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VOL. I, NO. 26

DR. FREDERICK GRANT BANTING
"From the Islands of the Langerhans—"
See Page 19

AUGUST 27, 1923

An Important Page



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The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 26

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Andante

The tempo at which President Coolidge is conducting the affairs of office, was indicated by the results of his first full week in the executive offices. Tuesday and Friday are the regular days for Cabinet meetings. On the first Tuesday the Cabinet assembled (except for Secretary Mellon who had not yet returned from Europe). Problems were laid before the President. Afterwards an official group of policies was announced—collection of all Allied debts owed to the U. S., no special session of Congress, all practical help for the farmers, economy in government, restricted immigration, any possible aid to Europe without entanglement in the reparations muddle, gratification at the possibility of recognizing Mexico, continuance of the present Cabinet in office. The only noteworthy part of the entire announcement was the absence of any reference to the World Court.

After this announcement there was silence. Friday came and the Cabinet was scheduled to meet again. It did not. President Coolidge was still considering the results of the first meeting—a typical example of the President's deliberation before speaking or acting.

This should not be taken to mean, however, that the President only sat and "calculated." He saw Cabinet members individually and many other important officers. Much of his time was taken up with conferences. Much went into the President's head. Little went to the information of the public.

The "Boys"

On the day of his first Cabinet meeting President Coolidge had also his first group meeting with newspaper correspondents. These meetings are a regular component of a President's life, and they are of no little importance. The President may act in a multitude of ways, but for the public what the President does

is what the press representatives write that he does.

The procedure of one of these press conferences at the present time is about as follows: The correspondents send to the President in advance and in writing the questions which they wish him to answer. At the proper time twice a week the correspondents assemble, 50 or 100 of them, in the President's office. He exercises the privilege of answering only such questions as he cares to. Much of what he says is confidential and never printed. He gives the correspondents more information than they are allowed to print, in order that they may draw no mistaken conclusions in writing such matter as is to become public knowledge. As a rule it is also not permissible to quote the President directly. Information promulgated by correspondents as "from an authoritative source" may well be an indirect quotation of the President. On the other hand "a spokesman at the White House" who ordinarily

gives out the official version of what happens at Cabinet meetings, is usually Secretary Hughes.

In the first meeting with the President the correspondents had a surprise. Instead of being reticent Mr. Coolidge was frank and outspoken—full of humor. He spoke with self-confidence. He discussed the questions brought up directly, succinctly. His tone of voice if not commanding was at least full of assurance. He ended with a few humorous remarks and the correspondents ("hard-boiled news gatherers") applauded. It was a distinct success for the new President.

C. Bascom Slemph

President Coolidge's first act of any importance was the appointment of his Secretary (TIME, August 20). It brought on the President the first criticism which he has received on his Presidential conduct. The points made against Mr. Secretary Slemph, former Congressman from Virginia, were:

1) That he was appointed for political reasons—to round up Southern delegates for Mr. Coolidge in the next Republican National Convention.

2) That he is a "Lily White" politician who is trying to make the Republican organization in the South white, by divorcing it from the Negro element with which Republicanism has been much associated in the South.

3) That he has been accused, not without reason, of selling appointments, if not for his private gain, at least for the Party purse.

4) That his name is C. Bascom Slemph.

In favor of Mr. Slemph's appointment it was said:

1) That it marks the occupation of the office of Presidential Secretary by a man who is himself a figure, not the appointment of a mere overseer of clerks, maker of engagements—that it is a return to the policy of Presidents Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt as

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opposed to that of President Harding.

2) That a political appointment is highly to be favored as the only immediate means of lightening the work of the Chief Executive by removing from his shoulders much of the work that comes from being head of his Party.

THE CABINET

Andrew Mellon Returns

Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was the last of the Harding Cabinet to appear in Washington to report to the new President. He had been abroad "for pleasure," but incidentally had picked up a bit of information. On reaching Washington the Secretary went into a long conference with President Coolidge. It was announced that Mr. Mellon would remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Mellon came back with the information that the Ruhr occupation was a great depressant on the economic situation of Europe, that France gained nothing by it, that it might result in the breaking up of the German Republic into several petty states, that the mark would probably never return to par (but might be stabilized), that France seemed prosperous. The Secretary doubtless had more valuable and detailed information for the President, but it was not for the ears of press or public.

Filipino Finance

Further reasons why the War Department is little likely to heed the demand of the Philippine Independence Commission (TIME, Aug. 6) for the removal of Governor General Wood came to light. They have to do principally with Filipino finance. W. Cameron Forbes, speaking at the Williamstown Institute of Politics illuminated part of the situation. The rest was lit up by General Wood himself in a report just published.

Mr. Forbes is especially well qualified to speak on the Philippine situation because of service in the Philippine Government from 1904 to 1913—as a member of the Philippine Commission, as Secretary of Commerce and Police, as Vice Governor, as Governor General. In 1921 he was also commissioned by President Harding to investigate Philippine conditions in collaboration with General Wood (before the latter's appointment as Governor General).

Republican Mr. Forbes criticized

severely Democratic Mr. Harrison (whose Administration came between that of Forbes and that of Wood) because the latter "gave Filipino politicians power which they abused." A Government railroad was formed and the President of the Senate became President of the road. The railroad was so bungled that the gentleman had to retire from his second post. A Philippine National Bank was set up. But since an auditor examined its books, its President has been in jail. Mr. Forbes concluded that the Filipinos



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WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES
"The Philippines need a firm hand"

need not independence but a firm hand to guide them.

General Wood's disclosure tended to confirm this *opéra bouffe* conception of insular politics. On Feb. 16, 1923, General Wood sent to the Philippine Legislature a message dealing principally with the Philippine National Bank. The Legislature never heard the Governor's words because the Quezon-Osmena group which controls the Legislature quietly suppressed the message. Lately members of the Democratic (minority) Party began to agitate for a disclosure of the message which they had never seen. Finally General Wood published it.

It deals with several reports of financial experts on the condition of the Philippine National Bank. The story is briefly that in six years of operation the bank lost \$37,000,000,

including the Government's entire investment in stock (98% of the whole), and including \$15,000,000 of the Government's deposit of \$24,000,000. Furthermore, behind \$41,000,000 of deposits and \$15,000,000 of circulating notes the bank has almost no reserves. These losses were achieved by rampant speculation, so that the bank now has on its hands several defunct businesses and large quantities of "frozen" assets. If the bank had been a private institution it would have been closed long ago. Parts of the experts' reports, dealing with questionable loans in which certain politicians were involved, are said to have been suppressed in the message so that General Wood could not be accused of playing local politics. It included, however, the statement by examiners that the bank had been operated "in violation of every principle which prudence, intelligence and even honesty could dictate." It was recommended that the bank be liquidated.

General Wood gave out this message to the press. Only one paper published it. The others, probably under the Quezon-Osmena domination, kept an impressive silence. *The Herald* (Quezon's own paper) declared that it would have to consult its lawyer before taking a chance of becoming a party to "the concerted action evidently designed to destroy the credit of the Philippine National Bank."

Cuba

The Latin races like their food and their politics highly seasoned. Just at present Secretary of State Hughes and President Coolidge are tasting the Cuban dish and finding it a bit too "hot." There are two matters in question. One is the recent lottery bill (TIME, Aug. 13); the other is the Tarafa railroad bill.

The Troubles. Several months ago Cuba floated a loan of \$50,000,000 in the U. S. with the understanding that certain reforms would be carried out. The lottery was scheduled for a clean-up. But when the loan was consummated the lottery was not reformed or abolished. It was made worse. This lottery is a Government institution. Thirty per cent. of the sales are appropriated by the Government as revenue. Seventy per cent. are distributed in prizes. Drawings are held three times a month; about 35,000 tickets are sold for which the Government gets \$19.40 a piece; the first prize is \$100,000 and smaller prizes are so distributed that about

National Affairs—[Continued]

one ticket in 20 wins. Agencies are supposed to resell these tickets for \$21. Instead the tickets are resold for \$25 or even \$30. This is why the agencies are a source of graft. There were formerly about 1,000 agencies, each worth \$200 or \$300 a month. The number of agencies was recently increased by the Cuban Congress to 2,000. These posts are an excellent bit of patronage for the President and the party in power. It was the recent increase of the number of agencies and consequent graft which occasioned the summoning of the American Ambassador, General Crowder, to Washington.

The other trouble is of even more recent origin. It was occasioned by the passage of the Tarafa railroad bill by the Cuban House of Representatives. This bill provides for a holding company to operate the consolidated railroads of Cuba, and for the closing of 47 "private" or sub-ports and the operation of only 25 public seaports. There are many sugar companies which own their own railroads, and export sugar from their own ports. About one-third of the Cuban sugar crop is handled in this way and about 85% of Cuban sugar companies are owned by Americans. The Tarafa Bill would require that private ports be used only when reached over the consolidated railways or by shipment over the sugar companies' roads with a graduated tax of from five to twenty cents per hundred-weight on the sugar shipped—a tax that the sugar companies say is prohibitive. The sugar companies and certain copper interests in like position are protesting at Washington that the Tarafa Bill is confiscatory and are asking intervention. It happens that the Cuban public railroads are also owned in large part by Americans. The railroad companies would profit by the bill. So their representatives are also in Washington, protesting against the sugar companies' protest. Colonel José Miguel Tarafa, author of the bill, sailed for this country to present his side of the case, in support of the railroad companies. Colonel Tarafa is himself a large capitalist reported to have a considerable interest in both sugar and railroads, but his sugar interests are not such as to be injured by the bill. The State Department meanwhile considered the question of whether the bill can legally be regarded as confiscatory and asked President Zayas of Cuba to have the Cuban Senate delay action. At Señor



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ZAYAS, SR.

His son is responsible to him alone

Zayas' request the Senate tabled the bill until hearings could be held.

The Significance. The high art of politics as a money-making game has never been sufficiently esteemed in this country to induce a full appreciation of that art as it is practiced in Cuba. Without casting any reflections on President Zayas or others, one may note that the campaign for the next Presidential election there is just opening. Patronage plays an even larger part in Cuban politics than it does in the U. S.

The Director of the lottery is Alfredo Zayas, Jr., son of the President. Before him Norberto Alfonso, uncle of the President, had the post. Many of the lottery agencies are in the hands of other members of the President's family. The younger Zayas is responsible only to his father for the administration of the lottery. Of course not all the "profit" of the lottery agencies goes to the President's family and followers. Some (about half, it is said) goes to the members of Congress, some to the press, which is fairly well under political control. The corruption in the Loteria Nacional is more or less an open secret, but the Cuban public views it with characteristic Latin indifference. The situation would not be nearly so bad if lottery tickets were sold without profiteering as they are in Spain, Italy and South America generally.

The Tarafa Bill, in the opinion of

many Cuban observers, is likely to pass unless the U. S. takes a hand. There is considerable sentiment for the bill in the public ports which expect to profit by it. In the country districts there is said to be much sentiment against it in the fear that it will throw large numbers of Cubans out of work. However, the support of Tarafa and others may well be worth more to the Zayas group in the coming election than support from the country districts. Most of the Havana papers did not discuss the bill, although the House of Representatives continued to discuss it even after its passage—chiefly to condemn those who opposed it.

The Possibilities. Under the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Treaty, the U. S. Government has the right to intervene in Cuba if American interests are threatened. This step is most unlikely, however, unless more serious difficulties arise. Action through diplomatic channels is more probable. Meanwhile President Zayas announced (perhaps by way of appeasing the U. S.) that a Cuban loan of \$7,000,000 negotiated in the U. S. during the War will be paid off within a few days. This is said to be the first war debt to this country to be liquidated.

Mexico

Commissioners Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne (who had been in Mexico City the past three months) returned to Washington to lay the results of the "Mexican recognition conference" before the State Department. The details of the tentative accord which has been reached (see page 12) remain unknown until the publication of the minutes of the conference. But the Commissioners regard their work as completed.

When Secretary of State Hughes and President Coolidge have examined the results, they are expected to make public the steps that the U. S. will take—which may well include diplomatic recognition, the execution of a formal treaty, the appointment of an Ambassador to Mexico.

The name of Congressman R. B. Creager of Texas is mentioned for the post of Ambassador, inasmuch as President Harding was known to favor Mr. Creager—a former neighbor of his at Marion, O. It is "understood" that Mr. Coolidge will follow his predecessor's intention; but predictions about the new President are unreliable.

National Affairs—[Continued]

IMMIGRATION

Geddes Report

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, is not an American. He is an "outsider." The British Government published Sir Auckland's report of conditions at Ellis Island. Because he is an "outsider" there was some resentment in the U. S. at the British Ambassador's picture of the island. The picture, however, is not unflattering to that outpost of immigration. There is continual agitation in the House of Commons over the "inhumanity" of Ellis Island and this report is doubtless the official information on which the British Government will base any future action on the immigration question.

Like Caesar, Sir Auckland began: "Ellis Island consists of three islands," and then proceeded to take up in turn the aspects of each, the immigration station proper, the general hospital, the isolation hospital, situated on separate islands. The inspection of the island was made on the invitation of Secretary of Labor Davis last December, but the report is now published for the first time.

Of the two hospitals, the Ambassador declared briefly that they are admirably conducted, but that in his belief more money could be advantageously spent on their upkeep.

Concerning the immigration station itself Mr. Geddes came to the following conclusions:

1) That Commissioner Tod, in charge of the station (Mr. Tod was succeeded at this post on July 1 by Henry H. Curran) was "sympathetic, kindly, energetic and efficient."

2) That the buildings were not adapted to the present needs of the immigration station, being in parts not properly ventilated, being too small, being without the best arrangement of latrines and being in need of paint and other repairs.

3) That there was a lack of cleanliness, traceable to two factors—"greasy dirt" in many corners, and the habits of the immigrants. "As a result of the presence of chronic dirt the buildings are pervaded by a flat, stale smell. This is quite distinct from the pungent odor of unwashed humanity. Both are to be found at Ellis Island."

4) That the "cages" or wire enclosures in the sleeping quarters were necessary to "prevent thefts and even more unpleasant outrages."

5) That the food was excellent,

the kitchen well equipped and managed.

6) That medical inspection was thorough and efficient, but that it took place in extremely poor accommodations.

7) That Ellis Island, "like all Government institutions in all countries," was almost aggressively institutional.



© International

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

"Lady, prostitute, mechanic, rabbi and what not are frightened, nervous, shy—"

8) That segregation of nationalities was not practical but that segregation of Jews might be, since they require special food.

9) That the system of appealing cases to Washington was "in practice nothing short of diabolic" because of the great delays and hardships resulting.

10) That the practice of making "Americanization" speeches to would-be immigrants awaiting deportation was gratuitously irritating.

11) That for the people of any sensibility the "cages," the company, the quarters, the medical inspections, were in the highest degree offensive.

12) That once immigrants are officially admitted the arrangements for handling them reflected "high credit on those concerned."

13) That more expenditure on maintenance and new and larger buildings with more extensive grounds were the only possible cures for the unpleasantness of the station.

14) That immigrants should be finally passed for entrance into the

United States before sailing from abroad.

Significant extracts:

"It is the immigrants and would-be immigrants who create . . . the essential problem of Ellis Island . . . They all, lady, prostitute, mechanic, rabbi and what-not are frightened, nervous, shy. . . ."

"It really is remarkable to see how well the miserable mobs of nervous human beings are maneuvered through the legally necessary examinations and are despatched to their destinations. The officials certainly deserve credit for what they do achieve. . . ."

