanded, in return for this concession, certain guarantees on the Hungarian side, including the discontinuance of Hungarian irredentist propaganda in the three countries and representation of the Little Entente upon the Control Commission, which will see that the loan is applied to curing Hungary's financial difficulties.

This last stipulation is repugnant to the Hungarian people and may cause the fall of the Hungarian Cabinet. The Hungarian representatives at Sinaia fought it, being willing to submit to English or Italian control, but not to control by their sworn enemies. However, Count Bethlen, Hungary's Premier, declared that

Hungary's chief need was foreign capital, if only for the movement of crops. Economic conditions in Hungary are good, but capital is of vital importance. No foreign power will lend without control; the Little Entente is in a position to block all loans, unless it is given control; the Hungarians don't want Little Entente control, they want money. The dilemma is unescapable. Only the gradual weakening of the Little Entente, prophesied at Budapest, can afford the Magyars consolation.

RUSSIA

Krassin Out

Leonid Krassin, Soviet Trade Commissioner in London, "who made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to



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LEONID KRASSIN

He mixed Bolshevism and business.

combine Bolshevism and business," has been replaced by Christian Rakovski.

Krassin was identified with the Russo-British Trade Agreement, and had a disappointing career, endeavoring to promote trade at a time when Russia had little to export. Krassin was recently reported to have favored recognition of Russia's pre-war debts, but later denied this herself.

Rakovski, who was associated with Tchicherin at the Genoa Conference of 1922, takes a different and more tenable line. He proclaims that Russia's highly protective policy is "as necessary in the present situation in

Russia as America found it in the McKinley period." He urges foreign capital to invest in Russia, stating that the Soviet Government is stable and that the State-owned enterprises are making money.

No Man's Land?

North of Eastern Siberia, an island 70 miles long, 40 miles wide, consisting chiefly of naked rocks, and inhabited normally by nothing but polar bears, is claimed by Russia, Canada, the United States; and there is a possibility that Japan may come into the controversy.

Wrangel Land was sighted by Siberians early in the 19th Century. Baron Ferdinand Wrangel, a Russian explorer, attempted to penetrate the island, but failed. In retaliation he gave it his name. Hence the Soviet claim.

Thomas Long, American whaler, cruised along the island in 1867, but its real discovery came in 1881, when the U. S. revenue cutter *Corca* landed a search party, built a cairn, raised the American flag, made formal claim to the island in the name of the U. S. A.

Alan R. Crawford, Canadian, with three companions, all from the Vilhjalmur Stefansson expedition, have supposedly been in occupation of the island since 1921. Stefansson urges the Canadian and British Governments to annex Wrangel Land for a landing on a future Arctic air-line. It is even suggested that the Japanese may move in if Canada does not acquire the island.

Harold Noise, a Canadian, left Nome on Aug. 3 on the schooner *Donaldson*, to relieve Crawford and place another man on the island. The Soviet authorities of Siberia plan to capture the relief party and the Crawford "settlement."

GREECE

Reconstruction

After eleven years, 1912-1923 (Balkan Wars, World War, Anatolian War), of almost continuous mobilization, though not fighting, the Greek Army, last week disbanded. One hundred fifty thousand men are returning to civil life. M. Romanos, Greek Minister to Paris, estimates that the cost of this operation, which will increase the productive capacity of Greece, will amount to only 5,000,000 drachmas (\$965,000).

Greek finances are badly demoralized by the failure of the war with

Foreign News—[Continued]

Turkey. The Governor of the National Bank of Greece has gone to London to raise a loan. Greece made application for help from the League of Nations, which, after examining the proposals and plans for the settlement of Greek refugees, stated that the guarantees offered by the Greek Government were sufficient for raising a loan. The exact amount to be borrowed is not known, but will probably be between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 pounds sterling.

CHINA

Squabble Ended

The controversy (TIME, Aug. 6) between Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Foreign Minister, and M. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, came to an end when the latter presented a copy of his credentials to the Foreign Office, retaining the original for the next President, when elected.

When Yoshizawa arrived in Peking a fortnight ago he found no President to whom he could present his credentials, so he put them in his pocket and contented himself with informing the Chinese Foreign Office that he had come. The Foreign Minister refused to recognize such a proceeding and a diplomatic fracas resulted.

Bandit Echo

The latest story of the bandit affair is being thrashed out in a diplomatic battle at Paris between the Japanese Embassy and the Chinese Legation.

The Chinese assert that the bandits were paid by the Japanese Government to capture and keep as hostages a number of American and Europeans the idea being to involve China and other Powers and so ultimately impose on China international political control.

The Japanese deny this, stating that the bandit episode was due to the feebleness of the Chinese Government.

Revenge?

Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian War Lord, sent 30 graduates from his War College to Japan for an extensive course in military science.

The arrangements for the course were made directly between Chang and the Japanese War Department. It is understood that this is only part of a scheme which the Manchurian Tseun has in mind for recouping his military prestige, so

badly undermined by General Wu Pei-Fu last year.

Blue-jackets to the Fore

A party of Chinese soldiers boarded the U. S. steamship *Alice Dollar* at I-Chang on the Yangtze-Kiang and asked for transportation up the river. On being refused they became violent and in the resultant fracas several shots were fired. The matter was ended by a squad of



© Paul Thompson

W. R. HEARST

"My ranches, oh my rights!"

American blue-jackets from a gunboat anchored nearby, who arrested 15 soldiers, but not before they had injured the captain of the vessel and three women, including the wife and daughter of the Dollar line agent.

At Petaiho near Shanhaikwan, the British Admiral Anderson and party, which included several women, were pelted with stones and handfuls of mud by rickshaw men at the conclusion of a ride in rickshaws. British blue-jackets rescued the party from its obnoxious situation.

JAPAN

Soviet Settlement

The results of the Russo-Japanese negotiations for the settlement of the Japanese claims in the northern half of the island of Sakhalin and of indemnity for the Nikolaievsk massacre are withheld from the public.

The pourparlers ended without a communiqué from either participant. That the break is not final was in-

dicated by the fact that M. Kawakami, Japanese negotiator, entertained Adolph A. Joffe, late Soviet Envoy to Peking and representative at the Tokyo Conference, at a farewell dinner given at the Thukiji Hotel.

M. Joffe's ill health, while probably not of the "diplomatic" variety, gives Moscow a graceful opportunity for replacing him by M. Karahan, thus paving the way for necessary concessions to the Japanese point of view and the elimination of the, diplomatically speaking, insignificant obstacles which stand in the way of cooperation between the two strongest Far Eastern Powers, both of which are equally interested in the exploitation, political and economic, of the *disjecta membra* of China.

LATIN AMERICA

Largest Landowner

William Randolph Hearst, largest individual landowner in Mexico, has filed a formal protest with the State Department at Washington against the threatened seizure of his Barbiacora ranch of 333,000 acres by the Farm Commission of the state of Chihuahua.

Mr. Hearst's manager, William Ferris, spent a month in Mexico City, negotiating with the Government, and left abruptly. On Mr. Hearst's visit to Mexico, he appealed to the American authorities to prevent new taxes on his 1,000,000-acre ranch, extending through the three states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas. Taxation was levied on the Vera Cruz portion alone.

The protest in Washington places his estates on the list of seized properties discussed by the Recognition Conference, just at the moment when it was thought that the most difficult of the problems discussed were on the way to solution.

Financial Advice

J. S. Hord, ex-financial adviser to Haiti, sailed from Manhattan to take up his duties as financial adviser to the Government of Ecuador.

Mr. Hord has had previous experience in matters financial in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines.

The following eight Latin American countries have U. S. financial advisers: Colombia, Peru, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Haiti, the Dominican Republic.

BOOKS

Over the Footlights*

Mr. Leacock Plays on the Drama—He Gets Hearty Laughter

The Story. Some call it the Drayma, some the Drammer, the largest proportion simply and succinctly the Movies. But, anyhow, whether you go in for the newest expressionistic fling in any number of scenes in which the hero is an earwig† and the heroine the Spirit of the Single Tax and all the action takes place offstage or stick to the simple mystery play where bodies are always falling out of china-closets and nobody knows who the real detective is, you will be pretty sure to find something to your taste in Mr. Leacock's latest book of burlesques.

Cast up by the Sea—a Sea-Coast Melodrama of the days when thirty cents bought an orchestra chair and not merely the amusement tax on a seat in row ZZ; **The Soul Call**—an up-to-date Piffle Play in Which a Man and a Woman, Both Trying to Find Themselves, Find One Another; **Dead Men's Gold**—a film of the great Nevada Deserts in which Red-Blooded, Able-Bodied Men and Women a hundred per cent. American live and love among the cactus and chaparral; **Orosius**—a Greek Tragedy as presented by the senior class in classics at the University of Squeegs (S. or N. D., or even Kans. or Ill.); an Ibsen take-off; historical drama of various sorts; the Russian theatre (Old Style) full of knots and beautiful Nihilists and (New Style) one of those realistic things in which all the characters suffer from acute hydrophobia and pass their time poisoning each other in underground lodgings; an ideal scenario for the modern movie of uplift that grips poor old marriage right by the neck; **The Raft**—the kind of interlude that is sandwiched in for 15 minutes between the dances at a revue; so they go.

