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VOL. II NO. 2



## With the First Folios

Recently I met Joseph D. Rogers, Sales Manager of the Art Metal Construction Company, in the drawing-room of the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Said Mr. Rogers, "I have just arrived from Great Britain. I left copies of the book you wrote for us, 'Things That Live Forever', in the principal libraries of England and Scotland. The volume was graciously received, because it is genuine literature."

My second book for this house of storied bronze and steel "The Banking House in Art Metal", has just come from the press.

### JAMES WALLEN

*Persuasive*

*Advertising Copy and Plans*

NEW YORK STUDY:  
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:  
EAST AURORA • N • Y

*Correspondence to East Aurora*

WHEN your ship, at last, comes in it is not the gold you prize but the gracious words of those who think well of you. Accordingly I am happy over the announcement issued by the Toledo Advertising Club for the lectures at the University of Toledo:

"They will start off with the man who is generally considered the best copy-writer in America today, James Wallen. As a master of the arts of advertising Mr. Wallen stands out among his fellows as Conrad does among today's novelists. He has found romance in business where men never saw it before. He has created a new vital force in advertising in the fascinating grace of his business stories and the unes-

capable common sense and logic of his presentations. His individuality of style has become the literature of persuasion."

THE following expression from Jacob Rapoport, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of Garment Center Capitol, New York City, is published to indicate that I distinguish between genuine advertising and words with pictures on paper, substance and shadow:

"Mr. Wallen planned and executed the advertising and publicity campaign of Garment Center Capitol in a very masterful manner, reflecting a great deal of credit to his foresight and ability. The results attained, as far as we are concerned, have been remarkable, considering the little money spent.

Most advertising men I have met were mere space sellers and copy writers. Mr. Wallen is essentially an advertising psychologist. I consider him the master-mind of all the advertising men that I have come in contact with."

THERE follows a letter from the discerning George French:

"From the Taylor store in Cleveland I yesterday received your book on that city—'Cleveland's Golden Story'—and before I sought my downy I had read it—every particular word of it.

"I do not know exactly how to characterize that in the book which interested me. It is, I guess, the informality of the style, the lucidity of it, the making me see without intensity or effort in the style. It is so much like an informal talk. The book is in the Wallen style."

THE book you give away should be good enough to sell. An advertising booklet should have the elements of a "best seller," combined with the stability that makes a classic. It is my purpose to prepare advertising literature substantial enough to gain a thorough reading and afterward admission to the bookshelf. Advertising and Selling once said:

"James Wallen is one of the best advertising men in the Middle West. He lives and works in his own individual way; and it is because his work is individual that it is unique, and because it is unique it is valuable to his customers. He has just turned out a book of 50 interesting pages for a hardware concern in Buffalo (Weed & Company) to note its hundredth birthday as hardware merchants. The book is called 'From Ox-Cart to Aeroplane,' and it is worth reading, even if you do not know the concern or do not care very much about the hardware business."

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 2

Sept. 10, 1923

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### "Stability"

The size of a Presidential vocabulary is strictly limited by the public imagination. History will probably record that Washington's word was "independence"; that Lincoln's word was "union"; that Roosevelt's words were "strenuous life"; that Wilson's words (his vocabulary was the largest) were "make the world safe for democracy"; that Harding's word was "normalcy." The press has already come to the conclusion that Mr. Coolidge's word is "stability."

If this word "sticks" it is likely to prove no small factor in Mr. Coolidge's political fortunes. In one interview with press representatives Mr. Coolidge said in effect that his aim was to secure stability in business by stability in the tariff, stability in Government economy, stability in Government policies generally.

Public thinking is made easy by catch words. It may well be that the Presidential lips will utter some other word more appealing to the public imagination, but if "stability" is to stand it is a landmark in the history of the Administration.

#### Pot-Pourri

¶ Miss Katherine Shea, of the Treasury Department, called at the White House and presented the Chief Executive with a warrant for \$5,833.33, his salary check as President of the U. S. It was in payment of services from Aug. 3, the date on which he took office. Said Mr. Coolidge: "Call often."

¶ The first official statement of President Coolidge's attitude toward Russia came in an announcement from the White House. Sovietland will not receive diplomatic recognition until it has established "standard government and rules of international relationship satisfactory to the American people." In other words, there will

be no change of policy on the part of the Administration.

¶ Walter F. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, pointed out that the first six Presidents to die averaged 79.6 years of age; the next ten 68.5 years; the last ten 61.8 years. He recommended that the President should have a staff of assistants to lighten his work:

1) A Secretary to the President (as at present) acting as private secretary.

2) An Executive Secretary, a man of affairs, the President's alter ego. He would in turn have charge of the following four assistants:

3) An assistant in charge of personnel, to deal with office-seekers and requests for patronage from Senators, Representatives and others. This man, Mr. Brown believes, could take nine-tenths of such work off the President's shoulders.

4) An assistant in charge of legis-

lation, to follow legislation in both Houses of Congress, to keep the President informed of Congressional action and Congress informed of the President's desires, to inform the President on the merits of bills passed.

5) An assistant in charge of publicity, to inform the President on the progress of public opinion, to present the President with pertinent clippings, to gather materials for speeches.

6) An assistant in charge of applications for clemency, to inspect the records of all such applications, to place before the President all facts on which action should be based.

### THE CABINET

#### Grass President

Because of the absence of several members of the Cabinet from Washington on their vacations, President Coolidge abandoned all formal Cabinet meetings until the vacation season is past. Those members of the Cabinet who are in Washington see the President at frequent conferences. But for the time being the official family is broken up.

#### Porto Rican Requisition

Our island dependencies, notably the Philippines and Porto Rico, are a source of no little annoyance to the War Department. The Philippines want independence. The Porto Ricans, too, have wanted independence; though their more immediate desire is for the election of the Governor of the island by the citizens.

The Porto Rican Legislature recently authorized a commission to visit Washington to urge this end. In Washington last week Secretary of War Weeks fortified himself for the visit of the Commission by consulting with Major General McIntyre, chief of the Insular Bureau. Doubtless he will give the islanders a cordial welcome. But he expressed the opinion that under the present

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

régime Porto Rico is enjoying unparalleled prosperity.

### Antipodean Banking

In Washington was made public for the first time the report for 1922 of Governor General Wood of the Philippines. There were promising signs for the future in a satisfactory increase of the school population, more economy in Government, prosecution of those who all but wrecked the Philippine National Bank. The report dealt at length with how the Government was trying to climb out of the hole in which it had been led by the Bank fiasco (TIME, Aug. 27). The story in facts and figures:

¶ The Philippine National Bank, having invested recklessly and dishonestly, has lost in its six years of operation 75,000,000 pesos.\*

¶ Its operating loss is now about 600,000 pesos a year.

¶ To stabilize the currency and save the bank, large bond issues were necessary. The bonded indebtedness of the islands at the end of 1922 was 143,920,000 pesos, of which 135,500,000 pesos were obligations of the Insular Government (the rest provincial and municipal).

¶ The former President and three other officials of the National Bank are in jail.

¶ By stringent economies Government expenses have been reduced (figures in pesos):

	Receipts	Expenditures
1922.....	61,000,000	79,000,000
1923.....	66,302,560†	65,677,327†

¶ About 2,500,000 pesos of the Government expenditure in 1922 went into the enterprises (sugar, oil, coal, tobacco) which the Government was obliged to take over because of the Bank's poor investments.

¶ General Wood added the moral: "This is but another convincing demonstration of the generally recognized fact that Governments cannot successfully conduct business enterprises."

\*\*\*

### Cuba

The State Department, with its chief away, remained silent while the crisis over Cuba's lottery and her railroad bill (TIME, Aug. 13, Aug. 27, Sept. 3) developed or died out (it is too early yet to say which).

Colonel Tarafa, the Cuban railway magnate who wants to tax

American sugar companies on their private Cuban railroads and ports, went to New York to confer with the sugar interests. He conferred and issued several statements that a compromise was being reached. Others cast doubt on this prospect. If a satisfactory solution is not reached the State Department will be called upon to decide whether the Tarafa railroad bill,\* now in the Cuban Congress, is detrimental to the rights of Americans who have capital invested in the Cuban sugar industry.



R. B. CREAGER

For two years he has nearly been Ambassador

### Mexico

William Phillips, Under-Secretary of State, announced officially that satisfactory terms had been concluded with the Mexican Government (TIME, Aug. 27), and that steps were being taken formally to accredit the *Chargés d'Affaires* of each country in the other's capital with full diplomatic powers.

R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Texas, quondam Congressman, will, it is generally believed, be appointed Ambassador to Mexico when Congress assembles. Judge John Barton Payne, one of the Commissioners who negotiated the terms of recognition, denied that he would take the post

\* Last week it was stated in TIME, in connection with the Tarafa railroad bill, that "In Cuba it is sometimes said that... the Rockefeller-Morgan interests run the railroads." The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. now states that it has "no interest, direct or indirect, in the Tarafa railroad bill and has not supported it."

if it were offered him. Mr. Creager was a personal friend of President Harding and has been mentioned for the post for more than two years. The impression that he would be appointed was strengthened by the fact that he was a visitor at the White House while arrangements for recognition were being made.

### A History Lesson

Many schoolboys with shining morning faces have heard their teacher expound the essence of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a part of the routine of education. But when the schoolboys are transformed into the American Bar Association (at Minneapolis), and the teacher is none less than the Secretary of State, whose interpretation of the famous Doctrine is the doctrine, the instruction is no longer routine.

Secretary Hughes, speaking on the Monroe Doctrine, made five points:

1.) "The Monroe Doctrine is not a policy of aggression, it is a policy of self defense...."

2.) "As the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine is distinctively the policy of the United States, the Government of the United States reserves to itself its definition, interpretation and application...."

3.) "The policy of the Monroe Doctrine does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American states. Misconception upon this point is the only disturbing influence in our relations with Latin American states...."

4.) "We have not outgrown the necessity, in justice to ourselves and without injustice to others, of safeguarding our future peace and security.... New occasions require new applications of an old principle.... We could not yield to any foreign power the control of the Panama Canal or the approaches to it.... So far as the region of the Caribbean Sea is concerned... if we had no Monroe Doctrine we should have to create one.... Our treatment of Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti has been designed "not to create, to preclude the necessity of intervention."

5.) "The Monroe Doctrine does not stand in the way of Pan-American cooperation; rather, it affords the necessary foundation for that cooperation in the independence and security of American States.... The Monroe Doctrine is not an obstacle to a wider international co-

\* A peso is worth \$50.  
† Estimated.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

operation beyond the limits of Pan-American aims. . . ."

The famous Doctrine expounded by the present Secretary of State, and named after the President who sponsored it was promulgated 100 years ago, in 1823. But it was really the work of the man who was then Secretary of State and later President—John Quincy Adams.

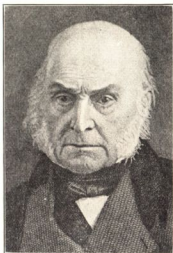
Its occasion was the desire on the part of Spain, supported by the Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, Austria), to recover her South American colonies which had revolted. Canning, British Prime Minister, proposed that Great Britain and the U. S. join in blocking this move. The U. S. declined to cooperate, but this act gave the cue to Secretary Adams, who drew up the famous declaration forbidding foreign powers to intervene in the affairs of independent American states, or to attempt colonization in the western hemisphere.

The Monroe Doctrine was never made a law or a treaty. It was merely a part of President Monroe's message to Congress on December 2, 1823. The announcement itself had its results. Spain gave up the attempt to recover her former colonies. Subsequently (in 1869) the policy was put in practice against the French maintenance of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, and (in 1895) in the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela.

John Quincy Adams, originator of the Monroe Doctrine, like the President under whom he served as Secretary of State, had wide diplomatic experience. Monroe had been Minister to France under Washington and Jefferson, and also Minister to Great Britain under the latter; he had helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase; he had been Secretary of State under Madison. John Quincy Adams' diplomatic career was even more extensive: At 14 he was private Secretary to Francis Dana, Envoy to Russia; at 15 he was a secretary attached to the Commission which concluded the Treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary War; Washington appointed him Minister to the Netherlands and later to Portugal, but before he reached that post his father (John Adams) became President and appointed him Minister to Berlin; on his return he remained at home for a time as a Senator and as professor of "rhetoric and oratory" at Harvard; under Madison he was Envoy to Russia, and later, with

Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, negotiated a commercial treaty with Great Britain; in 1817 he returned to the U. S. to become Secretary of State under Monroe.

As Secretary of State, Adams not only was author of the Monroe Doctrine but played a leading part in the acquisition of Florida from



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS  
*He was the Hughes of 100 years ago*

Spain. From his Cabinet post he entered the Presidential campaign of 1824 against Calhoun, Secretary of War, Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, and Andrew Jackson. That was the famous contest in which no candidate had a majority in the Electoral College, although Jackson had the most votes. The election went to the House of Representatives and Clay (the Speaker) secured Adams' election on the first ballot. Adams made Clay Secretary of State, adding fuel to the flame of the Jacksonians' ire, which swept Adams out and Jackson into office four years later.

A year after leaving the Presidency Adams was elected to the House of Representatives.\* There for 18 years he fought the "Gag Rule" and other pro-slavery measures, finally succeeding in the repeal of the Gag Rule in 1844. Four years later he was stricken with apoplexy on the floor of the House and died two days later.

\* The only other ex-President to serve in Congress was Andrew Johnson, who became a Senator from Tennessee. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress and died in that office.

## CONGRESS

### Emolument Pro Tem.

A Senator's salary is \$7,500 a year; the salary of a Vice President and President of the Senate, \$12,000. J. R. McCarl, Controller General, ruled that since there is now no Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate succeeds to the emoluments of the Vice President. Accordingly the next President pro tempore has had his salary raised \$4,500, and has the use of a Government automobile and the Vice Presidential clerical force.

This is an unusual ruling from Mr. McCarl, watch-dog of the Treasury. Hitherto he has chiefly confined himself to cutting the pay of persons in the Army and Navy. Only lately he ruled that persons contracting occupational diseases in Government service could not receive compensation because they could not establish a definite date on which they received injuries. President Coolidge disapproved this ruling.

Mr. McCarl's magnanimity to the next President pro tempore of the Senate adds new interest to the question of who will next occupy that post. Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa (co-parent of the railroad act) is now the possessor of that office. But Senator Cummins' health has been none too good. It was generally understood at the conclusion of the last Congress that he would not seek again to become President pro tempore. Senator Curtis of Kansas was expected to succeed to the post. Senator Moses of New Hampshire has been mentioned. Reports from Washington declare that Senator Cummins' health has improved during the Summer and he may desire to preside over the Senate in the next Congress.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### Colorado III

The Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Captain Martin E. Trench, visited Camden, N. J. There officials of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation met him on the bridge of a new battleship, formally turned the ship over to the Government. Captain Trench signed a receipt and read an order from the Secretary of the Navy commissioning the *Colorado* as a battleship of the U. S. Navy. The colors were hoisted and Captain Reginald Rowan Belknap took command. A new fighter had been added to the U. S. fleet.

**The Fleet.** With the commissioning of the *Colorado*, only one more

## National Affairs—[Continued]

capital ship, the *West Virginia*, may be added to our Navy until the expiration of the Limitation of Armaments Treaty. The *Delaware* will be scrapped to make way for the *Colorado*, and later, when the *West Virginia* is commissioned, the *North Dakota* will be scrapped. In this way the number of capital ships will remain fixed at 18, named after various states. No more capital ships will be laid down till 1931; none completed until 1934.

The *Colorado*, or "Battleship No. 45," is a 32,600-ton ship, 624 feet long and 97 feet abeam, and draws 31½ feet of water.

Her armament consists of 1,400 officers and men.

She burns oil, and her boilers furnish steam to two 15,000-horsepower electro-turbines. Her four propellers are driven by as many 8,000-horsepower motors, giving her a speed of 21 knots.