"What Ellis Island needs, in my judgment, is to be relieved of the presence of about one-half of the people who are poured into it."

Animadversion

Several officials and ex-officials of the immigration service commented on the Geddes report. Eight months have passed since the inspection was made and conditions are now somewhat altered. There is a new Commissioner at Ellis Island; some of the reviewing of cases which was formerly done at Washington is now done on the spot, and plans are under way for examining immigrants abroad.

Secretary of Labor Davis declared that Ambassador Geddes had got to the root of the matter when he said that the chief difficulty lies in the immigrants themselves, and added that \$100,000 is being spent this year on painting and repairing immigration stations.

Commissioner Wallis, formerly in charge of Ellis Island, agreed with the British Ambassador, saying: "Ellis Island would melt a heart of granite. It is literally a vale of tears."

Commissioner Tod, who occupied the same post more recently, agreed that Ellis Island needed renovation.

Commissioner Curran, present incumbent, denied that proper repairs are not being carried out, that any "greasy dirt" is left in the corners, that Ellis Island is "institutional," that "Americanization" speeches are made.

In this connection a political mud-slinging contest sprang up. Commissioner Wallis was a Wilson appointee. Commissioners Tod and Curran were Harding appointees. Mr. Tod was described by Ambassador Geddes as "a gentleman of independent means . . . who holds of-

National Affairs—[Continued]

fice for patriotic reasons. Any country might be proud to point to him as one of its officials." But Republican Mr. Curran did not treat Democratic Mr. Wallis with equal consideration. He accused the former Commissioner of using his post for political ends and denied that Ellis Island was "a vale of tears." Mr. Curran further added that "Americanization" speeches took place in the days when Mr. Wallis was campaigning to become Mayor of New York—that immigrants were herded into the hot sun while Mr. Wallis and his followers addressed them from a shaded spot.

One account (not specifically attributed to Mr. Curran) related that one of Mr. Wallis' friends addressed the immigrants, saying:

"My friends, you have heard Commissioner Wallis mentioned for Mayor of this great city, but he is a greater man than that."

Ditto for Governor of New York. Ditto for President of the U. S.

"I nominate my friend, Commissioner Wallis, for President of the World!"

COAL

Anthracite Efforts

"Meet again; talk again; quarrel again; leave again. Meet again . . ." continued to be an accurate history of the attempts to arrive at a new wage agreement to prevent an anthracite strike on Sept. 1.

The U. S. Coal Commission, entering the situation for the first time, invited the Joint Scale Committee of the anthracite miners and operators to meet with it at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Manhattan. The invitations were accepted. After both sides had talked with the Commission the miners made two offers: 1) That the operators accept all their demands; 2) that the miners would give up their demands for the check-off (whereby the operators would collect dues, assessments and fines for the union out of miners' wages) provided the operators would stop their practice of checking off from miners' wages debts contracted by miners to the companies for rent, fuel, etc. The operators agreed to this proposal, saying that their stores would be put upon a cash basis.

Peace threatened. But it was a false alarm. Apparently the operators had misunderstood the miners. Attached to the check-off demand were provisions for full recognition of the United Mine Workers and a two-year wage contract. The oper-

ators assumed that in waiving the check-off demand the miners had waived these conditions, too. President Lewis of the miners said that when he waived the check-off, he waived the check-off, and nothing else. He further made it plain that when he asked the operators to stop checking off rent and supplies from the miners' wages he did not mean putting such business on a cash basis—he meant that the miners should receive just as much credit as before, but that the operators should find other means of collecting their bills. The operators saw nothing constructive in these suggestions, and the conference broke up.

It took two days to reach this misunderstanding. Thereupon the Coal Commission called in John L. Lewis for the miners and Samuel D. Warner for the operators, "urging" them to go into a joint conference with their associates and report whether they could not come to an agreement, permanent or tentative, such as would avert a strike. A reply was requested before evening.

The miners and operators met again in joint conference. The operators renewed their request that there be an agreement against a strike on Sept. 1, providing that any later agreement be retroactive to that date. The operators also asked that any fact of the eleven demands of the miners not agreed on be submitted to arbitration. The miners refused both offers successively. A reply was then sent to the Coal Commission: The miners and operators would meet again jointly at Atlantic City three days later to resume their conference.

The salubrious climate of Atlantic City brought about a temporary truce on the question of the check-off. Miners and operators turned to a discussion of wage rates, and found themselves equally able to disagree on the new subject. The miners asked for a \$2 increase for men working by the day, and a 20% increase for men working on contract. The operators declared that this would add \$85,000,000 or \$90,000,000 a year to the cost of producing and that the public would not tolerate the resulting increase in coal prices. The miners answered that the steel workers and bituminous miners were getting more than they. John L. Lewis characterized the discussions as "neither amicable nor heated."

Reports from the Schuylkill region asserted that almost half of the

local unions were in revolt against the check-off demand of John L. Lewis and the miners' representatives in the joint wage conference. The reason given for this attitude by the Schuylkill miners is the fear that under the check-off the union might make excessive assessments and fines against their wages. John L. Lewis laughed at this idea and declared that private detectives employed by the operatives were responsible for the report.

PROHIBITION

A Legal Point

Some time ago a British ship, the *Marion L. Mosher*, was caught by a coast guard cutter trying to land liquor on Long Island, the ship was chased and actual seizure took place outside the three-mile limit. Ambassador Geddes objected and the ship was released on a \$20,000 bond, furnished by a surety company, that the *Marion L. Mosher* would land her cargo of liquor at St. John, New Brunswick. She landed at St. John, but without her cargo. The surety company refused to pay the bond on the ground that the original seizure of the vessel had been illegal. Judge Woodrough of the United States District Court ruled that the seizure was justifiable.

The customs service will not take advantage of the ruling to seize rum runners beyond the three-mile limit. It will await a final ruling from the Supreme Court rather than attempt a practice now which is sure to evoke diplomatic protests.

ARMY AND NAVY

A Hero in Baden

Following the attack on Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader in Baden, Germany, (TIME, Aug. 20) his assailants have been held in jail. One of them, wounded, was in a hospital, but was kidnapped, Bergdoll himself driving the kidnappers' auto.

The Disabled American Veterans at Cincinnati published a telegram, supposedly from Secretary Hughes, stating that efforts would be made to protect the interest of Lieutenant Griffiths (an American, one of those implicated in the attempt on Bergdoll, and now in jail) and to extradite Bergdoll. Secretary Hughes officially denied that he or any member of his Department made such a statement. Bergdoll is charged with desertion from the Army, for which he cannot be extradited.

Bergdoll is a hero in Baden.

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

The American Philatelic Society assembled in Washington for its convention. An appointment had been made for its members to see and shake hands with President Coolidge. When the convention assembled it voted to break the engagement rather than take up the President's time and endanger his health by such practice.

"I am not an actual, constructive, receptive or any other kind of a candidate for President. Thank you all the same."—Secretary of the Navy Denby by wire to ex-Marines in Chicago.

"Ha, ha!"—Henry Ford to a reporter at Escanaba, Mich., when told that a magazine writer had stated plainly that Mr. Ford wished to become President.

"I would like to be President. I think any American in political life who pretends otherwise is wholly hypocritical."—a letter purporting to be from Senator Hiram Johnson, published in *The Bulletin*, San Francisco.

President Coolidge, like President Harding, like President Wilson, like the first of our Presidents, will deliver his important messages to Congress in person. The custom now bids fair to go on.

Hendrik Shipstead, called by his enemies "the duck hunting dentist," Senatorial side-kick and Farmer-Labor brother of "Magnavox" Johnson, left the wheat fields of Minnesota and went to Washington. In attendance on him as aide-de-camp, wearing military uniform, was Adjutant General Rhinow of Minnesota, smoothing the hard road of travel for the son of the soil.

Mr. Coolidge wrote to Dr. Alonzo G. Howard of Boston that he would probably accept the latter's offered gift of a wire-haired fox terrier, Peter Pan. Laddie Boy was given away by Mrs. Harding to one of the White House guards. Peter Pan, three months old, one of six children, son of Prides Hill Sieyon and Lady Babbie, bids fair to become Presidential hound.

The physiognomy of the new President is not yet generally recognized by the people of Washington, despite his two years' residence there. Mr. Coolidge is still identified on the streets by his companion, Richard Jervis, who has walked close to every President since McKinley.

This companion of Presidents has many accomplishments to his credit. He is expert at chasing counterfeits, at horseback riding, at piano playing. He is the almost invariably companion of President Taft



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RICHARD JERVIS
Few people are closer to the President

when the latter went riding, and made advance arrangements for the protection of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding on their Western tours. Besides being guard to Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, he has been chief of the Presidential guard since 1920.

The American Peace Award, the organization which is administering Edward Bok's \$100,000 prize contest for a plan whereby the U. S. can promote world peace (*TIME*, July 9, July 16) announced that a referendum of the country on the winning plan will be taken about January 1, 1924. Fifty societies and organizations throughout the country have been organized to aid in taking the poll. The object of the referendum is that the plan may be taken before Congress with a definite indication of how the public feels towards the proposal.

The Democratic State Committee of Vermont chose for its candidate in the election this Fall to choose a successor to the late William P. Dillingham, Park H. Pollard, first cousin to Calvin Coolidge.

Medallions in memory of President Harding will be struck off by the Philadelphia Mint. On the obverse side will be a portrait of Mr. Harding; on the reverse the dates of his birth, inauguration and death. It will be ready about Sept. 1, cost \$1.52, including case and postage.

Temporary two-cent stamps, black on white, with a profile of President Harding will be placed on sale throughout the country, at the order of Postmaster General New.

A giant Sequoia tree in California, 5,000 years old, 32 feet in diameter, 280 feet high—next in size and age to the famous General Sherman Tree—was named *Warren Harding Tree* as a memorial to the late President.

The Stone Mountain Monumental Association (which is carving a monument to the Confederacy, on the side of the famous mountain) offered to the Mayor of Marion, O., all the granite necessary for constructing a mausoleum for the late President.

New England will not admit that it is the tail of anything, but if it should, it could declare it was the tail which wags the U. S. dog—because of the number of New Englanders high placed in the Government. Its sons include: President Coolidge of Massachusetts; Chief Justice Taft of Connecticut; Secretary of War Weeks of Massachusetts; Speaker Gillett of Massachusetts (if recalled); Majority Leader Lodge in the Senate (also Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee); Chairmen of every "important" Senate Committee, except three, to wit—McLean of Connecticut, Banking and Currency; Hale of Maine, Naval Affairs; Colt of Rhode Island, Immigration; Moses of New Hampshire, Privileges and Elections; Brandegee of Connecticut, Judiciary; Representative Winslow of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The formula of New England for getting these results is simple: elect a man to Congress and keep him there until by seniority rule he gets a Chairmanship.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Rhineland Republic?

The greatest factor in the news about the Ruhr is a movement for a Rhineland Republic. The French have long encouraged the formation of such a republic, which would constitute a buffer state between them and Germany. The movement became active, however, at Coblenz last week when the Rhenish People's Party for Rhineland Independence decided to unite the actions of the whole Rhineland towards the forming of an independent republic. According to French experts, the creation of the republic is only a matter of days. But the matter is not so simple. The Berlin Government is violently opposed to the secession of the Rhineland from the Reich; the population, freed from the influences of Dr. Dorn, the most prominent Rhineland Republic agitator, and reported French gold, is not wholly sympathetic with the independent republican idea. These people point out that as a buffer state between France and Germany the Rhineland would be worse off than now.

Premier Poincaré of France made another of his "War memorial" speeches. At Charleville he, as usual, spoke of the German advance and occupation of the town and then went on to deny that the Ruhr occupation had harmed British trade, and quoted figures to prove it. He also pleaded for the continuance of the Entente Cordiale.

The French Government admitted that there was no profit in the Ruhr occupation. Beyond operating the railways successfully the occupation has been a failure. Nevertheless, the French will remain in the Ruhr until Germany starts to pay for her War destruction of Northern France. French policy is unchanged in the face of the recent British note. Premier Poincaré answered this note point by point. The most important point of the French reply is that it states a willingness to reduce the total claim on Germany from 132,000,000,000 (\$31,442,400,000) gold marks to between 53,000,000,000 (\$12,624,600,000) and 70,000,000,000 gold marks (\$16,674,000,000), depending upon Germany's ability to pay in ten years' time. On the question of the Ruhr occupation, the French are adamant, but if the Germans give up passive resistance then France will reduce the

army in the Ruhr, open all frontiers and give up executive control of the mines.

In Britain the French note is under consideration by the Government. It is understood that while every attempt will be made to continue friendly relations with France, the Government is prepared to take separate action with regard to Germany and the reparations question. Such action will probably necessitate summoning Parliament; replying separately to the last German note; calling an international conference to decide Germany's capacity to pay, in which the U. S. and Germany will be represented; referring to the International Court of Justice at The Hague the question of the legality of the French occupation of the Ruhr; extending financial and economic assistance to Germany; possibly utilizing the League of Nations' machinery to try to oust the French from the Ruhr.

NAVAL TREATIES

A Coup de Maître

There was signed in the Diplomatic Room of the U. S. State Department the procès-verbal of the deposit of the ratification of the Five Power Naval Treaty, concluded at Washington February 6, 1922, and of the Four Power Pacific Treaty concluded at Washington December 13, 1921. These procès-verbaux were signed as follows:

For the U. S. A., Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

For the British Empire, H. G. Chilton, Chargé d'Affaires.

For France, André de la Boulaye, Chargé d'Affaires.

For Italy, Signor Augusto Rosso, Chargé d'Affaires.

For Japan, His Excellency Masanao Hanihara, Ambassador for Japan.

The terms of the Naval Treaty signed by the five Great Powers bring to an end for another 13 years the competitive building of capital ships.

The Pacific Treaty is more important. Its ratification brings to a close the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1911 and can be regarded as a *coup de maître* of U. S. diplomacy. Its greatest significance is that in the possibility of an American-Japanese war the hands of Great Britain are left untied.

WORLD COURT

Kiel Canal Suit

Judgment was delivered on the Kiel Canal suit (TIME, June 25, July 16, July 23).

Nine judges agreed that Germany had no right to refuse passage through the Kiel Canal to the British steamship *Wimbledon*, which was carrying munitions of war to Poland. The German Government was declared to be under obligation to pay damages estimated at 140,749 French francs to the French Government, which had chartered the boat. The remaining four judges, including Professor Schücking, the German judge, dissented from this decision.

The S. S. *Wimbledon* was refused permission to enter the Kiel Canal because the German Government considered that such action would violate her neutrality in the Russo-Polish war.

The Court held that under Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles Germany was required to keep the Canal open to all countries not at war with her. Germany is not at war with any country, and in any case at the time of holding up the *Wimbledon* a preliminary treaty of peace had been signed and ratified by both Poland and Russia, and a final peace treaty had been signed but not ratified.

Germany said that such an interpretation of provision relating to the Kiel Canal would injure German sovereignty. The Court held that the canal had been dedicated permanently to the use of the world and that Germany, having accepted the said Kiel Canal provisions of the Versailles Treaty in the exercise of her sovereign rights, could not now say that such provisions were incompatible with her sovereignty.

This marks the end of the first case to be contested before the Court. The actions of the U. S. Government during the War in relation to the Panama Canal were cited as analogous cases.