End of Part One. Intermission. Part Two: **Other Fancies**, some eleven little skits on topical themes with an *Envoi* addressed to the Faded Actor and containing two of the most amusing things in the book, **First Call for Spring** and **How I Succeeded in Business**. Curtain.

Some of the items are more entertaining than others but each should produce at least one chuckle and in several the angle of risibility is acute. And there isn't enough fun going around in these analytic days for anyone to miss the genuine plums in this particular collection. **The Significance.** Mr. Leacock is a humorist but not a wit—he seeks for and obtains the abrupt and

hearty laugh rather than the oh-so-sophisticated smile. But while occasionally stereotyped and sometimes a trifle repetitious he maintains on the whole a pretty high average of chuckles to the item. He is probably the most popular living humorous writer in English, for his work deals in the main with matters



PROFESSOR LEACOCK
He got the drama in his pipe and puffed

of commonplace experience made unexpectedly ludicrous by the angle from which he attacks them.

The Critics. *The New York World*: "If one does not find what he is looking for, he is quite sure to find something else."

New York Tribune: "Mr. Leacock has never deviated . . . from his attitude as the unimpassioned protestant against the countless shams and imbecilities in which our common life is drenched."

The New York Times: "Leacock is unconventional enough to voice opinions that almost everyone else keeps silent for fear of what the other fellow may think."

The Author. Stephen Leacock (born in 1869 in England) has been so frequently regarded as an American that he must be getting used to it. Professor, economist, lecturer, he has had the fortune or misfortune to make such a success of his avocation as a writer of humorous fiction that few of his readers realize that he has any other calling. However, he is head of the Department of Political Economy at McGill University (Canada) and is well and widely known in that portentous-sounding field. His serious books include *The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice*; his humorous, *Behind the Beyond*, *Winsome Winnie* and the classic *Nonsense Novels*.

Edna Millay
She Ranks Sixth or Seventh Among Contemporary Versifiers

Having won the Pulitzer Poetry Prize, having changed publishers and been married during the Spring and Summer as well as having been operated upon for appendicitis, Edna St. Vincent Millay doubtless now enjoys her convalescence with something like complacency. I cannot, somehow, think of her as complacent, however. This delicate, elfish woman is as restless, as full of vitality as a wheat field on a windy day.

Edna Millay was graduated from Vassar. Stories of her undergraduate days are not free from anecdotes of temperament displayed. She was notably successful, then, however, with her verses, and her prize-winning poem, *Renascence*, was heralded by the critics as an extraordinary performance for one so young. From college she migrated to Greenwich Village. The contrast between Washington Square and her home town of Rockland, Me., was great; but it did not disconcert her. She soon became a legend. Her poetry was widely read, her charms widely heralded. She was a poet of renown and even more brilliant as a personality. Tiring soon, however, of the Bohemian life of the Village she went to Europe with her mother. There she stayed, as a part of the American colony in Paris; then, for a time, in England. This Spring she again sought America. When one saw her she seemed frazier than ever. It was rumored that she was ill. She left town and sought the wilds of Croton-on-Hudson. Visitors to the colony there did not see her. She remained in seclusion. Then, with no warning whatever, this writer of passionate, free, gayly cynical love poetry, abandoned Croton for the hospital and was at the same time married to Eugene Boissevain, a young importer of Dutch extraction who plays an excellent game of tennis, dances gracefully and seems to appreciate the arts. What effect this marriage will have upon the poetry of Miss Millay is a question for the psychologists to ponder and time to answer.

Where does this brilliant young poetess rank among our present-day versifiers? Her lyrics are more moving to me than those of Sara Teasdale or Elinor Wylie; but on the other hand one can think of no woman poet who has quite achieved the breath and flashing brilliance of Amy Lowell. Miss Millay's is a different gift. I should be inclined to rank her second, then, in importance among our women poets, and remembering Lindsay, Frost and Robinson, sixth or seventh among our contemporary versifiers. J. F.

* OVER THE FOOTLIGHTS—Stephen Leacock—Dodd, Mead (\$1.50).

† An insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the human ear.

Good Books

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

UNDER A THOUSAND EYES—Florence B. Livingston—*Cosmopolitan* (\$2.00). Heather Dav-nway returns to her own particular Gopher Prairie—this time a town in Vermont—after a long absence in more metropolitan circles. She finds green trees and neighborliness—but also: gossip, spite, tale-bearing and the town's incessant interest in the most personal affairs of its every inhabitant. At last, however, she finds the love of "a good clean man" and the discovery of certain kindly qualities in even the most intrusively neighborly of neighbors sufficient offset to Hampton Valley's other drawbacks. A *Main Street* that dodges reality and lacks any brilliance of texture—but whose happy ending should delight all Babbitts.

WHAT TO TALK ABOUT—Imogene B. Wolcott—*Putnam* (\$1.90). Post-graduate work for those whose careful perusal of *The Book of Etiquette* has taught them exactly what to do with an olive. What to talk about to Accountants, Brides, Clergymen, Dentists, Elderly People and so on down the alphabet. Jokes are inserted—oh, this is a sprightly manual! In fact one rapid reading should prove enough to furnish even the dumbest débutante with enough heavy verbal ammunition to enflame any sophisticated dinner table. Only—what does one talk about when one's carefully prepared list of questions dries up? And why are no links provided between the reader and Mah Jongg devotees, grandfathers, zebra-trainers?

EMS—Robert W. Chambers—*Dorson* (\$2.00). Eris, daughter of discord, was one of the aristocratic changelings that are always being born to fictional farmers. She wanted to go on the stage. "Marry me," said E. Stuart Graydon, one of those slick city chaps, "and I'll help you." She did—only to find out on her wedding day that Graydon was a counterfeiter, wanted by the police. Graydon escaped his trailers by a hairbreadth—and Eris, thoroughly disgusted with country life in America, fled to New York. Barry Annan, young literary genius, found her penniless in Central Park, wrote up her life story for his newspaper—and then—oh, well, you know the rest—they fell in love and she made a howling success on the silver sheet and after all sorts of complications everything turned out happily. A typical Chambers novel—the perfection of timely, extremely readable trash.

MUSIC

Melancholy Viola

One of the oddest series of recitals for the U. S. next season will be that of Lionel Tertis. Mr. Tertis is an English musician of some note. His instrument is the viola. Few lay citizens know just what the viola is. It is a member of the viol family, lying midway between the violin and the violoncello. In appearance it is nothing more than a large violin, played in the customary position for the violin. Its tone is very distinctive, deeper, mellower and moodier than that of the violin. Its lack lies in variety. It does not have the alternate darkness and brightness of the violin or the alternate bass strength and majesty and tenor fervor of the violoncello, but preserves a characteristic romantic melancholy throughout.

Lionel Tertis is a talented musician, who has devoted himself to advancing the viola for solo work. He is bent on demonstrating his thesis that the viola is a beautiful instrument for recitals.

Orchestra of Mandolins

The Vienna Mandolin Orchestra Society gave a concert in Berlin to a crowded auditorium. The concert was described as exquisite. It is the purpose of the Society to demonstrate that the mandolin, far from being necessarily only a toy, is a serious, dignified and important instrument, one well fitted to satisfy the highest artistic demands of music. The Society has a band of one hundred expert players, who render in grandiose style arrangements of the compositions of the great composers. Listeners at the Berlin concert commented admiringly on the great, noble tone of the bass mandolins—almost organlike in richness—which moved in stately measures beneath the delicate, tintillating lacework of the smaller instruments.

Farrar Row

It was reported in Paris that Geraldine Farrar had tried to get lucrative engagements from German impresarios and failed, perhaps because of the small value of a million paper marks, and in consequence has tried France, asking offers of French managers for appearances. The French, who are ready to grow angry about anything, grew angry at this. On a previous occasion when it was said that Farrar was to sing in France, there was talk of a boycott against her.

The reason of the bellicose gestures appears to lie in the fact that in

France Farrar is supposed to have been pro-German during the War. Of course, she did have her pre-American career in Germany. Many Americans, however, will remember the diva singing *The Star Spangled Banner* with great fervor at various times during the hostilities. This assuredly removes any suspicion from her of lack of love for the Allies.

Paderewski

Paderewski's return to the Paris concert stage was a *jour de fête*. Thousands thronged his way to the theatre, thousands besieged him as he concluded his first performance, a benefit affair.

Nearly a hundred friends of the great Pole were his guests this opening day. He bought them tickets at the box office price, asking the theatre management only for a dressing room where he might soak his hands in hot water for half an hour before playing. That is his recipe for supple-ness.

The French press took occasion to retell the story of how the world's most noted pianist was expelled from Russia after playing for Tzar Alexander III. The gist of this tale:

Alexander III: "You are a great artist and an honor to Russia."