**Her History.** The *Colorado* was authorized by act of Congress in 1916, along with two others of her class, the *Maryland*, the *West Virginia*. She was built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, on a "cost plus fee" basis, the total expense of construction being about \$27,000,000.

**Her Strength.** With her sister ships, the *Maryland* (in commission for some time) and the *West Virginia* (to be commissioned about December 1), the *Colorado* ranks as the most formidable of our fleet units. These three ships are our only first line vessels built since the Battle of Jutland, and embody all that was there learned of naval architecture.

As compared with the leading post-Jutland ships of other nations, the *Mutzu* (and her sister ship, the *Nagato*) of Japan and the British battle cruiser *Hood*, the *Colorado* (and her sister ships) are slightly inferior.

Length: *Colorado*, 624 ft.; *Mutzu*, 700 ft.; *Hood*, 860 ft.

Beam: *Colorado*, 97 ft.; *Mutzu*, 95 ft.; *Hood*, 105 ft.

Displacement: *Colorado*, 32,600 tons; *Mutzu*, 33,800 tons; *Hood*, 41,200 tons.

Speed: *Colorado*, 21 knots; *Mutzu*, 23 knots; *Hood*, 32 knots.

Main battery: *Colorado*, eight 16-inch guns; *Mutzu*, eight 16-inch guns; *Hood*, eight 15-inch guns.

Secondary battery: *Colorado*, 12 5-inch guns; *Mutzu*, 20 5½-inch guns; *Hood*, 12 5½-inch guns.

Armor protection: *Colorado* and *Mutzu* about the same; *Hood* much lighter.

**Her Commander.** Captain Regi-

nald Rowan Belknap, D.S.M., entered Annapolis in 1887. Since then he has seen service in the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, the European War (during which he commanded the American Mine-laying Squadron in the North Sea). Following the War he commanded the *Delaware* and more recently served on the staff of the Naval War College at Newport.

**Her Name.** The *Colorado* is the third of her name. The first *Colorado* was a 3,400-ton steam screw frigate, named after the Colorado River. During the Civil War she took part in the blockade first of the Gulf and later the Atlantic Coast, and served as flagship of the first division of the North Atlantic Squadron. She was sold in 1886. The second *Colorado* was an armored cruiser of 13,680 tons, launched in 1903. She served with the Atlantic Fleet, and later became flagship of the Pacific Reserve Fleet. She had been named after the State of Colorado, but in 1916 was renamed *Pueblo* (after Pueblo, Colo.). During the War she served as a cruiser and transport, and in 1921 was made receiving ship at New York. The present *Colorado* is named after the state, in accordance with the present practice of naming capital ships.

## COAL

### The Pinchot Effort

On the evening of Aug. 31 anthracite mining adjourned sine die. The adjournment was complete. About 155,000 miners left the mines—not technically "striking," but "suspending operations" because a new wage contract had not been executed. In the hurried days immediately before, the function of peacemaker between miners and operators—given up as hopeless by the Coal Commission—disappeared upon Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. He had desired it so. But he did not succeed in preventing the strike.

**Pinchot's Proposal.** After calling the miners and operators to Harrisburg, reading them a lecture and conferring with them privately for two days, Governor Pinchot proposed a compromise:

- 1) Recognition of the basic eight-hour day.
- 2) A uniform increase of 10% in all wage rates.
- 3) "Full recognition of the union

by the operators without the check off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid."

4) Complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

The Governor added: "The proposed increase of 10% is recommended in view of the high degree of skill required among the miners and the extra-hazardous nature of the occupation. Five hundred workers are killed and 20,000 are injured each year.

"The 10% wage increase, according to the best figures available to me, will add 60¢ a ton to the cost of domestic sizes of anthracite at the mine. Of this amount not less than 10¢ can be and ought to be absorbed by the operators without any increase of price.

"The remaining 50¢ per ton should not in the end be taken from the consumer. The whole of it can easily and properly be taken out of the cost of transportation and distribution."

**The Significance.** Propositions 1 and 4 of the Governor's compromise plan were theoretical sops to the union and in effect had already been granted. At the first conference of the miners and operators, the operators "agreed in principle" to the eight-hour day; the existence for several years of wage contracts between the operators and the United Mine Workers has been in fact recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

The miners and operators were interested chiefly in two of the miners' demands: 1) the check-off (for collection of union dues, fines and assessments by the operators, for the unions, from the men's pay); 2) an increase of \$2.00 a day for miners paid on a time basis, and of 20% for miners paid on the contract (or quantity) basis. Governor Pinchot denied the miners' demand for the check-off, and compromised the pay demand. Contract miners would get half the increase demanded; men working by the day (now making from \$4.20 to \$5.60) would receive from 42¢ to 56¢—or only about one-quarter of what they asked.

**The Operators' Reply.** Speaking of Mr. Pinchot's proposed 10% increase in miners' wages, the operators asserted: 1) that the increase would add \$30,000,000 a year to the wage bill; 2) that no increase in wages is justified because according to the Coal Commission the miners already enjoy a reasonable standard of living; 3) that present wages are 150% above

## National Affairs—[Continued]

the pre-War rates, whereas living costs are only 62% above pre-War costs; 4) that if the operators accept the 10% increase in wages an agreement must be made for several years; 5) that the increased wages will increase the cost of coal to the public. In regard to the Governor's proposal that instead of the check-off the unions be allowed to have a representative present when the men were paid off, the operators asserted that this was already an existing practice.

**The Miners' Reply.** "A step in the right direction," was the miners' comment on the suggestion of a 10% wage increase. But they urged that it not be given a percentage basis because that would give the smallest actual increase in wages to the men who are already making the least money. They asked that men employed by the day be given a definite increase in dollars and cents.

The miners declared that they felt "that in the absence of any reasonable or valid objection to the check-off by the anthracite operators we are entitled to recognition on this point [i. e., the check-off]." They gave as reasons that the check-off was desirable for convenience and economy and to give greater stability to the joint wage agreement. The check-off is in operation in the bituminous coal fields.

**The Result.** Aside from the apparently conciliatory tone of the two replies to Governor Pinchot, the miners and operators remained almost as far apart as ever. The last day passed in unsuccessful conference. The strike began, but all prospect of success had not perished. An agreement might still be reached on the basis of the Governor's proposals. To that end the meetings adjourned until Sept. 5.

### Briquets

The Bureau of Mines issued a bulletin on substitute fuels—coke, low volatile bituminous coal, oil, briquets.\* The oil fuel installation is rather expensive and briquets are not generally obtainable in great quantity, but the Bureau asserted that, although the technique of firing is somewhat different, coke and low volatile bituminous coal can be burned successfully and efficiently in anthracite furnaces.

Francis R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor, held in Manhattan a meeting with State Governors and

other representatives of the anthracite-using states. Resolutions were passed pledging state cooperation with the Federal Fuel Administration. The remark was passed by Governor



© Underwood

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
"The people want coal—not resolutions!"

Brown of New Hampshire that the people wanted coal, not resolutions.

The Coal Commission issued a report telling how the price of coal is boosted in times of fuel famine by the wholesalers. These middlemen serve in ordinary times as selling agencies for small mines that cannot afford individual sales forces. Competition keeps profits well within reason. But in times of stress they speculate, buying from one another and each adding his profit. As a result there may be four or five middlemen's profits added to a single consignment of coal. The Commission advised retailers not to pay prices high enough to permit pyramiding of this sort. It is possible that measures may be attempted to prevent unlimited reconsignation of coal.

## IMMIGRATION

### Beating the Gun

The monthly immigration rush (TIME, Aug. 13) took place as usual on Sept. 1, but with more than usually unfortunate results. The official observer who stands at Fort Wadsworth at the entrance of New York harbor and sights along an imaginary line where the sea "ends" and the

U. S. "begins" reported that five vessels crossed the line before midnight on August 31. They were:

*Esperanza* (Mexican), 11:55 p. m.

*Braga* (Italian), 11:56 p. m.

*Washington* (Greek), 11:57 p. m.

*Byron* (Greek), 11:59 p. m.

*Estonia* (Danish), 11:59:45 p. m.

Immigration Commissioner Curran at Ellis Island telegraphed Washington and was told that the immigrants on those ships must be counted as August entries. Since most of the August immigrant quotas were exhausted, about 1,800 of these newcomers must be deported—some of them because they were only 15 seconds too early for the September quota. There was some criticism of this action on a "technicality" and the captains of the vessels protested the official timekeeping, but to no avail. The immigration authorities held that some deadline must be observed in the execution of the law, the midnight rule must be strictly adhered to. The effect may be to decrease the haste of steamer captains in trying to cross the imaginary line, and thereby diminish the danger of collision in the narrow channel at the entrance of New York Harbor.

## TAXATION

### Uncle Sam's Income

A preliminary statement on Government revenues for the fiscal year of 1923 (ended June 30) was made public by the Treasury Department. It shows a falling off in Federal revenue as compared with the two years previous. Income in 1921 was \$4,505,357,061; in 1922, \$3,197,451,083; in 1923, \$2,621,745,227. These decreases are due partly to business depression, but in the main to the abolition of various taxes. The schedule as issued (cents not included) was:

	1922	1923
Income and prof.	\$2,086,904,069	\$1,689,159,917
Excise taxes	130,418,846	126,704,970
Transportation	169,518,727	.....
Telephone	29,271,521	36,265,954
Insurance	19,855,403	.....
Beverages	79,113,720	46,484,661
Cigars and tobacco	269,771,109	308,010,533
Admission and dues	80,000,580	77,316,520
Excise taxes	174,327,832	185,042,234
Special taxes	91,322,214	91,529,753
Stamp taxes	88,706,964	64,875,113
Child labor	15,224	.....
Miscellaneous	8,014,758	8,358,508
Total	\$3,197,451,083	\$2,621,745,227

### Facts:

Although there was a falling off in the income and profits taxes, the lowering of the income surtax from 63% to 50% maximum has approx-

\* Briquets—a brick-shaped mass of coal dust mixed with pitch.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

rently resulted in more revenue, as Secretary Mellon predicted. Income taxes for the quarters ending March 30 and June 30, 1923, were \$464,684,211 and \$352,966,763 respectively, for corresponding periods in 1922, \$395,898,430 and \$300,194,987.

¶ Four states (New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan) paid more than half of the total Federal taxes, \$1,315,769,011.

¶ Taxes on medicinal liquor and manufacturing alcohol fell from \$79,000,000 to \$40,000,000 from the previous year.

¶ The increased consumption of cigars was 8%; of cigarettes, 33%; of smoking tobacco, 4%; of snuff, 3%; of playing cards, 21%.

¶ The cost of collecting taxes increased from \$1.07 per \$100 in 1922 to \$1.40 per \$100 in 1923. (This does not include \$8,200,000 expended in enforcing the Volstead Act and \$675,000 for the narcotic act.) Commissioner Blair of Internal Revenue attributes the increase cost of tax collection to 1) the decrease in gross revenue and 2) \$18,000,000 expended in auditing back income tax returns.

## POLITICAL NOTES

"The World Court cannot be divided from the League of Nations—unless we want to make it a joke!"—Senator Oscar W. Underwood in an interview at Chattanooga.

"The League of Nations and the World Court are about as related as Booker T. Washington and George!"—Ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota. (Mr. Kellogg favors U. S. entry into the Court, would avoid the League.)

Professor Irving Fisher, Yale economist, said in a speech at East Liverpool, Ohio, that during the front-porch campaign of 1920, the then Senator Harding told him: "I want the U. S. to get into the League [of Nations] just as much as you do . . . I am opposed to the Wilson League . . . but the League can be changed . . ."

"But in your own Party what will Senator Blank say?" asked Professor Fisher.

"Oh! Senator Blank doesn't care. I know him better than you do. When he takes his extreme stand he is doing so for political effect."

Warren T. McCray is known as a brother-in-law of George Ade (hum-

orist) and a raiser of prize Hereford cattle.\* Since 1921 he has been Governor of Indiana. The fact that his personal finances became shaky therefore aroused some comment. He called a meeting of his creditors and promised them dollar for dollar liquidation. The amount of his liabilities is not known, but his assets include 15,000 acres of farm land and \$500,-



© Underwood

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

"I do not see that the public should be greatly interested"

000 due him but unpaid by those to whom he sold Herefords.

Governor McCray first came to the fore during the coal strike of 1922 when he summoned a conference of Governors to deal with the situation. At the outbreak of the strike he established martial law at the mines and maintained it until the strike was concluded. He thereby gained the enmity of the miners, who demanded his impeachment. On several occasions he has denounced Eugene V. Debs as a traitor.

Of his present financial discomfiture Governor McCray said: "Boiled down to one fact, you find a farmer, a landowner, who is caught after three disastrous years in the farming business. I could not collect my bills and found myself unable to meet some of my obligations. . . . I happen to be Governor of Indiana, but this is a private matter that has happened to other farmers. The state

\* Hereford cattle (originating in Herefordshire, England) are red, with white on face, feet, legs, tail. They are characterized by very short necks.

has not suffered. I do not see that the public should be greatly interested."

William Jennings Bryan went to California to visit his son-in-law. There he took opportunity to say that President Coolidge would probably receive the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924, but as for the Democratic choice, "We have a great many available men. There's scarcely a state—North, South, East or West—that could not furnish a capable man. But the trouble is that so many of them are not known throughout the nation."

"Will you be a candidate for President in 1924, Mr. Hoover?" asked a curious reporter.

The Secretary of Commerce smiled. "I like the job I've got."

On Saturday, Sept. 1, President Coolidge sailed down the Potomac on the *Mayflower*. Mrs. Coolidge and four guests sat on deck enjoying the prospect; the President sat below working at his desk.

Town Topics, well pleased over Mr. Coolidge's appointment of C. Bascom Slep as his secretary, bominated as follows:

"That position [of secretary] will be lifted into more social prominence than it has held since the Taft administration. Mr. Slep is a bachelor, is well known, is well born and has a sufficient financial entrenchment to cut a swathe in the higher sense. He has lived lately at Wardman Park, where he is often to be found hobnobbing with the large executive coterie in that caravansary. Mr. Slep is the first of the genuine upper strata since John Addison Porter and the indefatigable George Bruce Cortelyou to be secretary to a President."

Gascons and Minnesotans have forceful habits of speech. Senator Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Labor, Minn.) exclaimed on a visit to Michigan: "I told Shipstead [the other Farmer-Labor Senator, also from Minnesota] the other day that they would have to make a pretty big place for us, because, while there are only two of us at the present time, there will be a great many more in the near future."



# FOREIGN NEWS

## GRECO-ITALIAN

### *Another Sarajevo?*

**The Deed.** A heavily wooded and lonely stretch of road in Greece. An automobile is approaching Santa Quaranta from Janina. In the car, Italian members of the International Commission for Delimitation of the Greco-Albanian frontier—General Tellini, Major Seorti, Lieutenant Conati, their interpreter and their chauffeur. The car is halted by a barricade of fallen trees. Shots ring out from the woods on either side of the road. . . .

The five Italians are found dead. . . .

The Greek Government expressed its profound regret to Italy. . . .

**The Ultimatum.** The news of the murder was received throughout Italy with violent indignation. Demonstrations against Greece were reported in all provinces. Premier Mussolini despatched an ultimatum to the Greek Government and demanded an answer within 24 hours:

1) Apologies of ample and official nature to be presented to the Italian Government through the legation in Athens, by the highest military authorities.

2) Solemn funeral ceremonies to be celebrated in honor of the victims of the massacre in the Catholic Cathedral at Athens, with attendance of all members of the Greek Cabinet.

3) Honors to the Italian flag to be rendered by the Greek fleet in the waters of Piræus to the Italian Naval Division, which will go there for this purpose. The honors to take the form of 21 cannon shots by the Greek ships while flying the Italian colors on their mainmasts.

4) Full inquiry to be carried out on the scene of the massacre by the Greek authorities with the help of the Italian Military Attaché, Colonel Perrone, for whose personal safety the Greek Government will be considered responsible. This inquiry to be concluded within five days of the acceptance of these conditions.