Poland vs. Germany

The case brought before the Permanent International Court of Justice by the League of Nations, referring to its competency to deal with the problem of German minorities in Poland (TIME, June 25), was ended.

The decision of the Court will be made in the course of a few weeks.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Political Notes

Premier Baldwin was closeted with the King for three-quarters of an hour. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin explained the course taken by the Cabinet in reference to the reparations problem.

The Cabinet is expected to send a note to U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes on the twelve-mile limit of U. S. territorial waters. It is understood that Great Britain will agree to the temporary extension of the limit from three to twelve miles in the case of the U. S. A. only, recognizing that such a step is necessary to counteract the activities of liquor smugglers.

Captain Wedgwood Benn, D. S. O., Liberal M. P. for Leith, delivered an impassionate plea for housing laws that will require all apartments and rented houses to be fitted with baths. He stoutly denied that the bathtub is a luxury.

Mr. Keynes' Solution

John Maynard Keynes, celebrated economist and author of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, wrote a letter to *The Times*, London. He proposed to tear up all the correspondence between Britain and France and start again as follows:

If France would agree

- 1) To evacuate the Ruhr;
- 2) To fix the nominal German liability at fifty milliard gold marks (50,000,000,000).

3) To allow the rate at which this liability is discharged to be determined by a Committee of the Reparation Commission on which would sit an American representative with a vote along with British, French, Italian, and Belgian representatives.

Then Great Britain would agree

- 1) To cancel all inter-Allied debts;
- 2) To allow the claims of the other Allies an absolute priority over her own on future receipts from Germany.

Failing acceptance of this by France, Great Britain would proceed

- 1) To withdraw her troops from the Rhineland and to leave France alone, with no aid or sympathy from Great Britain, to work out her present policy to its bitter conclusion;
- 2) To preserve in their entirety British rights to a share of the sums collected from Germany;
- 3) To require the payment of

France's debts to Great Britain up to 100% of France's receipts from Germany from time to time.

John Maynard Keynes, C.B., M.A., was born in Cambridge, June 5, 1883, and it is with Cambridge that Mr. Keynes' career has been intimately linked during much of his 40 years. He was educated at Eton



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JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES
The French dislike him

and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1905 he became Twelfth Wrangler, Bachelor of Arts and President of the Cambridge Union Society, the exact counterpart of the Oxford debating society.

After graduating, Mr. Keynes entered the Civil Service. From 1906-08 he was in the India office. In 1912 he became editor of *The Economic Journal*, a London paper. From this time on his influence in the economic world expanded rapidly, so much so that in 1913 the Government designated him as a member of the Royal Commission of Indian Finance. During most of the War he was attached to the Treasury and rose to be the Acting Principal Clerk. At the Versailles Peace Conference, 1919, he was the principal representative of the Treasury and the deputy for the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Supreme Economic Council. He is now Fellow and Bursar of King's, his old college.

Mr. Keynes in his numerous writings has never ceased to impress upon the world at large the necessity of determining Germany's ability to pay

reparations before fixing the total of the German burden, which in its original form he unequivocally denounced. In France his contentions have made him particularly unpopular, and both there and in Britain he has had to face charges of pro-Germanism. Mr. Keynes is not a pro-German; he merely has the unfortunate habit, common to all economists, of looking at problems in the uncompromising light of unemotional figures.

Emigration and Immigration

In view of the fact that Great Britain has spent £400,000,000 (\$1,820,000,000.00) since the Armistice on unemployment and that the 1,295,136 army of unemployed is likely to be increased to more than 2,000,000 people during the coming Winter, Premier Baldwin is being pressed to take "definite action." Many people are advocating extension of the exports credit's scheme—a scheme which indirectly means industrial subsidies; others suggest new railway construction and electrification projects. The Premier answered all these queries: "The policy of the Government is being directed earnestly toward settlement of the reparation problem and the establishment of sound and stable economic conditions throughout Europe, and eventually to the development of imperial resources and an increase of inter-empire trade."

It is expected that a relief for the unemployment tangle will be sought in the Imperial Conference which meets in London in October.

During the last quarter nearly 1,000 aliens failed to obtain permission to enter Britain. In this period 87,953 aliens, including those in transit, landed in Britain, 74,633 embarked and permission to land was denied to 926. The corresponding figures for last year: 87,616 aliens landed, 74,213 embarked, 704 were refused permission to land.

20 Speeches, 25,000 Miles

Accompanied by his daughter, Lady Eleanor Smith, Viscount Birkenhead was due to reach Manhattan on board the *Mauretania*. They were scheduled to leave immediately for Williamstown where Lord Birkenhead will deliver his lecture to the Institute of Politics (TIME, Aug. 20). He will also address the American Bar Association at Minneapolis on *Developments in the*

Foreign News—[Continued]

English Constitution in the Last Fifty Years.

His visit to the U. S. over, Lord Birkenhead and his daughter will leave for a visit to Canada. In Montreal he will address the Canadian Bar Association on *International Law as the War Has Left It*. In all, Lord Birkenhead will travel 25,000 miles and make some 20 addresses before he sets foot once more on his native soil.

Before leaving Waterloo Station, London, the ex-Lord Chancellor was asked if he had written out his speeches. "No," replied Lord Birkenhead, "God has given me a tongue and that is better than a pen."

"Will you visit the new President?"

"That is hardly for me to say," was the former Lord Chancellor's reply.

"Who will keep an eye on the Government while you are away?"

"That," replied Birkenhead with assumed gravity, "is a matter which is causing me deep concern."

Two Curzons

The Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, returned from Bagnoles-de-l'Orne in the North of France where he went for his health. He took the waters there for his kidney trouble.

The story of the waters at Bagnoles originated many centuries ago. A knight whose sole mundane possession was an old war charger once entered the woods at Bagnoles to die. His horse discovered the pool and was rejuvenated. With the customary antics he led his master to the pool of youth and shortly after man and beast emerged from the wood to seek fame and fortune.

Paris has it that Lord Curzon had great expectations of the place. It is hoped that if he is cured he will change his attitude to France out of sheer gratitude.

London has it that Lord Curzon, who is 64, will resign in the Fall if his health is not benefited by his stay in France.

England possesses another Curzon, equally notorious, but in a different way. Captain Francis Richard Henry Penn, Viscount Curzon, is no relation of the Foreign Minister. He is the son and heir of

Lord Howe and is a member of the House of Commons—his title being held by courtesy. His chief claim to fame is 16 convictions for exceed-



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CURZON OF KEDLESTON

He drinks while the other Curzon speeds

ing the automobile speed limit. He wants the limit raised.

Lord Curzon, 39 years of age, says the reason he appears to be a speed mania is because when other people are caught their chauffeurs get the blame; he drives his own car. He is also captain of the House of Commons Cricket Team.

"Arson and Murder"

At Ennis, County Clare, Eamon de Valera made a promised appearance at a Sinn Fein election meeting. Sinn Feiners with republican flags in crêpe greeted him vociferously. Shortly after his arrival in the town Mr. de Valera started his speech. He had hardly uttered half a dozen sentences when an armored car, accompanied by Free State troops, proceeded to clear the crowd. Shots were fired over the heads of the assembly, who dispersed in panic. De Valera is reported to have dropped at the first shot, although a statement issued by the Free State Government said that only "blank" ammunition was used. Friends tried to rescue their leader. He was pulled from the platform and carried—into the arms of the troops, who arrested

him on the charge of arson and murder.

De Valera quickly recovered from the shock he had received and was removed to Limerick jail and later to Dublin. At all times he was heavily guarded.

As soon as the rebel chief had been arrested the Free State Government issued a statement showing the extent of de Valera's guilt in events since the Free State was set up (Jan., 1922). Chief among the accusations: he refused to abide by results of a general election; suggested proclaiming the Dail Eireann an illegal assembly; stated that members of the Government were rebels against Sinn Fein; was concerned in the assassination of Deputy Sean Hales and in the attempted assassination of Deputy Speaker O'Maile; was responsible for military action undertaken by Sinn Fein; also responsible for wholesale destruction, execution, burning of children of Deputy McGarry, kidnappings, etc.

Despite the following statement of the Free State Government, it is considered unlikely that de Valera will be able to escape trial; he may be executed. The Government statement reads in part:

"He now tries to shelter himself behind the political campaign, but he must take his place with his associates and dupes until such time as he and others can be released without injury to the public safety."

Before setting out for Ennis, de Valera must have had a premonition of his fate, for he appointed Patrick Rutledge as "Deputy and Acting President." The following statement was issued by Mr. Rutledge:

"The action of Cosgrave's Government in arresting President de Valera and preventing him from addressing his constituents in Clare shows that their pretense for free speech and free elections is as hollow as their pretense that they represent the people of Ireland, in whose name they have dragged Ireland in the mire.

"The people will not be daunted. They will show that not England, nor any of the tools of England, will deter them from asserting before the whole world their God-given right to freedom.

"People of Ireland, stand fast! Let your watchword be patience and perseverance. The Republic of Ireland lives!"

Foreign News—[Continued]

Elections

There were nominated at Dublin, capital of the Irish Free State, some 400 candidates for 153 seats in the Dail Eireann or Irish Chamber of Deputies. All parties put up scores of candidates and in spite of the £150 deposit required there were no withdrawals.

One of the features of the nominations is the arrest of de Valera, now in Mountjoy prison, Dublin. It seems that the Free State's action in arresting him, dubbed "stupid" in certain quarters, has made his election certain and spared him the annoyances of an election campaign.

The elections will be held on Monday, Aug. 27.

FRANCE

Amateur Bull Fight

At Arles in Provence, on the Fête of the Assumption, was held the annual amateur bull fight, in which the swains of the sunny South of France display their skill and courage to their admiring sweethearts.

On this occasion the bull was in a bad temper before he was let into the arena. The moment he was released he became maddened and jumped into the enclosure where the amateur fighters were waiting. Quick as a flash they jumped into the grandstand. The crowd took fright and fled panic-stricken to the top tier of seats. The grandstand gave way. Four people were killed. Twenty-five were injured.

Deauville Bank Broke

Three weeks ago the baccarat syndicate, composed of two wealthy Greeks and an Armenian—Gregory Vagliano, Sogrophos and Condemedjian—lost 2,500,000 francs (\$137,750.00); two weeks ago they lost 6,000,000 francs (\$330,600.00); last week saw the coup de grace with a loss of 10,000,000 francs (\$551,600.00); the bank was broken and the Deauville Casino, for the first time in history, is in darkness at the height of the season. Lost—18,500,000 francs; produced—nothing.

As usual, the cards of fate gave to the rich. In this instance, however, the poor did not lose. The two principal winners are James Hennessy (Hennessy's Three Star French brandy), and a South American named Pulcinelli, said to be a multimillionaire cigarette manufacturer.

GERMANY

Policies, Politics

The new German Government, headed by Chancellor Stresemann, has been consolidating its position with some success, considering the state of the country.

It was reported erroneously last week that Herr von Bergen had been appointed Foreign Minister. Chancellor Stresemann in his first speech to the Reichstag stated that he would conduct the affairs of the Foreign Office himself for the present. Herr von Bergen (at present German Ambassador to the Vatican) may be appointed Foreign Minister later.

Herr Hilferding, Socialist Minister of Finance in the Stresemann Cabinet, is one of the most active of the new ministers. His first act was to throw all his strength against Herr Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, and Herr von Glasenapp, Vice President, with a view to forcing their resignations. The fall of these men is certain. Havenstein will probably be supplanted by Herr Bergmann, at present director of the Deutschland Bank.

The Finance Minister started other reforms in motion: tax collecting is proceeding on strictly business lines to the embarrassment of big business men, freight charges were raised 2,000%, the postal telegraph and telephone services are all being put on a sound paying gold basis. On account of these reforms the cost of living advanced 192.2% last week with considerable damage to Herr Hilferding's popularity.

That Stresemann has broken definitely with the industrialists and particularly with Herr Hugo Stinnes was revealed when *Die Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a Stinnes Berlin daily, was suspended for three days for having attacked the Chancellor.

A rumor spread over the entire world that Herr Stresemann had been assassinated. The Chancellor laughed heartily when he heard the news on the following morning.

The situation in Berlin is quieter, the Communist strike having utterly failed. In the rest of Germany, however, fighting and general disorders were reported, particularly at the following places:

The Ruhr. Numerous clashes occurred between half-starved towns-

folk and the peasants. Fields were robbed of potato crops and other farm products were stolen by the desperate workers. The situation improved later when the Berlin Government succeeded in sending 800 food cars into the Ruhr, but the repressive tactics of the French are reputed to be making the situation dangerous.

Hamburg. Martial law was proclaimed by the Senate on account of rioting on the part of the striking shipyard workers. Fights, resulting in fatal casualties, occurred between the strikers and the police.

Lübeck. Communists seized the town and forced the Senate* to retire. Reichswehr troops tried unsuccessfully to restore order.

Crefeld. Several Germans wounded during demonstration in favor of Rhineland Republic.

Zeitz, Saxony. Sanguinary fighting between Communists and the militia. Nine Communists were killed and 30 wounded. The casualties among the troops are unknown.

Langen. Revolutionary Committee of unemployed clashed on several occasions with the security police. Many casualties resulted.

In addition to these places minor disturbances occurred in places too numerous to mention. The situation is expected to quiet down as soon as the Government in Berlin begins to make its influence felt outside the capital.

ITALY

"When There Is No Peace"

During the week the following disputes took place on Italian soil and were settled according to the Mussolini method:

At Molinella, near Bologna. Twenty-six people were wounded in a fight which took place between the Fascisti and the Communists. It was alleged that the Communists threw three bombs at the Fascist headquarters and at the home of a local Fascist leader.

At Campoligure, near Genoa. Thirty persons were wounded in a fight between the Fascisti and opposing forces. The trouble arose because the anti-Fascisti objected to and interfered with the funeral of a local hero, Paolo Santamaria, whose body had been brought back from

* Lübeck is a free City-State (*Freie und Hanse-Stadt Lübeck*) and a member with Hamburg and Bremen in the Hanseatic League. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who elect a Bürgerschaft (House of Burgesses), which in its turn elects a Senate.

Foreign News—[Continued]

the former Italian battle front. This is said to have provoked the attack by the Fascisti.

At Pontelagoscuro, near Ferrara. In the dead of a pitch black night a band of unknown persons tried to storm a fort containing thousands of tons of explosives. Rifle and revolver firing continued all night. The number of casualties was not reported. The military authorities are making investigations.

At Mount Tricorno, on the Italo-Yugo-Slavian frontier. Shots were exchanged by Fascisti and Yugo-Slavian Nationalists without casualties resulting.

Mount Tricorno as yet belongs to no country, the International Commission for the demarcation of the Italo-Yugo-Slavian frontier not having come to a decision concerning it. To vent their devotion to Mount Tricorno the Yugo-Slavian Nationalists decided to hold a festival there. When the Fascisti arrived, the Yugo-Slavs were singing their national songs. The Fascisti objected. So did the Yugo-Slavs.

Sold at a Profit

One million rifles, 3,000 machine guns, 24 mountain batteries were confiscated by the Italian Government.

This consignment was the cargo of the steamer *Fulcan* and was addressed to the Yugo-Slavian Government. The steamer (port of clearance unknown) put in at Trieste, an Italian port on the Adriatic, and, in the course of unloading, the Italian authorities intervened and seized the cargo.

