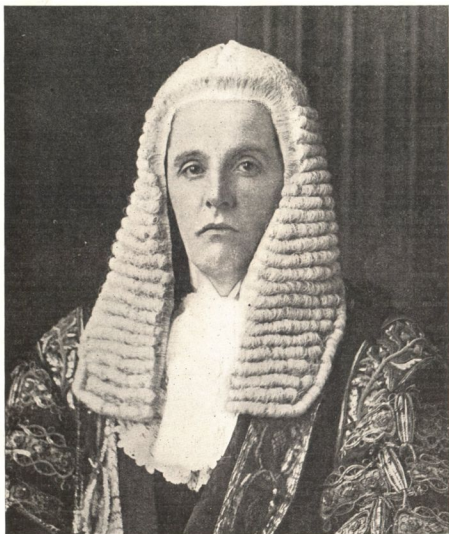


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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THE VISCOUNT BIRKENHEAD

*"Few men can face his onslaught"—
See Page 7*

VOL. I, NO. 25

AUGUST 20, 1923

Hundreds of words you use every day are almost the same in French, Spanish and German.

Here are over 50 from a single page of a New York newspaper

reaction	eminent	brutal	command
conservative	national	police	moral
tendency	class	capitalist	revolution
illustrate	energetic	administration	conspire
contraction	industrial	inspection	conference
theory	interest	problem	delegate
absolute	organization	commissioner	historical
dictator	department	naturally	consequence
political	creature	liberal	ideal
social	confiscate	aspiration	action
ethical	character	aristocracy	agitation
practical	person	element	imperial
ignore	demonstration	constellation	situation



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 25

August 20, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Requiescat

It was a long funeral journey, 4,000 miles or so, that Mrs. Harding traveled with the body of the late President. From San Francisco to Washington the funeral train traversed the continent, passing through crowds of citizens gathered at every city on the route in honor of the dead President. Nine hours late, because of cumulative delays wherever it stopped, the train reached the Washington station at 10:25 p. m., Tuesday, August 7.

Mrs. Harding entered a motor car and was taken directly to the White House. The funeral casket, placed on the caisson which had borne Lincoln and the Unknown Soldier, was escorted slowly down Pennsylvania Avenue, attended by a guard of soldiers, sailors and marines, and followed by limousines bearing President Coolidge, the members of the Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen. Crowds lined the pavement. The heat was intense, even at that hour. That night the President's body lay in state in the East Room of the White House.

Next morning at 10:30 the funeral cortege left the White House again, led by General Pershing on horseback, returned up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, marines, sailors and national guardsmen followed. The casket was next in the procession, accompanied by honorary pallbearers, 24 in number—Senators, Representatives, Generals and Admirals. Clergymen, President Harding's family and relatives, physicians, followed. After them came officers of the Government led by President Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft and ex-President Wilson. Last in the procession were 10 representatives each of 70 organizations.

At the Capitol the casket was placed on a catafalque in the rotunda. The Rev. A. Freeman Anderson, of Calvary Baptist Church, which the President attended, read a service. Mrs. Harding and the official mourners departed, and for four

hours a throng of 30,000 people filed past the bier on both sides, while four non-commissioned officers stood guard with fixed bayonets.

That evening at 5:30 p. m. the President's body was moved to the station and placed aboard the special train once more. Mrs. Harding arrived a few moments later, and the special departed for Marion. Other members of the Harding family and members of the Cabinet were aboard by the time the start was made.

Next day at Marion the casket was conducted to the home of Dr. George T. Harding, the late President's father. There, during the day, citizens of Marion were allowed to see the body.

On Friday, appointed as a day of national mourning, President Harding was laid to rest. There were many

people present in Marion. President and Mrs. Coolidge, General Pershing and others arrived from Washington shortly after 1:30 p. m. by special train. Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone were present. Except for a small guard with the casket, there were no military ceremonies. A simple procession went to Marion Cemetery.

A hymn was sung, a few chapters of Scripture read, a prayer offered, another hymn—and the casket was carried into the vault of the cemetery, where it will rest until a mausoleum can be built. A bugler stepped forward and blew "Taps." The mourners departed.

That evening Mrs. Harding, who had bravely endured all the ceremonies of her husband's funeral, boarded the special train once more and returned to Washington. There she busied herself gathering her effects and preparing the White House for its new occupants, President and Mrs. Coolidge.

The will of the late President, made last June, leaves everything, aside from minor bequests, to his widow. His estate is valued at about \$750,000. Of this amount \$423,000 represents his share of the proceeds from the recent sale of the *Marion Star*, in which he owned a controlling interest.

Sphinxlike

When President Coolidge returned from Marion, a host of politicians, office seekers and simple handshakers awaiting him at the capital. In the background an interested public waited to see what he would do.

What he did was to see one notable after another in private conference. What he said to them or they said to him nobody knew, except in a few instances when a drop of news leaked out from one of the visitors. The only overt act of the President's for several days was to take up work in the White House office. The White House itself, which adjoins the office,

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National Affairs—[Continued]

was left at the disposal of Mrs. Harding.

The President was evidently "sizing up" the situation. He is a slow decider, but a firm decider when he decides. When he will decide and act Calvin Coolidge alone knows—it may be tomorrow or a month from tomorrow. It is expected that he will carry on vigorously those of the Harding policies which are popular with the Republican Party or with the people. Those that are more dubious of favor he may treat with discretion. The change of leaders offers a graceful retreat to the Republican Party from any policy which it regards as inadvisable.

President Coolidge began by maintaining a sphinxlike silence as far as the public was concerned. To the Senators, Congressmen and others who conferred with him he seemed more inclined to listen than to speak.

The habitual prophets immediately defined his policies.

Coal. The possibility of an anthracite strike is most likely soon to engage the President's attention. John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Coal Commission, declared that the President was at one with the Commission: "There shall be no strike."

Railways. The President is expected to veto any repeal or material modification of the present railroad act should such action pass the next Congress.

Prohibition. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who is making a vigorous attempt to aridify his State, saw Mr. Coolidge and reminded him that President Harding had planned to call a conference of Governors on enforcement. Apparently President Coolidge did not commit himself, but he is known as a Dry.

Tariff. The President was scheduled for an early conference with the Tariff Commission, and is reported to have "decided opinions" on the use of the "flexible" provisions of the law. In a general way he is, of course, a protectionist.

Soldier Bonus. Mr. Coolidge is an enigma on the bonus question. He was the first Governor to sign a State bonus bill. That fact, however, will probably not be a factor in determining his future action. There is a large chance that there will be sufficient bonus strength in the next Congress to pass a bonus bill if he should veto it.

World Court. Mr. Coolidge is not expected to take a stand for some time on President Harding's proposal that the United States enter the

Permanent Court of International Justice.

Immigration. President Coolidge is expected to advance an immigration program, probably in the form of an Administration bill drawn up with Secretary of Labor Davis, who has been investigating emigration abroad.

Extra Session. The President is regarded as unfavorable to a special session of Congress. There is really only a comparatively small number of Senators and Congressmen who demand it. The "regulars" of both parties are not so inclined, and the farm bloc as a whole feels that a call for an extra session would be a denial of the efficacy of their work in the last Congress.



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"Loyalty is one of the earmarks of a good secretary."

An Appointment

The lot of a buffer State is proverbially hard. The Secretary to the President is a buffer State between his master and a horde of grasping who swoop down on the White House with endless demands. The Secretary needs diplomacy and a study of defense.

This difficult position has been the property of George B. Christian, Jr., of Marion, for the last two years. Mr. Christian announced that he would resign, saying: "I entered public life with Warren G. Harding and I leave it now that he has been called away."

Mr. Coolidge appointed C. Bascom Slemph of Big Stone Gap, Va., and

the announcement was received by politicians as a distinct surprise.

It had been generally expected that Edward T. Clark would succeed to the position. Said those who were most polite: "And Edward T. Clark, who had been Mr. Coolidge's secretary ever since the Vermonter came to Washington as Vice President, who has toiled night and day in the awful confusion of these first days of the new incumbency, who served Senator Lodge of Massachusetts for seventeen years as secretary, who is considered one of the most competent secretaries in Washington—Mr. Clark is saying nothing. Loyalty is one of the earmarks of the good secretary."

Mr. Slemph, who is 53 (two years older than his chief) was elected to Congress in 1907 and served continuously until he voluntarily dropped out at the last election. He studied law at the University of Virginia, became later an instructor of mathematics, practiced law at his native Big Stone Gap, became President of the Slemph Coal Company. Since 1905 he has been Republican State Chairman.

Adverse critics of the Administration were quick to point out what they identified as "a magnificent political stroke to capture Southern Republican support and hence delegates to the next Republican Convention." They shook their heads over what amounted to "almost an announcement that Coolidge is out full force for the 1924 Republican nomination." They muttered "patronage power" and spoke of "a Chief Executive who stoops to measure men by the political yardstick."

Calvin Coolidge himself said nothing.

New England Legends

In history the Boston Tea Party (1773) has been joined by the Boston Police Strike (1919). Inasmuch as the latter event created the fame which made Calvin Coolidge Vice President, and hence President, there are not a few critics who want to dig up and rewrite the legend. The story as reconstructed by these critics brings zero credit to Mr. Coolidge. They charge:

- 1) That he could have prevented the strike by vigorous action, but actually did nothing.
- 2) That he did not act until the disorder of the strike was completely quelled, although then he needlessly called out the entire state militia.
- 3) That while the strike was brew-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ing public sentiment was divided, but as soon as the strike took place sentiment shifted abruptly against the police, and that then, only when he saw the trend of public feeling, did Governor Coolidge act.

The facts seem to bear out in certainty only one part of these charges—that Governor Coolidge had no part in quelling the disorder of the strike. The most reliable account of the strike available is the report of a committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Peters of Boston before the strike took place. Its report was not made public until a month after the strike. The narrative of this report is, in substance:

The policemen of Boston had certain undoubted grievances. They formed a union and made demands. The Police Commissioner refused to treat with them under any circumstances. The Commissioner is not a city official, but an appointee of the Governor. The Committee mentioned above interceded with the Commissioner, believing that an adjustment could be reached. He declined to make any compromise, believing that there would not be a strike, or that if one occurred only a few men would go out. The Committee then had two conferences with Governor Coolidge, who refused to take action. The second of these conferences took place on the day before the strike. On the day of the strike the Committee received a letter from the Governor saying that he was unable to discover any action he could take.

That afternoon a great number of policemen went out on strike. Disorder broke out and lasted through the night. Early the next morning Mayor Peters called out the local militia (in accordance with his authority in emergencies) and requested Governor Coolidge for more troops. By night the situation was well in hand.

On the following day Governor Coolidge issued his proclamation calling out the militia and condemning the strikers.

The friends of Mr. Coolidge declare that he took no action in advance of the strike because he was in touch with the Police Commissioner and was misled by the latter's optimistic belief that there would be no strike. They further assert that as soon as the Governor knew the actual conditions he immediately did all in his power. It is evident, however, that the credit of restoring order after the strike must be given to the Mayor of Boston, not to the Governor of Massachusetts.

ARMY AND NAVY

War in the Pacific

The Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. (now in session), discusses chiefly political affairs, but politics in its larger sense includes war. In this connection Professor



© Paul Thompson

ADMIRAL STRAUSS

"Rescuer of breakage in China Seas"

George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, leader of one of the "round tables," discussed the situation brought about by the Washington Arms Conference in relation to a possible war with Japan, and predicted a long war—and perhaps an unsuccessful one.

There are many naval officers at the institute, among them Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, K.C.M.G., Commander of the Asiatic Squadron. Admiral Strauss was commander of the force which laid a barrage of over 56,000 mines across the North Sea in the Spring of 1918. Later he had the task of removing them. He agreed in substance with Professor Blakeslee and added a few remarks of his own.

Professor Blakeslee pointed out that because the Washington Conference prohibited us from developing naval bases on our Pacific Islands, excepting Hawaii, the probable events in case of a Japanese War would be:

1) The capture of Guam by the enemy.

2) The occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese. This would be a major operation but would be com-

pleted before our fleet had left Hawaii. As Captain Mizuno Hironori, formerly of the Japanese Navy Department, pointed out a few weeks ago in the *Chuo Kosen* (Tokyo), the maintenance of a war strength of 42 divisions by the Japanese army looks forward to the possibility of capturing the Philippines in the event of war.

3) The capture of former German islands now in Japanese hands by our fleet (an operation consuming perhaps two years), before any decision could be reached.

4) An outcome perhaps determined by economic exhaustion or by the participation of other nations.

Admiral Strauss declared that with no far Eastern base, should our fleet engage in battle in the China seas "any U. S. ship damaged in battle probably would be a total loss." He added in regard to the Washington conference: "It is always easy to promote good feeling by giving way."

Bergdoll

The War Department denied that it was implicated in any way with an incident which took place in Baden, Germany.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, millionaire American draft evader (who escaped in 1920 from Governor's Island by plying his guards with liquor), shot dead one man and wounded another when they attempted to seize him in his apartment at a hotel in Eberbach, Baden, Germany. Outside the hotel, in an old U. S. army car, waited Lieutenant Griffith, U. S. Army, and "Prince" Gargarin, a Russian. After the shooting a crowd menaced the two in the car, who promptly started for Heidelberg and were arrested en route, charged with attempting to kidnap Bergdoll. Bergdoll went free of any homicidal charge. He was a local hero. Lieutenant Griffith and "Prince" Gargarin, jailed and awaiting a trial, escaped a lynching by no great margin.

Referring to the man he killed (Schmidt, a Swiss), Bergdoll said: "He was a juicy thug the American Legion hired in Paris under Lieutenant Griffith. . . . He was promised \$1,000 to get me dead or alive. Americans don't dare try these jobs themselves. They get the worst thugs in Europe. I could have got out of the war by paying \$15,000. Why don't they allow me to return?"

* For an interesting Japanese view of the possibilities of a Japanese-American War, see the reprint of this article in the August 13 issue of *The Living Age* (weekly of world affairs, published at the Atlantic Monthly Press in Boston).

National Affairs—[Continued]

... I hope I get a shot at a few more American Legioners."

Apropos of nothing, Mrs. (Mother) Bergdoll, who was present, said: "I hate Harding! You did good work, Grover."

In 1921 intelligence operatives attached to the American Expeditionary Forces at Coblenz attempted to kidnap Bergdoll at Eberbach. Shots were exchanged; a girl bystander was wounded in the hand; the operatives were sentenced to fifteen and six months' imprisonment, respectively. Efforts of the American Legion got the prisoners released on condition of a compensation for the wounded girl. Since then it has been reported a number of times that Americans planned to capture Bergdoll and bring him to the United States to take his medicine.

COAL

Who Will Strike?

Will there be a suspension of anthracite mining on September 1? Everything depends on *who* will strike. If operators and miners do not reach a new agreement by that date there will be a "suspension of work," a sort of mutual strike. If the public "strikes" by refusing to buy anthracite, the miners and operators may be frightened from their strike. If President Coolidge "strikes" as the late Theodore Roosevelt did in 1902, no suspension of mining is likely. Who will strike first? Who will strike hardest?

Buffets, Not Blows

Three weeks ago the miners and operators broke off negotiations for a new wage contract because the operators refused to accept the miners' demand for the "check-off." The Coal Investigation Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has threatened to advise all New Englanders to boycott hard coal and use soft instead. The latest development was a call from the United States Coal Commission asking miners and operators to meet with it in New York in an attempt to reach a settlement.