5) Capital punishment for all perpetrators of the crime.

6) Indemnity of 50,000,000 Italian lire (about \$2,500,000) to be handed over within five days of the presentation of the Italian note.

7) Military honors to the bodies of the Italian officers when they are embarked on Italian warships to be taken to Italy.

In conformity with Article 3 a por-

tion of the Italian fleet was sent to Piræus.

**Greek Reply.** The Italian ultimatum was received by the Greeks with heated resentment against its humiliating terms. Premier Gonatas replied to the Mussolini Government that Greece accepted articles 1, 2, 3 and 7, but that articles 4, 5 and 6 were unacceptable, as they infringed Greek sovereignty. The Agence d'Athènes, semi-official Greek news bureau, said: "The Greek Government is ready to give every satisfaction compatible with its dignity and to make every reasonable reparation, but it cannot accept the humiliating conditions which are unprecedented in diplomatic annals." The Greek Government pointed out that it was not proved that the assassins were of Greek nationality, and denied that the crime was carried out "under the nose" of Greek authorities.

**Corfu.** The receipt of the Greek note in Italy fanned the public temper to white heat. Numerous violent actions against Greeks occurred from one end of Italy to the other. The Italian Government, which had previously mobilized the fleet at Taranto (in the arch of the Italian boot) refused to accept the Greek reply and ordered its men-of-war to Corfu, a Greek island in the Ionian Sea, west of Greece. On arrival, an Italian naval captain was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the town of Corfu. The Greek Governor stated that he would ask for instructions from Athens before answering the Italian demand. The Italian declined to consider this proposal, and with only ten minutes' notice to the civilian population, the Italian fleet, assisted by seaplanes, bombarded the town, causing about 65 casualties, destroying several buildings. The Greeks offered no resistance. Within an hour troops were landed and the Italian flag was hoisted over the fort in Corfu. Occupation of neighboring islands (Paxos, Antipaxos, Cephalonia, Samos) was then undertaken.

The Italian Government continued to pour troops into Corfu after the occupation. The customs were seized by the Italians and the Greek Government was informed that it must pay for the cost of occupation. Upward of 5,000 soldiers were in occupation of the islands of Corfu, Paxos, Antipaxos, Cephalonia and Samos, while a large portion of the Italian fleet, including seaplanes, sub-

marines, destroyers, and auxiliary craft were patrolling the area.

**Albania.** The Albanian Legation at Rome stated that the crime on the Janina road was carried out by Greeks, concluding its statement with: "It is an infamous calumny to suggest that the crime was committed by Albanians."

**Appeal to League.** The Greek Government (while stating that if driven to it, it would defend Greek shores from Italian invasion) instructed its delegate to the League of Nations, M. Nicholas Politis, to appeal to the League of Nations under Articles 12 and 15 of the League Covenant, which provides for arbitration of a dispute. Article 16, which provides for united pressure against a member of the League who has resorted to war in defiance of the articles of the Covenant, was not invoked.

**London.** News of the Italian occupation was received with some alarm in Britain's capital. The Italian action was generally condemned by the press. The Admiralty ordered the Mediterranean fleet to concentrate and prepare for any eventuality. Meanwhile the Government officially placed its trust in the League of Nations. A note advising Greece to rely upon the League was sent to Athens.

**Paris.** The Poincaré Government was forced by circumstances to divert its attention from Ruhr rumbles to Italo-Greek growls. Premier Poincaré was active in preventing war by counselling the interested Powers to maintain the status quo pending the Council of Ambassadors' (not the League's) decision. He also sent an advisory note to Greece to the same effect. In the event of war, France's position is uncertain. The Parisian press is divided on the trouble, the Left and Left-Centre newspapers being pro-Greek, while the Right and Right-Centre journals are pro-Italian. The situation is being watched by France with extreme anxiety.

**Little Entente.** It was feared that Greece had come to an arrangement with the Little Entente, of which Yugo-Slavia is a member, providing for assistance in case of war between her and Italy. It was also feared that Yugo-Slavia would decide that the Corfu occupation was directed against her. Any aggressive attitude on the part of the Little Entente was sure to plunge the whole of the Balkans into fanatical ferment. France (overlord of the masters of Central



## Foreign News—[Continued]

Europe) had counselled "watchful waiting"; therefore the attitude of the Little Entente was neutral.

**League's Action.** Action by the League of Nations was thwarted by Italy's threat to withdraw her membership from that body. The League offered the alternative proposal that Italy and Greece submit their dispute to the World Court. Greece was willing and Premier Mussolini was expected to agree to this proposal. Britain favored settlement by the League, but France favored the Council of Ambassadors.

**Italy's Defence.** Premier Mussolini stated that the occupation of Corfu was only a temporary measure and "not an act of war." The object was "to force the indemnity out of Greece and to secure general compliance with the terms of the ultimatum—nothing more." The Premier then said that Italy will stand by every demand she has made. His position was adequately backed by the people, as shown by the message of the Veterans of the World War at Venice: "At the first blast of the bugle we will be with you, Chief."

**Appeal to the Allies.** The Greek Government, in a note answering the various Allied notes, appealed for the formation of a special commission to inquire into the murders, suggesting that representatives of Britain, France, Italy be empowered to carry on investigations on both sides of the Greco-Albanian frontier. The note contained a significant paragraph to the effect that the Government reserved the right to collect indemnification from Italy for the Corfu occupation. Despatches from Athens described the populace of Greece as being in a high state of indignation. The press is solid in supporting the Government. In no instance was the Greek Government reported to have undertaken any armed action against Italy.

**Wall Street.** Big Business on Wall Street viewed the Italo-Greek situation "cheerfully." It was pointed out that in 1914 the international financial markets were thrown into a high state of excitement by European demands for loans. The present state of the market was practically unaffected by the Italian ultimatum, and no loans were asked for by Italy from U. S. or European (including Italian) bankers. As Italy cannot go to war without money, it is assumed that Italy is not planning an offensive.

### RED CROSS

#### Jealousy?

The International Red Cross opened its eleventh annual conference at Geneva.

Representatives of the American Red Cross were not present.

According to a letter read to the assembly by Professor de Page, President of the Belgian Red Cross, the American representatives (who are stationed in Paris) were "wounded" by the substance of a report recently published by the International Red Cross in Geneva, and

masters of an institution like the International Red Cross."

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to know that there are two international Red Cross organizations—the International Red Cross Committee (sometimes known as the Geneva Red Cross) and the International League of Red Cross Societies (headquarters in Paris). The former was founded on the Geneva convention of 1864 (now replaced by the Convention of 1906). The latter organization was founded in 1919 by the late Henry P. Davison. The Geneva or International Red Cross is reputed to be jealous of the preponderant influence played by the American Red Cross in the League of Red Cross Societies—an influence which the Geneva Red Cross apparently finds inimical to its own prestige. It is also reputed to be jealous of the superior business efficiency of the American Red Cross.



CP&A

JOHN BARTON PAYNE  
"I regret profoundly"

for that reason had decided not to attend.

This report had said that "supremacy of influence" in the Red Cross should not belong to those who were financially most powerful. "No matter how illusory its point of view may appear, no matter how much courage may be necessary to say it, the International Committee believes that the influence of all national societies should have the same weight, although in different fields, in the International Red Cross. And in advancing this it knows that it may be misunderstood. It knows also that it will not offend the high idealism of those who have been and know how to be financially so generous. It believes also, however, that the money which enables the creation of necessary officials should not give to these officials the impression that they are

M. Ador, President of the Geneva Red Cross Committee and a former President of Switzerland, vigorously denied before the Geneva conference that there had been any intention of hurting the feelings of America.

He sent the following telegram to John Barton Payne in Washington, Chairman of the American Red Cross: "The International Committee of the Red Cross deplores the absence of representatives of the American Red Cross at the eleventh international conference. It never had the intentions which have been attributed to it, and cordially renews to the American Red Cross the feelings of gratitude and admiration which were the object of the eighth resolution proposed by the committee, and adopted by the tenth conference in 1921."

Chairman Payne replied: "I regret profoundly any cause of misunderstanding. The Red Cross is of such great importance to the world that controversy might be an international calamity. The representatives of the American Red Cross are in Europe and, as they possess our entire confidence, are in a position to treat the situation wisely."

From Paris, Ernest P. Bicknell, head of the American delegation that was supposed to attend the Geneva conference, sent Dr. de Page of the Belgian delegation the following telegram: "The American delegates have no intention of going to Geneva unless the report of the merger negotiations is repudiated by the conference."

## Foreign News—[Continued]

### THE LEAGUE

#### At Geneva

On Sept. 3 the Fourth General Assembly of the League of Nations met at Geneva.

The first problem that was thrust upon it was the investigation of the Italo-Greek hullabaloo, and it may be said that on the results it achieves in settling the dispute will depend the very existence of the League as a potent factor in regulating international affairs.

The agenda of the Assembly: Admission of Ireland, Ethiopia (Abyssinia), who will be asked to abolish slavery; and possibly the admission of Turkey, Mexico, Germany; consideration of reports from the following ten Commissions of the League:

- 1) The Commission on Health.
- 2) The Commission on Transit.
- 3) The Commission on Finance.
- 4) The Commission on Mandates.
- 5) The Commission on Intellectual Coöperation.
- 6) The Commission on the Traffic in Opium.
- 7) The Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children.
- 8) The Commission on Disarmament.
- 9) The Commission on the Government of the Saar.
- 10) The Commission on the Danzig Supervision.

The session is being held in public and is likely to be prorogued before the end of the month (the official date of ending) on account of the anticipated heavy volume of business.

The "Big Seven" of the Fourth Convention are: Lord Robert Cecil, Britain; Fridtjof Nansen, Norway; M. Motta, Switzerland; ex-Premier Hjalmar Branting, Sweden; President Cosgrave, Ireland; General Jan Christian Smuts, South Africa; Edouard Benes, Czechoslovakia.

### THE RUHR

#### A Check

The progress of negotiations between France and Britain, outlined a week ago was checked by the war cloud in the south of Europe. Negotiations will continue as soon as practicable, and semi-official information has it that an agreement between the Allies is certain and that the U. S. and Germany will be invited to participate in a conference on reparations to be held this Fall. It is understood that the German Chancellor, Stresemann, has consented to receive passive resistance in return

for Allied assurances that the Ruhr occupation will be "profoundly modified."

### BRITISH EMPIRE

#### Deserted London

Buckingham Palace does not fly the Royal Standard, which means the King is not in "town." He is in Scotland as guest of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, famous Scotch chieftain.

Parliamentarians are likewise absent. Premier Baldwin and Marquis Curzon are in France. Lord Balfour and Mr. Asquith are resting in the country. Many others are in Denmark attending the Interparliamentary Union. Mr. Lloyd George is reputed to be playing golf.

#### A Visit Canceled

It was announced that ex-Premier Lloyd George will not be present at the 30th biennial meeting of the General Unitarian Conference at Yale University, New Haven, Sept. 11 to 16, owing to postponement of his visit to the U. S. until "later this month." He had previously accepted the invitation of U. S. Chief Justice Taft, President of the Conference, to speak at New Haven. Said Mr. George's letter: "I feel as if Unitarianism, in view of the discussion in our sister churches, has become more and more important in furnishing a basis for religious inspiration."

#### Irish Elections

Owing to the complexities of proportionate representation, final results of the Irish election of a new Dail Eireann were considerably delayed.

The Government is assured of a large working majority over the Republicans, who are embarrassed by the fact that it will be necessary for them to swear allegiance to George V before taking their seats.

Some of the more important figures elected.

**Government Party.** President William T. Cosgrave, Carlow; General Richard Mulcahy, North Dublin; Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll, sister of Michael Collins; J. J. Walsh, Cork City; Kevin O'Higgins, Carlow.

**Republican Party.** Eamon de Valera, County Clare; Patrick J. Rutledge, North Mayo; Countess Markievicz, South Dublin; Frank Aiken, Louth; Mrs. Cathal Brugha, Waterford; Miss Mary MacSwiney, Cork City; Dan Breen, Tipperary.

### GERMANY

#### Ars Politica

Hardly had the war cloud in Southern Europe forced the Allies to turn their back on the Ruhr, than the Reds and Nationalists rose up and threatened the very structure of the German Republic.

The Reds, applauded by Moscow, were active in stirring the proletariat to precipitate a revolution. *Die Rote Fahne* (Red Flag), Communist journal, devoted an entire front page to a stirring appeal to start a *bürgerkrieg* (civil war).

A stirring reunion of Monarchists occurred at Nuremberg, Bavaria, on the anniversary of Sedan Day. More than 200,000 veterans took part in a parade through the town. The feature of the significant gathering was a powerful, moving and emotional speech made by a Catholic priest. In conclusion he said: "I ask you Germans, are you ready to take a triple oath for Germany?"

"We are ready!" answered the inflamed people.

"I ask you to swear never to rest until you are free people again."

"We swear it!" came the answer.

"I ask you to swear never to rest until you have thrown our enemies, the French and Belgians, out of the Ruhr."

"We swear it!" returned the multitude.

"I ask you never to rest until you have restored old Germany again and until the work of the old German Army is finished."

"We swear it!" thundered the reply.

"Then lift your hands and take the oath," concluded the priest, whereupon 200,000 raised two fingers of the right hand.

Then followed *I Had a Comrade*, a war-time song of sorrow for the fallen, and *Deutschland über Alles*. Then the parade.

The Stresemann Government is in a very awkward position. Both the Right and the Left are strong forces to oppose. If they unite or if they clash, the Government is considered certain to fall and perhaps drag the German Republic with it. The German political atmosphere reeks with rumors of civil war.

#### Michaelmas Fair

Owing to the incessant fluctuation of the rate of exchange, this year's commercial fair at Leipzig was run under considerable difficulties.

Conditions at the fair reflect the

## Foreign News—[Continued]

general economic depression of the country. Few sales were reported. The only foreigners that went to Leipzig were speedily frightened away by the appalling prices demanded for hotel accommodation. Many exhibitors closed their stands before the fair officially came to an end.

### Servants

It is said that the only bargain left in Germany today is in domestic servants. Greater Berlin's organized housewives and servants union agreed upon the following final wage scale for August:

A perfect cook, 46¢ per month; plain chambermaid, 43¢; upper chambermaid, 64¢; housekeeper, 86¢; nurse, 43¢; educated governess, 64¢; girl under 15 years, 20¢; 16-year-old girl, 40¢; day helpers, 5¢.

## FRANCE

### Prince Promoted

Ferdinand François Philippe Marie Laurent d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, is brother of Duc d'Orléans, pretender to the throne of France. Nevertheless, the French Republic last week promoted Ferdinand from a *chevalier* to an *officer* of the Legion of Honor.

The Duc de Montpensier was a famed traveler before his marriage to Isabella, Vizecondessa de los Antrifios, of the Valdeterrazzo family. His services to France in Africa and the Far East were recognized by the French Government when he was made a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. In most of his adventures he was alone and unidentified except for his inseparable and remarkable clothes.

In 1913 he landed at Valona and offered himself as King of Albania, saying: "I have toured the world many times, killing lions, tigers and hippopotami. I will kill your enemies just as willingly." He was forced by Germany and Austria to withdraw his offer. In the war he "offered his sword" to the Allies in turn, but without success. He even offered his steam yacht, the *Mekong*, to the French Government, but they refused it; the British Navy, however, accepted it. He turned his residence, the Château de Randan, into a hospital for wounded soldiers.

The Duc is popular with almost all Frenchmen, except the Royalists. They are rather divided about him. One group says he has become republicanized; another that he is disquali-



© Keystone

DUK DE MONTPENSIER  
He might lose his chocolate factory

fied for succession to the throne by marrying a commoner; a third that there have been certain *amours* which are not *comme il faut* for a royal prince. This party is not reputed to be serious in its contentions. As brother of the Duc d'Orléans he is, of course, heir-apparent to the non-existent French throne. If he tries to sit on this hallucinatory chair, the French will have great respect for his royal dignity by removing him from such temptation under the law of 1886, which prescribes banishment for life for a Pretender to the throne of France. In this event Monsieur F. F. P. M. L. of Orléans will lose his château at Randan, his magnificent hôtel in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, his chocolate factory at Passy.