Paderewski: "Pardon, Your Majesty, To Poland."

Next day came the order to cross the border. Paderewski has never entered Russia since.

Rabinoff's Institute

That enterprising impresario, Max Rabinoff, announced the establishment of the American Institute of Operatic Art at Stony Point, N. Y., historical spot where Mad Anthony Wayne did certain prodigies, which themselves, as related in school histories, have an operatic flavor. This new musical establishment, it is stated, will contain a great variety of beneficent marvels. Singers will be taught. Operas will be given, including American operas. Singers will be given opportunities to appear in actual performances and to get routine experience. American composers will be invited to bring their scores and have them tried out in rehearsal.

These assuredly are wonders. A greater wonder still is the resource and enterprise of Rabinoff, who has adventured widely in the fields of music, with the first American appearance of Pavlova, with the Boston Opera Company, with the Ukrainian Chorus. Another most authentic wonder is the endless philanthropy of philanthropists, who always crop up for the endowment of high and worthy projects.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Thumbs Down. This offering is described on the program as a "thrill-drama." Suspicions are justified. *Thumbs Down* liberates a few thrills which creak mechanically through the house; it contains nothing of real drama.

A labyrinthine plot centers about the murder of a Bootlegger King. His daughter's fiancé is accused; suspicion shifts suddenly to the daughter herself. Finally the winds of evidence blow up from a totally different quarter and point the weathercock of circumstance toward the least expected actor. Although the solution is fairly ingenious it is not worth waiting for through two blundering hours of gunplay, tears and tired old jokes.

Sue MacManamy makes a rather appealing heroine and is especially good when called upon by the author for tears. Since he requires her to weep fairly consistently through the last three acts she has a rather successful evening. Not since *Rain* has such an aqueous deluge been the arresting feature of the action.

The New York Times: "Not a little excitement."

The New York Herald: "Stencilled phrases of Humor and Melodrama."

In Love with Love. Vincent Lawrence, author of this play, seems to have on the brain the pre-nuptial aspects of the triangle. Some weeks ago a piece under his signature was produced by George M. Cohan (*Two Fellows and a Girl*) in which a girl flipped a coin to decide which of her two "steadies" she would marry. In the present play she flirts wildly with two men and finally marries a third. The theme in both deals with the difficulties besetting the bewildered young lady when she finally decides to stop flirting and go in for love as a serious industry.

One may readily perceive that such an imponderable plot must be fashioned mainly of talk. Since the talk is consistently bright and often brilliant the lack of incident is not a serious setback.

Henry Hull and Robert Strange sputter through the action as the toying lovers. They bandy back and forth the old humors of jealousy—fighting beneath the outward mein of repression in the presence of their mistresses. They are both insufferable egotists, and the author derives much laughter from their self-approbation.

Ralph Morgan is the fortunate third. He has an attractive part and

renders it more attractive by his playing.

The honors of the play, however, are mainly to be heaped before the door of Miss Lynn Fontanne. This singularly fine English actress (known in America principally for her delightful "Duley") quite carries the play away. Despite her unconquerable English accent, almost Coekney, she gives an amazingly ef-



LYNN FONTANNE

She has three sputtering suitors

fective portrait of the nit-wit heroine. Her sense of humor, her touch for character values are remarkable.

John Corbin: "...extraordinarily diverting."

Heywood Brown: "Miss Fontanne, one of the finest actresses of our day."

Alexander Woolcott: "Generously cast . . . a source of innocent merriment."

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Spoilers. There are a great many who believe that the movies should remain out of doors where the huts are far apart and the male inhabitants are blooded stock. Subscribers to this school of thought will thoroughly enjoy *The Spoilers*. It is concerned with the Alaskan gold rush and the love of a dance-hall girl. There is much hard riding, hard fight-

ing, hard language. A crooked fero dealer and a good job in dam dynamiting add final fury to the flames of melodrama. Milton Sills plays the hero with desperate determination. There is much sincere savagery distributed among the several villains, while Anna Q. Nilsson, with her hardened, twisting mouth, is good as the dance-hall girl.

Bluebeard's Eighth Wife. Gloria Swanson had something in the matter of plot to work upon when she plunged into this picture. Accordingly she emerged with a good performance to her credit.

Upon marrying an American millionaire she discovers he has seven divorced wives. Under the circumstances she postpones the honeymoon until he can establish the stability of his eighth amour. This he succeeds in doing after several moderately diverting reels of compromising situations.

Little Old New York. With a pounding of drums and shrill cries of the ballyhoo herald sounding more loudly than ever when motion picture was heralded before, this latest product from the laboratories of William Randolph Hearst arrived in New York. A theatre was purchased and re-decorated at an expense of hundreds of thousands. A huge list of names was amassed for the opening night—social celebrities, famous figures of the stage, sporting men and women, beauties, politicians. Victor Herbert conducted the orchestra.

A very singular thing thereupon took place. The picture lived up to, indeed exceeded, the golden frame of publicity prepared.

The story is all in tight trousers and tall hats—the curiously attractive garb of a century ago. Patricia O'Day comes to Manhattan from Ireland. En voyage she is forced to discard female finery and gear herself out in the clothing of a boy. The rest of her adventures transpire amid the rarefied air of high society and the heavier atmosphere of the lowest stratum during the days when the city structures had not begun to scrape the sky.

Out of the shadows of the past a scenery city has been reared which is a marvel of accurate detail. The city, the customs, the clothes, the personages are on parade. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Brevoort, John Jacob Astor look from the screen at their descendants in the audience. The climax comes when a reconstructed *Robert Fulton* steams away upon its memorable trial trip, which is to sweep the seas of sailing ships.

Ripples of humor, snatches of sen-

ART

timent are shrewdly set off against two scenes of primitive brutality: 1) a bare-knuckle fight between The Hoboken Terror and Bully Boy Brewster; 2) a whipping post episode where Patricia, under the curling lash, breaks down and repudiates her masculine pretense.

The most startling feature of the occasion is the sudden blossoming of Marion Davies. Hitherto she has been simply a pretty girl surrounded by expensive actors, well trained mols and a king's ransom in scenery. Her pictures have been effective because this heavy frosting concealed the unsubstantial cake beneath. No one, except Mr. Hearst's critics, ever accused her of being an actress. In *Little Old New York* she turns the tables. She reveals a sense of comedy and a pathetic touch which quite took the critical first night audience by storm.

The New York World: "Here is something very near to great."

Robert Sherwood: "Miss Davies excellent . . . a thoroughly pleasing picture."

Mayor Hylan of New York: "Unquestionably the greatest screen epic I have ever looked upon and Marion Davies is the most versatile screen star ever cast in any part—the wide range of her stellar acting is something to marvel at."

Heywood Brown: "Really a pretty good picture."

Circus Days. "I ran away from home," Jackie Coogan might say in unraveling the plot of his latest effort " 'cause mother (Jackie speaks excellent English, and would not say 'muvver') and I didn't have any money. I ran away 'cause the circus man offered me a dollar a week to sell lemonade. He was a pretty mean old boss, but I worked pretty hard and sent a dollar home every Sunday. Then one night one of the performers got sick. Who was it, you say? — well — ah — er — oh, just a little kid named Peaches Jackson—and I dressed up in her ballet skirt and did her act. Then the boss of the whole show came running out to me:

"Who — are you?" he said.

"I'm the lemonade kid," I said.

"Well, how would you like to work for me? I'll give you \$75 a week," he said.

"Fine," I said.

"Then I went home to see mother and gave her all the money she wanted.

"What's that you say? Did I go alone? No, I guess I didn't. Say, though, you're awful inquisitive.

"What did I bring home with me? Oh — er — er — ah, just a little kid named Peaches Jackson."

The Lavery Affair

The Tate Gallery, London's famous storehouse of modern art, supplementing the old masters in the National, was offered by Lady Cunard, of the great shipping family, Sir John Lavery's portrait of his wife, one of the show pieces of last year's Royal Academy. The governing committee refused to accept it, and the pot boiled over. Lady Cunard submitted her resignation from the committee in a caustic letter with the rebuke: "One cannot permit an artist's destiny."



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LADY LAVERY
She will not hang in London

tion and age to be insulted like that." Lady Lavery and Lady Cunard are both Americans, and the rejection has been ascribed by some to anti-American prejudice. Others see in the incident a well laid scheme of the painter to have his wife immortalized in the exclusive gallery. The predilections of the committee are toward the French school.

Sir John, now in his 67th year, and an R.A. since 1896, has long ranked among the first portrait painters of the world. He is represented in many of the greatest public galleries of Europe and America, and some years ago had the one-man show at the Pittsburgh International. It is said that the Tate officials suggested that they would like to have one of his earlier productions, but Lavery said "No." The portrait of his wife has been rated by several of the best critics as a master-

piece. It is possible that the picture may come to the Metropolitan.