The arms were part of the Italian war stock which was sold to foreigners after the War, who in their turn resold it to the Yugo-Slavian Government. Italy for very obvious reasons did not wish her neighbor to have these arms. There is no available information as to whom the Italians intend reselling the war material.

DENMARK

Their Majesties Receive

The Interparliamentary Union was held this year at Copenhagen, capital of Denmark. Last year the meeting of world parliamentarians took place at Vienna.

The object of the Union is to encourage the world's politicians to meet, with a view to reaching an un-

derstanding of one another's problems.

King Christian and Queen Alexandrine received the U. S. delegation to the Union in the garden of the Palace. Their Majesties had a word and a handshake for each of the U. S. Senators and Representatives present. The King spoke in English with



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CHRISTIAN X

He extended the hand of good-fellowship

Senator McKinley of Illinois, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Representative Burton of Ohio.

Christian X, nearly 53, is the son of Frederik VIII. He ascended the throne May 14, 1912. His sons are Prince Christian Frederik and Prince Knud. His younger brother, Charles (51), became King Haakon VII of Norway in 1905. (TIME, June 18.)

King Christian is the third ruler of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, to which House the Great Powers of Europe assigned the throne of Denmark on the death of the 16th King of the House of Oldenburg, Frederik VII, who died without issue. The first King of the present house, Christian IX, ascended the throne in 1863. He had previously married a niece of King Christian VIII of Denmark.

RUSSIA

Adoption

The light cruiser *Aurora* was "adopted" by the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Socialist Union. Reason given: The cruiser

(of its own accord) struck the decisive blow in the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. Apparently some sentimental feeling on the part of Moscow caused this "adoption" to be made, for it was stated that a cowardly band of counter-revolutionaries tried to blow up the *Aurora* in a fit of blind rage.

The custom of "adoption" is an honor invented by the Bolsheviks to replace the Tsarist method of making distinguished persons honorary officers in the Navy or Army. The main difference in the Bolshevik idea is that Government departments adopt a regiment or a warship. The Foreign Office recently adopted a regiment, but M. Georges Tchicherin (Foreign Minister) did not become a colonel; he became an honorary private.

Conceivably this report is Bolshevik propaganda, intended to show that Bolshevism is very humane and ultra-democratic.

Relics of the Church

Georgious ecclesiastical and state vestments—robes in cloth of gold and silver, adorned with pearls, rubies and emeralds—are to be exhibited in the Kremlin Palace at Moscow. These robes are said to be worth a fabulous sum and to be of great beauty. Some of them were made when Constantinople was known to the world under its old name of Byzantium. They were worn only at the highest functions by the dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Note to Bulgaria

The Soviet Foreign Office despatched a stiff note to the Bulgarian Government concerning the expulsion and illtreatment of the Russian Red Cross Mission.

The note charges that the Bulgarian authorities joined the White Russians living in Bulgaria in instituting a regular system of persecution against the mission. Torture, murder, beatings, imprisonment, confiscation are cited in numerous cases. The Bulgarian Government is accused of conducting a "scandalous campaign" against the mission by insisting (apparently without good cause) that "many documents of an incriminating nature had been in its offices."

Finally, the note declares that unless full restitution is made by the Bulgarian Government the Soviet Government will be forced to place upon it the whole responsibility for

Foreign News—[Continued]

recent events. Further, as repressive counter measures, the Soviet Government will be forced, "against its will," to inflict penalties upon Bulgarians in Russia.

SPAIN

Moroccan Notes

The General Workers' Union at Madrid notified Marquis de Alhucemas, President of the Council (cabinet), that if military operations are begun in Morocco, the Union will vigorously oppose the Government.

El Sol (Madrid daily) said that Spain is spending more proportionally on armaments than any other nation in the world. The reason is principally on account of past operations in Morocco and the size of the garrison now stationed there.

The paper stated that 31% of the national revenue is spent on armaments while Belgium spends 9.3%, France 14.9%, Italy 16%, Britain 16.6%, U. S. A. 24%.

General Weyler, head of a special mission from the General Staff, left for Melilla to arrange for another campaign against the Rifians; the object being to restore Spanish power over that territory. The war, if undertaken, will mark the close of a year of troubled peace in Spanish Morocco.

CHINA

1.30 M.P.H.!

The worst typhoon since 1906 struck the British Crown Colony of Hong-kong. The wind blew at 130 m.p.h. uprooting huge trees and hurling them like matches hundreds of yards away. Telephone cables were laid low, most of the business signboards were smashed to splinters or blown away, many houses were unroofed. In the harbor the typhoon lashed the waters into a white fury. Many ships, including a British submarine, were sunk and many more driven ashore more or less damaged. The death toll was heavy.

JAPAN

Admiral-Statesman III

Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, was reported to be serious ill, "so ill that only his wife and physician are allowed in his room." It was rumored in Tokyo that his death was imminent.

Eliminating the usual discordant

elements common to politics the world over, Baron Kato, although not popular in Tokyo, is highly respected both at home and abroad. As a militarist, he is not of the sabre-rattling variety; his shrewdness and sagacity at the Washington Conference proved his attachment to the cause of Peace, in spite of his love for the navy.

On the resignation of Premier



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TOMOSABURO KATO

"Only his wife and physician are allowed in his room."

Baron Takahashi in 1922. Baron Kato (then Minister of Marine) took on the Premiership in addition to his own portfolio. Recently he appointed Admiral Takarabe to be Minister of Marine, thus leaving himself with the Premiership only. His administration is considered to have been particularly successful in its foreign policy, but the part he

played in agreeing to a reduction in naval armaments at Washington cost him a good deal of popularity in his own country.

It seems, however, that his statesmanship at Washington won him universal respect, for when Baron Takahashi resigned there was no hesitation, it is said, in appointing Kato Prime Minister.

LATIN-AMERICA

Mexican Recognition

The American-Mexican Commission (for recognition of the Mexican Government by the U. S.), which started May 14, ended formally its deliberations.

The minutes of the Conference were signed by J. Ralph Ringe, secretary to the U. S. commissioners, who represented the President of the U. S. A., and by Juan F. Urquidí, secretary to the Mexican delegates, who represented the President of the United States of Mexico.

General outlines of the results obtained by the conferences are known, but the details will be kept secret until after the U. S. commissioners, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne, have presented the records of the Conference to President Coolidge. Both commissioners are now in Washington and have conferred with the President and with Secretary of State Hughes, but no important official statement has been made.

Article 27 of the Queretaro or 1917 Constitution (which declared Mexico to be a federated republic of 28 states), has been the much mooted bugaboo in the proceedings for recognition of Mexico by the U. S. Its terms affirmed that the title to all subsoil deposits was vested in the people of Mexico. This resulted in the virtual confiscation of concessions owned by foreigners. The question arose then as to whether the Article was to be interpreted retroactively. In spite of President Obregon's statement that it was not, foreign concerns still claimed that under the Mexican interpretation the terms of the Article provided for confiscation.

According to the Conference records subsoil rights acquired by U. S. citizens before May, 1917, remain intact. After May 1, 1917, the provisions of the 1917 Constitution hold good. Subsoil rights of U. S. citizens who acquired lands before May, 1917, without expressing an intention of exploiting them for oil do not

MUSIC

fall under the first category according to the Mexican delegates. Messrs. Warren and Payne, however, specifically upheld these rights in the minutes.

The agrarian provisions of the records are the same as those of the subsoil section; that is, before May 1, 1917, U. S. rights remain intact under the 1857 Constitution; after that the 1917 Constitution must be recognized. The Mexican Government will, however, make cash payments for lands illegally seized or make immediate restitution.

The records also provide for claims conventions, which will be signed if U. S. recognition of Mexico is forthcoming. These conventions provide for the creation of two mixed claims commissions to deal with: 1) settlement of U. S. claims for damages during the period 1910-20—a period torn by civil wars and insurrections which at one time produced conditions almost amounting to a state of war with the U. S.; 2) settlement of Mexican claims against the U. S. Government resulting from the Pershing expedition (1916) and the occupation of Vera Cruz (1916).

In Mexico President Obregon had to run the gauntlet of stiff criticisms from his opponents. They charged him with having made concessions to the U. S. in order to obtain recognition. These charges rest on a fairly sound basis. Under the agrarian provision of the 1917 Constitution more Mexicans are said to have been dispossessed of their property than U. S. citizens. If President Obregon intends to indemnify the citizens of the U. S., he can hardly fail to do the right thing by Mexican citizens. It seems, therefore, that the Mexican Treasury must groan or Obregon succumb to the jibes of his anti-U. S. A. enemies.

At all events President Obregon was forced to issue a long statement pointing out that if recognition of Mexico does come it "will not be due to any obligations contracted nor to any agreements which may have been entered into for the purpose of resuming diplomatic relations nor to anything that might contravene our laws or the rules of international law or injure the dignity or the sovereignty of our nation." The conference was "a direct exchange of views and information." In his peroration the President said: "I am pleased finally to be able to state that the good-will shown by the four Commissioners, which but reflects the good-will so frequently shown by the two neighboring countries in so many various ways, made it possible for the commission to carry out its work in a spirit of uninterrupted and friendly cordiality."

Whose Phrase?

Seven weeks ago Frank Silver, Jewish-American author of the so-called *Banana Song*, spoke as follows (TIME, July 2):

"About a year ago my little orchestra was playing at a Long Island hotel. To add from the hotel I was wont to stop at a little fruit stand owned by a Greek, who began every sentence with 'Yess.' The jingle of his idiom haunted me and my friend Cohn. Finally I wrote this verse and Cohn fitted it with a tune."

Last week T. A. Dorgan ("Tad"), able cartoonist for the *New York*



T. A. DORGAN
"It was a laugh to me"

Evening Journal and other Hearst newspapers, wrote TIME the following letter:

"Regarding our telephone conversation this afternoon regarding *Yes, We Have No Bananas*, I can tell you that I have been using that expression on and off for about four years in the Hearst papers.

"A friend of mine, Jas. Mulvey, a politician of San Francisco, cracked it while I was there on a visit in 1919. An Italian fruit man with a stand near the corner of Jim's house used to keep his bananas inside, while on the sidewalk he kept apples, peaches, plums, etc. The kids, getting wise, used to buy bananas and while he went inside to get said fruit they'd cop an apple, peach or whatever they fancied.

"The wop didn't tumble for a long time but as his OUTSIDE STOCK gradually diminished with

the sale of bananas he finally got wise and later on sold NO BANANAS AT ALL. When the kids approached and asked for bananas the wop THEN smilingly replied: 'Yes—we have no bananas.'

"It was a laugh to me and I felt sure it would drag one from the rest of the world, if I kept it going long enough. It did.

"Most of my popular slang phrases and sayings originated in San Francisco. The once over, '23,' run out powder, hire a hall, jitney, flivver, Larry turn the crank, get your goat, where d'ye get that stuff, and hundreds of others came from there.

"I hope this is what you wanted.

"Yours truly,
"TAD."

In Georgia

In Europe Governments subsidize enterprises of high music. In the U. S. we are being treated to some interesting schemes of the reverse. The State of Georgia has imposed upon opera companies that visit it a tax of \$2,500 for performing in a large city, \$1,000 for performing in a smaller one.

The business of producing operas has not yet become profitable enough in this country or any other to stand much taxation. The legislators of Georgia must be optimistic indeed to expect any appreciable revenue out of the music-drama. Observers have noted on Goliath operatic developments in Georgia. It is true that the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York sojourns each Spring in the sweltering heat of Atlanta—a fact which has given Atlantans a great opportunity for boasting. But the Metropolitan performances in the Southern city are by no means based upon ordinary box office reckonings. The short season is guaranteed financially by philanthropic Atlantans. The major import of the operatic taxation would appear to be the imposition of a fine upon these artistically minded citizens, not a levy on any profits; for the profits on the Southern season are of a sort to starve on.

The "Titan"

Efrem Zimbalist went to Europe with his friend Jascha Heifetz and came back to New York, bringing the *Titan* violin, made 208 years ago by Antonio Stradivari and ranked by European experts as one of the four finest violins in the world. It cost Zimbalist \$33,000.

The instruments usually associated with the *Titan* are: the German-owned *Joachim*, the British-owned *Messiah*, the Scottish-owned *Alard*.

BOOKS

Bread*
The Woman in Modern Business—No Solution

The Story. Mrs. Sturgis, widowed music-teacher with two growing daughters, Jeannette and Alice, could not make both ends meet, no matter how hard she tried. So Jeannette, at 18, weary of poverty and shabbiness, set out to find a job—in the days when nearly all women gave up their jobs when they married. She found one, and fell in love with young Roy Beardsley at the same time. Then the struggle began, as she rose in the business world and became private secretary to the head of her firm. She was earning as much as Roy; she loved her work. Could she give up adventure and independence for Roy and a dingy little house in Flatbush? Not on your weekly pay-envelope! So she wished Roy off on her domestic sister Alice and went on her way triumphant, while Roy and Alice (who had never heard of birth-control) at once began raising a family out of all proportion to their means.

Lucky escape. Then Martin Devlin came along. He looked like Eugene O'Brien (cinema idol); his "masterful wooing" just swept her off her feet. The jealous wife of her boss made her business position impossible. She married Martin. The marriage lasted four years. Martin was extravagant—too good a spender—his ideas of marriage and Jeannette's didn't jibe—he wanted children—she said they couldn't afford them—she missed her independence. The break came, when, at last, she went back to her job.

Fifteen years later Jeannette, successful, has risen as high in her firm as a woman could. She is getting \$50 a week—nearly half as much as her successor would start in at if that successor were a man. She is lady bountiful to Alice's children. But the spice has gone out of her work, for sex-discrimination keeps her from the higher rungs of the ladder and her only human contacts are the vicarious ones with Alice's family, with her room-mate, with Mitzi, her cat. Stung by an impulse she does not wholly understand, she attempts to resume contact with Martin—now a successful business man in Philadelphia—only to find that he has divorced her and married again. She returns to New York. She has her job, but nothing else, and she is growing old.

The Significance. An interesting,

* **BREAD**—Charles G. Norris—Dutton (\$2.00).

sincere and timely study of the woman in modern business, and the struggle that goes on in such a woman when, once having tasted financial independence, she marries. A solution is hinted at rather than asserted; but the implication is (as it was in *This Freedom*), "Back to the home!" But *Bread* succeeds where *This Freedom* failed: in its fidelity to the actual conditions of life and its lack of sweetie-sweetness. A long book, crammed with detail, written without grace, without style, with little humor—but highly readable.

The Critics. *New York Tribune*: "Mr. Norris is not so much an artist as a reporter. . . . He is saved from being tedious by his almost appalling exactitude; his novels have the same interest as a catalogue."

The New York Times: "As Norris the novelist increases in wisdom and



CHARLES G. NORRIS

He discusses the food problem for females.

stature, Norris the preacher shrinks and shrivels. . . . He is not and perhaps never will be a good writer, but he has made himself a good novelist."

The Author. Charles G. Norris, known first as "Frank Norris's brother" and then as "Kathleen Norris's husband," has in the last few years made a most decided place in the literary world for himself, sans qualifying relatives. A graduate of the University of California, he has reported dog-shows, written *Hints for Tulip Raisers*, worked on *The Christian Herald*, *Country Life*, *The American Magazine*, served in the late War, and written two best sellers, *Brass and Salt*. He likes monosyllabic titles, the State of California, loud neckties.