### "No Hardship"

The French Bureau of Information, Manhattan, says that the expulsion of Germans from the occupied areas "never was accompanied by brutalities of any sort."

The French statement to this effect is reported confirmed at a meeting of German railway men at Wiesbaden (April 18) "where several of them denied that they had been mishandled by Frenchmen. They bitterly complained, however, about the attitude of the German authorities, in non-occupied Germany, toward the railway men expelled by the French."

Explaining the procedure of expulsion the bulletin continues: "In

the occupied regions, when a man is ordered to leave, he is taken to the border under a military escort. His family, however, is granted a four days' respite. According to instructions issued on April 9 by the Commander-in-Chief, 'if the wife or any child of the expelled man is sick, the family is allowed to stay until complete recovery.' It is emphatically denied that some people had to leave on a 10 minutes' or on even a 12 hours' notice."

## NETHERLANDS

### Queen "Willemientje"

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, or Willemientje (little Wilhelmina) as she remains to the Dutch, 25 years a queen, entered her capital upon her Silver Jubilee and birthday celebration amid great enthusiasm.

The Queen, dressed entirely in white relieved only by a bouquet of mauve orchids, was accompanied by her consort, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, drove through The Hague, was welcomed by choral bodies singing the *Wilhelmus*, and civic, naval and military assemblies. Long and loud were the cheers of "God save the Queen!" Little Princess Juliana, Holland's future Queen, also received a tremendous ovation from the people. The enthusiasm displayed was said to be rare in Holland. At night the city was a "fairland of colored lights." The festivities lasted until Sept. 6.

Queen Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, succeeded to the throne Nov. 23, 1890. On Aug. 31, 1898, she became of age and she was crowned Queen of Holland on Sept. 6 of that year. Her only daughter is Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, aged 14.

Mr. Edward W. Bok (Americanized Hollander) in a preface to Mr. A. J. Barnouw's book\* gives interesting details about the Queen. Says he:

"There sits a man's mind on the Dutch throne," said a prominent official of the Dutch Government to me. "Make no mistake on that point. Wilhelmina's mentality has won the respect of each one of her Ministers, past and present."

Then a dialogue between the Queen and one of her Ministers:

"I cannot answer that, Your Majesty," said the Minister.

"Why not?" asked the Queen.

\* HOLLAND UNDER QUEEN WILHELMINA—A. J. Barnouw—Scraper (\$3.00).

## Foreign News—[Continued]

"I do not know," returned the Minister.

"But who should know if you do not? Are you not my Minister of —?"

"It turned out," said the Minister in telling of the incident, "that her Majesty knew what I had overlooked and did not know. But she gave me no indication of her knowledge until she compelled me to find out and report to her next day."

"You must have your question well in hand when you go into conference with the Queen," said another of her Ministers, "and every detail must be at your fingers' ends. She never attaches her signature to a document until she has read every word in it and knows every point involved."

"One of Her Majesty's colonial representatives reported to the Queen on conditions in the Dutch East Indies. The Queen listened intently, as is her invariable custom. When the report was ended: 'Very interesting,' was her immediate comment. 'But your observations and conclusions differ rather materially from those of Jonkheer—three years ago. How do you account for the difference?'"

"The Colonial representative was not conversant with this report. . . . The Queen, with startling accuracy, repeated the substance of the report."

"I found every conclusion," said the representative, "exactly as Her Majesty had recalled it."

"Such," says Mr. Bok, "is the woman under whose rule her people have progressed and prospered for the last 25 years; always in the background; adverse to her personality being brought forward; content that public attention should center upon her Ministers and the legislative bodies; but nevertheless a potent figure and active participant in every important matter that concerns the welfare of the people of her land back of the dikes, and in her far-away colonies."

## RUSSIA

## Tall Tales

The *Chicago Tribune* received information from Moscow to the effect that the Soviet Government is doing its utmost to mislead U. S. Senators William H. King of Utah and Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota as to the conditions and the spirit of the population in Soviet Russia.

Fifteen thousand faithful Bolsheviks are employed to prevent the Senators from coming into contact with



© Paul Thompson  
THE SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA  
Is he a Russian dupe?

the ordinary citizens. Elaborate preparations are said to have been made to create an impression of prosperity and satisfaction. The Soviet leaders are reputed to believe that a favorable opinion by the Senators on their return to the United States will be a decisive factor in influencing the United States to grant credit.

Continuing, the report stated that the Soviet tactics are nothing new in the history of Russia: "Catherine the Great preceded Senators Ladd and King along the road of Russian dupes when she expressed a desire to see her new conquest in southern Russia. Prince Potemkin, her Premier, who had misappropriated all

the funds Catherine gave him for the development of southern Russia, took the Empress on a long trip through the country, showing her model villages and happy, singing populations. While the Empress was resting at châteaux along the road, Prince Potemkin had the villages moved so she was surrounded with a vision of prosperity. When the Tsarina discovered the fraud, years later, she jailed Prince Potemkin, afterwards executing him."

## A Dilemma

The *Rupor*, a Russian paper published at Harbin, printed the petition of one Suslov to his chief:

"I have the honor to report that my petition on the subject of obtaining a piece of cloth for trousers has been declined, so that I, Suslov, at the present time remain entirely undressed, and it is even impossible to take off my fur coat in the presence of ladies, because I, for lack of good trousers, may shock the lady or disgrace myself. In case of such an occurrence, I, Suslov, will not consider myself responsible. Secondly, I have not a pound of flour or a piece of bread, so that I must report to duty hungry. In view of the above-mentioned urgent necessities, I beg you to grant me a leave of absence for one month, to secure these necessities."

The answer of Suslov's chief: "The watchman, Suslov, may be sent to a logging camp. He will be entitled there to a regular ration of bread and cloth, and during the Summer he will need no trousers."

## SPAIN

## Moroccan War

Spanish aeroplanes bombed rebel strongholds in the rear of Alhucemas Bay. Two machines were brought down inside the Spanish lines. Captain France, Spanish ace, was severely wounded.

King Alfonso pardoned the ring-leader of the recent Malaga Mutiny. "The King's action has created a very favorable impression throughout Spain." The man, name unpublished, had been sentenced to death by a military court martial.

A general strike was proclaimed at Coruña in Spain as a protest against the war in Morocco. All stores were closed, tramways suspended service. To prevent disorders, police and civil guards patrolled the streets.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### POLAND

#### Anti-Stinnes

M. Korfanty, Silesian member of the Polish Government and possible Minister of Commerce, in a speech at Warsaw, admitted that Herr Hugo Stinnes, master of coke, had secured a foothold in Polish industry, but he declared him *persona non grata*.

M. Korfanty's speech reads, in part:

"From the first moment Stinnes appeared in Upper Silesia I used all available measures to restrict him. He secured large blocks of shares in the Kattowitz Metallurgical Trust, which possessed mines and iron factories, and an interest in the Bismarck mines, and one of the finest steel fabricating plants in Europe."

"At the Autumn meeting of the Polish Parliament I intend to go further and press the bill which the Ministry already has approved providing that every corporation in Polish Silesia must have its headquarters in Poland and hold annual meetings there. . . . Poland needs foreign money and needs aid, but we have no desire to exchange our rights to the free political direction of our own house for Stinnes' money."

### GREECE

#### "When There Is No Peace"

The Greek Government ratified the Treaty of Lausanne and its auxiliary conventions. A decree issued at the same time officially proclaimed the cessation of a state of war with Turkey.

### TURKEY

#### New Cabinet

Fethi Bey, the new Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, announced his Cabinet:

Hoja Mussa Kiazam Effendi, Minister of Religious Affairs; Seyid Bey, Minister of Justice; General Kiazim Pasha, Minister of National Defence; General Ismet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sefa Bey, Minister of Education; Hassan Fehmi Bey, Minister of Finance; Mahmud Essad Bey, Minister of National Economy; Feyzi Bey, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Riza Nur Bey, Minister of Health; Marshal Fevzi Pasha, Chief of the General Staff.

Said the Premier: "The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon Turkey, and we must immediately begin

to put into effect the most urgent reforms up to the limits of our financial capacity."

One of the reforms is to take shape in the destruction of brigands, who have become a pest owing to "The prolongation of the War." The Government's main policy is "to restore economic and financial stability."

### ABYSSINIA

#### A People's King

A democratic Eastern potentate seems a contradiction in terms, but an American missionary, just returned to the U. S., gives the following account of H. R. H. Ras Tafari, of Abyssinia:

"When we got to the race-track I noticed a big crowd of people coming along. . . . There were stragglers at first, then thicker and thicker was the crowd of men and boys. Some were dressed in rags, some in decent white clothing, some in native Abyssinian dress with blackpeaked caps, some in costly apparel and a few in European clothes. Many were carrying rifles. Some were prisoners in chains."

"Some very great man is riding out today, I thought to myself. . . . A little group riding together now came in the midst of the crowd. . . . Yes, it most certainly was, His Highness, Ras Tafari himself, the ruler of Abyssinia. . . ."

"On my way back I met the multitude coming the other way, but their progress was somewhat slower. Every one was carrying a stone on his shoulder. . . . Yes, the ruler was with them, but surely he would not have to carry a stone. No, he would not have to do so, but nevertheless he was doing so!"

"An officer said that he [the ruler] did not ask anyone to do a work that he was not willing to do himself. Ras Tafari was inducing his subjects to build roads."

H. R. H. Ras Tafari is not the Emperor of Abyssinia, but the heir to the throne. The nominal ruler of the land is Empress Waizem Zauditu (Ras Tafari is her second cousin). She was proclaimed the Empress of Abyssinia in September, 1916, after her nephew, Lij Yasu, was deposed by public proclamation. The Empress was crowned at Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia, Feb. 11, 1917. The Empress keeps herself very much in the background and the affairs of the State are thus largely in the hands of Ras Tafari.

### JAPAN

#### New Cabinet

In the midst of charred, stricken Tokyo Count Yamamoto formed his Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Gomei Yamamoto.

Minister of Home Affairs—Baron Shimpei Goto, "Roosevelt of Japan," ex-Mayor of Tokyo.

Minister of Finance—Junnosuke Inouye, Governor of the Japan Bank.

Minister of the Navy—Admiral Hyo Ikarabe.

Minister of War—Tanaka.

Minister of Education—Keijiro Okano.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Baron Kenjiro Den, Governor of Formosa.

Minister of Communications—Ki Iruka, leader of the former Nationalist Party.

Minister of Railways—Yamamoto.

Minister of Justice—Hirayama.

Count Yamamoto was Premier from February, 1913, to April, 1914, when he was forced to retire owing to certain naval disclosures. It has been since established that he was in no way directly implicated.

#### Catastrophe

Disaster, out of the earth, shook the foundations and shattered the superstructure of Hondo, principal island of Japan. Tokyo and Yokohama and all cities for 400 miles along the East coast were reported to be in ruins. The magnitude of the disaster was the entire burden of the reports. The chief news was that direct communication with Japan was ended. Apparently the cables were snapped.

No official reports were received. From Shanghai came indirect information of the disaster, and disaster was the one sure truth. A quake of unparalleled severity, fire, tidal waves, famine, explosives, hundreds of thousands of houses wrecked, hundreds of thousands of people killed—fact and fiction were woven in a horrible fabric of destruction and death.

Japan has been a land of earthquakes from time immemorial. There are records of great earth disturbances in A.D. 684, 869, 1361, 1498, 1590, 1707, 1792, 1846, 1854, 1896. Minor tremors are a daily occurrence. It is estimated that there are 1,500 earth tremors a year. This



is the reason for the light, bamboo construction of most Japanese buildings.

There are definite earthquake zones on the surface of the earth following definite rift lines. They occur where mountain-making is in progress. Large segments of the earth in adjusting themselves in equilibrium exert tremendous pressure. By this process mountains are raised in the course of a few million years, a comparatively short time geologically speaking. From time to time under the huge stresses which fold and warp rocks, the strain becomes too great in the earth's crust, something gives way and the whole earth shakes. No exact, scientific explanation of these movements has been reached. But it is known that the present is one of the greatest mountain making periods in the earth's history.

When the great San Francisco earthquake and fire took place on April 18, 1906, the Japanese Red Cross sent \$100,000 for relief. The loss of life at San Francisco was only about 500, and the earthquake was slight as compared with that in Japan. The chief damage was caused by the fire which followed. For several days great numbers of people had no shelter; cooking was done in the streets to avert fire danger, since the water supply had been cut off. A few looters, rifling wrecked houses and dead bodies were shot; food, and even more, water, was extremely scarce.

These scenes are probably being re-enacted now on a larger scale in Japan. The American Red Cross began a relief fund for the Japanese with a contribution of \$100,000. Six American destroyers of the Asiatic Fleet were despatched to the devastated region with food and clothing, and Admiral Anderson offered the services of the entire Asiatic Fleet. The American Consul at Kobe sent the Shipping Board Steamer *West Orona* to Yokohama with relief supplies. Offers of relief came from all parts of the world.

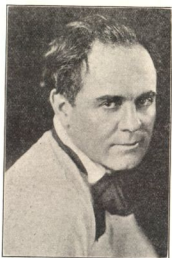
## LATIN AMERICA

### Tacna-Arica

Settlement of the Tacna-Arica territorial dispute between Chile and Peru (which is to be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the U. S.), was postponed at the request of the Chilean Government.

Chile has completed her argument, but is desirous that the U. S. legal advisers whom she has engaged should have an opportunity of studying it as fully as possible.

**Magnolia.** Booth Tarkington tells a tale of the lower Mississippi in the costume and accent of the South of years ago. A most practical young man is ejected from his father's house because he is unwilling to fight a duel. He returns—seven years later—as the notorious "Cunnel" Blake, whose voice makes the forests to tremble. Even the notorious General Orlando Jackson quakes at the



LEO CARRILLO  
His voice makes the forests to tremble

roar thereof. But the faithful heroine is not deceived. Beneath the "Cunnel's" roar she still hears the softly sentimental whisper of the poet-lover.

Author Tarkington attempts to prove that courage is simply knowing that you are safe. When the coward-poet learned to shoot, he became brave.

Leo Carrillo is entrusted with the task of giving reality to this theory. He is good but never great. The saving humor of the play is well developed by the remainder of the cast, particularly Miss Bryan-Allen and Malcolm Williams (General Orlando Jackson).

**The Jolly Roger.** A. E. Thomas has created a pirate drama cunningly carved from sea yarns of long ago with a cutlass of pointed wit. He has worked along lines made familiar to the great American audience by *Captain Applejack*. He swashes more, however, than did the creators of that popular satire. He dramatizes his burlesque rather than burlesquing his drama. He main-

tains a beautiful, deep blue background of sea and sky, and salts his situations with oaths and the glitter of daggers at every course.

Out of nowhere Adam Trent arrives on board the pirate brig. Immediately preceding him comes Hilda Borner, beautiful maiden from a captured schooner in the time-honored guise for maidens aboard pirate brigs—cabin boy's gear. Promptly Trent subdues the crew. Promptly Trent falls in love with her. Promptly the crew, too, discover her sex. There follow ominous and entertaining rattles of the daggers of romantic drama.

Pedro de Cordoba, cast as the triumphant Trent, plays with a fine technique but without humor and the indispensable grand mannerisms of a pirate hero. The ferocity of the crew and the fine feminine helplessness of Carroll McComas are wholly satisfactory.

The production is the first of a series from which Walter Hampden hopes to evolve a permanent repertory theatre, although he did not himself appear in *The Jolly Roger*.

Alexander Woolcott: "An entertaining piece."

Burns Mantle: "Dramatization of a day-dream."

**The Whole Town's Talking.** The main interest in this heavy-hearted farce lies in the fact that Mr. Grant Mitchell, after what was supposedly a furious fight in the darkness, is disclosed perched on the chandelier. Otherwise the proceedings are negligible.