Grand Central

The lay members of the Painters' and Sculptors' Gallery Association, which runs the unique new galleries at the Grand Central Terminal, New York (*TIME*, March 24), drew lots in June for the order in which they should choose the works of art to which they are entitled. Thirty of them have now made their selections. Richard T. Crane, Jr., Chicago millionaire, led the field, and, with his pick of 114 intriguing oils and bronzes, carried off John Singer Sargent's contribution, *Artist Sketching*, a small self-portrait in a milieu of forest, valued at \$5,000. The Sargent is inconspicuous, but the old masterful brushwork, heritage from Hals and Velasquez, is unmistakably there. George Eastman, the Rochester Kodak man and greatest musical benefactor of his time, selected Gardner Symons' *Winter Twilight*. Edsel Ford, heir apparent of Detroit, took Elliott Daingerfield's *Autumn Tints*. Irving T. Bush, import-export magnate, chose *Bill*, a bronze by Malvina Hoffman. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, herself a sculptor of first rank, preferred Edward McCartan's bronze *Fountain*. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, the good Boston doctor-philosopher, decided on *The Grand Pitch*, by George C. Halliwell. Other paintings and sculptures in the first 30 were by such standard artists as Daniel Chester French, Frederick Frieseke, Janet Scudder, Harry Watrous, Leopold Seyffert, Chauncey Ryder, R. Tait McKenzie, Charles Hawthorne, Frank Benson, Eugene Savage, Cecilia Beaux, Frederick Waugh, Lillian Genth, Charles H. Davis, Ben Foster, Ernest Ipsen, Charles Woodbury.

Some of the contributing artists, including Sargent, are paying members of the Association as well. The landscape painters contribute two or three paintings outright as their share. The portraitists offer to paint portraits of members gratis. Miss Beaux, probably the most distinguished woman painter in America, stipulated that her sister must be a man, and the lot fell upon Richard H. Webber, of Detroit.

The scheme of the Association is briefly this: The artist members and the lay members are equally divided. Each lay member pays \$600 annually, for which he is entitled to one work of art, chosen by him in the order of his rank by lot. The artists donate one work annually for a period of three years. Some of the world's greatest artists are numbered in the group, whose works would command anywhere several times \$600. On the

M E D I C I N E

other hand, there are many comparatively young and unknown, to whom this excellent plan comes as a godsend in marketing their wares. And everybody is happy. Outside buyers are not excluded, and already six works have been sold. As fast as gaps appear, other works will take their places. The attendance at the spacious and admirably arranged galleries on the sixth floor of the Terminal has been excellent. The permanency of the organization is assured. Among artists now represented in the exhibit whose works have not yet been chosen are Horatio Walker, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, with her sympathetic animal pieces, Mac Monnies, with a bronze of the original *Rocchante*, Manship, Couze, Jean MacLane Johansen, Pennell, Jerome Myers.

Ralph Wood Ware

Ralph Wood, scion of a Staffordshire land-owning family in the 18th Century, was a friend of Josiah Wedgwood. But he and his son of the same name, as well as Aaron and Enoch, relatives, established a pottery school of distinct originality. Their glazed figurines, known to connoisseurs as the equals of Chinese Ming, have a sculptural strength of modeling and a variety of contrasting colors that have made them beloved of collectors. A collection of Ralph Wood pottery which has taken 16 years to assemble is being shown at the Partridge Gallery, London. Statuettes of Benjamin Franklin, Alderman Beckford, George Whitefield, equestrian figures, fantastic animal pieces, Toby jugs, originally sold for a few shillings, but now worth hundreds of pounds, are among the rare models. The Woods were the first English potters to mark their works with their names. Their color secrets have apparently died with them.

Notes

Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, received an ovation in the Georgia legislature when he described the work he is doing on the colossal monument to the Confederacy, carved in the face of Stone Mountain.

England will take no legislative measures against the export of her art works, by advice of the National Gallery trustees, the Government announced in Parliament.

A new Holbein. *The Judgment of Solomon*, important in the early development of the artist, has been discovered at Sigmaringen, Germany.

Tobacconalia

Extremists either for or against tobacco will derive small aid and comfort from Professor O'Shea's compilation of data on *Tobacco and Mental Efficiency*—the most temperate, unbiased and scientific approach to the question yet published. The book is the first of a series of studies projected by the Committee to Study the Tobacco Problem, organized in 1918, a group of 59 physicians, psychologists, physiologists, economists, educators and other leaders interested in the subject. The president is Dr. Alexander Lambert, New York; the treasurer, Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale. Two of the original members, John Burroughs and Sir William Osler, have died. While the committee contains a number of men widely known for their opposition to tobacco, such as Henry Ford, Hudson Maxim, Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, it has determined to get at the truth—if it can be obtained—by rigorous experimental methods, and is willing to stand or fall on the results of its investigations.

The book consists of three parts, devoted to data derived from: 1) Observation, Introspection and Biography; 2) School and College Records; 3) Psychological Laboratory. In Part 1 are recorded the habits of prominent men of the past, tending to the conclusion that great achievements have been made perhaps as frequently by smokers as non-smokers. For instance, among the former: Washington, Gambetta, Bismarck, Mazzini, Kitchener, Hobbes, Spurgeon, Huxley, Keats, Browning, Kingsley, Wordsworth, Lamb, Carlyle, Emerson, Dickens, Tennyson, Meredith, Stevenson, Howells, et cetera ad infinitum, not to mention the well-known excesses of Grant and Mark Twain. On the other hand: Lincoln, Greeley, Wilson, Roosevelt, Wellington, Balzac, Goethe, Tolstoi, Ruskin, Haackel, Bacon, Whittier, etc. Obviously, tobacco can have had no beneficial effect other than from habit on the great deeds of the world, for the foundations of civilization were laid, and Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Caesar, Dante, and many more lived and wrought before Raleigh brought the weed to the Old World. This type of evidence has no scientific value, no statistical basis, and is of interest only as a revelation of personalities and of the fact that no dogmatic

statement can be predicated of any individual.

Dr. O'Shea sent a questionnaire to 350 contemporary Americans who are recognized as having attained noteworthy distinction in ten fields. From these, 156 serious replies were received, 80 from smokers, 76 from non-smokers. Again the results were thoroughly inconclusive. The physicians, psychologists and physical scientists might be presumed to be judicially minded, and the majority of their replies are to the effect that they have discovered no perceptible influence, harmful or beneficial, on the intellectual powers of themselves or others. There are, of course, exceptions. The quotations are anonymous. The outstanding fact of this survey is that every man in the literary group smokes, and the majority of the literary women. Moreover, most of them consider its effects beneficial, and claim that their literary and imaginative powers are stimulated by it. Fifty-five per cent of the congressmen indulge, 60% of school superintendents, still more of university presidents, and 95% of financiers.

The data from school records presents a much more definite and verifiable conclusion, viz., that the use of tobacco has distinctly harmful effects on the work of immature boys in grammar and high school, and to a lesser extent in college. Whether the effect is physiological or the product of other factors, such as idleness, social distraction, etc., is impossible to determine, but the accumulation of academic records from numerous sources leaves no doubt of the fact.

The core of the book, however, is the scientific study made in the psychological laboratory of the University of Wisconsin. Most such investigations are vitiated by faulty methods or factors of interest, suggestion, deprivation, prejudices, etc. Dr. O'Shea and his colleague, Dr. Clark L. Hull, determined to eliminate these subjective elements, and devised a "control" pipe, containing an electric heating coil. The subjects were given this while blindfolded and were surprised to learn later that they had not been smoking tobacco, but merely drawing in heated air. Seven non-smokers and nine smokers (university students) were tested for three hours on 18 consecutive days, on some of which they smoked actual tobacco before the tests, and on others only the "control." The tests included pulse beat, motor control (absence of tremors), tapping of a telegraph key, muscular fatigue, cancellation of letters for alertness and

* *Tobacco and Mental Efficiency*—M. V. O'Shea—Macmillan, (\$2.50).

accuracy, memory span for digits, speed and accuracy in performing addition, reaction time to short, familiar words displayed, and facility in learning to associate symbols and nonsense syllables. To summarize the results, the tobacco smoking tended "to retard and to disturb intellectual processes, but not in a marked degree." There was great variability between persons and from day to day. In a few of the tests (e. g., speed in addition), tobacco increased the average efficiency of the group. In most of them, it decreased the average efficiency slightly, but in no case over 7%, except in muscular control. For all tests, the net average decrease was 5.13%, and more than half of this loss was from two extreme cases of non-smokers, the non-smokers showing on the whole greater losses than the smokers, which may easily be accounted for by their lack of habituation to the drug.

From the laboratory data, the author concludes that it is impossible to say that tobacco smoking will retard the intellectual processes of any one person, but in a large group it may be predicted that the majority will be slightly retarded. Dr. O'Shea takes pains to point out that the study was limited to minor intellectual processes and gives no answer regarding creative ability, judgment or general physical vitality. Conclusive tests on these matters are still to be devised.