None of these actions is at all decisive. Those who pretend to be "on the inside" assert that the miners and operators have no intention of suspending work. The threat of an anthracite boycott is significant only because it indicates desperation in New England (which constitutes a large part of the anthracite-using

public). If New Englanders can give up their predilection for hard coal, their furnaces cannot. The expense and trouble of changing a large number of private furnaces to burn soft coal efficiently would materially injure the effectiveness of a boycott. As for the call of the Coal Commission to a new conference, it is popularly attributed to President Coolidge's desire for a settlement. Members of the Commission consulted with the President before acting, and he doubtless gave his assent, but the action was expected for some time. In the expected conference interest will center on what attitude the Coal Commission takes toward the check-off.

The Check-Off

The public is especially incensed at anthracite miners and operators because their breach at the present time is caused not by wages or hours of work, but by "a mere question of book-keeping"—the check-off, by which operators would automatically collect dues for the union out of workers' pay.

But the check-off really looms large to the union and operators. The argument of the United Mine Workers is that already the operators deduct money for store bills, rent and tools from the workers' wages. Why should they object to adding one dollar a month dues (also union fines) to their deductions?

The real motives of each side are clear. For the union, the check-off means easy and certain collection of dues and probably an absolutely complete unionization of the anthracite fields. The difficulty of the union in collecting dues is shown by the frequency of so-called "button" strikes. There were 68 petty strikes in the anthracite region in six months between September, 1922, and March, 1923. Sixty-four of these strikes were settled in from one to three days and the greater portion of these were button strikes. Once a month when dues are payable the union gives out new buttons to those who pay. If a man goes to work without a button he is asked to pay his dues. If he refuses and the company continues to employ him, the union strikes at that colliery until he is discharged or pays his dues. Such strikes are contrary to the agreement with the operators but they are frequent. Under the check-off, the union has only to get a man to sign a card for his dues to be taken from his wages, and the union

has no more trouble about his dues in future months.

If the operators accept the check-off it means, as the United Mine Workers say, that there will be no more button strikes. But these are generally of short duration, and the operators prefer to be subject to them rather than collect funds that may be used against them and rather than give the union a firm control of all the miners of the coal fields.

Facts

Six weeks ago the U. S. Coal (Fact Finding) Commission made public its report. This has been followed by a supplementary report dealing especially with the labor problem in the anthracite fields. The Commission recommends that:

- 1) All future agreements between miners and operators shall automatically be renewed unless one party proposes amendments 90 days in advance.
- 2) In that event, if a new agreement has not been reached within 60 days before the old agreement expires, the President of the United States shall be notified.
- 3) The President shall then order an official investigation and publish the facts brought out.

The History of Strikes. There were large strikes in 1887, 1900, 1902, 1906, 1912, 1920, 1922. The strike of 1902, in which President Roosevelt intervened, was followed by the award of the "Anthracite Coal Strike Commission" which has been used as a basis for all negotiations between operators and miners ever since.

Organization of the Miners. The main organization is the United Mine Workers of America whose headquarters are in Indianapolis. Under this organization are "Districts," of which Numbers 1, 7 and 9 cover the anthracite fields. Under the Districts are "Subdistricts," and under these "Colliery Locals." District 7, containing about 13% of the anthracite miners, is supposedly completely unionized. District 9, containing about 31% of the anthracite miners, has recently been almost completely unionized. District 1, containing 56% of the anthracite miners, is a little more than half unionized.

Organization of the Operators. The operators have no permanent organization for dealing with the union, which, in the opinion of the Commission, is detrimental to the industry. When wage agreements are negotiated a General Policies Committee represents the operators. But

National Affairs—[Continued]

otherwise companies deal individually with local unions. The result is much difference in the attitudes of various operators in dealing with the actual application of the agreement. The policies of the operators are of many shades, from the one extreme ("peace-at-any-price" group) to the other extreme ("get-away-with-whatever-you-can" group).

PROHIBITION

Haynes May Quit

Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes had a ten-minute conference with President Coolidge. The public was not vouchsafed any information on what passed between. Nevertheless, correspondents drew the inference that Mr. Haynes would soon retire from his post. The reasons given are not without plausibility:

- 1) Mr. Haynes was a "personal appointee" of President Harding.
- 2) Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair, Mr. Haynes' superiors, have often been at odds with him as to his methods and his frequent declarations of success in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Mr. Haynes, however, had the personal support of President Harding. On the other hand President Coolidge is said to be generally in close sympathy with Secretary Mellon.

- 3) Mr. Haynes wrote a book on prohibition enforcement and offered to syndicate it to various newspapers at \$1,000 each (TIME, July 23). The Treasury Department objects to its officials writing about their jobs. Mr. Haynes was questioned, but he produced a preface to the book written by President Harding. So the matter was passed over.

- 4) Mr. Haynes' friends are reportedly concerned for his health.

STEEL

"Now"

Beginning on Monday, August 13, and on succeeding days various units of the U. S. Steel Corporation and other steel mills changed from the two-shift (twelve-hour day) system to the three-shift (eight-hour day) system. In this way was carried out the promise of Elbert H. Gary, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, that the abolition of the two-shift system would "now" begin. The first changes following Mr. Gary's promise took place in the vicinity of Chicago, at Gary (Ind.), South Chicago and Joliet.

POLITICAL NOTES

The *Spectator* (conservative London weekly) is running a series of *American Portraits*. The first has



© Underwood

WILLIAM E. BORAH

"Sensible, unostentatious, efficient"

to do with William Edgar Borah. Excerpts:

"Indeed, it is not too much to say that he occupies in American politics a position analogous in many respects to that of Lord Robert Cecil at home; he is often wrong, but he is always sincere."

"Men know him . . . as a lonely figure riding of a morning through Rock Creek Park, wearing an immense sombrero, kid gloves, buff waistcoat and an old riding coat. The clothes fit the personality of the wearer. Sensible, unostentatious, efficient, with an occasional outburst of color in waistcoat or tie."

"He distrusts Europe. He hates the Ruhr situation because he believes France wants to conquer Germany. (Equally he condemns the American régime in Hayti, which he regards as imperialistic)."

"He believes there will be no solution of the economic situation in Europe until Russia and Germany are back in the family of nations."

"He is the leading, and perhaps the only, public exponent in America of the recognition of the Soviet Government. Not because he has sympathy for Bolshevism, but because he feels that a stable Government in Russia can be developed step by step out of the Soviet."

"Mr. Borah has never been to Europe. . . . It is important that Mr. Borah be allowed to learn as much about Europe as possible on the occasion of his visit."

Gods have ambrosia for breakfast. Kings, presumably, have tart. Presidents, New England Presidents, have whole-wheat and whole-rye cereal. This was the breakfast order that President Coolidge sent to the chef of the New Willard Hotel, his temporary Washington home. The Willard had none. Washington had none. But the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Arlington, Va., obligingly cut and thrashed a little wheat. Virginia farmers furnished rye. Mixed 50-50, the new dish was prepared at the Willard, a breakfast fit for a President.

"The most pathetic figure" at the funeral ceremonies of President Harding, was, according to one press report (the *Daily News*, New York), not Mrs. Harding, but Attorney-General Daugherty. "He nearly collapsed. . . . His stalwart body was convulsed with sobs . . . His face twitched . . . He poked at his eyes with his black gloves in an effort to stem the tears . . . He was a picture of desolation . . . He gulped and choked and would not look at the coffin."

The *Times* (London), printed an announcement that British underwriters had been offered a premium of \$30,000 by Americans for a \$500,000 insurance policy against the election of Henry Ford to the Presidency in 1924. The underwriters believed the premium was too low, but are investigating.

Unbolted from the floor of the Senate, the historic mahogany desks of that chamber were removed temporarily while repairs were made on the floor. The desks are almost identical in construction, except one which has no hinges. This desk will be replaced for the use of Senator Lodge, majority leader. Senator Lodge has no objection to hinges. But Senator Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, its former user, did not like hinged desks.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Second British Note

The British Government published its correspondence with the Allied Governments on the subjects of the Ruhr Occupation and Reparation Payments. The object of this publicity of hitherto secret documents is twofold: first, to bring the British point of view before the entire world; second to arouse world opinion against France.

Premier Poincaré of France, however, seems determined to stay in the Ruhr until such time as Germany starts to make reparation payments. Even then France will only withdraw progressively as payments are received. In two speeches Premier Poincaré laid stress on the havoc and wanton destruction wrought in France by the Germans during the War. In no sense can either of these speeches be regarded as a preface to a French reply to the latest British note, although M. Poincaré was aware of the contents of the note at the time of making his speeches. He did, however, make a veiled accusation against Britain, Italy and Japan for being "without knowing it, under the influence of German propaganda." He stated that France's aim was "to receive indemnity for her sufferings." In short, M. Poincaré's speeches were little more than a reiteration of his previous discourses and an emphatic defense of France's aims and rights.

The text of the first British note to the Allied Governments has previously been outlined. The second, which has recently been received in Paris and Brussels, is possibly the strongest note that has passed between the Allied Governments since the beginning of the War. It contains 54 paragraphs and a memorandum, the whole amounting to some 10,000 words. In it the British Government made its position quite clear and made specific answers to French and Belgian queries.

The main points in the note are that Belgium, having received nearly 75% of her total reparations claim, now wants further priorities in future payments; that France, having agreed to a sum of 34,000,000,000 gold marks under the Spa agreement now wants a minimum of 26,000,000,000 gold marks plus what she owes to the U. S. and Great Britain, which is roughly another 27,000,000,000

gold marks; therefore, the total now claimed by France is virtually 53,000,000,000 gold marks.

Great Britain offers in the note to reduce her own claims on Germany to 14,200,000,000 gold marks, that sum being enough to pay her debt to the U. S. of \$4,600,000,000. These payments from Germany would be treated as coming from France herself. In other words Germany will pay France's debt and Britain will waive her claim on reparations except for 2,200,000,000 gold marks needed to make up the difference between the British debt to the U. S. and the French debt to Britain. The note reminds Belgium that her debt to the Allies had already been cancelled.

The memorandum reminds France that no payment on her British debt has been made. It says that the "present practice of adding interest to capital cannot be indefinitely continued," and it suggests that payment of "part of the interest should be made as soon as sterling and franc exchange become reasonably stable." This is in case France refused to accept the British proposals.

The final clause of the note is perhaps the most stinging and significant of all:

"It is the hope of His Majesty's Government that the above explanations will convince the French and Belgian Governments of the reasonableness of the British position and will win their assent to its acceptance. They are reluctant to contemplate the possibility that separate action may be required in order to have a settlement which cannot be much longer delayed without the gravest consequences to the recovery of the trade and peace of the world.

"I have, etc.,

"CURZON OF KEDLESTON."

While the exterior situation in Europe is gloomy in the extreme, hidden events are somewhat more reassuring. It is known that several transactions were made recently between German, British and French industrial concerns. The practical effect of these transactions is to give Britain and France an interest in future German production. The scheme is ingenious and it may be justly inferred that the interested concerns would not enter into negotiations at the present time unless the Anglo-Franco-Belgian situation warranted such a course.

THE LEAGUE

Mutual Guarantees

The League of Nations Disarmament Commission published the full text of its Treaty of Mutual Guarantees. The Treaty will be submitted to the Assembly of the League at Geneva in September.

The Treaty, if accepted by the Assembly, will remain in force for 15 years. The main object of the Treaty is to have countries in the same part of the globe pledge aid to one another in case of unprovoked attack. This is really Lord Robert Cecil's idea, formulated to overcome U. S. objections to Article X of the League Covenant.

It is considered in Article IX of the Treaty that mutual guarantees would afford ample security to the contracting parties; therefore a reduction of armaments is rendered feasible. All the Powers would inform the League "of the reduction of armaments which they consider proportionate to the safety furnished." Afterwards the League would allot armaments to each nation after due consideration of their reports. These allotments would be subject, if necessary, to revision every five years.

The most interesting articles of the Treaty are:

"Article I. The high contracting parties, solemnly declaring aggressive warfare an international crime, severally undertake that none of them will be guilty of its commission against another."

"Article II. The high contracting parties jointly and severally undertake to furnish assistance in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty to any one of their number should the latter, after having reduced its armaments in accordance with the present treaty, be an object of aggression."

"Article X. No high contracting parties shall be under obligations in principle to cooperate in a continent, other than the one in which they are situated, in military, naval or air operations undertaken in connection with the general or supplementary assistance provided for by this treaty."

The Assembly of the League should not be confused with the Council. The former is a deliberative body which controls League policy; the functions of the latter are entirely executive.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

The Redoubtable "F. E."

On August 24 Frederick Edwin Smith, 1st Viscount Birkenhead and ex-Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, will lecture to the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. on *Some World Problems Left by the Great War*. Later he will address the American Bar Association at Minneapolis.

Lord Birkenhead's career has been at once brilliant, diverse, meteoric and successful. In his 52nd year, comparatively a young man as public servants go in Britain, he can point back to distinguished academic achievements, a rapid and dazzling ascent to the apex of the legal profession—the Woolsack, and a political career, which, if erratic and opportune, has at least been singularly free of the unspectacular.

"F. E." as Lord Birkenhead is known in Britain, can be said to have started his career at Oxford. There, in the year 1893, he was elected President of the Oxford Union Society—a debating society, the Presidency of which counts for much in a political *métier*. It was there that Birkenhead learned, as so many Oxfordians have, to speak on anything at any time with logic and eloquence. As a satirical speaker, Lord Birkenhead is probably unequaled in the world and few men have been able to face his onslaught with equanimity.

In his early political days he was known as "Gallopier Smith." He earned this sobriquet while acting as lieutenant to the then Sir Edward Carson, whom he supported in fighting the "Home Rulers." After having supported Ulster he somewhat callously deserted the Unionist cause after the War and was one of the prime movers in effecting the present settlement of the vexatious Irish question. For this act he has been both reviled and admired.

Lord Birkenhead's legal career started at Gray's Inn, of which legal establishment he is now a Bencher. He became a King's Counselor, or to use legal phraseology, he took silk, in 1908. In 1915 he became Solicitor General and in the same year was appointed Attorney General, a post which he held until 1919, when he was appointed to the Woolsack in the House of Lords as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. This is the highest legal post obtain-

able in the Empire and superior to that of the Lord Chief Justice.

After the fall of the Lloyd George Ministry last year Lord Birkenhead was forced to vacate the Woolsack in favor of Viscount Cave. Since then he has been "kicking his heels" and, is rumored pining to return to office.

In 1901, Lord Birkenhead married Margaret Eleanor, a daughter of the Rev. Furneau, don of Corpus Christi



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F. E. ("GALLOPER") SMITH
He took silk and gained the Woolsack

College, Oxford. He has one son and two daughters by this union.

Lord Birkenhead met his future wife in his undergraduate days. He never had any connection with "Corpus," having been a member of Wadham College, a fellow of Merton College, a lecturer of Oriel College.

The Exchequer

Reginald McKenna, liberal member of Parliament and Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, informed Premier Baldwin that he would not be able to assume the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, at present held with the Premiership by Mr. Baldwin.

At the time Stanley Baldwin became First Minister in succession to Andrew Bonar Law, who retired on account of ill health, it was announced that Mr. McKenna would take over the portfolio as soon as his health permitted (TIME, June 4).

Mr. McKenna's refusal, therefore,

puts the Government in a difficulty. Sir Robert Horne, an ex-Chancellor, was approached, but it is understood that he has again refused the post. The name of Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, has been mentioned in connection with the vacant post, but nothing definite is known. Austen Chamberlain (half-brother to Neville) is the most likely man if he can be brought back into the Conservative fold.

The reasons for Mr. McKenna's refusal were not published. As he is a Liberal it is not difficult to infer that office in a Conservative Government would be trying to say the least; but there are doubtless other reasons.

Reginald McKenna is 60 years of age and a Senior Wrangler of Cambridge. He became Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1905, President of the Board of Education 1907, First Lord of the Admiralty 1908, Home Secretary 1911, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1915.