**Little Miss Bluebeard.** It seems necessary simply to note that Avery Hopwood's signature is attached to this interlude and that Irene Bordoni emerges from musical comedy to play the lead. Anyone who has even a cursory acquaintance with matters theatrical will conclude correctly that it is a farce, that it deals in marital problems with an engaging indelicacy, that it is smartly amusing. Added footnotes must contain the intelligence that Miss Bordoni sings four songs with her customary success; that Bruce McRae plays her leading man; that one Eric Blore, a recent acquisition from London, does the ultimate silliest as a silly Englishman.

John Corbin: "A world without such pieces would be appreciably duller."

Alexander Woolcott: "A quite enjoyable concoction."

# THE THEATRE

## BOOKS

### The Doves' Nest\* Katherine Mansfield Explains Us to Ourselves

A collection of 21 short stories, six completed, the other 15 left unfinished at the death of their author. The stories are all brief—five, six, eight pages; the longest one, *The Doves' Nest* (unfinished) runs as many as 15. They have no trimly tailored tightness of plot—no cannon cracker climaxes—in fact it is doubtful whether any of our best paying and most financially successful American magazines would consider them worth the buying. And yet they add, if anything, to a reputation that already belongs among the permanent things of English literature—a reputation sustained entirely by exactly such work as this.

What is there left to analyze, then, when one tries to pull them apart? A mood—a moment—a fragrance—sorrow—joy—a living man, a living woman, suddenly, completely seen.

**The Stories.** *The Doll's House* deals with a wonderful doll's house given to some moderately well-to-do children. They treasure it—show it off to all their school friends except the little Kelveys, the washerwoman's daughters. Then one day the Kelveys do see it—and are almost instantly scolded away by a proper grown-up. But they have seen it. The children in *The Doll's House* live and breathe—Katherine Mansfield told a little about them but not nearly all.

In *Taking the Veil*, 18-year-old Edna is very unhappy. She thought she loved Jimmy, but last night she went to the theatre and fell in love with an actor. Of course the only thing left for her to do is to take the veil. Then she realizes as she pictures a death in the odor of sanctity that she really does love Jimmy after all.

In *The Fly* a man kills a fly; in *A Cup of Tea*, Rosemary Fell, young, wealthy, plays lady bountiful to a starving girl and takes her home for tea. Her husband comments casually that the girl is really astonishingly pretty and Rosemary gives her money and sends her away at once.

You see? No ginger! No big thundering words! No potency!

**The Significance.** Life seen with exquisite clarity, subtlety, thoughtfulness, humor, sometimes with scorn or sorrow, but never with spite or despair. Unerring felicity of word and line—work so beautifully, unobtrusively apt and accomplished that

beside it most contemporary prose seems careless and shoddy. And yet the technique is not all—is merely an instrument—is never brittle—the insight pierces deep and is very clear. A world built up of tiny, crystalline fragments—but a world that will remain when many great fictional constellations now spinning in the literary void have expired like wet fireworks.

**The Critics.** John Galsworthy: "Her talent was unique among us. . . . her work stirs and excites us, and so quietly; it is an expression of



KATHERINE MANSFIELD  
She will never complete her sketches

the mood in love with life. It has the rare flavor that endures. Beautiful work!"

H. G. Wells: "K. M.'s perfectly lovely mind has lit a whole dismal day for me. . . . I put K. M. above the world of effort and compromise."

**The Christian Science Monitor:** "A treasury of riches. One reads and marvels. . . . Her writing is of that exquisite, subtle insight that explains us to ourselves."

**The Author.** Katherine Mansfield (Kathleen Beauchamp) was born in Wellington, New Zealand, and died at Fontainebleau, France (Jan. 9, 1923), at the age of 34. Her first book, *In a German Pension*, appeared in 1911, in England, when she was 21. In 1913 she married J. Middleton Murry, English critic, editor, novelist. Her other books are *Bliss and Other Stories* (1920) and *The Garden Party* (1922). At the time of her death she had just become universally recognized as the foremost writer of short stories in English.

### Necrology

#### Eight Wielders of the Pen Meet at Last the Wielder of the Scythe

Pennmanship is the occasion of comparatively few occupational diseases. Yet during the early months of 1923 mortality has been high in the literary fraternity. At least eight well-known names have joined the roster of the dead. It is noteworthy, however, that all but one of these passed away ripe in years. The exception is Katherine Mansfield, whose death came upon her in mid-career. The others are:

Maurice Hewlett (Jan. 22, 1861), English novelist, poet, critic. *The Forest Loosers*, a medieval romance published in 1898, established Hewlett's reputation in a field in which, despite the wave of imitation that followed its success, he still remains among the most eminent. Other medieval novels include *Richard Yea-and-Nay*, *The Song of Renny* and *The Queen's Quair*, which deals with Mary, Queen of Scots.

Alice Meynell, poet and essayist, leader in the English Catholic literary movement. Her *Poems and A Father of Women* display intense, controlled emotion, often devotional in subject. *The Rhythm of Life* and *The Second Person Singular* are essays. Her husband, Wilfrid Meynell, and herself rescued the poet, Frances Thompson, from starvation.

Pierre Loti (Louis Marie Julien Viaud), French novelist, sculptor, painter, musician, Academician and Naval officer (Jan. 14, 1850). Author of *Le mariage de Loti*, *Le Roman d'un Spahi*, *Pêcheur d'Islande*, *Mon Frère Yves* and other colorful novels, frequently drawn from his own experiences in the tropics. Loti's literary influence waned perceptibly during his last years.

Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs), author and playwright (Sept. 28, 1850). Besides writing the ever-popular *The Birds' Christmas Carol* and *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, she was also a pioneer in certain charitable work and organized the first free kindergarten on the Pacific Coast.

Emerson Hough, American novelist (June 28, 1857), author of the story now cinematized as *The Covered Wagon*, *North of 36* and other western stories.

Henry Edward Krehbiel, dean of New York music critics (March 10, 1854), author of *How to Listen to Music*.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll (Claudius Clear) (Oct. 10, 1851), editor *The British Weekly*.

\* THE DOVES' NEST.—The late Katherine Mansfield—Knopf (\$2.50).

## Willia Cather

### *Long an Apprentice, She Is Now a Brilliant Technician*

The personality of Willia Cather is characterized chiefly by firmness. She is positive, determined, a trifle withdrawn. Her charm is undeniable, yet it has the air of being at times carefully reserved for a greater occasion. She has no great interest in the small affairs of the world, yet she is gracious and her opinions, when vouchsafed, are well considered and delivered with positiveness. She would find folly a difficult companion. This precision of thought and character illuminates her writing. It is, perhaps, what makes *My Antonia* and *A Lost Lady* the works of art which they are.

Miss Cather, born in Virginia, spent most of her early life in Nebraska, where she was graduated from the State University in 1895. She has been both journalist and teacher. For a time she was an associate editor of *McClure's Magazine*. Then, quite deliberately, she began her career of writing, after many years of apprenticeship, and has, as deliberately, progressed.

I saw her last Summer in the Vermont mountains. She was to deliver a series of addresses on the craft of writing. She spent days in careful thought and preparation. She walked alone in the woods and fields. Her talks are said to have been superb. The students literally worshipped her. It was this tremendous force of hers, breaking through an equally tremendous reserve, that made her lectures so inspiring.

My enthusiasm for her latest book is unqualified. *One of Ours*, her story of the War, which was awarded one of the Pulitzer Prizes last year, I did not care for. It is not nearly so wise a book as Edith Wharton's poignant *A Son at the Front* or Thomas Boyd's *Through the Wheat*. *A Lost Lady*, however, is a character study of strength and beauty. The story of a highstrung, attractive, weak woman, told as she is reflected in the lives of her various lovers, is superbly wrought. I can think of no other picture of broken idealism so striking as that of young Neil confronted with the truth about his idol, Marian Forrester. The background of the Middle West of the last century seems thoroughly inconsequential. The story is that of Marian Forrester. Here, surely, is writing one of the most brilliant technicians in American letters!

J. F.

## Good Books

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

**FORTUNE'S FOOL**—Sabatini—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.00). Colonel Randall Holles, sometime of the Parliamentary Army that crushed Charles I, regicide's son and broken adventurer, found little scope in the Merry England of Charles II for his sword. Hounded by poverty and evil fortune, he stooped at last to lend himself to a discreditable plot of the Duke of Buckingham's—the abduction of the beautiful actress, Sylvia Farquharson, for his Grace's amorous purposes. But the vile act once accomplished, and the well known Sylvia discovered to be his boyhood sweetheart, Holles proved properly heroic—spitted Buckingham in the liver-wing—suffered a terrible beating from that gentleman's lackeys—nursed Sylvia through the plague, then raging—escaped from a dead-cart—and generally conducted himself in such proper d'Artagnan fashion that it seemed only fair for Mr. Sabatini to reward him with Sylvia's hand and a nice little governorship somewhere in the Indies.

**THE CHILD AT HOME**—Lady Cynthia Asquith—Scribner (\$1.75). In this quietly delightful volume Lady Cynthia Asquith, wife of a son of the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith by his first marriage, discusses *The Nursery*, *At Table*, *Visitors*, *Reading Aloud*, *Pets* and the activities, pleasures, perils, fears, delights of childhood in general with certain interspersed reminiscences of her own childhood as charming as they are unsentimental and vivid. She dreaded having to ride the elephant in the Zoo—milk-pudding she loathed, and still remembers with despair the would-be jocular visitors who greeted her with, "Shall I cut your curls off?" or "Are you jealous of your little brother?"

**THE TREASURE OF THE BUCOLEON**—Arthur D. Howden-Smith—Brentano (\$2.00). A cipher hidden in Elizabethan verse—secret stairs in an old English manor hall—a fabulous treasure secreted by Byzantine emperors in the very belly of Constantinople—a gang of international cut-throats who are constantly sandbagging the legitimate treasure-seekers—gypsy brigands versus Turkish assassins—a spitfire gypsy lass equally ready with kiss or knife—these are some of the ingredients of as rattlingly energetic a yarn of adventure as any in some time.

## A R T

### Theft

Thieves entered the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery at Sacramento, Cal., lifted from its gold frame Guido Reni's *Entombment of Christ*, and escaped. A craving for a forbidden smoke had lured the curator to an upper gallery; no trace of the thieves remained when a janitor discovered the theft.

The *Entombment*, valued at \$500,000, is eight by ten inches in size, and believed by experts to be the model for a larger work never completed. That it was stolen at the instance of an art expert is indicated by the fact that a large reproduction of the picture in the same gallery was undisturbed. Other larger but less precious paintings were also found intact.

The Crocker gallery is the property of the City of Sacramento, having been given in 1885 by the widow of Judge E. B. Crocker, retired railway attorney and former California Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Crocker gathered the collection after the Franco-Prussian war and the stolen canvas was one among several world-famous pictures for which Sacramento is noted. So great is the value of the *Entombment* that it will be difficult to market. The world will probably not see it again for many years.

...

### In Italy

Confirmed visitors to the Italian galleries, particularly in Venice and Florence, have been surprised in the last year or two at the marked improvements both in arrangement and condition of the paintings since the War. This progress has been a direct outcome of the policy of the Italian Government, stimulated by the menace to her art treasure imposed by the War. After the first Austrian bombardment of Venice, all her movable paintings were removed to the cities farther south and stored in vaults, while the immovable frescoes were piled high with sandbags. The canvases were found in serious decay, after years of neglect, almost ready to fall to pieces at a touch. Only the most painstaking care, covering the surfaces with invisible gauze and adhesive, and rolling them on wooden cylinders, preserved the Renaissance masterpieces from imminent destruction. Comparatively little damage was done in Venice by bombardment, because the Austrians, expecting to recapture the city, gave orders not to bomb the galleries and churches.

## C I N E M A

### The New Pictures

**The Silent Command.** If any private citizen marched up to President Coolidge and said: "I beg your pardon, but could you lend me the U. S. Navy for a few days?" the President would probably smile nervously and talk about the "big, pretty boats" until a squad of marines had started the visitor off to lunacy lodgings.

William Fox is still at large, and deservedly, after asking virtually this very question. He asked and it was given unto him—not only the Navy but Annapolis and most of the Panama Canal. With these substantial properties he set out to strike a smashing blow for patriotism. Though normal Americans dislike to see the flag dragged through the dust of a theatrical proxy room, it must be said that Mr. Fox has done a good job. No better bit of marine spectacle has been seen in many months than the stormy climax of this film.

**The French Doll.** Mae Murray is an American with beautiful ankles, vacant eyes, trifling talent. The ankles are the only convincing feature of her latest picture. In trying to be French she succeeds simply in bubbling over. It is to be noted that she wears an infinite selection of Paris gowns, which afford high excitement throughout the film for the feminine portion of the assemblage.

**Salomy Jane.** Once more the West has come forward with material for a two-gun terror. The days of '49 are here revealed with the normal amount of shooting, horse-stealing, hanging. Lefty Flynn (quondam Yale fullback) and Jacqueline Logan are the individuals who live through it all to marry. Of its kind the picture is acceptable.

**The Hunchback of Notre Dame.** This picture is a legitimate example of movie elephantiasis. It required, apparently, millions of horses, ten millions of men; it required the construction in Hollywood of Notre Dame Cathedral plus a large section of old Paris. All this was done on the Gargantuan scale of which only cinema directors can conceive. All this would have been futile, as it so often is with spectacle productions, if the story had not furnished it with backbone and if Lon Chaney had not provided a singularly fine performance in the title rôle. The combination affords massive and effective entertainment.

The producers have edged a little

farther along the trail of terror than any of their predecessors. It seems that fearful brutality as an emotional seasoning eludes the censor's shears. The whipping scene in *Little Old New York* and bits of *Ashes of Vengeance* were tepid samples in the face of the writhing, twisting and gnashings of Quasimodo, the hunchback. He is finally flogged with metal-tipped lashes. These things appeal enormously to the cinema population.

It must be said for the benefit of Hugo addicts that the plot is sacrificed for the sake of a happy ending. This sacrifice seems reasonable in view of the preponderance of movie addicts over Hugo addicts.

**Why Worry?** Followers of Harold Lloyd will be pleased to know that he has a new giant. The big fellow's name is Johan Aasen and so gigantic is his structure that a lady's wrist watch fits neatly about his thumb. In a somnolent Mexican faubourg Harold puts his ludicrous feet "into it," right, then left, with the usual political consequences—soldiers, rifles, prison. The colossus (with a mastodonian toothache) is in the same prison. For relieving the toothache Harold gets his prison walls pushed gently asunder and the local militia strewn helplessly about the courtyard. A swift-moving vehicle of the Lloyd genre that, in spite of its giant, does not quite measure up.

### Notes

Jackie Coogan's next product will be *Long Live the King*, from a story by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Douglas Fairbanks has completed a spectacular romance, *The Thief of Bagdad*, which will shortly be presented to the country.

Elmer Clifton and the city of New Bedford, Mass., set out to make a whaling film, and the upshot was *Down to the Sea in Ships*, the movie which all last Winter sent thrills up and down many a landlubber's back. In a casual reference to this seamar of the cinema, *TIME* (July 30) spoke of Maurice Tourneur's clever handling of a large rubber whale in one of the heaviest northwest gales that ever struck the screen.

It was not so. The Whaling Film Corporation of New Bedford tells the true story: The whale was not rubber, but real flesh, blood and blubber. He was not one, but several. Mr. Clifton (not Mr. Tourneur) found him in the Caribbean and "spent almost two years in making the picture real." Blubber is stranger than rubber.

### The Little Children

#### *Shall Theirs Be the Kingdom of Hollywood?*

Coincident with the news that Baby Peggy (half past three) has "signed" a contract that will net Mr. and Mrs. Peggy \$5,000,000 during three years, come certain advices\* regarding the maltreatment of the children of the studios. It appears that small armies of indigent mothers and indolent fathers stand ready daily to sacrifice their offspring on the altar of Hollywood art.