Bound Volumes
They Furnish Fun

A pleasant combination sandwich is to be found in: a shady spot, a long chair, a lazy feeling, tobacco and a bound volume of some magazine.

The particular magazine in question does not matter so much. But the volume should be ten years old or overtime enough for the women's clothes in the illustrations to look absurd. Otherwise you might remember some of the stories.

A bound volume of *Punch* or *Life*—and you can study dispassionately the periodicity of recurrence of all our jokes. Some jokes repeat every two or three years, others (like Halley's Comet) take longer. A little luck—and you can predict unerringly just what grey-bearded quips will march from the storehouse to reappear, all reglared and mineralized, in *The Naughtinesses* of 1924. Then there are the political cartoons—stings drawn by time—bringing only a philosophic wonder to the mind. The editorials in the weeklies—"the country will be ruined should B be elected, should the X law pass." B was elected—did he die in 1900 or was it 1901? The X law passed—and is as forgotten as the names of Secretaries of Agriculture. "Vanity—all is Vanity," say the yellow leaves of the bound volumes.

Here, tucked away in a corner, is a poem by a man now famous throughout the English-speaking world—bought as a space-filler then. Here is the one fine short story published by another—now his novels sell by the hundred thousand, but if he is remembered beyond a decade it will be for that short story. A ponderous certain shivers at the radicalism of article daring young artists—now safely tucked away by the new sophisticates on the dusty shelf of reactionary classicism. Another proves a European War impossible with the most convincing sort of statistics. Another wildly prophesies a heavier-than-air machine that will actually fly across the Atlantic.

The bicycle craze. Princess dresses—monkey-dinners at Newport—*What's Wrong With Our Colleges?* (that hardy perennial)—McKinley—the Bland-Alison Act—*Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*—Cartoons of Nicholas II and Wilhelm II—Joseph Chamberlain—Franz Josef—how odd they look!

In fact, a little oasis of peace where the mind can recuperate from all Modern and Vital Questions—where it can even laugh at them without rancor. All out of a country library, in the shade of an apple-tree!

S. V. B.

New Books

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

THE MAN WHO ATE THE POPOMACK—W. J. Turner—*Brentanos* (\$1.50). The popomack is a fruit—the rarest and most delicious fruit known to mankind. It had only one drawback—its unpardonable smell—and the fact that that smell transferred itself to anyone who ate the fruit. Lord Revoir ate of the popomack. What happened to him then is the theme of this extraordinary allegorical play by a young British poet. Two of the scenes exist only in the minds of some of the dramatist personae. A brilliant, interesting, witty experiment.

THE UPSERT HEALER—E. M. Hull—*Small Maynard* (\$2.00). Sir Gerwas Carew was a misogynist. His wife had run off with another, so he straightaway went to the Sahara and became a sheik—El Hakim—or (in English) M. D. His path crossed that of Marny, Lady Geraldine. Her husband was a perfect brute, but she was loyal. Ensued sandstorms, struggles with Arab assassins, lots of noble self-sacrifice, wads of local color. "And with a little cry . . . she lifted her lips to his," Swift exciting rubbish by the author of *The Sheik*—a perfect specimen of what used to be called a hammock book.

HOMELAND—Margaret Hill McCarter—*Harper* (\$2.00). Jack Lorton, before he went to France, thought Leslie Jannison was going to be his own little Dream-Girl—yes, that was the way he talked. But when he came back he found her practical, efficient, modern, unsympathetic. Enter a beautiful blonde home-wrecker, Mrs. Sidel, about to be divorced and wanting Jack's legal advice, accompanied by several involved plots. When the plots are all disentangled the hand strikes up *The Star Spangled Banner* and everybody agrees that America is God's Only Country. Sweet vanilla ice-cream for the unsophisticated!

THE ALASKAN—James Oliver Curwood—*Cosmopolitan* (\$2.00). Men are Men in Alaska and Women are Women. And when a Man meets a Woman, up in those Big Open Spaces where the Eskimo dogs chase the mackinaws around and around the aurora borealis, something Big and Virile and Gripping is bound to happen. It does. Scads of it. It wouldn't be He-Man-like to tell you just what. But if you like Mr. Curwood's particular brand of Red-Blood-and-Romance, *The Alaskan* will suit you exactly.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Silent Partner. It seems that in Lentrice Joy's pictures it would usually be better to paint out all the characters and scenery but herself. She is so thoroughly attractive that the rest, mattering not at all, should be blankness as well as silence.

The present program deals with the wolves of Wall Street, which Miss



LENTRICE JOY
Rhe is a thing of beauty

Joy shoos away from her attractive, gambling husband. But she employs an old, old shoo: she saves money on the side. When the crash comes they depart to hatch a new life out of her nest egg.

The Green Goddess. George Bernard Shaw is reported to have told William Archer (dean of the London critics and author of this melodrama), that he considered this the best motion picture plot he had ever heard. His opinion discloses the fallibility of genius. Despite extraordinarily able performance, beauty and detailed lavishness of settings, and masses of money the picture lodges below the popular pinnacles now occupied by *The Covered Wagon* and *Little Old New York*.

George Arliss impersonates, as he did in the stage version of two years ago, the Oxford-trained Rajah of

Rukh. Into the Rajah's kingdom crash (in an airplane) two Englishmen and an English woman. Political friction, which obtains at the moment between the Rajah and the British rule in India, complicated by his sensibility of the woman's singular attractions, persuade the dignity to sacrifice the males to the Green Goddess. The discovery of a wireless set in his palace and the subsequent arrival of British airplanes help to counteract his inhospitable intentions. The plot is well sustained and consistently exciting.

The picture serves to bring back to the screen Alice Joyce, after a two years' absence. For those to whom Alice Joyce can do no wrong her reappearance will be a signal for the burning of incense. To the rest she is just another good movie actress.

Drifting. This is another of those pictures on which the Chinese Government, if there is any at the moment, could write a note demanding \$6,000,000 or a trainload of smoked salmon by way of reparation. It shows just how nasty the Chinese nature is when it sets about peddling opium through the agency of a beautiful young woman. Miss Priscilla Dean is the young woman. She will probably peddle the picture, dope and all, around the country with considerable success.

The Midnight Alarm. Truly life according to the movies is real and very earnest. The little girl involved in these adventures is orphaned, loved by a fireman, hated by a stockbroker, locked in the broker's office safe while the office building burns, saved by the fireman with an acetylene torch.

Ten years ago the picture would have knocked a million dollars on the head and dragged it into the Vitagraph offices.

Marriage Morals. This sorry effort might better have been named *The Shop Girl's Choice*. Mary (Ann Forrest), who works in a shop, meets wealthy Harry Ryan (Tom Moore) who falls instantly in love with her and marries her in almost no time at all. Harry has a private bar in his home and a tall skinny friend and a plethoric friend who help him put down his liquor. There is also a former lover of Mary who used to wait for her in the snow and slush outside the shop. In conclusion Mary decides that it is more fun to be rich and worried than poor and bored.

THE THEATRE

What's Next?

*Will the Argentine Supplant
Balieff and King Tut in
Popular Favor?*

It is a subconscious maxim with Mr. Lee Shubert, Mr. George White and Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld that
"—the things you will learn from
the yellow and brown

They'll 'elp you a lot with the white." They seek glittering material for their revues from the life of other worlds. Their stages became hot-houses where strange exotic plants, emerald, gold and scarlet, are bought across the seas for a brief blossoming.

For 20 years American producing gardeners have been transplanting color, sound and movement—so great the volume of business that the original beds are wearing thin and weedy. Still, some of the imported seed has fallen into good ground and blossomed as permanent pictures on the American mind.

We no longer think of Russia in terms of Cossacks, but in terms of wooden soldiers; Balieff is mightier than Lenin; and any American will give his oath that the Moscow artists are far more impressive behind their Smith Brothers beards than any Soviet that ever shot a princess. Russian restaurants are an established industry. Every dancer on the stage is stamped with the spirit of the Steppes.

For a time it seemed as though the uneasy head of King Tut would be emblazoned on our banners of amusement. But the Russians were on the scene, well up in their lines, on the scene and shrewdly shepherded, and consequently the Egyptian did fairly well in dress fabrics, but was unable to snatch the torch of drama from Stanislavski.

Yet there is not that maudlin excitement over the pilgrims from Petrograd which prevailed a year ago. If you casually remark to your laundry-woman that Stanislavski and Balieff will be back on Broadway her enthusiasm will scarcely unhinge her to the point of crowning herself with a flatiron. The Russian fad, a trifle overdone, is fading.

Where then can the producer turn? Possibly to Argentina, which is receiving inordinate publicity of late owing to the successful business visit of Señor Luis Angel Firpo. Japan and China have been veterans since *The Mikado*. The Negro rage and the grass-skirt scare are already moribund. Spain and the clatter of castanets is gone. Covered with dust are the crinoline, the harem skirt, Scotch kilts.

The stage of the American revue is rapidly approaching the end of the world. Without other worlds to conquer, Russia, Egypt and the influence of dusky Florence Mills must inevitably conquer the American stage.

W. R.

Owen Davis

*He Has Been Rescued from the
Ranks of Melodrama*

This quiet New Englander of middle age, whom one sees at the circus with his two boys, has written, by and large, over 100 plays. Many of them have been melodramatic thrillers in which the actors tore the scenery and heroes flung themselves valiantly before hissing villains. Mr. Davis has now chosen to become a realist. Two seasons ago he wrote a grim drama called *The Detour* and was canonized by the critics. Last year his *Icebound*, a genuinely human picture of his native Maine folks, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize. His place among American dramatists is therefore assured, along with Eugene O'Neill's.

I like the plays of Owen Davis. They are keen, humorous, filled with satirical touches and dramatic events. They have a saving touch of laughter when they are most tragic. I sat with him the other day watching a rehearsal of *Home Fires*, his newest play. Here are plain Americans, behaving as plain Americans do. In this play he has attempted an exceedingly difficult task: that of writing tragedy in terms of comedy. His new theme is one that either Rachel Crothers or Booth Tarkington might have chosen: the story of the breaking down of a family due to the frothy characteristics of a rather ordinary American husband—a bond salesman, a \$10,000-a-year man. Miss Crothers would have discussed her problem at length and her adolescents would have represented a current difficulty in the younger generation. Mr. Tarkington would have made fun of his people. You would have been laughing at them from curtain to curtain. Not so, Mr. Davis. He has observed life well. He writes of it truly.

Like all playwrights, Mr. Davis never quite knows just how his public will react to a play. Will they be conscious of the fundamental tragedy of *Home Fires* or will they, as in *Icebound*, find more of the comic than the tragic and go away feeling warmly amused? It is hard to tell. Personally, I have seldom laughed so hard in any theatre as over a scene in which two youngsters seated on a front porch discuss eugenics. What a chance there was for burlesque—and how truly, safely and amusingly Mr. Davis has handled this scene.

Mr. Davis' rescue from the ranks of melodrama is to be applauded. No one likes to see melodrama better than do I; but it must be a pleasure to be able to portray life as it really is and make it vitally interesting. Many a man can visualize a heroine saved from a villain's grasp by the heroic pistol point; but only the rare genius can make the purchase of a new golf course poignant. J. F.

New Plays

Brook. This offering is described in the exterior electric illumination as an "unusual love play." This is only one-third descriptive; the event concerns love—but it is hardly a play and it is quite slavishly usual. It demonstrates in three acts that primitive love is more directly appealing than the civilized version.

The leading man seduces the leading woman—a primitive girl of the hills. His fiancée thereupon arrives and is apprised of the situation. Then the girls begin to argue. The fiancée talks too much and too tediously. That was the best reason, as it appeared, why the hero finally elose the mountain girl.

None of the acting was distinguished, though Mary Carroll, as the daughter of the hills, carried the burden of the evening satisfactorily. George Thompson, her ancient father, proved the accuracy of the old descriptive ballad: "Oh, mountaineers have furry ears . . ."

Little Jessie James (musical comedy). The deeper phases of the activity depend upon the memorable bandit character, Jesse James. The girl in the case is also a bandit—except that she wrecks trains of thought and dynamites dams along the canons of true love instead of bothering with the Union Pacific and the Shoshone.

The casting of the piece is a trifle uneven, but what two or three of the principals lack the chorus supplies. They are eight young women of apparently acrobatic ancestry. Their energy and smartly synchronized activity would suffice to vitalize the seventh Book of Caesar set to music.

The Woman on the Jury. When friends are gathered together in the name of courtroom melodrama one is bound to grant certain of the author's requests. One cannot protest that he has met the District Attorney so many times before that he really would prefer a change; likewise the counsel for the defense; and the Irish detective. But the woman in the jury box is a newcomer, and for her sake it was that this program of events was scheduled.

The woman finds herself in a position to decide the fate of her lost lover's mistress, who has forgotten herself so far as to shoot the lover. Inasmuch as the jurywoman herself has, in the prologue, attempted unsuccessfully to eradicate the identical individual in much the same manner she finds herself, as the saying goes, in a dilemma. Her solution involves

the detonation of a vast amount of emotional cordite.

Mary Newcomb is the lady of the title and she retired from the action with the majority of laurel leaves. Virtually unknown before the opening night, she took her place among our leading lady agonizers.

The New York World: "Just another murder trial play."

Alexander Woolcott: "Really superb work by Mary Newcomb."

The Breaking Point. Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart is responsible for this example of the cowhide drama. Out of her holster of dramatic tricks she has drawn a sheriff, a self-sacrificing female with crimson propensities, a leading man with amnesia. Her action takes off in the East and lands on a ranch. It is all naively melodramatic, thoroughly preposterous, terribly exciting.

It seems that the murder of a Western citizen has entirely slipped the mind of Dick (McKay Morris). He is disclosed quietly practicing medicine in a New York suburb without the vaguest idea of where he originated or who his papa and mamma happened to be. He encounters another accident which reopens the portals of memory and promptly he embarks westward to clear it all away. There is the good woman and the bad woman. The bad woman proves the better of the two. The final act is concerned with straightening this knotted skein of circumstance.

Gail Kane struggles away with the severest section of the melodrama much as a one-night stock company might broadcast East Lynne. Mr. Morris manages particularly well with the amnesia, again proving that he is a leader among American stage males.

Percy Hammond: "Rip-snorting third rater."

Alexander Woolcott: "Mrs. Rinehart quite stretches herself out of joint."

The Good Old Days. Prohibition is making money for people other than the bootleggers. A. H. Woods (bedroom man) is one of the other people. He has sponsored a play which deals exclusively with the high alcoholic content of contemporary American existence.

Mr. Woods has gone out to the corner saloon and brought the entire establishment into his theatre. He has not only brought the establishment but he has brought a keg of the establishment's foaming stock in trade. As a result the audience sits with its eyes bulging and its tongue out. Mr. Woods' brass rail, Mr. Woods' beer and Mr. Woods' bartenders easily rank among the most

powerful properties that have appeared on the stage of the season.

The plot, which isn't nearly so important as the bar room, attempts to prove that prohibition is an unfortunate addition to the burdens of society. The leading characters take opposite sides of the case and argue wildly through three acts of the most obviously amusing low comedy of which Broadway can boast. Particularly is George Bieble (by burlesque out of the *Winter Garden*) efficient throughout the whisky tenor of the play.

Percy Hammond: "A terrible play which will probably run a terribly long time."

ART

Vive Lemordant!