He was an ardent oarsman in his youth; in 1887 he rowed bow in the Cambridge eight and in later years won the Grand and Steward's cups at Henley-on-Thames.

Coming Irish Elections

The first Administration of the Irish Free State came to an end with the dissolution of the Oireachtas (Parliament). The elections for the next Parliament will be held on Aug. 27.

In his valedictory speech to the Dail Eireann, President William T. Cosgrave pointed out that the Lower House had passed 43 acts. He thanked the Deputies for the unflinching courtesy and coöperation which they had given to the Government. The greatest work of the first Oireachtas was the adoption of the Free State Constitution.

On Nomination Day it is expected that some 500 candidates for 153 seats will be announced. The main Parties: Government, headed by W. T. Cosgrave; Labor, headed by Thomas Johnson; Radical Labor, James Larkin; Republican, Eamon de Valera. Political opinion at Dublin thinks that the Government Party will obtain a small majority over the other parties.

The most significant feature of the campaign is the appearance of Republican literature on the streets of Dublin. A few months ago the mere possession of such literature was a penal offense.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Jim Crow Scandal

The Anglo-Saxons are anathema to the French: the British because of their attitude on the Ruhr question; the Americans because of their objection to Negroes frequenting the same places of amusement as they.

Last week at 2 a. m. two black and one white Frenchmen entered a Montmartre cabaret. Hardly had they sat down when a patron, said to be a U. S. citizen, complained to the manager. The manager crossed over to the trio and requested them to leave. They refused. The manager persisted, argued, entreated, ordered and finally threw them out.

Two days later La Préfecture de la Police revoked the all-night license of the cabaret, which must now close its doors at an early hour.

The two Negroes were Prince Kojo Tovanlou Houenou and his brother, Prince Mare, nephews of King Behanzin of Dahomey, a province of French West Africa. The white Frenchman was a M. Humbert de Navvy.

Prince Kojo is a barrister by profession, and on the following day he lost no time in filing a suit against the proprietor of the cabaret for evicting him and against the barman for refusing to serve him with drinks. No sooner had the Prince's suit been filed than Maître Moro Giafferi, most famous of all French lawyers, offered his services to the Prince. Maître Giafferi defended Caillaux, Landru (the French Bluebeard) and Mme. Bessarabe.

The incident, coming on top of many others (TIME, July 9, Aug. 13), aroused a storm of protest against Americans in the Paris press:

L'Homme Libre: "Montmartre is not an American colony."

Journal des Débats: "The natives of our colonies always have been considered as our real brothers. . . . Let it be thoroughly understood that we will not tolerate their being ejected without reason at the request of foreigners who . . . in daring to do so show a singular lack of tact."

La Liberté: "Montmartre is in France, though at this season one is tempted to forget that, so American is it in its manners."

Conscience Money

The French Treasury was gratified to receive sums amounting to

145,867.40 francs (\$6,782.83) from repentant War profiteers.

A month ago a conscience-stricken profiteer sent the Treasury 2,000,000 francs (\$83,000.00). Since then all Paris hopes that, the lead having been established, many more profiteers will feel their consciences itching.

Divorce Statistics

The first quarter of the present year saw 5,666 French couples divorced and 70,656 couples married. The ratio of divorces to marriages is one to twelve.

In Paris during the same period there were 1,048 divorces and 8,000 marriages, or a ratio of one to eight. The capital's divorce rate is the highest in the country, Lyons coming second.

A feature of the statistics is that there were more women defaulters than men.

Legal circles are much concerned over the increase in divorces in view of a divorce bill to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies next Fall. According to this bill, divorce will be even easier and the guilty divorcées will be able to marry the co-respondents—a thing now prohibited. The lawyers feel that this is turning the courts into "divorce mills" for "grinding out decrees for small fees whenever couples agree to separate."

Heat Wave

Another heat wave has struck Europe.

So hot has it been in the Alps that the great glaciers have been melting and causing avalanches.

In the Arc Valley near Chambéry it is reported that the glaciers have receded several meters.

Many mountain streams have been blocked by the avalanches with disastrous results to factories and electrical works depending on the water power for their kinetic energy.

Fashions

Paris fashions, now interesting the women of the world, include some novel effects. In general embroidered materials and fur trimmings are à la mode.

Gold brocade and gold embroidery are much in evidence. Bright colors and fur hems are also in vogue.

Tailormades still preserve the straight lines of last year. The coats are long and trimmed with fur, monkey hair or astrakhan. Suits are be-

ing made chiefly of mixed or jaspered repps, broadtails, jerseys, failles or velvets.

The straight beltless sheath is typical of coats and dresses. Flounces of fur or chenille are being used effectively.

Afternoon gowns are being worn under long, straight coats trimmed by bands of mink, skunk, chinchilla and rabbit. Some are executed in duvetyne and gilded velvet with marked effect.

Baccarat

The season at Deauville, fashionable watering place, attracts not only the society of the world but society's gamblers.

The yearly thrill in the Casino this year was supplied by an unnamed Armenian resident of Paris who, in two hours, lost 900,000 francs (\$41,850.00).

Last year André Citroën, famous French automobile manufacturer, was the public cynosure. He was reported to have won more than 1,000,000 francs, about \$65,000 at that time, at a single sitting.

ITALY

By Royal Decree

Benito Mussolini, Premier, is said to be so anxious to resume normal diplomatic relations with the Turks that he will ask the King to ratify the Lausanne Treaty, thereby putting an end to the technical state of war with Turkey which has existed since 1915. Parliament, when it meets next November, will be required to approve the Treaty. After ratification by Royal Decree the Italian High Commissioner of Constantinople will be recalled and replaced by an Ambassador.

Fascist Organ

Benito Mussolini, as Premier and Chief of Fascismo has an official journal. The Fascist Party organ, *Il Corriere Italiano*, made its debut last week at Rome.

The policy of the paper is to give its wholehearted support to Mussolini. It says, "So far as our strength permits we will smooth all his paths and stand beside the man

Foreign News—[Continued]

who is now leading the people with superb tenacity against all their foes. This is our program without limits or restrictions."

The new journal, in other words, intends to be to Mussolini what its counterpart, *Il Corriere della Sera* (Evening Courier) of Milan, was to the Liberals.

Girondist Party

Despatches from Rome announce the formation of a Girondist Party.

This new Party, while probably an imitation of the Girondists of the French Revolution, derives its name from the Party newspaper, *La Gironda*.

The Girondist Party is composed of Socialists and was founded by the Socialist Deputies Alessandri and Bianchi to cooperate with the Fascist Party. Thus has Mussolini triumphed over his late colleagues by causing a rift in their ranks.

Reasons of the new Party for adhering to Fascismo are set forth in *La Gironda*:

"The Fascista Government is a reality. . . . It is strong and its strength is due not so much to its militia as to the consent and sympathy of a majority of the population."

"The Italian people need and desire one thing above all others: they need to work and to be allowed to work in peace and tranquillity. Whoever does not understand this aspiration of the Italian people either is stupid or does not want to understand."

RUSSIA

British Trade Commissioner

Anglophobia at Moscow, capital of Soviet Russia, received yet another boost from the Marquis Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Soviet Government proposed to recall M. Leonid Krassin, Soviet Trade Commissioner in London, and replace him with M. Christian Rakovskii, one time associate of Foreign Minister Georges Teliherin. The change was to all intents and purposes completed (TIME, Aug. 13), when Lord Curzon demanded that M. Rakovskii's departure from Moscow should be delayed pending investigations into some of his anglophobe utterances.

The latest Curzon anti-Bolshevik move caused the thermometer of public opinion to rise well over "blood heat." Nevertheless, the Soviet Gov-

ernment, "in deference to Great Britain's objection," canceled M. Rakovskii's appointment.

As the Trade Commissioner is Russia's nearest approach to an ambassador, the British Government had every right to refuse to receive M. Rakovskii as the Russian representative. Conversely the Soviet Government could and probably would refuse to receive Lord Curzon as British representative at Moscow.

A Popular Cleric

The Soviet Government is reported to be getting alarmed over the



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THE PATRIARCH TIKHON
Is he intriguing?

increasing popularity of Patriarch Tikhon, who was unfrocked last May by the All Russian Church Council (TIME, May 12).

The Patriarch's church services are reported to be so well attended that the congregation often flows over into the streets.

Izvestia, Communist daily printed at Moscow, says that Tikhon's services are only a convenient cover to hide the plottings of monarchical elements. The paper advocates action against Tikhon, who is considered as an anti-Bolshevik.

It appears that Patriarch Tikhon has such a hold on the people that the Government is considered unlikely to take any action against him.

A Menshevik

M. Jordanski, new Soviet representative to Rome, who will sign the

Lausanne Treaty Convention relative to the freedom of the Straits, is described as "an interesting personality." Since arriving at Rome he has let it be known that he is not a Bolshevik but a Menshevik.

Before the Russian Revolution M. Jordanski was a well known journalist.

The words *Bolsheviki* and *Mensheviki* (*bolshinstvo* and *meshinstvo*) are the Russian for majority and minority. The apparent anomaly—the Bolsheviks being an actual minority in Russia—is accounted for by the Socialist Conference of Brussels, July, 1903, from which the Bolshevik and Menshevik Parties derived their names.

Since 1898 there had existed in Russia a Social Democratic Party founded on the doctrines of Karl Marx, German Socialist philosopher. Actually before the Brussels Conference the Party was split into two factions: the one composed of the Social Democrats proper, who were moderate in their aims; the other composed of the Social Revolutionaries, extremists. The former constituted a vast majority while the Revolutionists were a strong and turbulent minority.

That the majority faction of the Social Democratic Party became the minority at the Brussels Conference was due to the merest accident of party mismanagement. At the Conference, which began in Brussels and finished in London, the extremist minority was more strongly represented than the moderate majority; the tables were turned and henceforth the party factions became known as Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, although in reality these were minorities.

GERMANY

A New Cabinet

The long predicted fall of the Cuno Government (TIME, May 12) took place. The President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, asked Herr Gustav Stresemann to form a new Cabinet.

The Cabinet formed by Herr Stresemann:

Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German People's Party.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Bergen, Center Party.

Minister of the Interior, Herr Solla, Socialist.

Minister of Home Affairs and Railways, Herr Oeser, Democrat.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Minister for Occupied Areas, Herr Fuchs, Center Party.

Minister of Finance, Herr Hilferding, Socialist.

Minister of Economics, Herr Hans von Raumer, People's Party.

Minister of Reconstruction and Vice Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, Socialist.

Minister of Labor, Herr Brauns, Center Party.

Minister of Justice, Herr Radbruch, Socialist.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Giesberts, Center Party.

Minister of Defense, Dr. Gessler, Democrat.

Food Controller, Dr. Hans Lather, Democrat.

It is seen from the above that the new Cabinet is a coalition of the Socialists, People's Party, Democrats and Center (or Catholic) Parties.

Dr. Oeser and Dr. Gessler (Democrats) and Herr Brauns (Center) held office in the Cuno Cabinet.

The most important appointment is that of Herr Hilferding to the Ministry of Finance. Hilferding is a Jew and the Socialist editor of *Die Freiheit*. In politics he has distinct leanings toward Bolshevism, but believes in moderate means to attain his ends.

Chancellor Stresemann's policy is first of all to maintain passive resistance to the French in the Ruhr at all costs. He will, however, strive to open negotiations with France and will make a new offer of reparations, which, it is said, will be larger than any yet made. Other points in his program are financial and economic stabilization in Germany; no separation from the Rhineland; economic and political liberty of the Ruhr.

Herr Stresemann is known to be a strong man, and he has a strong Government behind him. It is thought, however, that his advent to power has come too late, and that there is little that he can do to dispel chaotic conditions in Germany. A rich man and an industrialist, Herr Stresemann was reputed to be much under the thumb of Herr Hugo Stinnes, industrial Tsar. Lately, however, Herr Stresemann has shown himself to be energetic in trying to break the political power of Herr Stinnes.

The first act of the new Government was to inform the Reparations

Commission that no payments would be received from Germany until the economic and financial horizon had cleared. This is in pursuance of Stresemann's policy of preventing "the complete breakdown of the German economic and financial system."

The reasons for the fall of Cuno can be disposed of briefly. For months he has been artificially main-



FINANCE MINISTER HILFERDING
He would glide gently into Bolshevism

taining himself in power. Stresemann has been ready to step into his shoes as soon as Cuno resigned. The reason that Stresemann did not become Chancellor earlier is that it was felt necessary to have him "behind the scenes" until he had got the Industrialists into line with his policy.

The situation that confronts the new Government is bad and seems to be getting worse. Bloodshed is the order of the day. Communist risings are reported in many parts of Germany and the political integrity of the country depends on whether Government troops will be able to subdue the Bolshevik insurgents.

Monarchists and Monarchism

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II had a barricade of matting erected around his estate at Doorn. Guards surrounding the house were increased, as was the small force of Secret Service men and detectives. These precautions

are not to prevent the exiled monarch from escaping, but are merely designed to protect him.

Ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm was reported to have terminated his visit to Doorn and to have returned to his island home at Wieringen, off the coast of North Holland in the Zuider Zee.

It is claimed that a reconciliation has taken place in the Hohenzollern family. The Duchess of Brunswick, only daughter of the Kaiser, arrived at Doorn accompanied by her husband. She had previously refused to recognize her mother-in-law Princess Hermione, spouse of the Kaiser. It is presumed that her visit cancels her former attitude. Monarchist circles attach great importance to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick.

Die Kreuz-Zeitung, German ultra-conservative journal, reported that the ex-Kaiser sent a large sum of money to General Ludendorff for a statue to be erected at Baden to the memory of Schlageter, shot recently by the French for sabotage in the Ruhr.

HUNGARY

Cured

Dr. Roland Hegedus, sometime resident in Chicago and former Hungarian Minister of Finance, is reported to have recovered from the effects of a mental collapse suffered two years ago. He has just left a private lunatic asylum to assume directorship of the Commercial Bank of Budapest.

It is hoped that his return to financial circles in the city will facilitate the reorganization of Hungarian finances.

GREECE

Contest Coming

From Athens comes the news that elections will be held as soon as possible. The exchange of population now going on between Turkey and Greece, will, it is feared, greatly retard the date of the elections; for the arrival of so many refugees in Greece means considerable work in revising the electoral lists and in naturalizing the newly arrived. This will be the first election to be held in Greece since the revolutionary Government seized power last year.

The Government, under the leader-

Foreign News—[Continued]

ship of Colonel Gonatas, asked Alexander Zaimis, former Premier, to accept the leadership of a National Bloc Party. He refused after some hesitation, but offered to form a new Party with all the features of a coalition Government. The Government accepted the offer of M. Zaimis.

The Venizelist Party (Liberals) are also reported to be very active.

BULGARIA

Dangerous Posts

According to *The New York Herald* the post of a Bulgarian Cabinet Minister is the most dangerous in the world. "Since 1912," says the *Herald*, "appointment to become a Minister has been equivalent to a death sentence."

Statistics: Since 1911, 86 Ministers have held office. Of these, five were killed, 64 imprisoned, eight exiled. Only nine lasted through their terms of office with their lives and liberties intact.

The late Stambulski Cabinet holds the record for political persecution, with two dead, 14 imprisoned, two exiled.

TURKEY

No Formal Regret

The Grand National Assembly at Angora ordered that no Government building was to lower the Turkish flag to half-mast on the occasion of the death of President Harding. It is believed that Turkey is the only country in the world which did not observe this custom. The Government was not represented at any memorial service.

Both Mexico and Russia, two countries whose Governments are not recognized by the U. S., expressed their official regret to the Government and people of the U. S. A.