Escaped Leper

John R. Early, leper, famous for 15 years for his vicissitudes in and out of confinement, broke quarantine for the fourth time, escaping from the Federal leprosarium at Carville, La. For three weeks he visited friends in the South and Middle West, then returned to his old home at Washington and surrendered to the District health authorities. The case of Early is a living tragedy, for he has been the subject of hot dispute among specialists, and has frequently been championed by Dr. L. Donean Bulkley, of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. His disease has not progressed, apparently, and has never hindered him from a normal mode of life. But while he lived in freedom at various times, his reputation followed him, and indignant neighbors always hounded him away. His wife has stuck by him, though separated from him by a brick partition in their former Washington home. Early will be returned to Louisiana.

RELIGION

Trends

"Consecrated Common Sense." In *TIME*, July 16, appeared a notice about four great conferences held in various parts of the country. The unprecedented attendance at the Christian Workers' Conference, which opened in East Northfield, Mass., last week, draws attention to the fountainhead of the conference movement in the U. S. This annual conference was started by Dwight L. Moody. It has grown quietly from year to year, until this year over 100



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DWIGHT L. MOODY

His theology was once adjudged unsound

are on the waiting list for accommodations, and the thousand-odd who make up the delegations that pack the auditorium come from the ends of the earth. The Rev. John Hutton, of London, is the most popular preacher this Summer. (Mr. Moody's first successes as an evangelist came in England and Scotland.)

As a boy Moody had been brought up a Unitarian. When he went to Boston, to work in his uncle's shoe store, he got the job only on the condition that he attend a Congregational Church and Sunday school. Even after a year's attendance he was refused admission into this Church because his theology was judged unsound, but later the deacons admitted "the shoe clerk." In 1856 Moody went to Chicago, and became a great success as a traveling shoe salesman. He accumulated \$7,000 of the \$100,000 on which he had set his heart. Not forgetting his

religion, however, he first taught Sunday school, then became superintendent of a small school, which he increased to a membership of 1,500, and which later became the Illinois St. Church in Chicago. After the Civil War he went to England for his wife's health, and there in 1873-1875 his revivals were attended by unprecedented crowds. His ability to phrase the thoughts of the common man, and to give imaginary conversations between Bible characters and God, created uncommon interest. With all his popularity went deep spirituality, which made him one of the greatest preachers of all time. On his return to the United States, money and gifts showered upon him, and upon his hymn writer, Ira D. Sankey, whose book netted millions. In the use of money Moody showed his famous "consecrated common sense." Himself a man of small education he founded Northfield Seminary for girls and the neighboring school for boys, Mt. Hermon. Both the boys' and the girls' schools give education at half its cost, and provide their students with means of working on the school farms or in their dormitories. Not content to let the school plants lie idle through the Summer, Mr. Moody started the conferences for college students, who meet there in June and July, and for ministers and other Christian workers, who are now holding sessions which are full to overflowing.

In Japan. *TIME*, July 2, noted the election of Dr. S. J. Motoda as Bishop of Tokyo. The Rev. Yusu-taro Naide has now been named as the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Osaka. The consecration of these two native bishops, and the creation of a free and independent Japanese Church is the climax of 50 years of missionary labor in Nippon.

"Poor As a Church Mouse." This ancient English saying has bitter corroboration from the will of the late Rev. John H. Wagentreiber, recently printed in a London paper. "I commend my widow and daughter to the beneficence of the Bishop of Manchester and Mr. Edward Chesney, of the Board of Finance, reminding them of my forty years' service, starved and poverty-ridden, in the diocese. God! can these things be in the richest Church, thy Church of England?" The Rev. Mr. Wagentreiber left an estate of \$2,000. *TIME*, May 28, pointed out that the average weekly salary of Presbyterian ministers in the United States was \$34.67. Both American and English churches are trying to increase their ministers' salaries.

SCIENCE

Machine-Made Safety

The fallible human equation of the locomotive engineer which has caused so many fatal train wrecks will be completely eliminated by a system of automatic train control tried out with "extremely encouraging results" on a 50-mile stretch of track of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Lewistown Junction and Sunbury, Pa. It is a combination of electrical, pneumatic and mechanical devices applied to both track and locomotive. The track is electrified with alternating current. The locomotive picks up the current by induction. This power operates three cab signals to the engineer, but at the same time turns on the air-brakes if the train is too near another, is exceeding proper speed or approaching an open switch. The signals are for full speed ahead with two "blocks" clear, medium speed with one block clear, and stop when within 1,800 feet of a train or switch. Whether the engineer fails to do his part or not, he cannot run his train into danger. Should the control system itself get out of order, all trains in the block would be automatically stopped.

The system has now been in regular operation for several weeks on the Lewistown branch, after a year's preliminary trial. All freight and passenger trains have been controlled by it. Whether it will increase or decrease the carrying capacity of trackage is not yet known. The tests were conducted by A. H. Rudd, chief signal engineer of the company.

to send American professors to Turkey to reorganize the Turkish school system.

Constantinople is supposed to view this with suspicion, perhaps inspired by Frenchmen who object to Turks with American minds. The Turkish Relief Commission views with delight



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CHARLES R. CRANE
Infidels suspect his education

Turkish gratitude for Mr. Crane's plan, and expects Professor John Dewey of Columbia to go to Turkey as Mr. Crane's personal representative at Mr. Crane's expense. Professor Dewey professes to view with incredulity any such development.

Amherst '95

President Coolidge is a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1895. Among his classmates are Herbert L. Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; and Dwight W. Morrow, one of the ablest of the J. P. Morgan & Co. partners. This is a rare record for any one college class.

It is indeed difficult to name, off-hand, another college class to equal Amherst '95. The obvious comparison is Princeton '79, whose membership includes Woodrow Wilson, Mahlon Pitney (former Justice of the United States Supreme Court), Cyrus H. McCormick (head of the International Harvester Co.), Robert Bridges (editor of *Scribner's Magazine*), Cleveland H. Dodge (major capitalist and philanthropist).

No Equality Here

The House of Commons voted by 150 to 124 to reject a proposal to grant full membership and all degrees to women at Cambridge University.

LAW

Women

Meeting simultaneously with the convention of the American Bar Association, the Women Lawyers' Association will open its first national convention at Minneapolis on August 28. The Women Lawyers' Association is now ten years old. It has branches in 32 states and in France, Italy, Austria, Porto Rico.

In 1869 Phoebe Cousins, of St. Louis, created a sensation by being the first woman to enter a law college. The next year three other women, not college graduates, were admitted to the bar—two in Iowa, one in the District of Columbia. In 1885 Mrs. Belle Case La Follette (wife of the Senator from Wisconsin) received from the University of Wisconsin the first degree of LL.B. ever given to a woman. Today woman lawyers, though few in numbers compared to men, can be found throughout the fabric of the legal world. From Mabel Walker Willebrandt (one of the United States Assistant Attorney Generals), Judge Florence E. Allen (on the Ohio Supreme Bench), and Edith Newman (advisor to General Crowder in drafting Cuban banking laws) to a multitude of women in private law offices, they are scattered everywhere.

When the first convocation assemblies at Minneapolis, it will have for President Miss Emilie M. Bullowa, of the firm of Bullowa & Bullowa, New York (the rest of the firm being her two brothers), an authority on admiralty law, and for Vice Presidents, Kate Pier McIntosh, of Milwaukee, and Judge Florence E. Allen, of Cleveland.

At Columbia

The New York League of Women Voters has addressed a letter to the trustees of Columbia University renewing an earlier request that women be permitted to attend the University of Columbia Law School.

EDUCATION

Turkish Enlightenment

Charles Richard Crane once manufactured valves and plumbing fixtures in Chicago. He felt an interest in foreign lands, however, and campaigned for Mr. Taft in 1908. When Mr. Taft was elected, he was appointed Minister to Japan. He never got there. Secretary Knox accused him of "indiscretions" in interviews with the press, and Mr. Taft requested his resignation before he sailed. In 1912 Mr. Crane campaigned vigorously for Woodrow Wilson. After that he served on the Root mission to Russia, and on missions to the Near East. In 1920 he was made Minister to China, and served until President Harding took office. He still maintains an interest in the Near East. His latest plan is

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martin. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Burnell, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalis, Alexander Klein, Louis B. Levy, Archibald MacLeish, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Secy-Treas. 234 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 234 E. 39th St., New York; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 1, No. 24.

THE PRESS

Journalist's Luck

There is such a thing as journalistic luck. When President Harding died suddenly and unexpectedly, a representative of the Associated Press was waiting outside the President's door in the hallway—almost deserted because it was thought that the President's health was improving. Regardless of this fact an Associated Press man had been on hand continuously. As soon as the President collapsed, the reporter was away with the news. Telegraph operators had been ordered not to leave their instruments. Only a few minutes later the news was in newspaper offices throughout the country. That was journalistic preparedness, not journalistic luck.

But what befell Samuel George Blythe and *The Saturday Evening Post* was decidedly luck. Only a few days before the President died the *Post* published an article, *A Calm Review of a Calm Man*, by Mr. Blythe. It was a review of Mr. Harding's career as President, a favorable estimate of his character and achievements. At the time he wrote the article, or even at the time it was sent to press, Mr. Blythe could not possibly have had knowledge of even the President's illness. Nevertheless, by a fortunate accident he "beat" all the other accounts of the President's life and personality which have since appeared.