Pictures are drawn for the avid imaginations of magazine readers of tiny citizens absurdly caparisoned in velvet and plumes waiting daily for a director who requires the patter of little feet about the house to motivate his final clinch. Though there are laws which insist upon the education of movie children, we are led to believe that the education is scattered thinly through sessions before the blinding Kleig lights and interrupted by the hammering of carpenters and the yammering of stars.

It is told, too, how film infants lose their normal childhood because they are not allowed to play in other children's back yards. Violent games are forbidden owing to the likelihood of accident. Sleeping hours are all awry. The children are primarily edified by the spectacle of their parents fighting over the weekly pay check.

These plangent protests seem ill considered. It is probable that any parents who are so shiftless as to stand by while their children posture and grimace at the command of bull-throated directors would stand by anyway. In such a case the children would inhabit some top floor garret, subsist on cheese and warmed-over coffee. They would have the questionable advantage of consorting with other gutter children. They would grow up into third-rate mechanics—kitchen or gasoline, according to sex.

Under the present circumstances they immediately assume enviable posts in the community. They are well fed; the wealth they acquire for their parents opens the latter's eyes to the amenities of life which in no other way could they have learned and translated to their children. There are only ten years of life that even the greatest can hope to be actively famous. Why not the first ten as soon as the last? And, finally, it is the children of Hollywood alone that seem able consistently to interpret life for the screen as it really exists on this strange planet.

W. R.

\* In *Sunset* (Pacific Coast monthly) for September.



## MUSIC

### At La Scala

Toscanini is at last putting on at La Scala of Milan Boito *Nerone*—that opera by the interesting composer of *Mefistofele* who was at the same time one of the most distinguished poets of Italy and the literary collaborator with Verdi in *Otello* and *Falstaff*. For the leading soprano rôle the conductor has selected Rosa Raisa, dramatic soprano of the Chicago Opera Company. This, of course, is a distinguished honor and one well deserved by the lady of the great ringing voice. Time was when the season's list of singers at La Scala held the élite of the world's vocalists. To sing at the celebrated opera house of Milan was a crowning honor; to be selected for a very important premier, an election to Parnassus. But since the War vocal things have gone badly all over Europe, and Italy (while comparatively in very good shape) has not avoided harm. The best Italian singers are in America. Recent operatic performances at La Scala have been most distinguished, but not out of any plenitude of superlative voices. The glory has rested with the orchestral and ensemble elements of the performances. Toscanini is the world's supreme conductor. By sheer mastery of nuance and phrase and tone building in the mass he is able to lift an opera to a plane where the qualities of the solo voices count for little.

### Incorrigible de Pachmann

Upon these shores has landed once more Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist of legend. This man for many years has been one of the world's renowned musicians, renowned alike for his great musicianship and his personal singularities. His whims, his spirit, his drolleries alike have made him an ideal figure of the eccentric and high talented artist. Now at the age of 75 he demonstrates that his years have not robbed him of his vivacity.

Articles in the press laid playful stress upon the circumstance that de Pachmann, candidly informed the ship news reporters who interviewed him that he was the world's greatest pianist, that beside him the other virtuosos of the instrument of keys and hammers were sorry fellows. He likewise essayed the unusual thing of giving his critical rating of his fellow artists—Paderewski a good pianist but not a great one; likewise Busoni and Rosenthal; Godowsky a good technician; Rachmaninoff a

third rater; Josef Hofmann not a great pianist, although he plays well at times. These divertissements were laid to the man's natural peculiarities, those peculiarities which lead him to make apostrophic speeches while he plays a sonata in concert. Actually, however, they were largely the product of an enthusiasm, perhaps a monomania.

De Pachmann has invented a new technique of piano playing, a technique the characteristic feature of which is a rigidly stiff wrist. He



© Underwood

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN  
He stiff-arms the piano

says that until he had reached the age of 70, what he played was trash, as are trash the present performances of other pianists, who use the old technique. De Pachmann embarks upon an extended tour of the U. S. It will be interesting to see how public and critics respond to pragmatic demonstrations of the new technique, which the pianist protagonizes with such spirited phrases.

### In Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Civic Opera Company plans to give a season of 16 or 18 performances of twelve operas. They intend to have a limited number of professional singers, together with amateurs. The use of amateur performers in the playing of opera is a bit of sublimity that makes one tremble. For chorus work (the chorus will number 125) something may be done with amateur talent, but for solo singing and orchestra playing—miracles happen, but not often.

## EDUCATION

### Best Schoolmaster

The Soviet Commissariat for Public Instruction has set out to find the best schoolmaster in Russia. Accordingly it has designed an examination of which the most important feature would seem to be reports to be submitted by all Russian schools dealing with the personal, pedagogical, cultural and political capacities of each individual. The winners of this adapted army efficiency test will receive prizes as follows, in addition to the somewhat embarrassing distinction of having their names engraved upon red tablets of honor. First Prize—One overcoat, one suit of clothes, one pair of boots, one watch and 1,000 this year's rubles for buying books (or a book). Second Prize—Delete the watch. Third Prize—Delete the watch and the suit of clothes. It is rumored that other prize winners will receive books on "Communist Ideology." What the Soviet is going to do with the best teacher in Russia when it finds him was not divulged. It seems reasonably clear, however, that he will not be permitted to teach.

### In Georgia

Oglethorpe University of Atlanta is to construct upon its grounds a replica of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, alma mater of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia colony. A legacy of \$275,000 to this end was left by Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, in memory of her husband, prominent banker and business man. President Jacobs, of Oglethorpe, has sailed for England to obtain pictures, plans, specifications of Corpus Christi. And when the Lowry memorial is completed it will house the Lowry School of Banking and Commerce. It is just possible that the original plans and specifications of Corpus Christi may require some adaptation to fit the needs of the School of Banking and Commerce.

### In Mexico

César Lopez de Lara is interested in education. He is also Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. And he has put the two together. First of all, by the exercise of almost arbitrary power, but supported by popular sentiment, he taxed everybody and everything. By this means he built up an educational fund of almost \$2,000,000. With this fund he gathered together efficient teachers and employed an American architect to design school buildings, putting an



American in full charge of the construction program. This American is to spend up to \$1,000,000 for the building of six modern schools to hold 4,500 pupils. When he finishes, Governor César Lopez de Lara will have a modern school system at his disposition and the State of Tamaulipas will be an educated state—provided always that the Governor remains Governor and popular.

## Labor Problems

"Teach labor problems," is the plea just issued by the Institute for Public Service, of which Julius H. Barnes, of the National Chamber of Commerce, is Chairman.

"If all schools and colleges should imitate the few pioneers who are now teaching the basic facts and principles of labor problems," says Mr. Barnes, "it would become vastly easier to understand business cycles, to retain prosperity, to prevent strikes and to bring about cooperation among nations against future wars."

The statement says in part:

"Of 80 colleges for women, 53 (or nearly two-thirds) have no course in labor problems.

"Of nearly 700 colleges and professional schools for both men and women, over 500 do not advertise any attention whatever to labor problems. The subject is almost unknown in the colleges which train teachers, and is not even part of the model course of study for teacher-training schools which is now sweeping the country under the leadership of the Carnegie Foundation."

## In Rhode Island

The question of the compulsory teaching of English in the schools has turned the State of Rhode Island Democratic, and it may dominate politics there for some years to come. Rhode Island is the most foreign state in the Union.\* One-twentieth of its population is French-Canadian. The French-Canadians desire to retain their hyphenated distinction. They therefore opposed the law passed by a Republican House in 1922 making English compulsory in the schools, and they turned out the Republicans who had passed it. In 1923 with a Democratic House, a Republican Senate and a French-Canadian Lieutenant Governor they failed by the narrowest of margins to secure a repeal. And they have not yet given up their attempt.

\* R. I. has 28.7% foreign-born whites; Mass., 28%; Conn., 27.3%; N. Y., 26.8%.

# SCIENCE

## What to See Today

Today (Sept. 10, 1923), if you happen to live anywhere in the U. S., Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, or northwestern South America, you can see, w. p. (weather permitting), at least part of a total eclipse of the sun. If you are fortunate enough to be within a curvilinear zone about 100 miles wide, which grazes the coast of Southern California and sweeps through the heart of Mexico, you will see the whole face of Old Sol obscured by the moon's shadow for a few brief moments—a sight which has not been visible in the United States since June 8, 1918. A time-table of the eclipse's visitation to the various cities of the United States (local standard time) is appended:

Place.	Percentage of Disk Covered.	Time of Maximum Eclipse.
New York .....	46%	4:38 P. M.
Boston .....	42	4:36 "
Buffalo .....	45	4:31 "
Washington .....	50	4:39 "
Chicago .....	52	3:26 "
St. Paul .....	51	3:15 "
St. Louis .....	60	3:29 "
Atlanta .....	64	3:43 "
New Orleans .....	76	3:44 "
Denver .....	71	2:09 "
Salt Lake City .....	77	1:56 "
Seattle .....	74	12:31 "
San Francisco .....	96	12:44 "
Los Angeles .....	99	12:57 "
San Diego .....	100	12:58 "

The Yerkes Observatory expedition (TIME, Sept. 3), in charge of Director Edwin B. Frost, is financed by William Wrigley, Jr. (chewing-gum man) with a gift of \$5,000, and occupies sites on Santa Catalina Island (directly in the path of totality), which is owned by Mr. Wrigley. On a plateau 1,300 feet above sea-level an observatory equipped with elaborate telescopic and photographic apparatus has been erected. The unique feature of the Yerkes enterprise is its use of moving picture machines for the first time to record an eclipse.

The Yerkes Observatory, at Williams Bay, on Lake Geneva, Wis., is the astronomy department of the University of Chicago, and contains the largest refracting telescope in the world, with an object lens of 40 inches. The largest reflecting telescope is at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, Cal. Refractors differ from reflectors in that the light is gathered through a lens at the top of the tube in the former, and in a large mirror at the bottom in the latter. Reflec-

tors are easier and cheaper to construct, but are less convenient to handle, and get out of order more quickly.

## "Peppo"

It has been learned (by *Science Service*) that the "secret chemical" rumored during the War to have been given German soldiers to endow them with supernormal energy was sodium dihydrogen phosphate. This salt was administered in the form of a drink to the shock troops as they entered battle or during long marches. For psychological reasons other battalions were served with a sham stimulant at the same time, acidulated with tartaric instead of phosphoric acid.

Scientists say the new stimulant has the advantage, over alcohol and alkalis, of being a natural factor in bodily processes. It is non-intoxicating and non-habit-forming. Since the War "it has been given to miners, laborers (up to a quarter ounce per day), horses, oxen with good effect."

## MacMillan Heard From

Donald B. MacMillan, the American explorer, who has occupied the center of the Polar stage since the failure of Capt. Roald Amundsen's expedition (TIME, June 18, June 25), has been heard from after a long silence.

With a picked crew of six men, MacMillan sailed from Maine July 16, completely equipped for radio communication with a syndicate of newspapers through the American Radio Relay League. Two amateur stations last week picked up a message giving the latitude of the *Bowdoin* as 78° 30' N., which indicates the expedition has reached Etah, on the northwest coast of Greenland, the point of departure of many pole dashes, 2,300 miles north of Boston.

Dr. MacMillan's object is not a quest of the Pole, but a study of climatic and magnetic conditions in the Arctic region. The influence of the aurora borealis on radio will be observed. The discoveries of changes in the sun's heat (TIME, May 5) and the southward advance of glaciers in recent years have given rise to conjectures of the possible advent of a new ice age. MacMillan hopes to find definite scientific data as to whether a new glaciation may be expected, but most geologists hold that it is too early to make predictions. The last of the four great ice ages passed probably about 30,000 years ago, and the intervals between them are believed to have been much greater than this, although irregular.

## LAW

## Minneapolis Congress

Meeting at Minneapolis, the American Bar Association for the 46th time took counsel with itself.

The Monroe Doctrine, the World Court, the Supreme Court, Radicalism, Trade, etc., etc., were discussed by such well-known members as Messrs. Taft, Davis, Butler, Wickersham, Hughes, and the visiting Lord Birkenhead and Dr. E. S. Zeballos of Argentina.

John W. Davis, President, opened the ceremonies with an orthodox defense of the Supreme Court. He made obvious reference to a recent article by Frank I. Cobb (Editor of *The New York World*) on *Our Stagnant Democracy*,\* and denied that the Supreme Court closed the avenues of social progress.

Mr. Associate Justice Pierce Butler, who lives in St. Paul, unadvisedly upon the disuses of radicalism in colleges. This reference was taken to be a defense of himself. (When President Harding elevated him to the Supreme Court it was charged that Mr. Butler's attitude toward local centers of learning had been quite bourbon.) In his peroration Mr. Butler inveighed against the demagogue.

The speech of the Secretary of State added the last word to the bibliography of the Monroe Doctrine. (See page 2.)

Advocacy of American participation in the World Court was entrusted to George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under President Taft. Despite some slight objection on the ground that it was a political question, Mr. Wickersham succeeded in carrying a motion endorsing the World Court. The motion implied that most Americans favored it.

Lord Birkenhead made no reference to politics, except to intimate that in England the prestige of royalty was increasing and that of the Socialist party was diminishing. His address was a discussion of the differences between the American and English constitutional systems, and he took occasion to point out that in the latter country there was no check whatsoever upon the executive except by Parliament, while here the judges are masters of the executive "and of Congress." As reported, the ex-Chancellor's speech was neither epigrammatic nor provocative (as it generally is), but he succeeded in getting several newspapers to take the rather impossible position that the difference between

the two systems "is not so great after all."

Of the Committee reports mention has already been made of that of Charles S. Whitman of the Committee on Law Enforcement (TIME, Sept. 3). Mr. Whitman (ex-Governor of New York) suggested the appointment of an auxiliary commission to assist him and his associates, whose investigations have been widely commented on in the press.

Chief Justice Taft submitted, on behalf of a special committee, the proposed Canon of Judicial Ethics,



© Paul Thompson  
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
His motion carried

but on his recommendation action on it was postponed and the drafting body redesignated for a second year.

Business came to the front when it was recommended that a committee be appointed to cooperate with a similar committee of the National Association of Credit Men in attempting to remove the more flagrant abuses of the bankruptcy law.

The Conference of Bar Association delegates reported in favor of more rigid requirements for entrance to law schools and admission to the bar.

Robert E. Lee Saner of Dallas was elected to succeed John W. Davis as President of the Association. Mr. Saner was a member of the Texas Commission on Uniform State Laws from 1920 to 1922, and was President of the Texas Bar Association in 1911.

Other officers elected were: Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany, re-

elected Treasurer; W. Thomas Kemp, Baltimore, re-elected Secretary; members of the Executive Committee: Charles S. Whitman, New York City; Thomas W. Blackburn, Omaha; William B. Smith, Hartford; S. E. Ellsworth, Jamestown, N. D.; Thomas W. Skelton, Norfolk, Va.

Next year the lawyers will meet in an Atlantic seaboard town as yet unnamed, from which their delegates will proceed to a second conference in London.

## Women's Congress

Minneapolis was also the scene of the organization convention of a National Association of Women Lawyers. Brought together by the industry of Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, Editor of the *Women Lawyers' Journal*, nearly 100 of the country's 1,500 Portias, representing 38 states, constituted themselves the nucleus of a body national to supersede the Women Lawyers' Association, a New York State organization founded 35 years ago.

Wholesome, pleasant, alert, girlish or gray-haired, motherly-looking or business-like, none with bobbed hair, none in "mannish" clothes, the delegates sat in session, elected their officers for 1923-24, followed a program arranged for them by able Mrs. Bres. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa of New York was elected President. Miss Bullowa, formerly an Assistant District Attorney of New York, is said to be the only woman admiralty lawyer in America. Her address as President sounded the note of equal rights but dedicated the new Association to service of a national policy rather than a women's policy.

Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield of New York, chairman on uniform state laws, urged standardization of marriage and divorce laws.

Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and now Honorary Dean of the National Women's College at Washington, spoke on legal education. Women attorneys, she said, do not forget their femininity.

The delegates were also addressed by Mr. Chief Justice Taft and Mr. George W. Wickersham.

The next convention will be held when and where the American Bar Association convenes. The *Women's Law Journal*, patterned after the *A. B. A. Journal*, will be issued quarterly.

\* *Harper's*, June, 1923, pp.1-6.

## THE PRESS

### What Is Propaganda?

Paul L. Harrison, of the Department of Journalism, University of Kansas, wrote a letter to William Randolph Hearst, asked a question:

"How do you distinguish between legitimate publicity and propaganda?"

Mr. Hearst, in the columns of his *New York American*, answered:

"'Legitimate publicity' is the spreading of truthful information, or facts, about any cause or condition which is of interest or importance to people generally, and not for the pecuniary or other advantage of the person spreading it.

"Propaganda is the giving out (or hiring of) opinions, arguments, or pleas to induce people generally to believe what some individual, group of individuals or organizations want them to believe, for the pecuniary or other advantage of the individual, group or organization giving out (or hiring) the propaganda."

Ivy L. Lee, publicity man on a large scale (for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Standard Oil and other interests) took exception to Mr. Hearst's latter definition. He wrote Mr. Hearst a letter:

"Would not a sounder definition be:

"'Legitimate publicity is the spreading of truthful information, or facts, about any cause or condition which is of interest or importance to people generally—provided that it is made plain who is responsible for distributing the information and who is financing its distribution, together, of course, with details as to the amount of money spent and the methods by which it is expended.'"

Herbert Bayard Swope, one of the best reporters that ever lived, and now Executive Editor of *The New York World*, concurs with Mr. Lee's view. Said he in a speech before the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Manhattan last April:

"We recognize that propaganda may be anything or everything; that its limitation is readily set by the assumption of a personal responsibility.

"Can we call by any other name a Presidential message sent to the Congress advocating the passage of some special legislation? But, because responsibility is assumed by the author, we accept it."

### In Washington

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, carried on with his series\* of articles descriptive of the press of America, chronicled his impression of Washington: *A Capital Without a Thunderer*.

Mr. Villard's chief point is that "to get a survey of all the national news originating in Washington, one has had to buy a New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore daily." It is the Washington correspondents, not the local newspaper men, who are the journalists who have influenced the political life of the capital. "They are the ones whom the politicians read eagerly, of whom they stand in awe, especially those whose duty it is to keep the folks back home informed as to what Congressmen X and Senator Y are doing."

With Edward B. McLean, proprietor of the *Washington Post* and intimate friend of the late President Harding, Mr. Villard is harsh. "Mr. McLean, who is usually credited with a past, but not so often with a future, was appointed chairman of the committee which was to have conducted the Harding inaugural ball. The ball was soon dropped, ostensibly for reasons of economy, but there is widespread belief that the choice of the chairman to guide it also had much to do with the abandonment of this function. Mr. McLean, despite his great wealth, is not and never will be popular in Washington, which cannot get over its wonder that any President could be on terms of intimacy with him.

Just as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* owes nothing to Edward B. McLean for its long-established influence and reputation as one of the most remarkable news-gathering dailies of the country, so the *Washington Post* has gained nothing in moral character from its present owner."

Mr. Villard sees in Washington a great opportunity for "a weekly journal which can present interesting, well-written facts or accounts of the progress of Government."

### Reincarnation

*Harper's Weekly*, long live its name, has been dead only a few years. It was one of the casualties of the War. Two generations ago the famous weekly carried the car-

\* In this series have been described *The Kansas City Star*, *The New York World*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, the *Journals of William B. Hearst*, the *Minnesota Daily Star*, the *Jewish Forward*.

toons of Nast, which kindled the flame of public wrath and eventually consumed the corrupt tinder of the Tweed Ring. *The New York Times* was high priest over that burnt offering to the god of politics. But *Harper's Weekly* held the torch. Today a ghost of journalism has returned, announcing itself as the *New Harper's Weekly*, an "International Illustrated Journal."

But the old vitality is lacking. An advance number was issued on Sept. 1 and regular publication will commence on Oct. 27. Its leading article was on *New York, Wonder City of the World*. Others were: *Campaign to Reduce Auto Accidents; The Alaska Problem; The Market—Past, Present, Future; Playgrounds of the United States* (by Hubert Work); *Pension Office Will Speed Up Suggestions on Women's Apparel*. The illustrations consist of 35 photographs of New York City, photographs of two authors of articles, six photographs of National Parks (including Old Faithful Geyser, Yosemite Falls, the Grand Canyon and the giant trees of California) and three fashion plates. Its contributors include Major General A. W. Greeley, Mrs. Fiske (actress), Albert B. Cummins (Senator), Edwin Denby (Secretary of Navy) Ethelda Bleibrey (swimmer).

Said the blurb of the new weekly: "Its views on political, social, religious, economic and moral questions will be fearlessly expressed, without favor. . . . It will, briefly, aim to present an accurate and complete picture of this age in which we live. . . . Do you enthuse?"

### How to Criticize

When President Harding died the country lost not only a President but a newspaper man. Mr. Coolidge is not a journalist, but as a Government officer, he has his opinions as to what the press should be. He wrote a letter to A. G. Newmyer of *The New Orleans Item*, President of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association:

"Every newspaper can be very helpful in its support of the Government. . . . Fundamentally this means always making the authority of the law supreme. It means undivided allegiance to the Constitution and unhesitating obedience to legislative action made in accordance with its provisions.

"Constructive criticism is always helpful. . . . But constructive criticism does not accomplish its purpose merely by pointing out what is evil. It must not fail to direct attention, with more emphasis, to what is good."

# MEDICINE BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Colored Doctors

There are only two colleges in the country where colored physicians and dentists are graduated (TIME, July 2). There is only one colored physician to every 3,194 Negroes, one colored dentist to every 20,500 Negroes. There is one white physician to every 553 white people, one white dentist to every 2,070 white people. This condition is the product not of an indifference on the part of colored youths to the medical and dental professions, but because of limited facilities. Howard University, one of the colleges that gives this training, is obliged to turn away over two-thirds of those who seek admission because of inadequate laboratory space.

These facts lend point to an announcement by the Department of Interior that it has included in its appropriation for next year \$500,000 to improve the plant of Howard University—thereby doubling the number of medical students that the University can train.

## Encore by Lorenz

Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian orthopedic surgeon who in his various sojourns in America has incurred both blessings and curses in quantity, will return to this country in two weeks, and will set up his first clinic at the Perryburg Hospital, Buffalo, according to announcement by Mayor Schwab, of that city. Fifteen thousand applications for operations have been made, and it is claimed that Dr. Lorenz will treat 100 persons a day—an absurdly high number to receive adequate attention.

## "Cures"

Dr. James J. Walsh of Manhattan has written an amiable, but pointed account\* of cures that have failed. It appears to be apropos of Coué. Dr. Walsh, far from ranking the Nancy druggist with the charlatans, credits him with some homely usefulness.

America, he says, is the quack's happy home. Some of our best families were founded in quackery. He recalls the 50-year vogue of lithium water, then the hypnotic wave made classic in *Trilby* and finally dooms modern psycho-analysis to the same neglect into which both the previous obessions have fallen.

Cures associated with superstition are also mentioned. Even in the 19th Century a peculiar efficacy was supposed to attach to the rope which had hanged a man.

\*CURES—James J. Walsh. M.D.—Appleton (\$2.00).

## Durant and the People

A bank with 300,000 "partners," none of whom own more than one share of stock; a bank whose President and Chairman of the Board serve without pay; a bank charging only the "legal rate for interest on loans," without affiliated or subsidiary companies; in short, a "bank owned by the people at large," is the



© Underwood  
WILLIAM C. DURANT  
He plans a bank, of the people, for the people,  
by Durant

announced project of William C. Durant, spectacular motor financier. Its doors will open on 57th Street (near the tire and motor buildings of Broadway, Manhattan), and it will be known as "The Liberty National Bank."

"Business comradeship" is Mr. Durant's counter to the heathen economies of downtown New York, from whose devious lanes he has several times emerged bloody but unbowled. He becomes chairman of the bank which he founds.

"The day of the formal opening of the Liberty National Bank will be duly made known in the public press."

## The Current Situation

After a Summer as dull as most and more uncertain than many, relief was generally expressed at the quickening impetus given to trade by the Fall season. While it is still early for the Autumn business to be reflected in retail trade, the wholesalers are

already experiencing more inquiries and sales. Our foreign trade statements show an improvement in export and large imports of raw materials for manufacturing. Prospects for heavier exports are not particularly bright, however, until the European tangle begins to be unravelled. Still, a highly satisfactory domestic business is almost everywhere anticipated for the Fall, and the record movement of freight still continues.

## Cheaper Chalmers, Maxwell

Reductions—from \$40 to \$90 on the Maxwell; from \$50 to \$100 on the Chalmers—was the news of the week in automobiles. These announcements were spoken of as "the greatest price sensation on automobile row during the last year."

## Cotton

The forecast of the cotton crop made by the Department of Agriculture on Sept. 1 showed a marked reduction from the estimate made Aug. 1. During the intervening weeks there had been excessive rainfall in eastern and southern parts of the cotton belt, equally excessive droughts in Texas and Oklahoma, renewed activity by the boll weevil and leaf worm. As a result the "percentage condition" of the coming crop as of Aug. 25 was only 54.1%—the lowest figure ever reported by the Department of Agriculture. At this rate, the average acre under cotton will yield only 134.8 pounds.

The fall in the percentage condition from 71% on May 25 to 69.0% on June 25, to 67.2% on July 25 and finally to 54.1% on Aug. 25 has naturally reduced in proportion the estimate of the size of the coming crop. This estimate now stands at 10,788,000 bales, compared with an estimate of 11,516,000 bales made a month earlier, and with the single exception of 1921 is the lowest for August in the past nine years.

The pessimistic tone of the Government forecast was a complete surprise to the trade, and resulted in a sharp advance of \$5 a bale for spot cotton in New Orleans. The final crop harvested may, however, vary considerably from this latest forecast, according to the turn taken by various conditioning factors during the remainder of the crop season. The chief reason given for inroads made by the weevil is, that heavy rains in much of the belt have washed from the cotton plants the calcium



# HAVE YOU A RIGHT TO YOUR OWN OPINION?

HAS it ever occurred to you that possibly the right to an opinion is no more secure than the right to a living?

You have a right to live, but you must earn a living. That is, so to speak, an economico-natural law.

You have a right to opine, to opine all over the place as much as you like—but, first of all, you ought to earn an opinion. That is, perhaps, the law of mental morality.

If you live without earning a living you are "kept" by society in one of three places:

- a) a palace—or palazetto
- b) a poorhouse
- c) an asylum such as Kan-kakee or Sing-Sing

If you opine (i.e., if you ever open your mouth on any subject higher than kindergarten or gossip)—if you opine without earning an opinion, you become a moral four-flusher and an intellectual counterfeit. Of course, that's perfectly safe. The Supreme Court of the United States doesn't interfere with that class of criminal.

IT is simply a question of self-respect. Some men—in fact, most men—like to know what they're talking about. Before airing themselves on subjects of political, artistic or general interest, they get the facts.

TIME is published for such men, so that they may get the facts in the quickest, simplest and surest manner.

arsenate placed there to protect them against the pest.

## The First Oil Man

Recent exercises in Titusville, Pa., commemorated the discovery of petroleum by drilling there in 1859, by Edward L. Drake, "Founder of the American Petroleum Industry." Mr. Drake did not live long enough to realize the momentous consequences of his achievement, or its far-reaching effects on industry. Indeed, it was a serious question with him whether the contents of his first "20-barrel well" were not too large to ever be sold.

Until the popular adoption of the automobile, petroleum was desired chiefly for its derivative, kerosene—such was the situation in 1906, when the American petroleum industry had combined assets of about \$750,000,000. In 1922, however, the industry's assets were ten times this figure, and its leading product had become gasoline consumed primarily by motor vehicles.

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, made the principal address at Titusville. He emphasized the difficulty at present of purchasing and storing the abnormal petroleum output; he nevertheless expressed confidence in the future of the industry. Mr. Bedford stated that during his 40 years' experience in the oil business he could not recall a single year which could be called normal, in the sense that production and consumption exactly balanced. "We are now," he concluded, "in the midst of a crisis in the industry, and I have no desire to minimize the serious aspects of the situation, but I must confess that if the petroleum industry ever ceased to be abnormal I think I should find it very dull indeed!"

## Butterick Trust

For monopolizing 40% of feminine attention and boycotting other dictators of dress, the Butterick Co. and five other dress pattern concerns affiliated with it through consolidations or joint stock ownership, were prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission from selling patterns to dealers for resale at stipulated prices. The five affiliated companies: Federal Publishing, Standard Fashion, Butterick Publishing, New Idea Pattern, Designer Publishing, all of Manhattan.

## Cheap Seats

The New York Stock Exchange seats of Henry E. Cone and George L. Loft (son of George W. Loft, candy man) were sold to W. A. Beaver and Arnold Wood, Jr., respectively, for the low price of \$80,000 apiece—a decline of \$2,000 from the last sale. Secretary Cox of the Exchange said: "These sales nail the lie that memberships are being offered at \$75,000 and less."

ROY E. LARSEN, Circ. Mgr. TIME,  
236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I like to know what I'm talking about. I also like to know when the other fellow doesn't know what he (or she) is talking about. Therefore, send me TIME.

I enclose \$5 ☐

Bill me for \$5 ☐

Name.....

Address.....



# 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.)

**Calvin Coolidge:** "The New York Tribune sent a special photographer to the White House, asked me to pose. Later they widely advertised the fact that they would publish the picture (suitable for framing) in their Sunday rotogravure. When the picture appeared, the caption ignorantly referred to me as CALVIN C. COOLIDGE."

**Eugene V. Debs:** "Addressing 2,000 Chicago Socialists I prognosticated war for America as a result of the Italo-Greek conflict and also said: 'I am going on a speaking tour through California and other far western states, and if you hear of me being jailed out there, don't be surprised. . . . But no jail can close my mouth. They tried that. . . . It did not work.'"

**Colonel Alvin W. Owsley,** National Commander of the American Legion: "Without passing through the lower grades of 'knight' and 'officer', I rose suddenly to the rank of 'commander' in France's Legion of Honor. This distinction came to me at the joint recommendation (unique for a foreigner) of President Millerand and Marshal Foch. I was notified at the Eiffel Tower restaurant, 300 feet in the air above Paris, and soon after pledged the American Legion's support, a million strong, to the French and Belgian Ruhr policy."

**Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson,** personal physician to ex-President Wilson: "At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., my three-year-old boy gelding, My Own, won the Fort Edward Handicap, thus qualifying for the National Trial Sweepstakes, from which will be picked an American defender to meet Papyrus, the English challenger, in October."

**William Z. Foster,** radical labor leader: "At Chicago, as I addressed 3,000 garment workers, three men stole into the rear of the hall, fired a dozen shots in my direction, fled down the fire-escape unrecognized. Unhurt, I calmed my audience with prompt words of reassurance, continued my address."

**John F. Hylan,** Mayor of New York: "At Coney Island, N. Y., a batherman was arrested and fined \$5 for wearing the shirt of his bathing suit inside his trunks. Having paid the fine, he pulled from his pocket a well known Palm Beach view of me, and said: 'Mayor Hylan is supposed to be the chief representation of the laws and morals of the city. If he can wear his bathing shirt tucked inside his trunks and even have a picture of himself so attired printed in millions of newspapers which are read by women and children, I do not see why I should be arrested for following the style set by him!' The

magistrate (who had been with me at Palm Beach when the picture was taken) observed the photo, made no comment."

**Cyril Maude,** English actor: "My engagement in *Aren't We All?* and perhaps my whole career, escaped termination by six feet when three bullets from the small gun of two small boys just missed me as I hunted for a ball which I had driven out of bounds at the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y."