Because of the lack of diplomatic relations with Washington, Turkey was, of course, well within the boundaries of diplomatic etiquette in refusing officially to lower her flag. Although the matter is of no importance, a less rigorous observance in this matter would have left a pleasant impression and cost nothing.

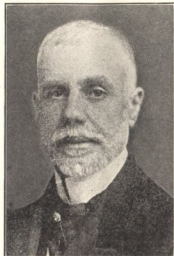
Caliph Abdul Medjid, as a private citizen, lowered the Crescent to half-mast on the state yacht and palaces. Flags of the Allied warships on the Bosphorus and in the Dardanelles, all flew their flags at half-mast.

PORTUGAL

New President

Dr. Manuel Teixeira Gomez, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, was elected by Parliament as fourth President of Portugal. He succeeds Dr. Antonio José de Almeida, whose term of office (four years) expired.

Dr. Gomez was Portuguese Minister to Britain from the time of the revolution until 1920, when he was raised to the rank of Ambassador to



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MANUEL GOMES

He is the Coolidge of Lisbon

the same country. He continued to hold this office up to the time of his election to the Presidency.

Portugal became a Republic on October 5, 1910, after a short revolution which deposed King Manuel II, head of the Braganza-Coburg House. King Manuel is still alive and lives in England.

At one time Portugal owned a vast colonial empire in India and South America. In the 15th and 16th centuries the princes of Portugal by giving their patronage to explorers, raised the Kingdom to a world position second only to that of Spain.

SPAIN

Moroccan War

Don Luis Silveira, Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, arrived in Madrid and was received with mixed feelings.

He was called to the capital by the

Government who want to discuss plans for the taming of the Moroccans by pacific means. The policy of pacification was first voiced last year and has divided political Spain into two camps. The first points to the necessity of conquering the Rifians (Moroccan tribe) before it can be made possible to govern the land pacifically. The second believes that Spain cannot conquer the Rifians without great sacrifices in men and materiel. The implication is that the game is not worth the candle and that the only thing to do is to give up the Spanish Zone in Morocco or govern peaceably. At all events Foreign Minister Señor Santiago Alba greeted Don Luis Silveira with great warmth, but the Minister of War's greeting was conspicuous by its lack of good feeling.

In the meantime General Martinez Anido, Military Governor of Spanish Morocco, threatens to resign unless the Government gives him 30,000 reinforcements and votes a credit of 50,000,000 pesetas. He believes that the only way to effect a permanent and stable government is by military conquest that will create conditions favoring permanency. Again, some Spaniards want to avenge their recent defeat.

The Spanish zone in Morocco—a coastal enclave at the extreme Northwest of the African continent—although demarked by boundaries, has never been fully occupied by the Spanish. In 1921 Spain determined to exert her influence over the whole of her protectorate, but in doing so met with serious disaster at the hands of the Rifians, commanded by Abdul Krim. Particularly since then Spain has had a hard row to hoe both in Morocco and at home. Although the towns of Nadur and Zellane were recaptured from the Rifians in 1921, there have been more or less continuous clashes between the Spanish forces and the natives. At home the controversy over the Spanish defeat of 1921 has dominated Spanish politics for more than a year.

Don Luis Silveira was appointed Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco on February 14, 1923, in succession to General Damaso Berenguer, retired. General Berenguer was charged by public sentiment with negligence in connection with the Spanish defeat of 1921. Recently he caused a pleasant surprise by waiving his immunity to trial by demanding to be tried before the Supreme Court of War and Marine.

Foreign News—[Continued]

CHINA

A Grand Gesture

Dr. Wellington Koo, Acting Foreign Minister (in name the present ruler of China, because there is no President, only a fragment of a Cabinet, no Prime Minister, no Parliament and no likelihood of there being one), received a note from the Diplomatic Corps at Peking on the bandit incident of last May.* The note was signed by the U. S., Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba. The imposing document was delivered at the Chinese Foreign Office by Senhor Freitas, Portuguese Minister to China and doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. It is difficult to see how the Powers can possibly expect Dr. Koo to take any satisfactory action on the note, because the country is actually in the hands of the Tsuchins—War Lords—and Dr. Koo himself is the head of a Government that hardly exists, much less governs.

The note is divided into three sections: damages, guarantees, sanctions.

Damages. Compensation is demanded for the foreign victims of the bandits' kidnapping coup. Damages to the extent of \$8,000 for each person are claimed for losses incurred, deprivation of liberty and for sufferings and indignities to which they were subjected. Reimbursement of amounts expended in supplying relief to the victims is also claimed.

Guarantees. The Powers invite the Chinese Government to organize operations against bandits with the best troops and to take immediate steps to this effect through the agency of inspecting generals, military governors and others. They insist upon measures for the protection of railways and the formation of a special police force for this purpose. The note mentions that a plan for the new police force is now in preparation. The force is to be placed under the supervision of foreign officers.

Sanctions. The main demands under this heading are for the punishment of officials who are considered

responsible for the bandit episode: General Tien Chung-Yu, Military Governor of Shantung; General Chang Wen-Tang, commander of the Puchow railway police; General Ho Feng-Yu, Defense Commissioner at Yenchowfu; Chao Te-Chao, officer commanding the guard on the train. All these persons are never again to be employed in the public service. The note also animadvertes sharply on the lack of security for foreigners in China.



© Keystone

Tsuchun Chang Tso-Lin
He slew 200 lusty bandits

Bandits Massacred

Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian Tsuchun, discovered that bandits do not make good soldiers, so he butchered them.

One day (a despatch relates) 50 bandit-soldiers were "put on the mat" for insubordination. They expected a "severe reprimand," but it is said, they got a severe dose of lead from the rifles of the regulars.

This frightened the remaining 1,150 bandits. They seized their arms and proceeded to run away. Regular soldiers armed with every conceivable kind of a gun, from a revolver to a howitzer, opened fire on the bandits, who were quick to retaliate. The regulars suffered 50 killed and many wounded, but 750 bandits were killed and most of the barracks blown up.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Recognition

The representatives of the U. S. and Mexico have now been assembled in conclave at Mexico City, for more than three months. No official statement has been issued to date.

Last week the press was as optimistic as ever:

The Journal of Commerce: "Before the end of next week it is expected that the two American Commissioners . . . will report the successful conclusion of their negotiations . . ."

Public Ledger (Philadelphia): "The American and Mexican Commission will sign the Warren-Roa accord Saturday (Aug. 11)."

New York American: "Mexican accord waits on Coolidge—Approval on recognition expected by Tuesday (Aug. 14)."

Slayer of Villa

An agent of the Mexican Government arrested at Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, one Jesus Salas, member of the State Legislature of Durango. Upon arrest Salas confessed that he had organized the group and planned and executed the killing of Francisco Villa, (TIME, July 30.)

The group—recruited from the small town of El Oro, state of Durango—had sworn to avenge losses inflicted on their families by Villa when he captured El Oro. They rented a building in Parras, from which they watched and waited for Villa for months. Once his life was saved by some school children who were in the line of fire, but on July 16 the chance came and Villa was killed.

The confession of Salas is considered particularly fortunate in political circles, as the crime was freely spoken of in connection with "one of the leading candidates for the Presidency."

The State Legislature of Durango suspended Salas' privilege of immunity from arrest.

Brazilian Rebels

Each week reports issue forth that a rebellion has broken out in the southernmost state of Brazil—Rio Grande do Sul. These reports with persistent and pitiable ignorance end with vague phrases such as, "Many were killed or wounded on both sides." "Details of the fight are lacking." Last week's revolution was no exception to the rule. The object of the revolt is also kept a profound secret.

* In May the Shanghai-Peking train was held up near Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, by bandits who kidnapped a number of foreign and Chinese passengers. On June 12, when the bandits accepted the Government's terms of an amnesty only eight foreigners remained in their hands, some having been freed, others having escaped. Of the eight liberated, four were U. S. citizens.

ART

"Tam Ass and Kameyl"

Medieval paintings in Westminster Abbey have recently been cleaned and restored, revealing hitherto undiscovered work of great beauty—particularly in the Chapter House, an octagonal structure with arched spaces filled with mural decorations. The central theme is Christ coming to the Doom, or Last Judgment. Four of the spaces are occupied by subjects from the Apocalypse, while two show groups of persons gazing toward Christ the Judge. In the Apocalypse spaces there is a bottom band on which animals are painted in pairs facing a tree on a red background. Only three pairs remain: "Reynder and Ro; Wild Ass and Tam Ass; Dromedary and Kameyl." Some of the Abbey pictures were painted in the time of Edward the Confessor (1050), some in that of Richard II (1377), probably by brothers of the monastic orders.

Sorolla

The death of Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida removed the conceded leader of contemporary Spanish painting, and one of the most notable figures of the art world. Born in Valencia in 1863, he received his art education at the San Carlos Academy in his native town, from Francisco Pradilla in Madrid, and later in Italy and Paris. His first striking success was *Another Margaret*, awarded a gold medal at Madrid and purchased for the St. Louis Gallery. He soon became internationally known, his exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900 winning him the medal of honor. He also had a special exhibition at Paris in 1906, which made him an Officer of the Legion of Honor, and he shared with Zuloaga an exhibit which traveled over the United States about ten years ago, introducing him widely to the American public.

Sorolla was an accomplished portrait painter, but his special eminence comes from his handling of sunlight and water in combination. His figure pieces at the seashore are full of flowing line, quivering color, spacious luminosity. Typifying these qualities are the fish group in the Metropolitan, including *Swimmers*, full-length nude boys seen through transparent green water; *After the Bath*, a young woman emerging from the sea in a clinging yellow bathing suit, while her swain stands behind, holding a white sheet in which to

wrap her; *Beaching the Boat, Valencia*, peasant sailors guiding three yoke of brown oxen, dragging the full-bellied sailboat through the surf. Sorolla is also represented in the Luxembourg, the Berlin National Gal-



© Paul Thompson
JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA
He left Valencia forever

lery, the Venice, Madrid and Buenos Aires Museums, the Chicago Art Institute, and in many private collections of the United States and Europe. But his crowning work is the great series in the Hispanic Museum, New York, completed just before the paralytic stroke which ended his painting days in 1920. This consists of a *Panorama of the 49 Provinces of Spain*, representing scenery, costumes and customs of each province. These were brought to America in 1922 by the painter's son, and will form a permanent monument in the New World to the memory of this joyous genius of the Old.

Notes

Raphael's *Crucifixion*, a Titian *Madonna and Child*, and paintings by Gentile Bellini, Fra Bartolommeo, Correggio, Palma (Il Vecchio) and Tintoretto were bequeathed to the National Gallery, London, in the collection of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, on the death of his widow. The Raphael was painted when the artist was only 16, and is worth \$250,000.

Jean Jacques Henner, the dulcet Alsatian painter of interchangeable virgins, Magdalenes and nymphs in melting browns and reds, now has a museum all to himself in the Avenue de Villiers, Paris, recently dedicated by President Millerand.

MUSIC

Baltimore

Baltimoreans expect to have the Chicago Civic Opera Company in their city for a three-day stay during the coming season. Negotiations for this are under way. The Baltimore people insist upon the following three attractions: *Mephistopheles*, with Chaliapin; *La Juive*, with Raisa; a Mary Garden opera. In other words, they want stars.

This insistence upon stars is interesting when you consider the long continued talk against the star system. Liberalistic folk have said loudly that the star system in opera was an inartistic thing foisted on the American people by foreign managers. Mr. Gatti at the Metropolitan (Manhattan) is now engaged in major attempt to free opera from the thralldom of the star. His principal measure is to engage singers for half a season, so that he will present a procession of many principals instead of having several great favorites dominate the season. However, the people want stars, prefer them to subtle artistry of production.

Rochester

The annual convention of the National Association of Organists will be held at Rochester, N. Y., during the latter part of August. George Eastman, who has made a recent magnificent entrance into musical philanthropy by endowing the Eastman School of Music and Eastman Theatre, has placed the buildings of the newly founded institutions at the disposal of the convention.

Music will have a healthier growth when musicianship is generally recognized as a sensible and well paying profession, and pupils go to study with the feeling that they are making their way to a secure living rather than with toplofty visions of artistic transcendence and starvation. The organists, while seldom riding in the sunlight of popular acclaim, represent one of the soundest phases of American music. There is a large demand throughout the country for good organists for church positions. The pay is not vast, but it is steady. There is a better and surer living in organ playing than there is in, say, poetry. The organist may attract fewer ecstatic phrases of admiration from esthetic ladies, but he is usually a better musician than the poet is a poet.

BOOKS

The Iron Door*

Harold Bell Wright Turns out
Another Novel

The Story. The Cañon of Gold was the meeting place of one of the most oddly assorted groups of characters in all fictional Arizona. There the two obtrusively quaint old "pardoners," Thad Grove and Bob Hill, kept house with their adopted child, Marta Hillgrove, found in somebody or other's cabbage-patch in the past, and at the time the story opens just budding into radiant womanhood. There also lived the foul Lizard, Villain Number One—and Saint Jimmy, who was just Tiny Tim grown up and wild about doing good to everybody. There also came Hugh Edwards—man of mystery—fleeing from the shadow of a crime—and, of course, Sonora Jack, the outlaw, dropped in occasionally—and Natachee, a philosophic Indian, was always monologuing his way about the crags—in fact, now and then, the good old cañon got so cluttered up with characters there wasn't room enough left to swing a mountain lion in.

Marta and Edwards fell in love. And Sonora Jack and the Lizard did their best to raise H—I—but, H—I, what could they do against the forces of Virtue? The mysteries of Marta's parentage and Hugh's suspected crime were all wiped up—the Mine with the Iron Door discovered—Natachee had an opportunity for several symbolic orations—and "in the blue depth of the sky a wheeling eagle screamed . . . Natachee . . . smiled." So did Mr. Wright. Also D. Appleton and Co. Likewise, every bookseller and train-news-agent in these United States when they heard the good news, for here, once more, was that rara avis, a novel that sells itself.

The author knows the country of which he writes. It is to be presumed that he knows the people also. Taking all of which into account it is really extraordinary that he should so completely evade transferring any impression of reality to the reader. If it were not for the picture of Mr. Wright among the mesquite on the book-jacket one would be tempted to suppose that he had never been West at all.

The Significance. The novels of Mr. Wright, his publishers state, average a sale of 1,268,000 copies per book. Or perhaps it's 12,680,000. Anyhow, Mr. Wright can justly

claim that he is America's favorite author. As a literary phenomenon, he is astounding. Why has he succeeded so vastly? In the first place, he tells a story, and nearly always an old enough one so as not to unduly tax the public brain. His books are clean, his heroines beautiful and virtuous, his villains black as Sin. Each of his books contains a moral idea. He writes badly, but directly. He is sincere—he uses his



HAROLD BELL WRIGHT
He levies no taxes on intelligence

clichés as if no one had used them before. And he is completely and happily impervious to criticism.

The Critics. Practically every critic of importance has, in his time, taken a crack or so at Mr. Wright. With no apparent result except to boost Mr. Wright's sales!

The Author. Harold Bell Wright is "a real man, a hard worker, a man of intense convictions and a compelling love for humanity" (Hildegard Hawthorne). He lives in Arizona, likes the outdoors, plans his novels with great care, and is the only American Author to have a hotel named after one of his fictional characters (The Barbara Worth). His other books include: *That Printer of Udell's*, *The Winning of Barbara Worth*, *When a Man's a Man*, *Helen of the Old House*.

Born in Rome, N. Y., in 1872, Mr. Wright was for two years a student in the preparatory department of Hiram College, Ohio. He functioned for ten years as a landscape painter. Later he became a pastor (in Kansas, Missouri, California). He retired from the ministry in 1908.