Mr. Blythe said in part: "The real defect of the Harding Administration, as it reffects on the people, is that it doesn't make noise enough. It isn't showy enough. It is too calm. . . . This man Harding is neither noisy nor brilliant, in the showy acceptance of that term. He is not loud and declamatory. He is a modest man—too modest, no doubt—and a calm man, and a man with a philosophy that has not worked out so badly, as will be shown. . . ."

"How much work does the President do? . . . Rudolph Forster has been executive clerk at the White House since McKinley was President. . . . Forster says that the burden of work the President has to do now is five times greater than the Presidential work was in McKinley's days in the White House, and three times greater than during the time Roosevelt was President. And greater now than ever before, even during the War days. . . ."

The chance by which Mr. Blythe printed these things just when the public was eager to read them, did not end there, however. Just before the President died Mrs. Harding was

reading to him, and she was reading from Mr. Blythe's article. There are various accounts of the President's last utterance, disagreeing as to the exact words, but agreeing in substance. One account had it that he said: "That's good, go on;" another that he said: "It was fine of Sam to say that; go on."

This man, of whom the President was thinking kindly at the moment of death, was born in 1868 at Geneseo, N. Y. (also the birthplace of Senator Wadsworth of that state). His father was owner of two country weeklies. At 19 Samuel Blythe and another boy bought a newspaper in a western town. It was a fiasco and went to pieces quickly. For several years he "free-lanced" around the country. At one time he was a reporter, at another a proof-reader, at still another an editorial writer. Once he was run out of a southern town and almost shot for harassing a local politician in the press. He ended his wanderings on becoming an editor in Buffalo (1893-98). Later he went to New York as editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, then to Washington as political correspondent of *The New York World*. Since 1907 Mr. Blythe has been a staff writer for *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Ignorance Abroad

The abysmal ignorance of the American press, often declaimed, is not without parallel abroad. Hugo Stinnes' paper, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, furnished the new President of the United States with attributes and personal history which are the private property of Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge of Harvard University, former holder of several diplomatic posts, author of *The United States as a World Power*, and other works.

Falsely Sentimental Fiction

An occasion of honest sorrow in the hands of over-ambitious journalists is often capitalized for sentimental purposes to the point of hypocrisy and travesty. The death of President Harding was a shock to almost everyone. Mr. Harding was generally respected, if only in virtue of his position. It is no overstatement to say that there was genuine public sorrow at his sudden death brought about by the cares of office.

Not content with being 100% Americans, however, some editors proceeded to improve on nature by extravagant protestations. Such headlines as "WHOLE COUNTRY PLUNGED IN GLOOM" cluttered the press. Of course, no such thing was

the case. Of 110,000,000 people considerably more than 99.9% had no personal acquaintance with the late President. To them he was a name, a picture, the holder of a respected office, the author of certain addresses which most had read in part and a few had heard. It was contrary to nature that these people should be "plunged in gloom." Nearly all went about their business with undiminished vitality. They were sorry, they showed public signs of respect and mourning, but it was not natural that any but a few, aside from Mr. Harding's personal friends, should feel a sense of intimate loss.

Despite the fact that approximately as much honest work and human conversation took place the day after the President's death as on any other week day, many editors—even editors of papers with national and international reputations—printed such extravagance as the following:

"It was probably the strangest silence in the city's history. From street, mill and skyscraper arose the numberless metallic sounds forming the ceaseless, surf-like roar of New York's monotone. But there was one entity of that roar which was almost missing, the sound of the human voice. . . . New York . . . spoke only when it had to, and then for the most part in quiet, repressed monosyllables. . . . This silence was maintained all day. Never was there such a lack of conversation along Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or in office or factory. . . ."

The editor of the paper which published this falsely-sentimental fiction (*New York Tribune*) once received a letter from a wag: "Kindly stop our *Tribune* immediately. Grandmother died last night."

The opposite extreme of poor taste was exemplified by another Manhattan paper, *The New York Call* (Socialist) which assumed a tone not common even in the rabidly Democratic press: "HARDING, JOCKEYED TO TOP, DIED AT LOW EBB OF CAREER . . . GENIAL HAND-SHAKER WRECKED BY BURDEN TOO HEAVY FOR HIM."

Of President Coolidge the *Call* said: "President Harding is succeeded by Vice President Coolidge, a narrow-minded, provincial reactionary, to whom social progress is an occasion for alarm and a new idea is an offense requiring stern rebuke. His accession to the presidency is an affliction which we must endure with the knowledge that it could hardly be worse."

SPORT



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of golfer.

Boxing

At Omaha, Homer Smith (Kalamazoo heavyweight) took 16 knock-downs from Luis Angel Firpo in ten rounds. He managed to keep aloft despite the heavy pounding. It was the first fight since Firpo invaded America that he has failed to win by knock-out.

Dempsey arrived in Manhattan en route to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he will watch the races and start training for his fight with Firpo, Sept. 14. Said he: "I'm willing to take on Harry Wills (Negro challenger) three weeks after Sept. 14."

National Sculling Champ

Buffalo's police force points with pride to Officer Edward McGuire. On the Patapasco River (Baltimore), at the 51st annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, McGuire unexpectedly diverted rowing history from its charted course.

In the association singles, he beat W. E. G. Gilmore, of Baltimore, who two weeks ago won the Canadian quarter-mile title at St. Catherine's, Ont. He then splashed over a choppy mile-and-a-quarter course to the national singles championship. In his wake struggled Hilton Belyea, fisherman-oarsman of St. John, N. H., 1922 Canadian champion, and Paul V. Costello, of Philadelphia, 1922 national champion.

All the King's Horses

Specifically George, R. I., is not a polo player. But the Prince of Wales is. Edward maintains his own stable, and he has thrown open the door and given the British polo authorities carte blanche to lead away to the International cup matches at Meadowbrook, L. I., in September any of the animals they desire. The string of ponies, which includes several of Eastern blood presented by Indian rajahs during the world tour of the Prince, is considered the finest in the Kingdom. It is expected that all the sportsmen of England will emulate the Royal example. The English team will not saddle second string ponies—as they did at the last cup matches.

Canadian Open

Braaced by Canadian atmosphere, a raiding party of American professionals crossed the border and took the first nine places in the Canadian open golf championship at Toronto. The Dominion's leading players passed out of the picture in early rounds.

Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City, highly stimulated by that

northern air, finished five strokes ahead of Tom Kerrigan of Mount Vernon, N. Y., runner-up last year to Al Watrous of Radford, Mich. (who did not compete this year).

Hackney, who in 1919 played par golf with one arm while a break in his left was mending, is the fifth American to win the Canadian title since it was created in 1904.

Scores: Hackney, 295; Kerrigan, 300; Sarazen, 301; Hutchison, 302; Farrell, 305; Ayton, 309; Crichton, 309; Hampton, 309; Canausa, 310.

Tennis

At Seabright. It takes a gallery of friendly eyes to put Mrs. Molla Mallory on her best game. After disastrous June wanderings in search of European titles she turned homeward for the American season. Last week she won the Seabright (N. J.) tournament, defeating in the process Miss Kathleen McKane (British champion) and Mrs. R. C. Clayton, also of England.

A singular reversal of the matches was the defeat of Miss Helen Wills, youthful prodigy from California, by Miss Eleanor Goss (who lost to Mrs. Clayton in the semi-final).

Four leading players of the English courts arrived just in time to compete at Seabright. They compose a team which will dedicate the new Forest Hills stadium in the first international women's team matches. The British team: Miss Kathleen McKane, Mrs. Geraldine R. Beamish, Mrs. R. C. Clayton, Mrs. B. C. Covell. American opposition: Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, Miss Helen Wills, Miss Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman.

The Seabright Bowl will rest permanently on the mantelpiece of William M. Johnston. He won his third and final leg on the trophy by taking a furious match from R. Norris Williams, II, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1. Johnston lost six pounds during the match and came off the court weighing 111 pounds. Despite his miniature stature he has already won this season the world's grass court championship at Wimbledon and the world's hard court championship at Paris.

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, Californians, won for the West the men's doubles at Seabright. R. Norris Williams, II, and Watson M. Washburn (Harvard graduates) were their opponents in the finals.

Davis Cup. The absence in America of Manuel Alonso, Spanish tennis player, cost his nation the team championship of Europe and a chance for the Davis Cup. The French team barely defeated the Spaniards in the finals for the European zone of the Davis Cup matches. The defeat of Count de Gomar by

René Lacoste, French schoolboy, decided the title. Lacoste, Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon will sail shortly for America to play the winner of the Australia-Japan tie for the chance to meet the U. S. in the challenge round for the Davis Cup.

N. Y. State Title. Burly Moila Mallory gave further evidence of her supremacy in the New York State title play at Westchester-Biltmore Country Club. Helen Wills opposed her in the finals, but not dangerously after the first set. Score: 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

Paired with Edith Sigourney, Mrs. Mallory also won the doubles at this tournament.