Jean Julien Lemordant, Breton painter, made art his bride until 1914. Then he divorced her for La



© International Studio

JEAN JULIEN LEMORDANT

Great painters carried him on their shoulders

Belle France. War left him sightless but unbowed. His fellow artists rallied to his support. The last picture he painted was in this year's Salon de la Société Nationale. Recently he was promoted from *Officer to Commandeur* of the *Légion d'Honneur*. Great painters struggled to carry him on their shoulders through the Grand Palais. G. C. Bonnat, Director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, made him Professor of Esthetics for life. Lemordant struggles on.

Chicago Mountebanks

Inspired, apparently, by revelations of the ease with which medieval Gothic art can be passed off to an unsuspecting public, it is authoritatively claimed that several great modern painters are being assiduously faked, and even that a ring of mountebanks in Chicago has disposed of thousands of fraudulent pictures to aspiring parvenus of the Middle West. These revelations have come out of a \$50,000 damage suit brought by Bernard Devine, Chicago art dealer, against Professor Alfred Chatain, connoisseur, alleged leader in the fakery gang.

The favorite subjects of the fakers are:

1) Ralph Blakelock, one of our greatest American masters of landscape, who spent the last 20 years of his life in an insane asylum. True Blakelocks have been found in the most unexpected places, and these circumstances have made it easy to flood the market with false ones. A Philadelphia painter is said to have turned out hundreds of imitations, taking Blakelock's ideas, but painting them better than Blakelock himself could. Why a man of such talent should choose this unethical profession is unexplained. It was charged that three Blakelocks in the Chicago Art Institute are forgeries, but Albert Mileh, New York specialist in Blakelocks, though admitting that the painter is incessantly faked, does not take these charges seriously. The Institute has the reputation of being the best gallery in the country for American works, its particular jewel being its great Inness room.

2) Childé Hassam, who, when confronted with a fake Hassam, cut the signature off with a knife. The method of faking is to take printed reproductions of his paintings, cut them up and piece them together in a new composition, and mechanically copy the peculiar spotty technique of this artist.

3) Elliott Daingerfield, Homer Martin, Alexander Wyatt, J. Francis Murphy, Bruce Crane, George Inness, Albert Ryder, and other American landscapists of the present or recent past.

4) Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot, patron saint of Barbizon. It is said that there are more fake Corots in existence than real ones.

Through the Ages

In Rouen, on the Seine, there opened an Exposition Régionale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, giving a complete cross-section of the arts and crafts of France throughout the ages.

EDUCATION

"Responsible to Truth"

In an article in the September *Century*, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, no longer of Amherst, conducts a Socratic discussion with himself on the question of the responsibility of the President and faculty of a college. It develops that the President and faculty are not responsible to the students, the parents of students, the public, the benefactors, the alumni, the Church, the trustees, the State. They cannot be responsible to themselves. To whom, then, are they responsible? "There are, I think, two relationships in which the scholar feels and acknowledges responsibility. The first and lesser of these is the relation to other teachers and scholars, to other seekers after truth. The second and greater responsibility is that which 'we' feel and acknowledge toward the truth itself."

"Abraham Lincoln U."

A movement is under way to start at Springfield, Ill., a new university to be known as Abraham Lincoln University. The plan is to conduct the school upon the democratic principles enunciated by President Lincoln. A permanent endowment of \$5,000,000 is intended.

It's a Kollege

The Klan has bought Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Ind. Valparaiso University will become a national university. It will be run as a non-sectarian institution open to all regardless of race or color. But the Klan will control it, its board of trustees being made up of Knights selected from the various Realms of the United States.

Valparaiso University is 50 years old. It was founded in 1873 by two young teachers, H. P. Brown and O. P. Kinsey. Until 1920 it ran an uneventful course, but in that year, on the crest of post-War prosperity, its enrollment climbed to 4,000, it sent a football team to the Harvard Stadium and it introduced fraternities. Then hard times hit the Indiana farmer, fraternity rows broke out in the University, and the enrollment fell in one year to 1,260. In 1923 the University was still in difficulties and the Klan bought it for \$350,000, approximately the amount of its indebtedness. In the meantime Henry Kinsey Brown, son of the founder, himself a former President, has commenced an action to regain control of 15 buildings valued at \$1,000,000. Mr. Brown is proceeding under an alleged flaw

in the will of his father, who left all his property to the school.

The Klan, according to the editor of the *Fiery Cross*, intends to invest \$500,000 in the plant and to raise a similar amount toward a permanent endowment. The curriculum will be modeled on the standard college course, and the full quota of degrees will be given.

The Bok Peace

President Lowell, of Harvard, expects the Bok peace prize to evoke new ideas for the administration of international affairs. President Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, feels it unlikely that the award will produce any feasible recommendation other than a recommendation for some sort of "international association for common education." President Faunce, of Brown, thinks the studying done for the award will widen the American horizon, as does Chancellor Emeritus Jordan, of Leland Stanford. President Hopkins, of Dartmouth, believes the award may prove "the most helpful stimulus yet proposed for making articulate the desire of the American people for such increased spirit of neighborliness among the peoples of the world as will most effectively make for peace."

RELIGION

Three Jewish Assemblies

Carlsbad (in Czecho-Slovakia). The World Zionist Conference (the 13th) closed. Vigorous back-to-Palestine agitation was voted. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, after an 8 p. m.-5 a. m. session, ousted the present director of activities and seated a new Executive Committee. Several New York Zionists are now members of the Actions Committee. Having announced the collection of \$4,500,000, of which \$2,750,000 came from the U. S., the delegates departed from Carlsbad's wooded hills and scattered about the globe.

Vienna (Austria). The conference was opened by Austria's President—Hainisch. It was heartily greeted by Mgr. Seipel, Catholic prelate who "saved" Austria. Why? Because the conference is spiritual, not nationalistic. Its objective is to reunite Jewry in the ancient faith, under its ancient law. "Not since Imperial Rome destroyed Jerusalem has such a conference been held."

New York. A call to assemble in New York on Oct. 7 "to consider the reinvigoration of Jewish culture

and institutions in America" was issued. Better text-books, more rabbinis, are required that the next generations' Jews shall be "worthy of the blessings of this Republic." Signatures to the call included Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler, Felix Warburg, David A. Brown, Louis Epstein, Sol Rosenbloom.

Jacks, Mystic

Commanding a position of fame in the religious world, the *Hibbert Journal* completed its 21st year with the publication of the current quarterly number.

The magazine is successful: proof of the existence of thousands of intellectual Christians. Published in England, it has a wide circulation in the U. S. where its only peer is the more popular *Christian Century* (weekly, Chicago). Dr. L. P. Jacks, Oxford professor, is the brilliant and mystical editor. (His less highly intellectual articles appear in *The Atlantic Monthly*.)

"By combining philosophy with religion as material for discussion," says Mr. Richard Hooker's *Springfield Republican*, "The *Hibbert Journal* has followed. . . the line that must lead to the religion of the future—a new embodiment of human values in symbolic forms, and the interpretation in the light of these values . . . of the fundamental ideas of God, freedom and immortality."

Dr. Jacks prints in this Summer issue an article on *The Sainthood of Marcus Aurelius*, which is unstoically ecstatic; a reconciliation of Judaism to European culture; a discussion of *Miracle in the Old Testament*; *Ita de Trinitate Sentiat*, which means that one is a trinitarian because one feels it; an article showing that Theologues Butler has not grown stale; contributions by Prof. Estlin Carpenter and Sir Oliver Lodge.

Editor Jacks quotes ever for ideas but likes best those ideas which sting the emotions and radiate a mystic loveliness.

In England only *The Pilgrim*, edited by Bishop Temple, matches this *Journal* in the Protestant fold.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Burnell, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Kiellin, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLellan, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice Pres.; H. R. Luce, Secy. Treas. 234 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 234 E. 39th St., New York; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 1, No. 26.

MEDICINE

Nobel Prizeman

That Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, discoverer of insulin,* will receive the next award of the Nobel Prize for Medicine seems logical from a survey of the scientific achievements of the past year. It has been suggested from several sources, and from the Edinburgh International Congress of Physiology comes the story that Dr. Banting will be recommended to the Swedish Academy of Medicine, which acts as the jury for this prize on behalf of the Nobel Foundation, custodians of the fund established in 1896 by the will of Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite. The average value of the prize is about \$40,000.

But Dr. Steinach (Austrian gland man) has also been mentioned, and outstanding achievement is notoriously no guarantee of jury actions, as witness the fact that Thomas Hardy, generally conceded the greatest living English man of letters, has yet to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, not to mention Conrad, Shaw, Galsworthy, Barrie, Bennett, Wells, while second-rate Spittellers, Heyeses and unknown Scandinavians are deified. Nevertheless, should he receive the medicine prize, Dr. Banting will be in distinguished company. It has been awarded 16 times since the year 1901. In 1906 and 1908 it was divided between two men, so that 18 medical scientists in all have been honored, no prize having been awarded in several recent years. The following nationalities have been represented among the prize-winners: Germany 4, France 2, Russia 2, Denmark 2, England 1, U. S. 1, Austria 1, Spain 1, Italy 1, Belgium 1, Switzerland 1, Sweden 1. The list:

1901. Emil Adolf von Behring (1854-), German, director of the Hygienic Institute, Marburg, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, authority on bovine tuberculosis.

1902. Sir Ronald Ross (1857-), English, Colonel in British Army, expert in tropical medicine, discoverer of transmission of the malaria parasite by the *Anopheles mosquito* (1898).

1903. Niels Ryberg Finsen (1860-1904), Danish physician, inventor of the Finsen lamp for treating diseases with deodorized light rays.

1904. Ivan Petrovitch Pavloff (1848-), Russian physiologist, student of the digestive system (TIME, July 23).

* Insulin (for the cure of diabetes) was used hydrochemically. It was originally discovered in the pancreas glands (situated at the bottom of the stomach near the vertebral) of certain animals. (TIME, April 21, June 4.)

1905. Robert Koch (1843-1910), German, director of the Berlin Hygienic Institute, isolator of the tubercle bacillus (1882) and discoverer of tuberculin.

1906. 1) Camillo Golgi (1844-), Italian neurologist, discoverer of method of nerve connection, dis-



© Underwood

DR. ALEXIS CARREL
He won the Nobel Prize in 1912

tinguisher between varieties of malaria parasite.

2) Santiago Ramon y Cajal (1852-), Spanish, professor of histology, University of Madrid, authority on structure of brain and nerves.

1907. Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran (1845-1922), French military surgeon, discoverer of *Plasmodium vivax*, germ of tertian malaria.

1908. 1) Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), German, director of the Royal Institute for Experimental Therapeutics, Frankfurt, discoverer of salvarsan and neosalvarsan, antisyphilitic compounds.

2) Elie Metchnikoff (1845-1916), Russian, sub-director of Pasteur Institute, Paris, inventor of "phagocytosis" theory of white blood corpuscles, discoverer of therapeutic value of lactic ferments (*Bacillus bulgarius*).

1909. Emil Theodor Koerber (1841-1917), Swiss, director of surgical clinic, University of Berne, expert in surgery of thyroid and other ductless glands and of exophthalmic goiter.

1910. Albrecht Kossel (1853-), German, professor of physiology at Heidelberg, distinguished for research in chemical composition of cells and nuclei.

1911. Allvar Gullstrand (1862-

), Swedish, professor of optics, University of Upsala, expert in ophthalmology.

1912. Alexis Carrel (1873-), American, member Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, discoverer of methods of suturing blood vessels and transplanting human organs, co-discoverer of Carrel-Dakin solution.

1913. Charles Robert Richet (1850-), French, professor of physiology, University of Paris, authority on anaphylaxis and serum therapy.

1914. Robert Barany (1876-), Austrian otologist, now professor at Upsala, Sweden, specialist in neurology of the inner ear.

1915-1918. Not awarded.

1919. Jules Bordet (1870-), Belgian, director Pasteur Institute, Brussels, toxicologist and serologist.

1920. August Krogh (1874-), Dane, professor of zoö-physiology, University of Copenhagen, student of respiratory exchange of animals and man.

1921-1922. Not awarded.

Dr. Banting has already been granted an annuity of \$7,500 by the Canadian Government (TIME, July 9); the province of Ontario has appropriated \$10,000 a year to found a department of research at Toronto, headed by Banting; during the present year he has done little else but attend, by special request, the leading medical and surgical meetings of America and Great Britain, receiving enthusiastic ovations at every turn. Many an older man might be forgiven if such adulation went to his head, but not so Banting, who remains the same modest young seeker after truth.

He is 31 years old, the son of a farmer living at Alliston, Ont. He worked on his father's homestead until he was 19, when he entered the University of Toronto. Graduating from medical school, he entered the Canadian Army, became a battalion surgeon with the rank of captain. Wounded at Cambrai, invalided to England, he returned to Canada in 1920 and became a laboratory assistant at the Western University, London, Ont., where by chance he soon became interested in the internal secretions of the pancreas from the so-called "islands of Langerhans" (TIME, April 21), and began experimenting with methods of extracting the secretion. He secured a leave of absence and set up a laboratory in the home of a medical friend in Toronto. The experiments were then so promising that he resigned his position and shortly succeeded in securing a fairly pure extract by tying off the ducts of the pancreas so that the rest of the the gland atrophied

and the pancreatic juice (the external secretion) was eliminated. His work then attracted attention at the University of Toronto, and he was offered the use of the Connaught Laboratories there. He was assisted by C. H. Best, another young laboratory man, by Dr. J. B. Collip, of the University of Alberta, who has since discovered "glucokinin," an insulin substitute derived from green vegetables (TIME, June 4), and he especially profited by the friendly oversight and advice of Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, professor of physiology, who has also been mentioned for the Nobel Prize. To Dr. Banting, however, must always be given the lion's share of the credit for the idea and its development. In May, 1922, the work had proceeded far enough to be offered to the medical profession for testing. Tests, conducted by a special committee in several hospitals, have since proved the value of the specific, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given \$150,000 to 13 hospitals to introduce it (TIME, July 2).

Recent events in the progress of insulin:

1) Banting, Best, Scott have found insulin in other tissues than the pancreas, e. g., the liver, spleen, thymus, thyroid and submaxillary glands and even muscle tissue. In fact, some of these produced a greater quantity than the pancreas. When tested on rabbits and dogs, it has had the same results in lowering blood sugar.

2) Dr. William Thalheimer, of Milwaukee, has used insulin successfully in various types of acidosis other than diabetes, following serious operations.

3) Insulin has proved a valuable adjunct in the treatment of cases of malnutrition in children, according to Dr. Robert L. Pitfield, of Germantown, Pa.

4) U. S. Public Health Service and Bureau of Fisheries investigators, seeking to extract insulin from the pancreatic glands of sharks and other fish, have so far been unsuccessful. The chief source of supply is still beef pancreas.

Don Jaime's Ear

In the Foreign News section of TIME, under the heading *Spain* (Aug. 13), was printed an unconfirmed newspaper report (carried by *The New York World* and other journals) that Don Jaime, second son of Alfonso of Spain, was cured of congenital deafness by Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, Brooklyn osteopath. Corrections are in order from varied sources:

1) According to interviews attrib-

uted to Dr. Muncie upon his return, while his patient was said to be a European prince, it was expressly denied that it was Don Jaime. A meager description of his methods of "finger surgery" was given, whereby he claims to "reconstruct" the eustachian tube by manipulation through the mouth while the patient is under anaesthesia.