Good Books

Snake Doctor—Irvin S. Cobb—*Doran* (\$2.00). A collection of short stories by one of the prominent American exponents of magazine fiction. The title story received the O. Henry Memorial Prize as the best short story of 1922. Lengthy, discursive narratives for the most part, one of which, *Red-Handed*, deserves attention for a certain ingenuity of mechanism. The others seem dully garrulous at best—but Mr. Cobb has a large and faithful public and, it is to be supposed, knows exactly how to please them.

The Riddle—Walter De La Mare—*Knopf* (\$2.50). Fifteen short tales and sketches, many elvish with true magic, all beautifully expressed by one of the most distinguished artists in prose and verse now alive. A book to put on the shelves by *Lady Into Fox* and *The Memoirs of a Midget* and the other too-too-few books of the last few years that have in them something naïve, fanciful and enduring.

Escapee—Evelyn Scott—*Seltzer* (\$3.00). In this autobiography very much in the modern manner, the author records some three years' experiences—poverty—squalor—illness—pain—ostracism—undergone in Brazil, until, when the persons of the narrative were almost down and out, Chance rescued them. There is a little beauty in the book, some fine and some vigorous writing, but for the most part the author keeps her eyes firmly fixed upon the unpleasant side of existence as much and as long as possible. The self-revelation of an over-sexed and coprophagistic intelligence, the book contains much interesting and valuable material, if the reader has the patience to dig for it, but in the main it takes its place among the increasing number of literary experiments of more interest to the psychoanalyst than the general public.

Anthony John—Jerome K. Jerome—*Dodd Mead* (\$2.00). Anthony John was a dreamer like his father, but since father had been a failure in material affairs, son suppressed his dreaminess as much as possible, except when he married. But idealism crushed to earth will always rise again—in fiction—so when Anthony John found himself at last a great financial success, happily married, owner of a large estate, he suddenly decided the game wasn't worth the candle. Fortunately his wife agreed with him, so the end of the novel finds them about to sacrifice great possessions to a spiritual thirst. A mild easy-going little romance—weak tea with a dash of morality to stiffen it.

* THE MINE WITH THE IRON DOOR—Harold Bell Wright—Appleton (\$2.00).

Alexander Woolcott

He Is Prominent in the Rotary Club of Literary New York

Alexander Woolcott has added a species of small tipple to his facial equipment. What does one call such a beard when it rests on the under reaches of the lower lip? At any rate, the dramatic critic of *The New York Herald*, after illness, a trip abroad and a sojourn in Vermont, has acquired a new beard with which to astonish early first night audiences in New York City.

Mr. Woolcott is not only a dramatic critic, he is an essayist of marked abilities. In addition to these facts, his person is engaging enough to have jumped bodily from the pages of Charles Dickens, an author whom, by the way, he greatly admires. In the first place he is short, rotund, jovial, given to elaborate and biting statements punctuated by gestures which are often as grotesque as they are incisive. Then, he was born in Pitham, New Jersey. That, in itself, is Dickensian. Woolcott, to me, is the most interesting of our dramatic critics, for he not only seems to have a knowledge of the theatre but he occasionally permits himself rare and unreasoning enthusiasms off the track of popular approval. This is good. Any critic worth his salt, it seems to me, must have the entire world disagreeing with him at least once in a season.

The first time I ever saw Alexander Woolcott was in Heywood Brown's Paris studio, on New Year's Eve, 1918. He was then a private in the United States Medical Corps, and his O. D.'s made him look more like Bainsfather than Dickens.

With his enthusiasm for Dickens, which gave birth to a delightful volume, *Mr. Dickens Goes to the Play*, is linked his enthusiasm for the Army and the doughboy, which occasioned *The Command is Forward*, and his unqualified admiration of Mrs. Fiske, which gave the world *Mrs. Fiske—Her Views on Acting, Actors and the Problems of the Stage*. To these three volumes we may add a recent collection of essays, *Shouts and Murmurs*.

I have already spoken too often of the so-called Algonquin group. Not having eaten lunch in that much publicized hostility for over five months, so far as I know the group may be actually a myth by now, as it always tended to be. Still, Richard Barthelmess, a most serious-minded young man, spoke of it with awed accents not long ago; so probably the effervescent Mr. Woolcott is still its gayest respected member and it has probably become the Rotary Club of literary New York.

He is often cordially hated by those who cannot stand frankness when it is mixed with wit; but his underlying mood of fairness and understanding has won him, according to Mr. Babbitt, "a host of friends."

J. F.

Fall Lists

Now is the Season of Hope and Despair for Publishers

What will be the six or the ten best sellers for the coming year? Nobody knows and everyone seems to care. Only two seem almost certain of the widest popularity—*The Mine with the Iron Door* (Harold Bell Wright) and *The White Flag* (Eleanor H. Porter). Both authors sell by the carload rather than the volume; their publishers are always sittin' pretty financially. And then there is *The Rover* by Joseph Conrad, now running serially in the *Pictorial Review*, to be published probably this Winter—and Charles G. Norris, addicted to monosyllabic titles, will produce this month a little thing called *Bread*—and there are others—oh, yes—many old familiar faces will be with us again in the Fall. But what of the unexpected—the unforeseen? Will the season of 1923-24 see a new *If Winter Comes*, a new *Main Street*, by an author heretofore not in the best seller class leap to instant, overpowering popularity? And if so what, which, how, who?

Is the wave of realism ebbing or isn't it? Are we in for a tremendous revival of Romance or are we not? Poor publishers—they see a book that ten years ago might have been a knockout from the point of view of sales stick on their shelves like fly paper—another which they thought would hardly pay for its binding bound to dazzling success. The publishing of fiction is a tremendous, enthralling gamble—a continual laying of bets as to which way that nervous and feline creature, Popular Taste, is going to jump. And, generally, it jumps the other way. For the average novel hardly recoups its publisher for his initial expenses—if that. Or so they tell the author. But the exceptional novel—Gosh, how the money rolls in!

Though it is undoubtedly unwise to try to make any prophecies as to 100,000-sellers for the Fall, it is safe enough perhaps to attempt to point the modest finger of discrimination at some few novels which seem worth recommending to the judicious reader, sight unseen. Imprints, *The Rover*, by Conrad. And *The Blind Bow-Boy* which Carl Van Vechten, its author, describes as "a cartoon for a stained glass window," whatever that means. *Jennifer Lorne*, a sedate extravaganza by Elinor Wylie. And the new Hergesheimer if it's the one we think it is. Meanwhile, the literary roulette-wheel spins.

"Messieurs—Mesdames—faites vos jeux!"
S. V. B.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Ashes of Vengeance. Bad though it is, the title of this picture—Norma Talmadge's latest—has one redeeming feature. It seems to have attracted all of the bad taste and cheap sensationalism scattered around the Schenck studios and vented them in one trite expression. The rest of the production is consistently tasteful and enormously worth while.

The large news of a Norma Talmadge picture should concern Norma Talmadge. Accordingly—she is exceedingly beautiful and a moderately good actress. She can command and she can weep. She has a large constituency. For them it may be said that in *Ashes of Vengeance* she is a little better than usual.

The real protagonist of the production does not appear. He allows his work to register his virtuosity. He is Stephen Gosson, the architect who designed the sets. The costumer, one William Israel, is but a step behind him. Between them, with the help of a good director and a few thousand broadswords, they have constructed a thing of permanent beauty. Gothic architecture is, in the main, their medium; their background, the flashing pageantry of 16th Century France. So painstaking is their detail, so accurate their reproduction, so beautiful their finished product, that the French Chamber of Deputies has requested a copy of the film for the historical archives of the Carnavalet Museum, Paris.

The story tells of a princess. Into her lonely castle comes a nobleman (Conway Tearle) in the guise of a servant—bound by oath to her brother's service—for a term of years. Shortly thereafter comes the sinister Duc de Tours (Wallace Beery) seeking her love. How she repulsed him and how the servant rescued her from his drunken embrace comprise the burden of the plot. There is abundant death and sword play. There is sentiment and spectacle. There is an absence of pretense.

Little Johnny Jones. Of course, some day some producer with nihilistic tendencies will present a race-horse story in which the hero doesn't win. His losing will be due to the success of plots concocted by the vicious opposing owner. His girl, forthwith, will desert him and his horse refuse to recognize him socially.

None of these things happen in *Little Johnny Jones*. Everything moves so smoothly on schedule that the happy ending is simply the dull finish.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Mad Honeymoon. Most of the dialogue is divided between baby talk and the rasping argot of the underworld. Most of the interest is divided between a pair of pajamas and a package of stolen bonds. What comedy there is rests with a "dern it" constable and the illness of the hero on smoking his first cigar. Of the group, the pajamas are the most satisfactory.

Concealed in a pair of pajamas and a fur coat, the heroine (Boots Wooster), elopes with the hero (Kenneth MacKenna). Concealed in the coat lining are the stolen bonds; concealed in the heroine's past is a presumably dead husband. The husband comes out of the past, the bonds out of the lining, and the heroine out of the coat. The faithful chauffeur appears with a revolver and forces the supposed husband to confess to looking exactly like his dead brother and to stealing the bonds. Then comes the punch of the play. It turns out—you'll hardly believe this—it turns out that the revolver wasn't loaded!

John Corbin: "It might have been written in the 19th Century."

Alan Dale: "What one expects in warm-weather plays."

The Newcomers. It is probable that when these lines appear *The Newcomers* will be among the recently departed. In theatrical production the very bad die young.

Tweedles. Author Tarkington sets the scene in an antiquity shop on the Maine coast. Julian Castlebury, summer colonist, falls in love with Winsora Tweedle, native daughter of the curious antiques who make their living from the antique curiosities. His parents object because nobody in Philadelphia has ever heard of the Tweedles; and her parents object, even more strongly, because no one in Maine has ever heard of the Castleburys. The solution of this dilemma seems tenuous to the point of ineptitude—yet still surprisingly diverting.

In order to miss no opportunity of playing on the peculiarities of adolescence Mr. Tarkington has created a hero with his brain just a trifle off center. Thus the youth, physically and financially at the highly marriageable state of 21, is able to engage in a serious love affair which has all the comic possibilities of Willie Baxter. For those whose passion is eugenics such a creation, with the implied probability of its recrea-

tion in a young generation of Tweedle-Castleburys, may seem a trifle inconsidered. After the first night audience none thus disturbed could be discerned.

In this type of nonsense a serviceable cast is essential, and with a single exception the players were skillfully selected. The exception was Wallis Clark who worried the role of the elder Castlebury much as a stout puppy worries an enormous bone.

Gregory Kelly (Willie Baxter in *Seventeen*) does remarkable things with the love-sick lad. His halting,



RUTH GORDON
Is this Tweedle dumb?

almost plaintive, delivery; his querulous monotone; his unaffected charm make the part almost as much his as Mr. Tarkington's.

Even so Ruth Gordon's portrayal of Winsora Tweedle, the native object of his attentions, easily secures the honors. Her acting is the most eloquently inarticulate of all. It isn't nearly so much what she does as the infinite suggestion of what she might do away from the province of condensed Tweedism that makes her performance a milestone in the season.

A final token of the play's effectiveness may be noted in the part of Philomen. He is a drunken, country, comic constable—an ancient among low comedians. Yet as written by Booth Tarkington and played by Donald Meek he is a minor masterpiece.

"Ride 'Em, Cowboy!"

Soapy Williams, Peaceful Henry and Others Visit Manhattan

Throughout the Winter there was noted in the tangle of traffic in the New York theatre district a certain automobile radiator mounted with a sweeping pair of steer horns. Little boys, old men, actors, girls, prosperous personages stopped to gaze agape at the primitive ornament. "Must be advertisin' somethin'" was the preliminary reaction. Closer inspection revealed that it *was* advertising something:

"TEX AUSTIN'S RODEO."

Tex Austin, it appears, is the champion manager of cowboy championships. "He always pays 100 cents on the dollar. He plays no favorites. No one ever bought, stole or ran away with a title at one of Tex Austin's contests." So reads his literature—which has been deposited by the mail-man in most of the ranch post boxes of the West.

Tex Austin's world's championship cowboy contest takes place at the Yankee Stadium, New York, Aug. 15 to 25. Here then is the greatest primitive spectacle of the struggle of man against beast that the laws of our land permit. "Bronk" riding, steer bulldogging (diving from horseback to the horns of a wild steer and throwing it by the application of human leverage to the sweeping horns); calf roping; trick and fancy riding for both sexes; steer riding; relay race; and cow-girls' bronk riding are featured.

There is certainly nothing on the stage; little in the movies or the prize ring; little in football or polo that can compare with this program in display of sheer force and courage. At bronk riding and steer bulldogging, contestants are frequently seriously injured, occasionally killed.

Tex Austin imports from the West and Southwest steers and broncos selected especially for their lack of amiability. Certain famous bad horses: Mystery, Nose Dive, P. J. Nutt and Peaceful Henry came east to his last year's contest. Groups of the most famous riders of the Western rodeos came with them to ride or fall for the prize money. This year the purses aggregate \$50,000; the riders will include: Mike Hastings, Pinky Gist, Yakima Canutt (half-breed; world's champion in 1921), Howard Teglund, Roy Quick, Paddy Ryan, Soapy Williams, Ike Rude, Powder River Thompson, Hugh Strickland, Mabel Strickland (world's woman champion in 1922), Bonnie McCarroll, Rene Halfey, Bonnie Gray. They pay their own way and come under the following instructions: "If you do your part, your share in the gate receipts should take care of your expenses; if you think you are good there is no excuse for your not being here; if you really are good here is the place it will pay you to prove it."

RELIGION

Trends

A Money Crusade. In the Middle Ages knights in armor went on crusades to recover to Christianity the holy places in Jerusalem. Today the British, having at last put Jerusalem under Christian oversight, are appealing to all Christians to be knights of the open purse, and give liberally toward the preservation of the holy places for which the older crusaders fought. The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem has, since the year 328 A. D., kept intact many of the sacred buildings and sites of Palestine. Most of the income of this little patriarchate came from Russia. This support is now almost entirely gone. The falling exchange of Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, has almost wiped out the revenue of the Patriarch, and the hospitality which he and his flock are constantly called upon to show toward visiting Christians has, since 1920, piled up a debt of \$3,500,000. Colonel J. B. Barron, Chairman of the British Commission of Liquidation and Control of the Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem, made an appeal on behalf of the Patriarchate, at a luncheon of the American Committee on the Preservation of Sacred Places at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Manhattan, last week. It is not expected that America and England will allow the eradle of Christianity to suffer permanent decay. Richard the Lion Hearted would turn in his grave.

Baptist Muzhiks. Dr. Edgar Mullins, of Louisville, Ky., arrived in the U. S. last week from Stockholm, where he was elected President of the World Baptist Alliance. (*TIME*, July 30, Aug. 6.) The Baptist type of church polity appeals to the Russian mind, in its present extremely democratic state, for each and every Baptist Church is free and independent, and all higher ecclesiastical organization is the voluntary work of churches which wish to cooperate without being subject to ecclesiastical domination. In 1914, when the Greek Orthodox Church was the State Church of the Tsars, there were only 100,000 Baptists in Russia. Today, according to Dr. Mullins, there are 2,000,000 Baptist Muzhiks (peasants).

Each in His Own Tongue. Every six weeks the American Bible Society publishes the scriptures in some new language. The Bible is now published in 770 languages of the world. The Bible Society hopes to continue its work of translation into 300 other languages, since that many more are

spoken by a sufficiently large group of people to warrant the trouble and expense of printing and distributing.