Western Champ. The championship of the Western Lawn Tennis Association was won by Walter Westbrook, left-handed player from Detroit. He defeated in the finals George Lott, from Chicago, 6-1, 9-7, 7-5.

Endurance Ride

At Colorado Springs, Norfolk Star, three-year-old thoroughbred gelding of Captain Watkins, Fort Russell, Wyo., won for the second time the 300-mile Colorado Endurance Ride, with Captain Watkins up. Six other horses reached the finish.

Another Marathon

Fame in the headlines and temporary paralysis were the coin of payment received by Carbis A. Walker, Cleveland citizen, for swimming Lake Erie. He propelled himself 33 miles, some of the time in fog and rough water, in 20 hours and 15 minutes.

Leander swam the Hellespont because Hero was waiting on the other bank. Walker swam Lake Erie because moron marathons have fired the public fancy.

Channel Swim

Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., swam the English Channel from Dover to Calais. (Although the distance was only 22.5 miles as the crow flies, he swam approximately 56 miles miles.) Sullivan, 31, made his first unsuccessful attempt to swim the channel ten years ago and has made five other unsuccessful attempts since then.

The crossing consumed 26 hours, 50 minutes of his time. (In 1875 Captain Mathew Webb swam the channel in 21 hours, 45 minutes. In 1911 Thomas Burgess did it in 22 hours, 35 minutes.)

New World's Record

Two-thirds mile run: Joie Ray, of Chicago, 2 min. 42 sec. (This is Ray's 13th world record.)

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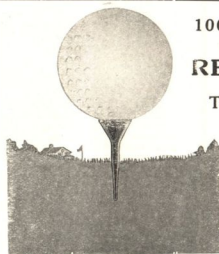
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Subject

The Current Situation

The comparative steadiness of prices after the unexpected death of President Harding has been all the more remarkable for coming in the midst of an obviously "bear" stock market. This lack of excitement in the financial district over the dangers involved in so swift a succession in the Presidential chair can be mainly attributed to a strong feeling of confidence in President Coolidge, increased by his wise announcement that the late President Harding's policies and Cabinet would not be changed. The only uneasiness which the painful event created in business circles was in connection with the Republican nomination in 1924.

Little important change in the wholesale markets occurred, although the downward price movement continued to some extent in cotton and sugar. Merchants and manufacturers continue more optimistic as a class regarding the business prospects of next Fall and Winter than do bankers and security buyers. This, however, is a perfectly normal condition for the opening of a period of relative depression in industry.

Petroleum Surplus

Petroleum companies are struggling with the same problem of overproduction which is harassing the wheat farmers, but with decidedly more effective methods. Instead of urging Congress to set minimum prices, purchase and store surplus stocks or grant other favors, the oil men are rearranging their plans in accordance with economic principles. Far from seeking Government aid, they will be satisfied if federal investigations and red tape are not added to their other current difficulties.

Provisions are being made, particularly in the California fields, to store surplus crude oil, and by avoiding an abnormal increase in refining to prevent prices of gasoline and other products from breaking to dangerous low levels. Some 30 Mid-Western refineries, including the Marland Refining Company's stills at Ponca City, Okla., are reported as closed during August. The principal exception to this general policy has been the Sinclair Co., which has recently opened its expanded refineries at Coffeyville, Kans.

U. S. Steel Earnings

The recent fall on the New York Stock Exchange of the price of "Steel common" to the upper 80's has been taken as a forecast that the earnings of the U. S. Steel Corporation for the second quarter of this year would prove disappointing. That this explanation was incorrect

is seen by the fact that, although the statement of the Company showed a big increase in net earnings from April through June, 1923, the price of the stock has not materially rallied. Apparently the stock market looks for poorer business this Fall and sticks to its opinion.

The current statement, even though it chronicles ancient rather than future history, is undoubtedly encouraging. Net earnings totaled \$47,858,181, as compared with \$34,780,069 for January-March, 1923; \$27,286,945 for April-June, 1922; \$48,051,540 for July-September, 1920—the record quarter since the War. Earnings for the latest quarter, after all charges and deductions, amount to \$4.63 on the common stock outstanding—almost enough to pay the 5% annual dividend. After the quarterly payment of 1 1/4% on the preferred and 1 1/4% on the common stock, a surplus of \$17,205,012 was left, of which \$10,000,000 was set aside for additions, betterments, improvements.

Kresge's New Chain

The astonishing success of the low-price chain store companies has led S. S. Kresge, President of the S. S. Kresge Co., to organize the Kresge Department Stores, Inc., with a capital of \$25,000,000 cumulative preferred 7% stock, and 200,000 common shares of no-par value. This Company will take over the L. S. Plaut Co. department store in Newark, as the first of a chain of such stores across the country.

The Plaut store, established in 1870, is the second largest department store in Newark, and occupies one-quarter of a block admirably located with respect to the Pennsylvania Railroad, Public Service Terminal, Hudson Tubes and prospective subway developments. The new management, consisting of Messrs. Kresge and Plaut, and the banking firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co., expect to build up the balance of the ground floor space in the near future.

The policy of the new corporation will be to acquire new department stores in the 25c. to \$1.00 field, employing in them the same principles of mass purchasing and wholesale distribution which have been developed in the 10c. to 25c. stores. The new Company will be completely distinct from the old Kresge Co., but will be largely administered by its officers.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. have been foremost in financing seven large chain store systems—S. S. Kresge & Co., the McCrory Stores Company, the Acme Tea Company, Jones Brothers Tea Company, J. C. Penney Company, G. R. Kinney & Company, the Melville Shoe Com-

pany. These companies operate about 2,000 stores, whose total sales in 1922 exceeded \$200,000,000.

Mr. Kresge initiated the new department store chain on his 56th birthday. He began his career as a school-teacher at \$22 a month, and after having been successfully insurance agent, furnishings salesman, department store bookkeeper, tin-plate salesman, he went into business for himself with a capital of \$8,000 with J. G. McCrory—now head of another large store system. From a single store in Detroit, the Kresge stores have expanded to a system of 223 stores throughout the country, which last year handled \$65,000,000 of goods.

Studebaker's Profits

The report of the Studebaker Co. for the quarter ending June 30, 1923, shows net sales of \$49,370,091 as against \$45,006,044 for the same period last year. After the payment of expenses and taxes, net profits of \$7,200,202 were left, which compares with \$7,086,552 in 1922, and after allowing for dividends on the preferred stock, amounts to 9.40% on the \$75,000,000 common stock issue. In the last quarter, the company manufactured 43,346 cars, but sold 43,680.

The balance sheet of the company, although containing among its assets the item of \$19,807,276 as "trade name and good will," shows a sound and healthy condition, with a special surplus of \$4,455,000, and a general surplus of \$19,165,685 as against \$10,237,189 in 1922.

President A. R. Erskine, in the accompanying statement to the stockholders, pointed out that manufacturing operations of all plants were at capacity, with 41,000 cars scheduled for production in the third quarter. \$3,022,967 out of the profits during the six months ending June 30, 1923, have been "plowed in" for plant expansion and current betterments, while \$650,000 of the preferred stock was also retired. The regular quarterly dividends of 1½% on the preferred and 2½% on the common stock were declared by the Board of Directors.

Another Copper Merger

The bold and successful policy pursued by the Anaconda Copper Co. in taking over Chile Copper has obviously been watched closely and admiringly by other producers and refiners of the red metal. Now the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Co. has initiated a merger of its own, which has been agreed upon by the officers of four smaller concerns whose absorption is planned. The new company will have an authorized capital of 2,500,000 shares of \$25 each, of which 2,005,502 shares will be distributed to stockholders of the five merging companies. The four smaller concerns are Ahmeek, Allouez, Osceola Consolidated, Centennial Copper.

AERONAUTICS

Seven Miles Up

Sadi Lecoq, French aviator, has been 923 feet 6 inches farther from Earth than anyone that ever lived on Earth. After elaborate training preparations (TIME, July 23) he broke Lieutenant Macready's (U. S. A.) world's altitude flying record above Villacoublay, France.

Macready's mark was 34,509.5 feet. Lecoq rose 35,432 feet (6,773 miles). Mt. Everest, Earth's highest peak, measures 29,002 feet. In 1901 two Germans ascended 34,500 feet in a balloon, a standing record.

Lecoq climbed for an hour and twenty minutes in a Nieuport-Delage plane with Hispano motor 454. It took him 35 minutes to coast back to Earth. He wore electric-heated fur clothing, breathed from an oxygen bottle above 5,000 meters, used benzol fuel for the first 6,000 meters and above that gasoline. His thermometer broke at 40° below zero, Fahrenheit, and a broken oxygen bottle robbed



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SADI LECOQ

He may fly as high again, if it prove fair weather

him of one or two thousand meters more. He said: "If the weather's fair I may try it again."