2) The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in an editorial under date of August 11, recounts the history of Jaime's malady and the frequent sensational stories of his cure by members of various healing cults. Earlier investigations proved their falsity, and the *Journal* ends with the unqualified statement: "Meanwhile Don Jaime is still deaf."

3) A consensus of opinion among a number of competent otologists is to the effect that the anatomy of the eustachian tube would preclude its "reconstruction" by finger manipulation.

SCIENCE

"Ana-Katergy"

This cabalistic word is a condensed name for a new theory of energy and the origin of life which is challenging the appreciative interest of physicists, chemists and biologists on two continents. It is a brain-child of Frank C. Eve, English physiologist.

All nature, both organic and inorganic, is the theatre of a constant stream of energy, of which the sunshine is practically the sole source on earth. Food and fuel are reservoirs of potential energy. In a flowing river it is kinetic; when dammed up, it is potential. This energy is constantly tending to flow to a lower level or potential, whereby it turns itself into less available forms of energy, and eventually into low-temperature heat. This process Dr. Eve calls "katergy" (kata-energy, or downflow of energy).

But sometimes katergy encounters in its flow energy-transforming substances, which take a fraction of the total energy and turn it into a higher form. This he calls "anergy" (ana-energy, or upflow of energy).

Anergy can never exceed katergy, and there is always some part dissipated into less useful forms in the inevitable downward flow.

Now continued life can exist only where there are five essential conditions: 1) the driving-force, which Dr. Eve finds in the law of ana-katergy; 2) a source of energy (the sun); 3) raw material (the organic

carbon compounds); 4) an energy-transformer (like chlorophyll); 5) some means of renewing the raw material (bacteria or ferments of some kind), which would not have to exist until all the raw material was exhausted. Fascinating experiments by Moore, Baly and other English workers, have shown that sunlight, unaided, can turn carbonic acid and nitrates into sugar and other complex organic substances hitherto thought possible only as products of a living cell.

Thus, presumably, in that dim dawn millions of years ago, the sunlight played upon the sea-water, full of dissolved carbonates and nitrates, and knitted them up into food. By anergy, these were transformed into slimes and molds—the simplest forms of life—which in turn produced more carbonates, as an animal breathes out carbon dioxides for the plants to feed on. And with these gains held and consolidated, the whole miraculous life-cycle had begun.

Wireless Ships

The British Board of Trade and the Meteorological Office have taken steps to internationalize wireless direction of ships at sea. A wireless ship will circumnavigate the globe, giving demonstrations en route, and a trans-Atlantic airplane flight will be made, entirely under wireless control.

Woods Hole

The Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation by Jean Louis Rudolphe Agassiz, famed Swiss-American naturalist (1807-1873), who became Professor of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. The first laboratory was on Penikese Island in Buzzards Bay, which was given for the purpose by the philanthropist, John Anderson, with an endowment of \$50,000. Later it removed to the village of Woods Hole on the mainland. This was the first biological institution established on the edge of the sea for studying marine flora and fauna. But many have followed its lead, notably that of Prof. Yves Delage, in France. Dr. Agassiz's program was revolutionary, one of his rules being the complete prohibition of text-books in favor of first-hand contact with living material. A sort of scientific communism formed the atmosphere of the school and made possible its great contributions to our knowledge of the ocean's life.

This summer the institute has 146 students, 168 investigators, 25 instructors.

THE PRESS

The American Mercury

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. (publishers of "Borzoï" books), announced the publication of a new magazine, *The American Mercury*. Its editors will be H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. Its appearance will be monthly, beginning about the first of next year.

Those who are acquainted with *The London Mercury*, so ably conducted by the poet and parodist, J. C. Squire, will hardly expect the new *Mercury* to be a prototype of the old. *The American Mercury* plans to offer "a comprehensive picture, critically presented, of the entire American scene"—fine arts, politics, industrial and social relations, science. And it will strive to maintain the point of view of the "civilized minority."

For several years Messrs. Nathan and Mencken have been conducting a magazine known as *Smart Set*, one of a group aimed more or less at the "uncivilized majority." *Snappy Stories*, *Saucy Stories*, *Detective Tales*, *Breezy Stories*, *The Black Mask*, *Young's Magazine*, have been among *Smart Set's* comrades in arms.

Cairo

A journalistic allegory on the banks of the Nile is Cairo. At Cairo are published 105 papers, daily and weekly. With a population of 790,000 it supports 24 dailies: twelve in Arabic, four in French, two in Italian, four in Greek, one in English, and one in Armenian.

By comparison, Greater New York with a population of 5,620,000 has only 29 dailies, and Chicago with a population of 2,700,000 has only seven.

The combined circulation of Cairo's newspapers is, however, probably not over 180,000 at maximum. No less than seven New York papers and four Chicago papers have each more circulation than the entire newspaper sales of the bejournalized city of the Nile.

Naïveté

The *New York Evening Journal* (Hearst) printed pictures of Lord and Lady Lascelles (Princess Mary), of the Duke and Duchess of York, of Lady Louise Mountbatten and her recent fiancé, Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, and of King George and Cupid. Over each lady's heart appeared a money bag and from cupid's bow issued arrows piercing to each money bag. The story accompanying these pictures was written by Mar-

gery Rex (the name of any young lady whom Mr. Hearst may employ to write this type of story). The narrative told how Lady Louise Mountbatten had jilted the Crown Prince of Sweden out of love for a poor painter, frustrating the ambition of King George to marry his kinsmen to people to wealth. Said Miss Margery Rex: "You mustn't think George V takes tips or percentages off the weddings of his kin to persons of means"—the point being that King George is worried about supporting poor relatives.

Courtesy

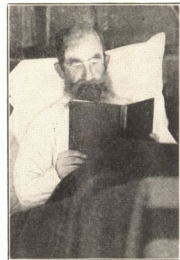
The rivalry of great newspapers can at times give way to courtesy. In the press room of *The New York World*, a spark from a dynamo flew into a pile of papers and started a fire that damaged two presses and stopped the remainder. The General Manager of *The New York Herald* (Munsey), rival morning paper, on hearing of the fire, at once offered the *World* the use of his presses.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things."

Cabots

In Philadelphia, Harry H. Kabotchnik and his wife, Myrtle, native Americans, petitioned the



© International

DR. R. C. CABOT
He speaks only to Lovells

Court of Common Pleas to change their name to Cabot, as Kabotchnik was "cumbersome, a hardship and an inconvenience." Lest the Kabot-

niks be taken for relatives of theirs, members of the New England Cabot family (including Judge Cabot of the Boston Juvenile Court; Stephen Cabot, Headmaster of St. George's School, Middletown, R. I.; Dr. Hugh Cabot, Dean of Michigan University Medical School) protested. Three historical and genealogical societies also protested. The judge granted the petition, stating that the Kabotchnik had qualified as Cabots by complying with a Pennsylvania law passed last April relative to change of names.

Besides the protesting Cabots above mentioned, the following Cabots are named in the 1923 *Who's Who*: Godfrey Lowell (Boston carbon magnate), Henry Brownfield (Boston lawyer and capitalist), Richard Clarke (Boston physician and Harvard professor), William Brooks (Boston engineer). There is also Philip Cabot, of Boston and Wall Street.

Whence these Cabots, and many others, derived their patronymic is uncertain. There was John Cabot (1450-1498), explorer—but he was more properly Giovanni Caboto, an Italian. There was George Cabot, President of the Hartford Convention in 1814-1815. But a Boston *Who's Who* of 1851 says that his family originated in Beverly, Mass., and was formerly called Corbett. This source might make James J. Corbett (whilom champion pugilist) kin to the Cabots of Boston.

The incident at Philadelphia aroused much editorial comment in the press. Said the *New York Tribune*: "Fancy Henry Corbett Lodge! . . . The idea of spurious Cabots is as disturbing as the thought of counterfeit antiques in the Metropolitan Museum."

Journals everywhere printed the time-honored quatrain:

"Then here's to the City of Boston,
The home of the bean and the cod,
Where Cabots speak only to Lovells,
And the Lovells speak only to God."

Wrote a famed colyumist:

"Then here's to the City of Boston,
The town of the cries and the groans,
Where the Cabots can't see the Kabotchnik,
And the Lovells won't speak to the Cokins."

The adjacent photograph shows Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot taking the rôle of a bedridden Irish comedian in a charity entertainment in Boston in 1919.

Volume I

This issue, being the twenty-sixth, completes Volume I of TIME, the weekly news-magazine.

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Current Situation

The end of August has frequently
in the past marked the duller point
in trade for the year. Last week
proved no exception to the rule. In
fact, it is generally agreed that busi-
ness this August has been slow to
feel the inevitable preparations for
the Autumn's trade. Thus far in-
quiries rather than advance purchases
have been received from buyers, and
conjecture is widespread concerning
the mercantile and industrial future.

One cheering note has been the dis-
tinct rally in the stock market, al-
though this has been primarily due
to the over-extension of the "short
interest" and a technical and tem-
porary condition in the securities
market.

Meanwhile, the foreign situation
continues to be a factor of im-
portance in the current business outlook.
More confidence has been expressed
in the new German Chancellor,
Stresemann, than had been placed in
his predecessor, Cuno, although no
Pollyanna attitude is or can be taken
toward that country. On the other
hand, the widening breach between
France and Great Britain aroused
apprehension in financial circles, and
is probably responsible for the de-
cline of francs to a new low exchange
record with dollars.

But, after all, this is the vacation
season, and there will not be strong
vitality in American business, nor
important new policies set for its
guidance until after Labor Day.

London vs. New York

Although less argument occurs now
than in 1920 as to whether New York
has supplanted London as the finan-
cial centre of the world, nevertheless
the rivalry of the two great financial
capitals is today even keener than
three years ago. Particularly is this
seen in the flotation of foreign gov-
ernment loans, a work in which Lon-
don was formerly supreme, but in
which Wall Street is now proving a
challenging competitor. Last week,
the two centres competed direct-
ly for the flotation of the new
\$20,000,000 Norwegian loan. New
York won, just as she did in the
struggle for the recent \$20,000-
000 Swiss loan. The Austrian
loan was shared between London,
New York, Paris and other centres.
New issues from Argentina, Canada,
Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and
several South American nations are
anticipated this Fall, and only the
Canadian issue is expected to be han-
dled in London.

The preference for New York
arises from the superior international
value of dollars over pounds sterling.
On the other hand, interest rates in
the British capital have until recently
been lower than in New York.

In respect to financing foreign
trade, London is incontestably more

influential than New York, and promises to remain so, even though from the international standpoint Great Britain has not yet replaced her currency on a genuine gold basis.

Gasoline War

The excess production of crude and refined oils in the California and Mid-Continent fields this Spring led to heavy overproduction. Prices declined, but the fall was kept orderly by the Standard Oil companies, with the view of stabilizing the situation. The farming states, devoted as they are to plans for stabilizing wheat, could see no virtue in employing similar methods in any other industry, and Governor McMaster of South Dakota gained considerable applause when he purchased with state funds some 160,000 gallons of gasoline from a hard-pressed refiner, and offered it for sale at 16¢. At once the Standard of Indiana lowered its price to 16¢ too. The price-cutting war spread to other states. Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, not to be outdone, demanded a similar cut in gasoline prices, under the curious threat of installing government-owned gasoline stations to compete regularly in the business.

The states—Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma—were affected by the 6.6¢ cut made by the Standard of Indiana. In addition, the Standard of Kentucky made a cut of 1¢ in Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia. The Standard of Nebraska cut its retail prices to 16½¢. Slight cuts followed in the Eastern states. W. C. Teagle (President of the Standard of New Jersey) declared that, unless crude oil prices continued to fall, further cuts in retail gasoline prices were unlikely.

The whole movement toward lower gasoline prices was caused, of course, by overproduction of crude. Governor McMaster's action proving merely the occasion for the drop. Since crude production should pass its peak in California within three months, the present price cutting is likely to prove only a flurry in the general movement of prices. The daily average gross crude oil production in the United States, however, increased 10,350 barrels for the week ending Aug. 11, with a total of 2,251,250 barrels.

Serious harm to the larger oil companies through this sharp drop in prices is most unlikely. As far as the Standard Oil companies are concerned, their chief danger will lie in the curiously contradictory attacks made upon them in connection with it. First, they were blamed for keeping gasoline prices too high. But when they reduced prices to meet all competition, they were blamed for so doing on the grounds that they aimed to ruin the independent oil companies and thereby to establish a monopoly.

If blame is to be laid for the drop in oil prices, some of it should go to

the Governors of South Dakota and Nebraska, but most of it to the ordinary citizens in the Los Angeles Valley, who last Spring discovered oil literally in their back yards and under their front lawns.

Railroad Outlook

Apart from the likelihood of Government interference with railroad rates this Winter along the lines suggested by the statesmen of the wheat belt, the railroads seem due to have unusual prosperity. During the last few years money has been freely placed in new equipment and maintenance of way, which has tended to lower operating costs. Moreover, the current freight car loadings continue even through the Summer slackness to run at almost record figures, with yet heavier traffic anticipated by everyone for the Fall. Thus far, too, the railroads have handled a tremendous year's business with ease and comparatively little congestion, despite the inferior condition of equipment caused by the shopmen's strike a year ago.

It is, however, true that the new equipment recently purchased by the railroads has not been paid for out of earnings, but from increased indebtedness. The railway mileage in this country is slightly less today than it was in 1915, although since the latter date the population of the United States has increased about 12%, and its volume of business probably even more. Also, the number of locomotives and freight cars has remained about the same, although their capacity has been increased somewhat through the adoption of more powerful locomotives and larger freight cars.

Favorable Trade Balance

Since February, 1923, when America's exports exceeded her imports by \$4,000,000, every month until July reported an excess of imports over exports, or an "adverse balance of trade." Such an occurrence has not been witnessed for a generation, and never before in the history of the country for the reasons behind its recent trade returns. In June, however, the excess imports amounted to only about \$1,000,000, and new July's trade figures show that once more a "favorable trade balance" has been established.

Exports last month totalled \$310,000,000, while imports amounted to only \$284,000,000, leaving excess exports of \$26,000,000. For the seven months of 1923, however, the trade balance is still against the United States by the total sum of \$116,000,000.

Gold still continues to pour into the United States from her debtor nations abroad. In July the balance of gold imported amounted to \$27,477,000; for the seven months of 1923 net receipts of foreign gold here totalled \$137,000,000. Thus, even though Europe is paying her debts to us with lessening amounts of mer-

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chandise, she is still employing gold for this purpose.

U. S. Rubber Statement

The improved financial position of the U. S. Rubber Co. is apparent from its recent statement for the six months ending June 30. Total sales of \$87,710,205 were reported, a gain of \$13,776,434 over sales for the first six months of 1922. Tire sales constituted only a third of this 1923 figure, and several conditions in that industry were reported as unsatisfactory. The long Winter, however, increased the sale of rubber footwear, while the industrial revival also aided sales of rubber mechanical goods.

Net income for the last reported six months totaled \$7,743,346; subtracting interest of \$3,170,485, a net profit of \$4,572,861 was shown. After allowing for payment of the regular dividends in the preferred stock, the balance was sufficient to have paid \$2.43 on each of the \$10,000 shares of common stock. Actually, however, the common dividend was again passed, and this sum added to surplus, which now amounts to \$33,894,867.