K. of C. The Knights of Columbus held their 41st international convention in Montreal. Every state of the U. S. and every province of Canada was represented. Seventy-five thousand new members joined the



© International
SUPREME KNIGHT FLAHERTY
Will he unmask the K. K. K.?

order during the past year, bringing the total membership up to 800,000. A feature of the convention was a speech by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, in which he challenged the Ku Klux Klan and other K. of C. detractors. He declared that the K. of C. would combat all combinations which seek to inject religious or racial bias into governmental or social life. He then sketched the vast educational work of his order: hospital work for 30,000 disabled soldiers; national correspondence school for members of the order, furnishing tuition at cost; and the Italian Welfare program, carried on under the auspices of the Vatican.

Y. M. C. A. The North American Associations of the Y. M. C. A. issued their annual year book with a foreword by John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee. The Associations have had to decrease their force of employed officers and their educational work. They have been able to increase, however, their recreational activities, their Bible study groups and their religious meetings. Total membership of the Y. M. C. A.'s of North America is now past the 900,000 mark.

EDUCATION

In Russia

The Russian school system received attention at Williamstown. At a round table conference directed by B. A. Bakhmetev, former Russian Ambassador to the U. S., Sir Paul Vinogradov, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Russian Duma before the Revolution and now professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, declared that the whole system has been disorganized, that the Bolsheviks are engaged in making "robots" of the people, and that the exile of the intelligentsia makes educational reconstruction difficult. Sixteen thousand members of this class have been deported, according to Sir Paul. The result is that it will be necessary first to build schools, and second to organize and train teachers. The middle class from which teachers would ordinarily come has been destroyed and the only ready supply of men and women fit to teach is a scattering of deported intellectuals in Europe and the U. S. These men and women, said Sir Paul, are waiting to return. As things now are education in the peoples' university is corrupt "because the authorities make truth subsequent to class distinctions."

At the same conference John Spargo, former Socialist leader, urged Sir Paul to tell "the terrible truth" about education in Soviet Russia wherever he went in the U. S. in order to counteract "propaganda" issued by *The New Republic* and *The Nation* to the effect that the Soviets have been "marvelously successful" in their educational policies.

Italy, France, Germany

Mussolini believes that he made his way from a village workman to Prime Minister by years of intensive study of history and philosophy. The result of that belief is a return to classicism in Italy. Children of eleven study Latin in the public schools. Character, intellectual ability and artistic taste, rather than what is believed to be the American ideal of power to make money, are the objectives. Ancient Greece and Rome are the means.

The Minister of Education of the French Government has recently issued a project for a new educational policy which follows the same lines—a return to the classics for the training of character.

For obvious reasons Germany is

on the opposite tack. Classicism was never anything but a series of intellectual exercises in Germany. And Germany is too doubtful of the future to rely upon the past. The official departments (under the Constitution, the Reich has the power to make school laws for the states along general lines) plan the study of one foreign and one classical language and the preparation of children to face the practical problems of life in present-day Germany.

Paulsen Schools

It is not in the official departments that the trend of German education is to be observed. The most significant present movement is that in the private schools originated by a Dr. Paulsen in Hamburg. In spite of the law prohibiting private schools for the first four years of a child's education, these schools have persisted. They were first established after the War to train children for freedom, in order that they might be prepared for the completely democratic state. Now that the completely democratic state has been cancelled, the schools remain to educate children for freedom because no one knows what else to train them for. If they were taught communism, some reactionary legislature might come along and repeal everything they knew. If they were taught republicanism, a Soviet committee might antiquate their education with a new enactment. So they are taught to be themselves, upon the theory that they will thus be safe from amendment, recodification, excision and repeal.

Freedom in these schools means freedom to do as one pleases. Beginners start at six with a specified teacher. As they grow older they choose their own teachers. There are no regular classes, but the children spend five or six hours a day at school talking and moving about as they wish and working at anything that interests them. The function of the teachers is to answer questions and teach what they are asked to teach. In time they are asked to teach whatever is necessary and the children make extraordinary progress in learning. But learning is a mere by-product of these schools, for no one knows what a German schoolboy ought to learn. The real product is freedom and fully developed individuality.

"Most Exceptional"

A Hindu mathematical genius named Somesh Chandra Bose, with headquarters in Bengal, astounded

what the papers describe as "gray-bearded professors of the Columbia mathematics department" by multiplying, taking square and cube roots and finding reciprocals without the aid of pen, pencil, chalk or stilus, and all as rapidly as the combined mathematics faculty, assisted by an adding machine and large quantities of writing materials. Mr. Bose at-



© International
SOMESH CHANDRA BOSE
He is happily married

tributes his success to natural ability (at the age of eight he could multiply a 14-digit number by another of equal length all in his head), a happy marriage, permitting 100% concentration on mathematics, and an ascetic life (three glasses of milk a day with none on Mondays). The provost of Teachers College officially announced after the test that the work of Mr. Bose was "most exceptional."

Harvard '86, Yale '98

Last week TIME pointed out that Calvin Coolidge, Herbert L. Pratt, Dwight W. Morrow were graduated from Amherst in the class of 1895, and that Woodrow Wilson, Mahlon Pitney, Cyrus H. McCormick, Robert Bridges, Cleveland H. Dodge were graduated from Princeton in the class of 1879.

"Harvard '86" wrote stating that no mention of famous classes can overlook the one which graduated Philosopher George Santayana, Biographer Gamaliel Bradford, and Ambassador (to Germany) Allison B. Houghton—the class which might

have graduated Publisher W. R. Hearst.*

Another communication called attention to Yale 1898 as being the "youngest" famous class. It includes James W. Wadsworth (U. S. Senator from New York), Hiram Bingham (Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut), Henry H. Curran (U. S. Commissioner of Immigration), Julian S. Mason (Managing Editor of the *New York Tribune*), Gouverneur Morris (novelist), Worthington Seranton and Payn Whitney (capitalists), Brewer Eddy (divine).

No communications have as yet been received from west of the Alleghenies.

SCIENCE

Bugs

Many keen naturalists believe that the last great enemy of man, barring those released by his own stupidity, will be the insects. Certain it is that the problems of economic entomology and tropical hygiene are understood by all too few, and they chiefly the specialists whose business it is to fight the never-ending pests. A bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture devotes its whole time to this important work, and calls upon it this Summer have been particularly pressing.

Skirmishes in the anti-insect campaign:

1) The ravages of the Japanese beetle in Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania have assumed alarming proportions, destroying all fruit and growing plants within its reach. The beetles have infested more than 700 square miles, and are increasing in geometrical progression. The damage to crops is immense. The Department of Agriculture is organizing control measures of two kinds: rigid quarantine by inspection of crop shipments; importation of five varieties of harmless insects which are the beetle's enemies. This marshaling of one species against another by human direction will be perhaps the main tactical principle in the coming war between insects and man.

2) An unclassified insect appeared in Rapides Parish, La., and is damaging cotton on numerous plantations. It is neither a boll weevil nor an army worm, and the state entomologist, Prof. T. H. Jones, is investigating.

3) The gypsy moth is threatening

* In this connection it is recalled that many a man of fame, besides Mr. Hearst, has abandoned Harvard before reaching a B.A.; for example, Douglas Fairbanks. Also Heywood Brown (famed columnist of *The New York World*) and his chief, Herbert Bayard Swoje (Executive Editor).

again in Northern New York and New England. The state has a special Bureau for its control and has a 25-mile zone on the Eastern border under constant supervision for the study of air currents in relation to the moths. More than 6,000 toy balloons were liberated at various points to determine the prevailing course of the winds, and 400 were returned to Albany by their finders. A motorized balloon of a new type, equipped with pumps and sprayers, is used to combat the moths.

4) The Chemical Warfare Service is giving serious attention to the problem of developing a gas to destroy the worm which preys on golf greens and fairways, raising little piles of dirt. The gas must hang low and kill the worm without injuring the vegetation. The Service has already developed gases noxious to various kinds of pests, including the boll weevil.

5) The sanitary war against the mosquito and the housefly knows no armistice. While the *Anopheles* and *Aedes aegypti*, carriers of malaria and yellow fever germs, respectively, are not indigenous to the Northern States, nevertheless the common *Culex* is a menace to health and comfort.

6) A new beetle with a hard shell is destroying fruit and even attacking chickens, according to reports from Wheeling, W. Va.

7) The Post Office Department has forbidden the importation of foreign honey bees, owing to the infection of some with a serious disease known as the Isle of Wight malady.

8) On the other side of the world a pest of a different nature is reversing the common role of the plant and insect world. In Queensland and New South Wales, over 40,000,000 acres of fertile land have been invaded by the prickly pear in the 60 years since it was first introduced in Australia. The Government is fighting it by every conceivable means. Bounties of £4 an acre have been offered to keep the land clear, but with little success. The prickly pear has been used for cattle fodder, paper pulp making and the production of alcohol and gasoline substitutes, but the only methods of control that offer real promise are again biological. Imported cochineal insects from Ceylon have destroyed a certain species of the pest, and other insects are being bred for completing the task. The chief danger to be avoided in biological control is the increase of the attacking species until it gets out of hand and becomes a pest itself.

Shooting the Colorado

Four hundred miles of the most dangerous rapids in the United States—through the Grand and Marble Canyons of the Colorado—will be traversed between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 by a party of map makers and geologists sent out by the U. S. Geological Survey, under the direction of Col. C. H. Birdseye, a World War veteran, chief topographical engineer of the Survey. Their four boats are specially constructed with air chambers, and are manned by the most skillful boatmen of the region. The men are strapped in the cockpits, wearing life preservers continually.

The mapping of the Colorado has been in progress since 1909. From Lee's Ferry, Ariz., to Needles, Cal. (450 miles), the river falls 2,600 feet. The rapids have been shot only a few times since the original Powell expedition of 1869-72. This survey will cover almost 2,000 miles on the Colorado and Green Rivers and their tributaries. Besides completing the topographical maps of the region, the party will seek sites for dams, to control the floods in the Colorado, for irrigation, and for commercial power development on an extensive scale.

Mars Again

The existence of organic life on Mars has again become a subject of lively speculation through the report of P. M. Ryves, a British astronomer who has been studying the red planet for the past ten years through a powerful telescope from a height of 8,000 feet on Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands. Mars "appears far from a dead world," says Mr. Ryves, but "whether it is inhabited by intelligent beings like ourselves is perhaps the most absorbing question that confronts the human race."

Since the pioneer observations of Professors Percival Lowell and F. H. Pickering, of Harvard, about 15 years ago, there have been marked changes on Mars. The dark marking called Syrtis Major, or the hourglass, has developed an appendage on one side which makes its shape nearly square. A large area of about 100,000 square miles, formerly appearing pale yellow like a desert region, has changed to a dusky brown. Some of the so-called lakes which had almost disappeared, have become unusually dark lately. New canals have appeared and others have changed color or broadened. But they do not show the vast, complicated network which Professor Lowell thought he observed there.

The most distinctive features of

the Martian topography are the polar snow-caps, brilliant white patches at the respective poles, which expand in the Martian winter and diminish in summer, just as the arctic regions on the earth. The color changes in the canals and spots are also seasonal, and very suggestive of vegetation. These and other observations have led to the irresistible conclusion that Mars has air, water, warmth, and vegetable life. The planet is 4,230 miles in diameter, but little more than half the size of the earth. It is 141 million miles from the sun on the average, as against the earth's 92, and its year is 686 of our days. Its atmosphere is very thin, but this is not an insuperable barrier to life, for the possibilities of living matter in evolving adaptations to unfavorable environments is greatly underestimated. It would be no more marvelous than the adaptations of the earth's organic life to the glacial changes.

The argument for a higher intelligence than ours in the hypothetical Martian creatures is based on the fact that Mars is smaller and older than the earth, and must have cooled at its surface millions of years before the earth. But neither Dr. Pickering, Mr. Ryves, Dr. Campbell (of Lick Observatory) or any other Martian experts are yet in a position to make positive statements regarding higher life on the planet. In August, 1924, Mars will be nearer to the earth (34,000,000 miles) than it has been since 1909, and we may learn a lot more about it.

Kilocycles

The term "kilocycle" will eventually supplant "wave-length" in the jargon of the radio fan. The U. S. Bureau of Standards has approved it. Abbreviate it *k.c.* The frequency will be expressed in thousands of cycles per second—in other words, kilocycles. To transmute wave-lengths to kilocycles, divide 300,000 by the number of meters, or to obtain meters, divide 300,000 by kilocycles.

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MEDICINE

"Intarvin"

Insulin, most talked of medical discovery of the century, now has a rival for treating diabetes—intarvin, a form of artificial fat that can be eaten and digested by diabetic patients. It was discovered by Dr. Max Kahn, associate in biological chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in collaboration with Dr. Ralph H. McKee, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia. "Intarvin," meaning "intermediate fat," is so named because one molecule of it contains 17 carbon atoms instead of the 16 or 18 usual in ordinary fats. This is the first successful commercial manufacture of a fat with an odd number of carbon atoms, and is hailed as a triumph of synthetic chemistry.

Intarvin, when eaten, is absorbed to the extent of 90% and is then broken down, but does not yield the substances derived from butyric and other acids which are contributing causes of diabetes. It is creamy white, odorless, melts at body temperature, has little taste. It can be eaten straight or in salads, buttermilk or bread. It satisfies the craving of diabetics for fatty foods. After preliminary experiments on animals, intarvin was tried on more than two dozen patients at Beth Israel Hospital, where Dr. Kahn is director of laboratories and attending physician for diseases of metabolism. It alleviated all the cases, some of which were in the final coma, and succeeded in some where insulin had failed. It is not expected to supplant insulin, however, for the two treatments proceed from different principles, insulin being injected hypodermically to reduce the blood sugar, and intarvin being fed by mouth to prevent acidosis. The first pound of intarvin, made in Professor McKee's laboratory, cost \$300 to manufacture, but it is now being made in special laboratories in Long Island City for \$9 a pound, and is expected to become still cheaper, and to put up in palatable tablets or emulsions.

Dr. Kahn gives credit to Dr. H. O. Nolan, an English industrial chemist, for the suggestion of the process of manufacture, though its medical application was worked out by himself and Dr. McKee. Dr. Kahn is 36 years old, a graduate of Cornell Medical School, and has spent four years in constant research on problems of metabolism. Physicians and chemists who are in a position to judge have accepted the scientific foundation of intarvin as sound, and

there is reason to believe that it will soon take its place beside insulin as an approved treatment, though neither can yet be called complete.

Foot Sizes

The National Association of Chiropractors met in New York with a thousand foot-doctors in attendance and adopted a committee report in which New York City is credited with having the smallest and poorest-shaped feet in the country. The average size of women's shoes worn in New York is 4½; of men's, 6. High heels for women are usual. Other cities show much better records. In Philadelphia and St. Paul, for instance, the averages are, for women, 5½ to 6; for men, 8 to 9. "The trouble with New Yorkers is that they are afraid to walk. They take taxi, street-car, subway for a trip of a few blocks." The chiropractors pilloried the low-priced automobile as a doubtful blessing, causing many persons to take on weight, lose strength, develop weak feet. The doctors also demonstrated an apparatus for lengthening a shortened foot.

Pool of Bethesda

A simple but apparently efficient remedy for the late stages of infantile paralysis (anterior poliomyelitis) was tried out at the Northwestern University Medical School and used by the Visiting Nurses' Association of Chicago. Graded exercises for the children's paralyzed limbs are performed in a large circular tank partly filled with shallow, tepid water. The children sit on a circular bench in the tank with their legs immersed for several hours at a time. The device was suggested by a woman whose little daughter, crippled by the disease, was taken to Florida and allowed to spend much time in the warm water at the beach. The child recovered the use of her limbs and learned to swim. The medical fact underlying the treatment is that moderate heat causes increased blood supply in the parts affected, relieving inflammation and stimulating movement. The method has not yet been tried on a large scale, but offers promise.