Discontinued

As a result of the crash of the *Fleet Wing* (TIME, July 30), which brought death to a prominent New Yorker, passenger service on the New York-Newport Air Service (TIME, July 9), was announced discontinued. The company's two undamaged planes will carry mail and newspapers between the two points. The passenger service was started June 27, and the *Fleet Wing* had safely covered 20,000 miles before her mishap.

Flash

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Flash card game is played by all the family—at home, at entertainments, at socials, at the club, at lodge rooms, etc.

Flash is played by two, three or four. Partners, two on each side, and partners at several tables for prizes. Flash is played slow or fast, to suit all.

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January 19, 1923.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

John D. Rockefeller: "It was learned that a Washington man named Lidoff has made my wigs ever since I resorted to artificial hair. It takes six weeks to fashion each head covering, as each must be formed hair by hair. I have one wig for golf, another for church and several other ordinary wigs."

Ferdinand, King of Rumania: "To ensure against royal scandal, my son-in-law, King Alexander of Serbia, promised not to visit France for a year after marrying my daughter, Princess Marie. His year is up. He is going to Paris incognito. It is reported that my wife, Queen Marie, will send me to observe his doings."

Andrew J. Volstead: "I sailed for Europe."

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian soldier-poet: "It is reported that upon hearing that Eleanor Duse, whom I once loved but whom I have not seen for years, is to play in Manhattan this Fall in my *Citta Morta*, I said: 'If it be true, I shall be there myself! Nothing has affected me in years as has this news!'"

Eleanora Duse, Italian actress: "Asked what actress I had seen in London this year that particularly interested me, I answered in a way that will please Americans. Without delay, I said: 'Pauline Lord.' She was in Eugene O'Neill's *Anna Christie*."

Henry Ford: "I presented Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison with an automobile for their vacation tour. I selected a make other than my own."

Ann Pennington, dancer: "The outer room of a hairdressing parlor at No. 1417 F. St., Washington, is adorned by a photograph of me, balanced on one toe. I gave this picture to the hairdresser in gratitude for a permanent wave well executed. Mrs. Coolidge entered this parlor early on her first day in Washington and called for a plain, old-fashioned shampoo followed by a conservative arrangement of her dark hair. Mrs. Coolidge uses no face clay, powder or cosmetics."

Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis player: "I told a London radio audience how I keep my stockings up in play, why I sometimes cry on the court, what it is like to be a champion at Wimbledon and what a false legend it is that depicts me as a slave of my father, who is really very kind and patient. 'How do I keep them up?' said I. 'I roll a piece of elastic around twice' . . . I am laughed at that I cry. I do not, but I just have dust in my eye."

MILESTONES

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt, in Manhattan, a daughter, their third child. The oldest is Archibald, Jr., and the second is Theodora.

Engaged. Princess Olga, 20, eldest daughter of Prince Nicolaos (third son of King George I of Greece), to Prince Paul of Serbia.

Engaged. Miss Mildred Harris, motion picture actress, former wife of Charles S. Chaplin, to "an Eastern capitalist"—thought to be Harry McGovern, Florida widower.

Married. Lady Rachel Cavendish, fourth daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, to the Hon. James Stuart, third son of the Earl of Moray. The first Earl of Moray was half-brother to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Married. The Countess of Starheing to Prince George Vincent of Thurn, at Vienna. The marriage was performed by Father Seipel, Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, who is spiritual adviser to the Starhemberg family.

Married. Thomas Jefferson Ryan, 33, former Representative in Congress from New York, to Mrs. Gertrude Keleher, who was divorced from John B. Keleher, Washington turfman, in 1920, in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church at Glassboro, N. J., by special dispensation from Rome.

Sued for divorce. Voris ("Jack") Reynolds, wrestling instructor at the University of Indiana, by Mrs. Emma Reynolds, at Cedar Rapids, Ia. She charged cruelty. Reynolds claims to be world's welterweight wrestling champion.

Died. Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th President of the United States, at San Francisco, of apoplexy following pneumonia. (See page 1.)

Died. A. C. ("Uncle Billy") Hildreth, 100, "oldest B. P. O. Elk in the world," Civil War veteran and Indian scout, at Ouray, Colo.

Died. Alex Y. Malcolmson, 59, original partner of Henry Ford, at Ann Arbor, Mich., after a long illness. He advanced \$7,000 in 1902 to found the Ford Motor Co.

Died. Baroness Constance Hoyt von Stumm, wife of Baron Ferdinand von Stumm, in Bavaria, suddenly. She was a daughter of the late Henry Martyn Hoyt, Solicitor General during President Taft's Administration, and a sister of Mrs. Elinor Wylie, poet. Henry Martyn Hoyt, sometime Governor of Pennsylvania, was her grandfather; Morton McMichael, former Mayor of Philadelphia, her great-grandfather.



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POINT with PRIDE

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

The son of a Justice of the Peace.
(P. 2.)

A third and final leg that cost six pounds. (P. 23.)

Lincoln, Greeley, Wilson, Roosevelt, Wellington, Balzac, Goethe, Tolstoi, Ruskin, Haackel, Bacon, Whittier. They did not use tobacco. (P. 18.)

A European parallel to the abysmal ignorance of the American press. (P. 21.)

Paderewski besieged by Paris thousands. (P. 15.)

A happy ending that should please all Babbitts. (P. 15.)

Joie Ray's 13th world's record. (P. 23.)

The climax of 50 years of missionary labor in Nippon. (P. 19.)

A bareknuckle fight between The Hoboken Terror and Bully Boy Brewster. (P. 17.)

High pressure in the feed pipe of the Melting Pot. (P. 4.)

A raid across the Canadian border by nine stimulated Americans. (P. 22.)

Living tongues which do not fail in competition with a robot language. (P. 8.)

A dove of peace for M. Yoshizawa and Wellington Koo. (P. 13.)

All the King's horses for four of the King's men. (P. 22.)

One wig for golf, another for church and several ordinary wigs. (P. 26.)

A Castilian eustachian tube renovated by a few simple manipulations with the index finger of an American right hand. (P. 11.)

Father-in-law Ferdinand, royal chaperone. (P. 26.)



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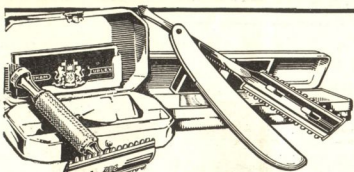
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VIEW with ALARM

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

An occasion for honest sorrow capitalized to the point of travesty. (P. 21.)

Eleven years of continuous mobilization (P. 12.)

The largest landowner in Mexico. (P. 13.)

The embarkation of a bald-headed poet on a new period of political ambitions. (P. 11.)

Small-beer, retailed to Eton and Harrow public school boys. (P. 9.)

A Magyar prophecy. (P. 12.)

Articles in a Communist daily by an apostle of the ex-All Highest. (P. 10.)

A restive horse at Aldershot. (P. 9.)

Thirty Manchurian War College alumni taking post-graduate work in Japan. (P. 13.)

The failure of the French nation to raise the most valuable of all crops. (P. 9.)

A single verb capable of 505,440 different forms. (P. 8.)

The eighth annual denial of Germany's war guilt. (P. 10.)

Wrangel Land, the seat of many contentions. (P. 12.)

Jim Crow tactics by Americans in Montmartre. (P. 10.)

Short sleeves and low-necked dresses. At the Vatican they are anathema. (P. 11.)

Fame in the headlines and temporary paralysis. (P. 23.)

In the September Century

Do We Need a New Religion?
By Mary Austin

Hither and Yon—Memories of the '90's
By Mrs. Borden Harriman

To Whom Are We Responsible?
—on the Freedom of Teachers
By Alexander Meiklejohn
Former President, Amherst College

Reina, a Story *By Theodore Dreiser*

Fourways, the Adventure of a Nature Lover
By Samuel Scoville, Jr.

Tribute, a Story *By A. E. Coppard*

From the House of Ganguin
By Robert Keable

A Study of Carl Sandburg
By Carl Van Doren

An American Looks at His World
By Glenn Frank

Stories by *James Boyd and*
Richard Connell



Do we need **A BRAND NEW RELIGION ?**

HAVE we outgrown Christianity? Has it reached its limitations? Does the 2000 years old religion of our fathers fail to meet the larger needs of the world to-day?

Mary Austin, a noted student of social institutions, puts these questions direct in the Century Magazine for September. In a most daring but logical manner, she tells us that Christianity is not accomplishing what was expected of it, and that we need a new religion based not on individual salvation, but on the welfare of the groups which compose modern society.

What this article suggests is nothing short of a revolution in religion. It is an absorbing subject—compelling in

interest—scholarly in presentation—an article that will stimulate and enrich your thought. In this, it is typical of the new Century—a magazine which contains the best and newest of modern literature.

Glance down the contents for September. Note the many prominent writers among its contributors. Whether essay, fiction, anecdote, or adventure—you are certain to find in the Century thoroughly enjoyable and thoroughly worth-while reading.

Make your acquaintance with the Century to-day. Buy a copy at any of the best news-stands. Or use the coupon and assure yourself of the best in current literature for a whole year.

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