No Stutz on Exchange

The authorities of the New York Stock Exchange refused after due consideration to replace the shares of the Stutz Motor Car Co., cornered by Allan A. Ryan in 1920, in its first. After the corner Mr. Ryan was, however, forced by his subsequent bankruptcy to sell out his Stutz holdings, and the largest stockholder at the present time is Charles M. Schwab. The refusal of the Exchange was no reflection on the financial standing of the Company, but was forced by the usual policy of the Exchange in requiring stock issues to be well distributed before their entry upon the "Big Board."

New Piggy Head

The more recent "Piggy Wiggly" corner also had its dénouement in the resignation of its President, Clarence Saunders, of Memphis. His corner in the chain grocery store Company really failed, although the price of the stock rose above \$120, for in the operation Saunders bought large amounts of it himself at high prices and upon borrowed money. The Memphis bankers who financed his corner have for some months been demanding payment, and have at length compelled Saunders to turn over to them assets valued at \$9,000,000 and including his securities, his country estate and his personal property.

The new President, J. C. Bradford, is a 30-year-old Nashville insurance man; the new directors mostly represent the "pool" which financed Saunders' boomerang operations in Wall Street.

SPORT

Tennis

National Women's Champion.

The seven years of plenteousness that fell to the fortune of Mrs. Molla Mallory are ended. The years of championship famine are upon her and the herald of their coming is Miss Helen Wills. Miss Wills acquired the national singles title by overpowering Mrs. Mallory in the finals of the matches at Forest Hills, L. I., 6-2, 6-1.

Exceeding Mlle. Lenglen's retreat before the fury of Mrs. Mallory's play in 1921, no national women's finals has been so decisive in a decade. The Pacific Coast champion's strokes struck like lightning—never in the spot where her opponent waited. Her second serve snarled as sharply as her first. Her incredible ability to cover court served as an immovable defence.

Miss Wills. Born Oct 6, 1905, in California, she won the Bay Counties (Cal.) tournament, 1920; state championship, 1921; national girls' championship, 1921; national doubles championship (with Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup), 1922; national singles championship, 1923.

Though 17 years old, she is not the youngest player to hold our highest honors. Nearly a decade ago 17-year-old May Sutton (now Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy) took the title. She was a few months younger than is Miss Wills this August.

National Women's Doubles. The Englishwomen finally poked their heads above the tidal wave of defeat which has drenched their invading aspirations. Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. B. C. Covell won the national doubles championship by steadiness and clock-work team play from Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman. Score: 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. Of singular interest during the match was the pronounced partisanship of the American audience for the English players.

Newport. The lustre of tennis week at Newport was dimmed by the absence of Champion Tilden and W. M. Johnston and by the sputter of fairer fireworks in the women's nationals at Forest Hills. The matches most talked about were the default to Vincent Richards by R. Norris Williams when within a point of victory* and the subsequent defeat of Rich-

* Williams had entered the competition reluctantly, being desirous of devoting his time to play in doubles, so that he and Watson M. Washburn might be chosen for the Davis Cup team. Had he won against Richards he would have had to continue in the tournament. The score stood, two sets each, 6-5, 40-30, when he defaulted.

ards by Harvey Snodgrass (latest California star) in the semi-finals. Howard Kinsey dislodged Snodgrass and took the title at 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 9-7. With his brother, Robert, Howard Kinsey also secured the doubles championship at the expense of S. Howard Voshell and Clarence J. Griffin.

Davis Cup. Australia succeeds itself as America's challenger for the Davis Cup by lowering the French team's tricolor in three straight matches at Longwood Cricket Club, Boston. James O. Anderson (Australian captain) defeated the French schoolboy, René Lacoste; John Hawkes disposed of Jacques Brugnon in straight sets, and the same players, paired against each other, locked in a desperate five-set struggle which went the way of the Australians at 6-8, 6-3, 6-3, 6-8, 9-7.

Southern Championships. Courts of the South sent their favorite sons and daughters to Louisville for the Southern championships at the Audubon Country Club. Results:

Men's singles: Jefferson Davis Hunt, Jr., of Atlanta, defeated in the finals Edward Pfeiffer, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Women's singles: Mrs. Mary Mason Harding, of Louisville, unexpectedly defeated Miss Ethelyn Legendre, of New Orleans (for four years Southern title-holder), 6-4, 6-4.

Men's doubles: Jefferson Davis Hunt, Jr., and Frank Wens defeated Sid Appel and Emens Dorsey, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Serious Blow

At Indianapolis Firpo staggered under the first serious blow he has encountered in the U. S.—a \$2,000 jolt in the pocketbook from Jack Druley, who promoted his exhibition with Joe Downey, of Columbus, O. The furry financier, who saw this wallop coming when Druley paid only half of his \$4,000 guarantee before the gong clanged, tried to dodge it by sulking in his corner and refusing to box more than four rounds unless the balance forthcame. This sulkiness prompted more than 10,000 Indianapolis (already infuriated by Governor McCray's decree that the go must be a gentle exhibition) to surge about the ring demanding satisfaction. Their Mayor, Lew Shank, clambered to the platform threatening jail for boxers and promoters if ten rounds were not fought. Firpo reconsidered, toyed with Downey for three rounds. Then he remembered his deficit and forgot the state law against roughness. He pounded Downey into a state of collapse, and, vowing legal vengeance upon false Jack Druley, left for his Atlantic City camp to begin active training for his fight with Dempsey.

In Buenos Aires, Felix Bunge, Firpo patron, sheltered his protégé's

boxing science against the typhoon of criticism that has swept down upon it from the north. Señor Bunge exhibited to newspaper men cinematographic analyses of Dempsey's style, in opposition to which, he stated, Firpo's technique had been specially evolved. Boasted Bunge: "We know Dempsey, while Dempsey does not know us."

Meanwhile, Dempsey is working with the blare of trumpets silenced. Although he is sometimes seen at the Saratoga race track, near his camp, he is seriously engaged in preparation for the Pampas financier. Floyd Johnson, possibly the fifth* best heavyweight in the ring, is a member of his squad of sparring partners.

New World's Records

Fly casting: At the national tournament at Denver, C. G. Chatt, of Chicago, made the first perfect score for accuracy (100 points) ever recorded in tournament competition.

Half-ounce bait casting (accuracy): William Stanley, Chicago, 99.8 points.

Half-ounce casting (distance): Fred Arbogast, Akron, O., 284 ft.

AERONAUTICS

Planes for Subs

Planes are the submarine's deadly enemy. Now the submarine is to be provided with a periscope several thousand feet high, flying 90 miles an hour. Tests are being carried out by the Navy at Anacostia, D. C., on a tiny machine, the XS-1, equipped with a 60 horse-power air-cooled engine, weighing but 1,000 pounds, so small that it can be placed in an ordinary living room. Ingenious construction enables the plane to be knocked down rapidly and stowed away in the few cubic feet of space available in the restricted interior of a submarine.

At Lakehurst

The huge ZR-1 at Lakehurst, N. J., is fully inflated and will make her trial flight on Sept. 1, probably at night when the air is calm. The ZR-3, a dirigible being built for the Navy by the Zeppelin Company at Friedrichshafen, Germany, is making equally good progress and will fly across the Atlantic in November to be housed likewise at Lakehurst.

Saved by Tree

Descamps, one of France's most brilliant airmen, owes his life to a tree and his own presence of mind. Gliding near Paris, he lost control and plunged into a ravine head-on. Then it was that he managed to lodge his craft squarely in the branches of a huge elm.

* Dempsey, Willis, Firpo, Gibbons.



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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.)

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury: "In Paris I told a friend that on my first French visit 44 years ago, the late Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh and I, having occasion to go to a dance in Paris, but lacking evening clothes, rented some from a Latin Quarter store and had the most enjoyable time I have ever experienced in Paris."

Henry Ford: "Funk and Wagnalls published a biography of me by Allen L. Benson, once Socialist candidate for President. The author credits me with stating to him in Sept., 1922, that there would be another World War; that the U. S. should 'get into it at the beginning and clean them all up'; that the sudden cessation of my anti-Jew campaign was due to my sensing 'too much anti-semitic feeling.' Mr. Benson also says that apropos of nothing I pointed to one of my men and said: 'There is the kind of man I would appoint Secretary of the Navy.'"

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: "Back in London after delivering 40 spiritual lectures, I declared Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco to be the world's most materialistic cities. Of an alleged message from Oscar Wilde, which described the Arctic as 'an ocean of foaming jasper,' said I: 'I think nothing could be more reminiscent of Wilde's style.'"

Fanny Brice, actress: "At Atlantic City I underwent an operation to make my nose conform with my style of beauty. The New York Times remarked editorially that I had had the organ 'condemned and torn down and was about to erect a high-class modern structure on the site.'"

Lady Louise Mountbatten: "The Swedish Crown Prince, whom I jilted a fortnight ago for love of an artist, was credited with the remark: 'I, too, love another. My heart is in my wife's grave.'"

Calvin Coolidge: "It is said that Mrs. Coolidge, questioned as to how she gets along with a man who talks so little, replied: 'You know I was a teacher in a deaf-mute college (Clarke's School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.) before we were married, and had become thoroughly accustomed to long periods of restful silence.'"

Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy: "Somewhere in Nebraska, while on a speaking tour, I lost a shirt, size 16. A despatch from Gering, Neb., stated it is, or was, an ordinary shirt, but 'prized highly' by me. Another said Mrs. Daniels made the shirt. Another said it was the shirt I wore most while 'bossing the Navy.'"

Premier Smuts of the U. S. A.: "In an address at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, said I: 'If America sees Europe resolutely making an effort to save herself she will rush in and save the world!'"

Mrs. Harding: "I was notified that a movement has been started by the Roosevelt Newsboys' Association of Boston to have every newsboy in the country contribute one cent to a collection of pennies to be melted into a miniature of Laddie Boy. William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, in his youth a newsboy, was asked to act as treasurer of this fund; Calvin Coolidge, Jr., as honorary treasurer."

Ex-Chancellor Wirth of Germany: "A report from Riga, Latvia, stated that I passed through there on my way to Moscow."

William K. Vanderbilt: "On my yacht *Arve*, converted British mine-layer, aboard which I last year scoured the Caribbean in quest of marine specimens, I sailed for Labrador to search for rare aquatic life for the Marine Museum at Northport, L. I. As everyone knows, the late Prince of Monaco also went in for this sort of thing."

Jane Addams, social worker: "Three hundred Chicago statesmen, stenographers, railroad presidents, clergymen, educators, firemen, policemen answered a questionnaire sent out by the Association of Commerce there to elect the 'Seven Wonders of Chicago' and the city's leading personalities. I won on personality. The Wonders were, in order: the boulevard and park system, the stock yards, Field Museum, University of Chicago, municipal police, Lake Michigan, Marshall Field's store."

Lord Rothermere, brother of the late Lord Northcliffe: "In the Sunday Pictorial appeared an alarmist article by me accusing the Government of making, through its reparations note, great strides towards another World War, this time with England and France opposed. I charged that Great Britain today is hardly more able to take effective action than the principality of Monaco; that London would be 'the most vulnerable target in the world' for French airmen."

Pope Pius XI: "Needing rest after Italy's heat wave, I suspended all ordinary official audiences for the summer."

* Union of South Africa.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Brigadier General William Mitchell, 42, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Army Air Service, to Miss Elizabeth T. Miller, of Detroit.

Married. Miss Colleen Moore, cinema actress, to John Emmett McCormick, Western representative of Associated First National Pictures, Inc., at Los Angeles.

Sued for divorce. Mrs. Marie Gerke (Marie Prevost), cinema actress, by H. C. Gerke, automobile salesman, in Los Angeles. He charged desertion. She was generally believed to be unmarried until the divorce suit was filed.

Died. Oliver G. Dickman, comic artist (who drew *The Life of Reilly* in *The New York Evening World*), in St. Louis, suicide by asphyxiation, on the eve of his wedding to Miss Viola Schubert of St. Louis.

Died. Thomas Ellis Brown, 67, engineer, at Morristown, N. J., of heart disease. He designed the original elevator in the Eiffel Tower (erected 1889).

Died. George W. Kroh, of New York and Philadelphia, husband of Miss Olive Tell, actress, at Asheville, N. C.

Died. Mrs. Winston H. Slaughter (Marie Wainwright), actress, 68, at Scranton, following an operation. She played the part of Josephine in the first American production of *H. M. S. Pinafore* (1878). She played the part of Aunt Agatha in *Captain Applejack* (1922).

Died. Sir H. T. Smart, Bart., 70, comic opera and vaudeville actor, known professionally as Charles Archer, at Los Angeles. Preferring the life of an actor to that of a baronet, he came to the U. S. in his youth and went West with the first *Pinafore* company.

Died. Major Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, alias Comte de Voilemont, at Harpenden, England. His death revives memories of the famous Dreyfus case (1894-1906) in France; for it was Esterhazy who confessed to his part in preparing false evidence against the then Captain Alfred Dreyfus. He subsequently fled to England where he has lived ever since in a state of penury. He was referred to once by one of his followers as "that gladly forgotten Esterhazy, the wolf," so odious was his name in France.

Died. T. W. House, 78, former postmaster at Houston, Tex., and brother of Colonel Edward M. House, at Houston.

Died. At Cambridge, Mass., of old age, the Washington Elm, beneath which, on July 3, 1775, George Washington first took supreme command of the Army of the United Colonies.

POINT with PRIDE

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

Robes in cloth of gold and silver, adorned with pearls, rubies, emeralds. (P. 11.)

A shrewd electioneering feat in Dublin. (P. 10.)

"A God-given tongue that is better than a pen." (P. 9.)

A Socialist Minister of Finance who puts reform ahead of popularity. (P. 10.)

A movement for college education on log-splitting principles. (P. 18.)

The acme of fly casting perfection. (P. 25.)

"A high-class modern structure" erected on a popular site in Atlantic City. (P. 26.)

A 17-year-old herald who now threatens the courts of Europe. (P. 24.)

Lake Michigan—in Chicago it excites wonder. (P. 26.)

The peregrination of a duck hunting dentist. (P. 6.)

A brass rail, beer, bartenders. (P. 17.)

Eight young women apparently of arabic ancestry. (P. 16.)

The detonation of a vast amount of emotional cordite. (P. 17.)

A British Ambassador who wrote sympathetically, kindly, energetically, efficiently and in the Julian manner. (P. 4.)

The Liberal M. P. who made a passionate appeal for state-wide bathtubs. (P. 8.)

Wall Street—it beat The City in the Norwegian race and is ready for more. (P. 22.)

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VIEW with ALARM

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

A tenuous Socratic discussion between a former college President and himself. (P. 18.)

Darkness at Deauville. (P. 10.)

A blow that staggered Firpo. (P. 25.)

Bovine anger and a collapsed grandstand. (P. 10.)

The loss of an ordinary—but highly prized—shirt, size 16. (P. 26.)

A popular American playwright quite stretched out of joint. (P. 17.)

A British colonial harbor lashed into white fury. (P. 12.)

Aurora, foster-child of the Bolshevik. (P. 11.)

Front lawns whose gushing upset the oil market. (P. 23.)

"Henry Corbett Lodge." (P. 21.)

Railroad mileage in the U. S.—less today than in 1915 when there were fewer people. (P. 23.)

The notoriety of two Lord Curzons. (P. 9.)

Cubans who see politics as a lottery. (P. 2.)

Badenese heroism. (P. 5.)

Lord Birkenhead's concern for the Baldwin Government. (P. 9.)

A bank called bankrupt. (P. 2.)

Conferences concluded without conclusions. (P. 5.)

By Mail

Some Excerpts:

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