**Marion Davies,** Hearst cinema actress: "An actor in *Volando*, my film now in the making, was thrown from a castle window into a moat. His hands caught in his flowing sleeves, he could not swim, he struggled, he was sinking. Instantly I threw him my scarf, but he could not grasp it. He was saved by a brave policeman."

**Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall,** widow of Rev. Edward W. Hall, murdered in New Brunswick, N. J., a year ago: "Miss Sally Peters, who after the murder of my husband and Mrs. Eleanor Mills was my confidante and spokeswoman, returned from resting in Europe and opened her campaign for the Republican nomination for the New York State Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District, where her family has lived for over a century."

**Luther Burbank,** horticulturist: "I discontinued the nursery business. My Sebastopol, Cal., farm is for sale. I will now turn my attention to the world distribution of my improved seeds, thus insuring the permanency of my life's work. Interviewed by a *Christian Science Monitor* reporter, said I: 'When I sell a mulberry seedling to a merchant in Formosa for silkworm culture, or my spineless edible cacti to the East Indian Government, I know that much careful work is bringing blessings to all mankind. I am wealthy, healthy and happy in my work.' I have been represented as 'a very tired, disgruntled old man, neglected by an unappreciative world.' I characterized such as 'sob stuff.'"

**Captain Charles Nungesser,** French ace: "My bride (who was Miss Consuelo Helms of Manhattan) and I cut short our honeymoon so that I could start on a spectacular tour of official flying exhibitions throughout France. In my veteran Nieuport plane, I will exhibit fighting tactics and stunts I used in the war. The tour is avowedly propaganda to recruit pilots."

**Lady Eleanor Smith,** 19-year-old daughter of Lord Birkenhead, now in the U. S.: "Said I, describing the Prince of Wales: 'He works so hard he doesn't have a lot of time for pleasure and, really, he is nice. I mean, not a bit conceited over the idea that lots of girls like him.'"

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## SPORT

### "Good Old Jack"

The world is about to sit in on the solution of the ancient problem of what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable barrier. Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavyweight boxer, has demonstrated his irresistibility on several notable occasions. William Harrison Dempsey, American heavyweight, has sat immovable on the stool reserved for world's champions since July 4, 1919.

Phidippides and most Greek athletes were warriors as well sportsmen. Not infrequently they also had considerable artistic attainments. A Greek athlete might have his popularity enhanced by his reputation as a hoplite or a poet. Not so with Jack Dempsey. His War record does not endear him to the American people; nor do his literary attainments. Yet for the first time since he became champion, he is now "good old Jack." The primitive person of Luis Angel Firpo represents a South American invasion which Dempsey alone can stop. America's attitude toward Dempsey has changed. Dempsey is defending honor, the sporting honor of the American flag. That his defense is based solely on the fortune involved does not affect the public fancy. He is a dominant idol. Never before has he felt the spotlight glow of popularity. If he should fail to win, his goose, with all its golden eggs, is finally cooked.

In a way the fight is reminiscent of the John L. Sullivan-James J. Corbett struggle in 1892. Sullivan was equipped with the most powerful right hand that ever dealt a knockout; he was short, heavy and slow. Corbett was known as the "dancing master." He cut Sullivan to pieces at long range and never once did the great right hand jar the opposing jaw. Skill won the world's championship and has retained it ever since. Now Firpo climbs into the ring to win it back again for bone and muscle.

He climbs in perfectly conditioned despite his unique training methods. He brings with him a strange fatalistic belief in his success. But, most important, he brings a deep respect for his opponent—which Sullivan never held for Corbett.

Dempsey faces him with startling speed, uncanny skill and a jab in either hand that bites like a hatchet. He is probably not the fighter of four years ago that launched Willard into a pugilistic eternity from which he recently endeavored to return. His timing and his eye have dulled a trifle. Yet he will tear the Argen-

tine to pieces in the early rounds.

The result will lie in Firpo's ability to pick up the pieces. He must allow himself to be pounded to a pulp dispassionately. He must retain enough vitality to explode the dynamite of his right hand in the hole which the champion must leave in his defense before the fight is done. Expert opinion judges him unskilled to do these things.

The fight takes place at the Polo Grounds (New York National League baseball park), Manhattan, September 14. It will go 15 rounds to a decision. Tex Rickard is the promoter. Dempsey will enter \$300,000 in his profit column when the fight is finished; Firpo will receive 12 1/2% of the receipts with a guaranteed minimum of \$100,000. The winner will hold the most valuable asset in professional sport—the heavyweight boxing championship of the world.

Wrote Firpo in a New York newspaper: "I am not such a big fool that I do not have respect for the champion of the world. But then, too, I am not such a big fool that I do not know that the champion of the world is a human being, like anybody, and I know that any one who is a human being will be knocked out if I hit him in the proper place on the jaw with my right fist."

### Wilted Wilson

For ten years Harry Greb (of Pittsburgh) has been swinging wildly with his long arms, butting desperately with his head, and roughing it generally in quest of a world's title. Ever since Johnny Wilson, a second-rate fighter, won the middleweight championship in 1920 Greb has been anxious to take the title from him. He succeeded in a 15-round fight at the Polo Grounds, Manhattan. Swarming all over the defender and slashing his face into ribbons of red flesh, he took 13 of the 15 rounds and was awarded the title by decision.

Although a better fighting man than Wilson, Greb is not in the class with his illustrious predecessors in the middleweight championship. Bob Fitzsimmons, Jack Dempsey the Nonpareil (his international reputation in 1884-1891 persisted so strongly that the present heavyweight champion adopted his name), Tommy Ryan, Kid McCoy, Stanley Ketchel have held the title. So great was their skill that the heavyweight championship alone overshadowed the middleweight in national interest. Since Ketchel's murder 13 years ago the middleweight class has been distinguished only by its consistent mediocrity.

### Davis Cup

The Davis Cup will remain on the American mantelpiece for another

twelve months. Yet for the first two days at Forest Hills the cup was dangerously near the edge and at one point seemed about to topple off. In the first day's play Captain James O. Anderson of the Australian challengers administered to William M. Johnston his first defeat in four years of Davis Cup play. The same day William T. Tilden, II, defeated James Hawkes, Australia, and the series was evened. The following day occurred the longest and bitterest tussle ever played in Davis Cup competition. After falling badly behind, the American team (Tilden and R. Norris Williams) finally pulled their match out and virtually clinched the cup. The five sets took 2 hours and 42 minutes; score: 17-15, 11-13, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2. On the final day a victory for either Tilden or Johnston in the singles was all that was necessary to give America the cup. Both won.

## Golf

Miriam Burns, 23-year-old co-ed of Northwestern University, won the Women's Western golf championship by defeating Louise Fordyce, 5 and 4, in the finals at Exmoor, Chicago. Four former champions were defeated in the course of the tournament—Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt (Elaine Rosenthal), Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. Frank C. Lettis, Mrs. Dave Gaut.

The Shencossett (New London, Conn.) invitation tournament attracted the best women golfers of the East, with the exception of Alexa Stirling. Glenna Collett, national champion, won the medal with an 80 and, playing through in the same form, secured the Griswold trophy by defeating Edith Cummings of Onwentsia (Chicago) in the finals, 2 and 1.

Sept. 15 will see the beginning of the National Amateur championship at Flossmoor Country Club, Chicago. Interesting entries are Bobby Jones, national open champion and leading contender for the amateur crown; F. S. Douglas, who won the national amateur title in 1898 and still shoots in the low 70's with some consistency.

**The Gold Mashie.** First prize at Newport, R. I. (for 72 holes medal play) was the Gold Mashie. Jesse Guilford took title to this implement after tying with Jesse Sweetser at 291. The latter had to console himself with The Silver Mashie.

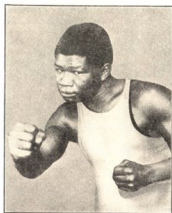
**The Gold Ball.** For the best consecutive 36 holes there was The Gold Ball. Francis Ouimet pocketed that, leaving The Silver Ball to Karl Mosser for the 18 best consecutive holes.

It was Newport's invitation event, played over the Ocean Links of T. Suffern Tailor.

## A Senegalese

Battling Siki (real name Louis Fall), black badman from Senegal,

arrived in the U. S. quite out of character. He was quietly dressed even to his suspenders. He talked little and very modestly. He smiled steadily. He said that he came to America seeking fights with Mike McTigue (who defeated him for the world's light-heavyweight championship in Dublin), Luis Firpo, Jack Dempsey. He was accompanied by his manager and two other French



© P. A. A.

LOUIS FALL  
He arrived in disguise

fighters (all white). His pet lion was not in the party.

On shipboard Siki ate in the main saloon "at a table where the serving table usually stands."

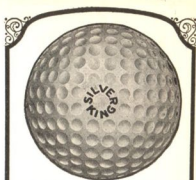
Equipped with white gloves and a white silk topker, he attended the ship's masquerade ball. His appearance called forth laughter, which he took for applause. "He drew himself up proudly and marched about the hall."

## Midnight Baseball

Twilight baseball has moved a few hours further and become midnight baseball. Experiments conducted at the Athletic Field of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass., demonstrate the practicability of baseball played by artificial light. One hundred flood lights were employed and illuminated the field so completely that industrial teams played a full nine-inning game without inconvenience. National League officials were not inclined to take the report seriously. "The intense brilliance of clustered lights against which the players would have to catch flies will eliminate night baseball as a serious consideration among professional teams."

## New World's Records

Half mile swim: Arne Borg, Sweden, 11 min. 8½ sec.; 1,000 yards: Arne Borg, 12 min. 47½ sec.; 1,000 meters: Arne Borg, 14 min. ½ sec.



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## AERONAUTICS

### Supreme Endurance

Captain Lowell Smith and Lieutenant John Richter, flying in an Army de Havilland over San Diego, broke all previous endurance records by staying up for nearly 45 hours. Incidentally Smith and Richter broke speed records in covering distances of 2,500, 3,000, 3,500 and 4,000 kilometers. But most important of all, they achieved a complete demonstration of the possibility of refuelling from the air. Twice they received gasoline from a sister ship above them and they even got a nice, hot breakfast on a third aerial contact. The extension of this system of refuelling opens new vistas in aviation. Commercial and mail planes would be able to fly across the continent without having to carry huge supplies of gas.

### Once an Enemy

Anthony Fokker, famous Dutch designer of the Fokker planes which were so effective a weapon for the German air forces, purchased the Wittman Lewis airplane plant at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. He has sold many excellent ships to the U. S. Air Services in recent years and now plans to build commercial planes over here, in friendly competition with American manufacturers.

## MILESTONES

**Born.** To Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Lockhart Waddell (she is daughter of Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes), a son, in Manhattan.

**Engaged.** Lou Tellegen, actor, to Miss Lorna Ambler, actress.

**Married.** Mrs. Elizabeth Craven Wyman, of Jamestown, R. I., winner of the first prize (\$2,000) in the recent national knitting contest (in which Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was a contender), to Allen Westcott, Professor of English at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

**Married.** Alexander Mitchell Palmer, of Stroudsburg, Pa., Attorney General in President Wilson's Cabinet from 1910 to 1921, to Mrs. Margaret Fallon Burrall, at Groton, Conn.

**Married.** Miss Frances White, musical comedy actress, to Clinton T. Donnelly, New York linen draper, in Cincinnati. The marriage took place last June, but was not announced until recently.

**Died.** Princess Anastasia, wife of Prince Christopher of Greece, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, 45, in London, of cancer complicated by cirrhosis of the liver.

**Died.** John Joseph Mack, 53, for 18 years Yale University track coach and football trainer, President of the College Coaches of America, at Revere, Mass., of pneumonia.

**Died.** Bernard J. Durning, 30, motion picture director, husband of Miss Shirley Mason, cinema actress, in Manhattan, of typhoid fever. He came east some weeks ago to direct Gallagher and Shean in a production for the Fox Film Corporation.

**Died.** Horace Brand Farquhar, Earl of Farquhar, Lord Steward, 79, close friend of King Edward VII, at London. It is stated that King Edward and he started the Marlborough Club because the King was annoyed that pipe smoking was not permitted at the White Club.

**Died.** Franklin H. Sargent, 67, teacher of dramatic art, President of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts since its founding in 1884, at Plattsburg, N. Y., suicide with revolver.

**Died.** Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, only woman member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Lancing, Sussex, England. She invented an anti-gas fan, more than 100,000 of which were used at the front.

**Died.** Jaisingh Rao, son of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, richest Prince in India, suddenly, on a train near Flushing, Holland. Due to his habit of traveling as the Maharaja, his death was previously announced as that of his father.

## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

In Pittsburgh, Robert McLain, animal tamer, was fined \$10 for flogging an \$11,500 hippopotamus with a bull whip.

At Savannah, Ga., a woman who was once kissed by General Lafayette celebrated her 100th birthday. The woman was aged two when kissed; Lafayette, 66.

At Santa Monica, Cal., a woman, twelve years ago tubercular, celebrated her 63rd birthday by swimming ten miles in the ocean and singing a stanza of *The Star Spangled Banner* just before finishing.

At Paris, the French Academy, in revising the dictionary, had to decide when "youth" begins and ends. Temporarily the termination of youth was set at "about 35 years."

In Long Hill, Conn., Rev. M. L. Propper read the New Testament through in 13 hours at a single sitting and claimed a world's record.



## POINT with PRIDE

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

"Stability," watchword of the Coolidge administration. (P. 1.)

Explorer MacMillan, penetrating the Arctic to foretell the next Ice Age. (P. 18.)

Two million Mexican dollars for education. (P. 17.)

A bank with 300,000 "partners," with an unsalaried president and board chairman. (P. 21.)

America's Bar, assembled for the 46th time. (P. 19.)

Five clear official pronouncements upon the Monroe Doctrine. (P. 2.)

The *Colorado*, semi-final capital addition to the U. S. fleet until 1934. (P. 3.)

Vindication for Secretary Mellon's income tax reductions. (P. 5.)

Twenty-one short stories by the late Katherine Mansfield. (P. 14.)

An appropriation for colored medicine men. (P. 21.)

A seven-figure salary for a three-year-old infant. (P. 16.)

The self-admitted supremacy of pianist de Pachmann. (P. 17.)

America's female Bar—wholesome, pleasant, alert, girlish or gray-haired, motherly-looking or business-like. (P. 19.)

Hearst, Lee, Swope—they defined "propaganda." (P. 20.)

A Presidential memo, for editorial notebooks. (P. 20.)

Refuelling on the wing. (P. 26.)

Doughty defense of the Davis Cup. (P. 24.)

The Gold Mashie; The Gold Ball. (P. 25.)

A Queen with a man's mind. (P. 10.)



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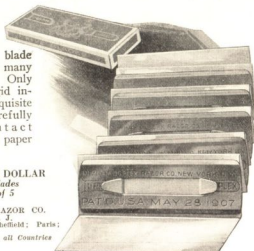
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*Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:*

The absence of a potent press in Washington. (P. 20.)

...

The theft of a \$500,000 Guido Reni canvas at Sacramento. (P. 15.)

...

Elaborate preparations to give American observers a false impression of Soviet morale. (P. 11.)

...

A foothold in Silesia for Hugo Stinnes. (P. 12.)

...

Anthracite adjournment. (P. 4.)

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Death, destruction, desolation in the shadow of Fujiyama. (P. 12.)

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The League's baptism of fire. (P. 7.)

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The absence of American observers from an International Red Cross conference. (P. 8.)

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The reek of civil war in Germany. (P. 9.)

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Eight lamentable deaths. (P. 14.)

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A costly governmental experiment in antipodean banking. (P. 2.)

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The arrival of a battling blackman with a white top hat. (P. 25.)

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A nation that is the happy home of quackery. (P. 21.)

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The exaggerated importance of 15 seconds at Fort Wadsworth. (P. 5.)

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A monopoly on feminine attention. (P. 22.)

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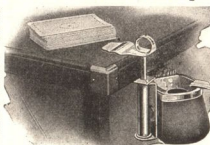
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