Infantile paralysis is an infectious disease which attacks certain portions of the gray matter of the spinal cord, usually in children, inhibiting the motor action of the lower limbs. Comparatively little is known about it, although it has been the subject of exhaustive study since the great epidemic of 1916. Theories that it is spread by invisible discharges from the respiratory passages have not as yet been confirmed.

Trevethin Report

One year ago the British Minister of Health, in view of wide public agitation and controversy between the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases and the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, and at the suggestion of Lord Dawson, the King's physician, appointed a committee to investigate and bring in an authoritative pronouncement on the most efficient medical measures for preventing syphilis and gonorrhea, and the ethical justification for their use. The committee contained some of the most distinguished and impartial names in England, including Lord Trevethin (former Lord Chief Justice) as Chairman, Dr. John Brownlee, Prof. Georges Dreyer, Sir William Leishman, Dr. J. H. Sequeira, Dr. Dorothy Hare and others. The report of the committee, just published, is unanimous, except for one man who early resigned, and should settle several questions which have long been acrimoniously debated, the most important being that of prophylaxis, or preventive treatment after exposure, a practice used in all armies during the World War, and since introduced in a few civilian communities against strong moral opposition. Lord Trevethin's committee concludes that self-disinfection by an intelligent layman is likely to be effective under favorable conditions of discipline and sobriety, but there is little evidence to show that it would reduce the volume of venereal disease in the civil community. It is comparatively useless for women. It is therefore not to be encouraged, and the commercial advertisement of disinfecting drugs and devices should be prohibited. Disinfection by skilled persons at public clinics may be efficient, but is of limited practical value on account of its cost and loss of time. The treatment work of regular clinics after infection, on the other hand, is highly commended.

For the rest, the committee puts its trust in: 1) continuous education of the community in regard to the nature, dangers, treatment of venereal diseases; 2) the elimination of those conditions of life which tend to foster promiscuity and the spread of disease. The committee recommends special measures for the quarantine of seaports against persons suffering from venereal diseases, for the treatment of infected seamen and for control and treatment of mental defectives. Thus, on the whole, the committee aligns itself with the more moderate wing of the social hygiene movement in England and the United States, which places the emphasis on educational measures.

THE PRESS

Scripps vs. Hearst

The Scripps-Howard Newspapers bought the *Pittsburgh Press* from Colonel Oliver S. Hershman for a price reported to be between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000—the largest amount ever paid for a single newspaper property. The *Press* was founded in 1884 and came into Colonel Hershman's ownership in 1901. It has always been independent in politics and has been one of the outstanding financial successes of the country, netting its owners a profit of a million dollars annually in recent years. It has the largest circulation in Pittsburgh—156,060 (daily) and 218,943 (Sunday). It is understood that the former personnel will remain intact, but will be under the general direction of the Ohio group of Scripps papers, with headquarters in Cleveland. Colonel Hershman has been in newspaper work in Pittsburgh for 52 years, beginning as a press boy at the age of twelve. The record deal was negotiated by Roy W. Howard, chairman of the Scripps-Howard board, without the knowledge of E. W. Scripps, the founder, and Robert P. Scripps, co-director, who were cruising in the South Sea Islands on the elder Scripps' yacht.

The Scripps-Howard organization (successors to Scripps-McRae) now owns 27 newspapers, in addition to five operated by the James G. Scripps estate. Mostly in medium-sized cities of the Middle West and Pacific Coast, many of them were run-down properties when bought, but have been built up into flourishing institutions. They include such well known journals as the *Cincinnati Post*, *Cleveland Press*, *Indianapolis Times*, *Columbus Citizen*, *Los Angeles Record*, *Washington Times*, *Tacoma Times*, *Denver Express*, *Norfolk Post*, *Akron Press*, *San Diego Sun*, *Knoxville News*, *San Francisco News*, *Pittsburgh Press*, *El Paso Post*, *Oklahoma News*, *Toledo News-Bee*, *Dallas Dispatch*.

The combined circulation of the 27 is now approximately 1,147,293. The Scripps group is thus larger in numbers but not in constituency than any other newspaper chain in the country. Mr. Hearst's 23 papers having a far larger total circulation. Scripps-Howard are also owners of the United Press Association, chief rival of the A. P.; the Newspaper Enterprise Association (one of the largest syndicate feature services in the world); the Newspaper Supply Co. and other journalistic adjuncts.

Vanderbilt, Journalist

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., fourth of his famous name, descended a few years ago from the family seat of capitalism to till the dusty fields of journalism. First he had positions with *The New York Herald* and *The New York Times*. Then Mr. Hearst gobbled him up and the Hearst press was fed with articles under the name of "Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.," in bold-faced type. Later Mr. Vanderbilt organized his own news service,



© Keystone
VANDERBILT, JUNIOR
A Hearsting

the C-V. Newspaper Service, which still appeared principally in the Hearst press. Now he is about to undertake an independent venture in the newspaper field. He has filed articles of incorporation to start a newspaper in Los Angeles.

The name of his paper will be the *Illustrated Daily News*. From its title it is evidently to be conducted on lines similar to those of the *New York Daily News*, a tabloid sheet which has picked up half a million circulation during the past four years among the gum-chewing population of Manhattan. Mr. Vanderbilt's journalistic efforts ever since his connection with Mr. Hearst have been aimed largely at this class of reader.

There are two noteworthy features of the new paper: 1) It is capitalized for only \$100,000—very little for a daily paper; 2) Mr. Vanderbilt subscribed \$96,000 of this capital, the other stockholders being four citizens of Los Angeles.

It is understood that it is Mr. Vanderbilt's ambition to start a chain of newspapers throughout the country, of which this is the first.

MILESTONES

Broken Engagement. Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, from Lady Louise Mountbatten, daughter of the late Marquis of Milford-haven (TIME, July 9). According to reports, she never wished to marry the Crown Prince, who is a widower, but consented to the engagement under pressure from her cousin, King George.

Sued for divorce. By Eddie Hearne, who stands fifth with a total of 383 points in the American Automobile Association's list of automobile racing drivers, Mrs. Zola Hearne. He charges desertion.

Sued for divorce. By Marjorie Rambeau, actress, Hugh Dillman McGaughey, actor. She charges cruelty, non-support, desertion. She divorced Willard Mack, playwright, in 1917.

Died. Gabriel Poulain, French aviator, at Degny, France, when the airplane which he was piloting crashed to the ground. (See page 25).

Died. Refugion Limon, 89, at Monterey, Mexico. In 1867 he was one of the firing squad who executed the Emperor Maximilian.

Died. Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida, 60, acknowledged head of the modern Spanish school of painting, in Madrid, after a long illness. (See page 13.)

Died. Agostino, Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, 72, at Turin, Italy. He joined the Garibaldian Volunteers in the War of 1866, and for years afterwards wore his red shirt under his cassock. In 1915, when Italy entered the World War, he organized priests for duty as army chaplains in the mountains of the Trentino, where they carved altars out of snow and said mass in a temperature lower than zero.

Died. Edwin M. Hood, 65, correspondent of the Washington staff of The Associated Press, in Washington, suddenly. He suggested to Secretary of State Hay the phrase, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," which resulted in the delivery of the kidnapped American in Morocco. During President McKinley's administration Mr. Hood declined an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He served The Associated Press for nearly 50 years.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Current Situation

Except for the obvious approach of a financial crisis in Germany, with presumably dangerous effects to her Continental creditors, business news for the week lacks interest or particular significance.

The outlook for the Autumn is still "spotty," but in general less favorable than some months ago. The prophetic weakness in the stock market, as well as the continued drop in wholesale commodity prices, are already unfavorable influences upon certain mercantile lines. But caution is more prevalent among manufacturers than among merchants, and this seems altogether justified from such facts as have clearly emerged in a cloudy and confused outlook. Nowhere is there any fear of panic, but the danger of a depression is making itself more widely felt as the Fall approaches.

Prices Still Decline

The swift decline in stock prices has tended to distract public attention from the more gradual but continuous fall in the prices of commodities.

The Bradstreet index number for wholesale commodities reached its recent peak in March, 1923, with the figure of 151.2, and has been falling steadily ever since, as follows: April, 151.1; May, 148.1; June, 145.0; July, 141.9, and August, 139.0.

As usual, this decline since March, 1923, has varied in extent among the different groups of commodities composing the total index figure. Between March 1 and Aug. 1, the total index has fallen 12.2 points; the decline in breadstuffs was 19 points, in livestock 4 points, in provisions 8 points, in fruits 14 points, in hides and leather 13 points, in textiles 13 points, in metals 12 points, in coal and coke 27 points, in oils 6 points, in naval stores 110 points, in chemicals and drugs 5 points, and in miscellanies 20 points. Only building materials registered an advance in price, amounting to 3 points. Yet the latter are 2 points less than on June 1, 1923.

From these figures it is obvious that a period of business liquidation is well under way, and the current movement of stock prices has substantial causes.

Crop Forecast

As usual, during the Summer dullness, the government crop forecasts provide an important factor in the financial news.

Since last month's report, the estimate of Winter wheat has been reduced by 18,000,000 bushels to 568,000,000 bushels—the lowest since 1913 excepting in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

On the other hand, the estimate

for the corn crop has been increased 105,000,000 bushels to a total of 2,982,000,000 bushels, which is larger than the crops of 1914, 1916, 1918, 1919 and 1922, but smaller than those for 1915, 1917, 1920 and 1921.

Compared with the estimates made a month ago, oats, barley, tobacco, flaxseed and sugar beets show indications of increased production, while rye, rice, hay, apples, peaches and peanuts show decreases.

Mark Crisis

The prophets of economic disaster have so long pointed out the dangers to Germany in hopelessly inflating her paper currency that Wall Street has become blasé to the impending financial collapse of Germany. News of the week was obviously still *crescendo*—all previous price and currency records were as usual outdone, as the long-propheesied political overturn arrived. Yet the view was taken that Germany had already ruined herself, and just how long it would take her to find it out made little difference to domestic business.

Financial Germany, like Charles II, has already taken an unconscionable time in dying. Her desperate economic illness has worn out the sympathies of the world. Now most American bankers and business men sincerely wish she would definitely explode and be done with it—after which something might be made out of the pieces. The longer this inevitable catastrophe is delayed, the harder and slower the task of reconstruction is bound to be.

What Rockefeller Bought

The transfer tax report recently issued for the estate of the late William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, showed a gross amount of \$102,584,438, against which were \$30,402,247 of debts, and additional minor expenses, leaving a net amount of \$67,647,660.

The assets of the estate included securities worth \$73,009,103, mortgages and notes \$24,791,801, real estate \$2,941,550, personal property \$405,062 and bank balances of \$70,287. Mr. Rockefeller's stocks included shares of Standard Oil subsidiaries worth about \$3,000,000; as well as 55,686 shares of St. Paul preferred; 23,617 shares of Inspiration Copper; 5,000 Lackawanna Railroad; 39,300 Midvale Steel; 17,300 U. S. Industrial Alcohol; 15,300 Union Pacific; 2,330 Glen Alden Coal; 8,400 New York Central; shares in the Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Guaranty Trust, Hanover National, Mechanics and Metals National, and National City Banks; as well as many minor securities.

Mr. Rockefeller's bond investments totaled over \$44,000,000, and included \$6,200,000 of Liberties,

\$5,000,000 Federal Land Banks, \$1,544,000 Joint Stock Land Banks, \$8,430,000 New York City bonds and \$20,952,000 New York State bonds—or over \$42,000,000 in tax exempt issues.

To the public the interesting feature of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings is the comparative absence of taxable railroad, utility or industrial bonds.

Henry Ford's Railroad

Not satisfied with converting the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad from an obscure failure into a well advertised and moderately successful line, Henry Ford is now planning to electrify it to obtain cheaper operation. Contracts totaling \$1,000,000 have been let to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for new electrical equipment, including locomotives, and active preparations are already in progress for the electrification of the road's first unit.

Power will be furnished to drive the wheels over the road from Mr. Ford's Rouge powerhouse, whose capacity will be doubled by substituting eight turbine generators, each rated at 30,000 kilo-volt amperes, for the original equipment of two 12,500 kilowatt turbine generators. The new turbine generators, one of which is now completed, will be among the largest in the world.

The new electric freight locomotives will weigh 360 tons, and their sixteen driving axles will develop a normal capacity of 4,000 horsepower, and a maximum of 5,000 for an hour. Their maximum speed will be 45 miles an hour.

Reports of the recent net earnings made to the I. C. C. by the road indicate that in 1923 alone the road should earn more than Henry Ford paid for it.

Hides and Leather

Ever since the crash in 1920, the leather companies have been in almost continuous difficulties. Added to their huge losses on inventory values is the fact that since leather is a by-product of the meat and other industries, the leather trade cannot regulate the supply of raw hides with the same ease as other industries regulate their sources of supply. Moreover, the new styles in women's shoes make for a reduced use of leather, and automobile manufacturers are employing painted cloth and leather substitutes to a greater degree than formerly.

The current statement of the American Hide & Leather Co., covering the last six months' operations, shows the hand-to-mouth methods resorted to in the leather field. Expenses and taxes exceeded earnings by \$169,980, which, coupled with a depreciation of \$137,330, makes a total deficit for the six months of \$307,310.

"You don't need more money!"

*That's only
temporary relief
—this is a cure"*

The story of why one wise employer refused to advance money, but gave something worth far more

By

HUGH S. FULLERTON



THIS story was told me by an old friend as we sat on the porch of his home in Orange, N. J. Six years ago he was bankrupt, in danger of losing his job and threatened with divorce proceedings.

He brought out a neatly bound volume and showed it proudly. "That book was worth \$28,000 to me," he said. "It made, saved and invested that much for me in six years."

I was puzzled and inquired why.

"When Ella and I were married," he said, "I had \$10,000, and she had \$5,000, a wedding gift. My job paid \$5,000 a year. My wife's father was reputed wealthy. His income was large, his family expensive, and Ella, the only daughter, was brought up ignorant of housekeeping, marketing, cooking or finance. She had charge accounts at the stores and bought what she wanted. Sometimes her father kicked at the bills, but he always paid them.

Expensive Bachelor Habits

"I had formed expensive habits, liked good clothes, cigars and drinks. Marriage made little change. We entertained extensively. My wife ran bills at stores, and six months after marriage I found expenses exceeding salary and \$3,000 of my reserve fund gone. I attributed it to 'extraordinary expenses' natural to establishing a household. A year later we were still drawing on our reserve to meet 'extraordinary expenses.'

"The end of the second year brought our first baby, and I attributed the deficit for that year to 'extraordinary expenses'. The third year brought our second baby and more 'extraordinary expenses.'

"Less than a year later my father-in-law died, leaving only a few thousand dollars when debts were paid. His death alarmed me because I had felt that, if we came a cropper, he would help us. Expenses still exceeded salary and my reserve was completely wiped out. I told my wife and

discovered that she had checked out practically all her \$5,000 for trifles.

"I commenced to economize on everything. My clothing looked shabby. Debts were pressing and even the grocer was hesitating about credit.

"The climax came when the next monthly bills from the stores arrived. I was bankrupt. My wife's charge accounts were larger than ever, and her bank account overdrawn. I scolded, stormed, told her that her extravagance had ruined us. She retorted that I drank, was wasteful and perhaps worse. The quarrel became so serious that she left me. I realized that I had been wrong and determined to make a new start. I went to my employer and asked him to advance me \$1,000 on my salary.

"So it has come?" he exclaimed. "I've been expecting it. No, I won't advance you money. Fight it out yourself."

"I was hurt and angry. He checked me as I started out, and took this book from a drawer.

"Here is something that will help you to help yourself," he said. "You don't need more money. That's only temporary relief—this is a cure. Take this book to your wife. Both of you study it and have her keep it. You'll find out what becomes of your money and if you have any sense you can stop the waste."

"I wondered how much . . ."

"The idea of a book full of red and blue lines helping me when I needed money seemed ridiculous. I took it without enthusiasm or hope, but that evening I studied the simple instructions and looked over the headings of columns. They did not interest me until I wondered idly how much we spent under each division. Rough mental calculation surprised me. I began to see what the boss was driving at. I went to my wife, admitted I had been wrong, and explained about the book. She was interested.

"Let's call a taxi, go to the apartment and figure the old bills," I suggested.

"No, let's take a street car," she corrected.

"We studied bills and the book. She started to keep the accounts. The book was so simple and interesting that it took only a few minutes a day. We were amazed to find how much we had spent uselessly and often for things and amusements that bored us. In a month we were living

within our income and paying debts. My wife was rather rigid in her economies. We sub-let our expensive apartment and rented this house with the privilege of buying. We were amazed to find that we had better times, had more and enjoyed things more than we ever had done before.

"The book contained space for four years' accounts and when it was filled we had the house half paid for and our income was larger and expenses smaller. My wife had developed into a good manager. This book of ours is Woolson's Economy Expense Book."

Woolson's Economy Expense Book was designed by an expert accountant to enable his wife to keep their household accounts without waste of time. No knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is necessary. The book makes it easy to locate financial leaks and stop them. It shows just how much is being spent for dress, food, fuel, allowances, amusements and charities at a glance. Instead of being complicated and tiresome, the keeping of this book soon becomes a pleasure and frequently prevents or settles family arguments over money matters.

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SPORT

Channel Record

Laughing and whistling as he went, Enrique Tirabocchi, Argentine natator, splashed his way across the treacherous English Channel from Cape Griz-Nez, France, to Dover, England, in 16 hours and 33 minutes.

This time was 5 hours and 12 minutes faster than the record set by Captain Mathew Webb in 1875—10 hours and 17 minutes faster than Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., who crossed from West to East a fortnight ago.

The Channel has not grown narrower. It is still 22.5 miles as the cables lie and three other swimmers were swamped in it last week. But Tirabocchi had good guidance and only three tides to battle. His course was N-shaped, Sullivan's like a W. He crossed so fast he did not, like Sullivan, grow a beard in the water. Also (unlike Sullivan) he had not the strength to march ashore at once to a restaurant for ice-cream and soup.

Like Sullivan, the Pampas porpoise received £1,000 and a gold medal from the Channel Swimming Club. *The Daily Sketch* now offers £1,000 for the next crossing.

Officially Señor Tirabocchi is the first man in history to swim from France to England and the fourth to cross the Channel either way. In a letter to *The New York Times*, F. E. Dalton of New York City claimed that in August, 1890, his father, Captain Davis Dalton, swam from Cape Griz-Nez to Folkestone in 23½ hours, being covered with jelly-fish bites when he landed and blinded by salt for two weeks afterwards.

Frugality

Americans frequently express their pride in unlearned immigrants who come to our shores, and from small beginnings rise to the possession of considerable fortunes. It is therefore unusual to see condemnation heaped upon the head of a young, uneducated foreigner, who comes to our shores with few advantages, and small capital aside from the muscles.

Yet this is the case of Luis Angel Firpo from Argentina. Firpo recently discharged his excellent American trainer Jimmy DeForest, presumably because the latter's salary cut into the Argentinian's profits. In DeForest's stead Firpo engaged Señor Horatio Lavalle of Argentina, who serves without pay. The press remarked that Firpo was "hard to beat at figures." Firpo has fought a number of low caliber performers, thereby gaining certain gate receipts. The

press remarked that Firpo was "fond of his purse" and dubbed him "Business-Man Firpo."

This criticism is evidently aimed at the young Argentinian on the grounds that he engages in sport and that a sportsman has no particular right to make a good living by hard work. Professional boxing is notoriously a sport for the onlookers, but business for the participants. The conduct of the last three world champions has not been such as to give the public any other impression. Perhaps Firpo is short-sighted in refusing to pay a good trainer, and in fighting "small" bouts. He is, however, simply, straightforwardly striving to make money by his profession.

Bull-Like

In Philadelphia, "his eyes blazing and his jaw clenched," his flailing right restless if unscientific, frugal Firpo battered Charles Weinert (of Newark) into pitiful unconsciousness in two rounds.

Weinert, who entered the ring 24 pounds lighter than his hirsute antagonist, made the mistake (in the first round) of goading Firpo with a clever left. Cleverness is just what Firpo detests. Bull-like, Firpo favors charging. He charged, and floored Weinert. He floored him three again. He then knocked Weinert out. Inexpensive training was vindicated.

In Spain

It has been a big year for bulls. The Spanish season officially ended last week with big meets at Valencia, Vitzria, Barcelona, Madrid. When all the figures were in, it became known that during the season six matadors were gored or trampled to death and three picadors crippled. Bombita, acknowledged king of the Spanish and Latin-American arenas, fractured his skull racing by auto to Seville for the last spectacle of the year.

Presidential Sport

Columns of conjecture about Calvin Coolidge's interests, habits and tastes at last revealed one small fact for the sporting pages. The President is a football expert. Although he was never a player, it is recorded that in the Fall of 1894 (his Senior year), he was "one of the brains" behind the Amherst eleven. It is said that he has ever since retained "a keen and intelligent interest in the game."

It is a coincidence that two men whose play he helped direct on the Amherst gridiron 29 years ago, have public eminence comparable to his own, viz.: John P. Deering, who has been mentioned as "next Governor of Maine," and Herbert L. Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Co., of New

York. Mr. Pratt was captain and quarterback of the Amherst eleven; Mr. Deering was an able halfback.

Tennis

College Ranking. Carl A. Fischer is the ranking college player of the country, according to the lists published by the U. S. L. T. A. The first ten: C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy; F. T. Anderson, Columbia; Phil Neer, Leland Stanford; Lucien E. Williams, Yale; P. Bettens, Columbia; Gerald B. Emerson, Columbia; W. W. Ingraham, Harvard; Lewis White, Texas; Wallace Bates, California; M. Duane, Harvard.

Doubles: Lewis White—Louis Thalheimer, Texas; Lucien E. Williams—Arnold Jones, Yale; Phil Neer—James Davies, Leland Stanford; Wallace Bates—P. Bettens, California; F. T. Anderson—C. Emerson, Columbia; W. W. Ingraham—M. Duane, Harvard.

Southampton. Vincent Richards lugged home, permanently this time, the Meadow Club's massive challenge trophy from the invitation tennis singles at Southampton (L. I.). In 1920 and 1922, the Yonkers youth had won two legs on his booty, and in clinching it last week he gave a grand and conclusive exhibition. His opponent was Carl Fischer, intercollegiate champion and a victor in earlier rounds over both the California Kinseys and Clarence J. Griffin (who has beaten Alonso of Spain). Richards shot through Fischer, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, with a brilliancy that robbed their match of all dubiety.

Davis Cup. The finals for the preliminary Davis Cup play will find Australia facing France. The Australians removed their semi-final obstacle by taking four out of five matches from Japan at the South Side Tennis Club, Chicago. Zenzo Shimizu was the only oriental to win when he defeated John B. Hawkes in a desperate match in the first day's play.

New World's Record

Half mile swim for women: Miss Virginia Whitenack, New York, 13 min. 30 sec.

AERONAUTICS

Abandoned Line

C. F. Redden, President of the Aeromarine Airways, announced the abandonment of daily services to Atlantic City from New York. The service was in operation since 1921 and lack of patronage as the novelty wore off is the cause of the Company's transfer of its interests to the Cleveland-Detroit route, where it is doing extremely well. Mr. Redden blames New Yorkers and praises the superior courage and enterprise of

business men in the automobile centers. But perhaps it is more a question of geography. The London-Paris air services are busy because they enable passengers to avoid a nasty Channel crossing. Detroit to Cleveland by air is only 100 miles, while the rail journey is long and roundabout and a lake steamer takes all day. Moreover, these two cities are very closely linked in business and industry, while New York to Atlantic City is a most pleasant and rapid railway journey, which any one on pleasure bent might well prefer.

Seaplane Record

Because its pontoons or floats involve more weight and air resistance than a landing gear, a seaplane cannot travel as fast as a land plane. But 185.8 miles per hour is not a negligible speed. This is the world's seaplane record, made at Philadelphia last week by Lieutenant A. W. Gorton, in the U. S. Navy—Wright seaplane NW-2, entered for the Schneider Cup race to be held at Cowes, England, on Sept. 28.

Strange Accident

One of the strangest accidents known to aviation caused the death of Sterling G. Wineapaw, well known yacht builder and partner in the Greenwich (Conn.) Yacht Yards. Wineapaw was piloting his flying boat in a pleasure trip over Lake George, with two passengers, a Miss Wilson of New York and a Mr. Thomas Light, when a gust of wind wrapped the lady's skirt round the "joy stick" or control column. Frantic efforts to disentangle it failed, and in a wild swoop the seaplane struck the water of the lake with terrific impulse. A sliver from the strut pierced the pilot's skull, but the unconscious woman and the other passenger, suffering from a broken leg, were promptly rescued.

Poulain Killed

Two wealthy American oil men, Arthur and Joseph Steep, of Oil City, Pa., and their pilot, Gabriel Poulain, were killed in a crash near Le Bourget, France—the fatal end of a 30-mile pleasure trip. Poulain achieved many exploits during the War, and on July 9, 1921, won the Peugeot prize of 10,000 francs for flying a distance of 35 feet and rising more than three feet in a man-driven airplane. This was achieved in the "aviette," a combination of bicycle and biplane, which rose after a rapid run on the ground. Poulain's death will cut short interesting experiments with a glider equipped with a pedal-driven propeller.



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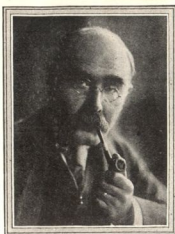
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Sir Thomas Lipton, tea magnate: "I announced that I had definitely decided to build a new boat and challenge again for America's Cup in 1925. Headlining this report, the *New York Tribune* ignorantly referred to me as 'Sir Lipton'."

Ernest du Pont, gunpowder manufacturer: "Motoring in the dead of night on the Baltimore Pike near Media, Pa., I was suddenly confronted by a man in the road flourishing a pistol. He was dressed as a State policeman, but, suspecting treachery, I put on speed. The man jumped aside, entered a waiting car with his accomplice and gave me hot chase. They fired at me, hitting my tonneau twice. They caught up and tried to crowd me off the road. When I slowed down one bandit boarded my car, gun in hand. I flung him from the running board and escaped."

Henry Ford: "At Marion, O., a camera-man imposed upon my good nature by suggesting that I pose working over a machine of my own make. Said he: 'That would be a good picture, with you a candidate for President.' I favored the man with a frosted glance and ceased smiling."

Leon Trotsky: "A speech I made at the inauguration of 'Sverdlov's Communistic University,' Moscow, was summarized by the *Pravda*: 'A true revolutionist is a man who is not afraid of blowing up, of resorting to a pitiless violence. He must not be restrained by any considerations that might keep him from resorting to violence; it is for this reason that the education of a revolutionist must be based on atheism.'"

Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., famed golfer: "I was accused by a Chicago Board of Trade man of giving him a bogus check for \$7,500 on a grain speculation. My explanation was that I wrote the check to accommodate the broker pending a loan from my bank."

Elizabeth, Duchess of York: "Lady Rachel Cavendish received a wedding present informally marked: 'From Albert and Lizzie.'"

Max Oser: "In a recent questionnaire conducted by the principal of a French grammar school, several boys, possibly inspired by my marriage to an American millionairess, said they were going to be grooms when they were going to be grooms."

Georges Clemenceau: "The film version of my novel, *Les Plus Forts*, passed after long delay by the national censor, was condemned by the court at La Seyne-sur-Var as 'dangerous to public order and morality and tranquillity.'"

Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company: "It is not a matter of needing the business but of principle," said I in announcing that I would seek a court injunction to restrain the City of Detroit from placing its order for 'police fliers' with the Cadillac Motor Co. Our Lincoln car won the speed tests conducted by the Division of Motor Transportation."

Arthur Hammerstein, producer: "Generalizing about modern musical comedy, I said: 'We are getting back to the plays of Gilbert and Sullivan, set to present-day words and music. . . . No more the bawling, syncopated soubrette, whose only acquisition was a reputation in the divorce courts and a vulgar method of kicking. The plot . . . is the thing.'"

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.: "My sister-in-law, Miss Lucy Aldrich, who was captured by bandits at Shantung, China, several weeks ago, arrived at the Golden Gate."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont: "I sold my New York house, No. 477 Madison Ave., to Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor. Brisbane already owned important sites thereabouts."

Paul Whiteman, jazz orchestra leader: "Home from London on the *Leviathan*, I was met at Quarantine by a band in pneumatic suits. The musicians swam around the boat, playing me a syncopated welcome."

Walter Johnson, Washington pitcher (American League): "I admitted I am not as good as I was 10 or 15 years ago. 'It's a pair of weak legs,' said I, 'rather than an ailing arm that is robbing me of much of my speed.'"

Edward of Wales: "Since TIME commenced publication, 25 weeks ago, Mr. Henry Ford and I have figured in more 'Imaginary Interviews' than any one else in the world. Not counting this issue, we have both scored nine. Pugilist Dempsey and M. Clemenceau are tied for second place with five each. Hyland, Yolanda, Siki, Alvin Owsley (National Commander of the American Legion) have four apiece."

POINT with PRIDE

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

A film that crossed the invisible line where Industry ends and Art begins. (P. 15.)

...

A lonely figure, riding of a morning through Rock Creek Park, wearing an immense sombrero. (P. 5.)

...

The political career of F. E. Smith of England. It has been free from the unspectacular. (P. 7.)

...

A breakfast fit for a President. (P. 5.)

...

A Manhattan stadium. It is wild. It is woolly. (P. 16.)

...

A jovial, rotund native of Phalanx, N. J., with enthusiasms for Dickens, doughboys, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske. (P. 15.)

...

A Bengalese exception who thrives on milk, marriage, mathematics. (P. 18.)

...

A hingeless desk on the Senate floor. (P. 5.)

...

Harvard '86, Yale '98. (P. 18.)

...

A strong man who extricated himself from the pressure of a Tsar's thumb. (P. 9.)

...

Tirabocchi from Firpoland—beardless, breathless, triumphant. (P. 24.)

...

A scion of capitalism descended from the family seat to till a dusty field. (P. 21.)

...

A Birdseye view of cañons measureless to man. (P. 19.)



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VIEW with ALARM

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

A Hamburger that teaches German children to "be themselves." (P. 18.)

...

"A juicy thug," hired in Paris, and the man that shot him dead. (P. 3.)

...

A scarcity of Pacific naval bases. (P. 3.)

...

"The most dangerous post in the world." (P. 11.)

...

The bawling, syncopated soubrette, whose only acquisition was a reputation in the divorce courts and a vulgar method of kicking. (P. 26.)

...

Rigorous Angora etiquette. (P. 11.)

...

Three wounded picadors; six dead matadors. (P. 24.)

...

An unpleasant chapter of Spanish history, bound in Morocco. (P. 11.)

...

Baby talk, a pair of pajamas, rasping argot, stolen bonds. (P. 16.)

...

An endless horde of graspers swooping down on the White House. (P. 2.)

...

Death—caused by a gust of wind and a lady's skirt. (P. 25.)

...

Beetles, bugs, worms—insects new and old. Some attack chickens, some ruin putting. (P. 18.)

...

Bandits on the Baltimore Pike. (P. 26.)

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